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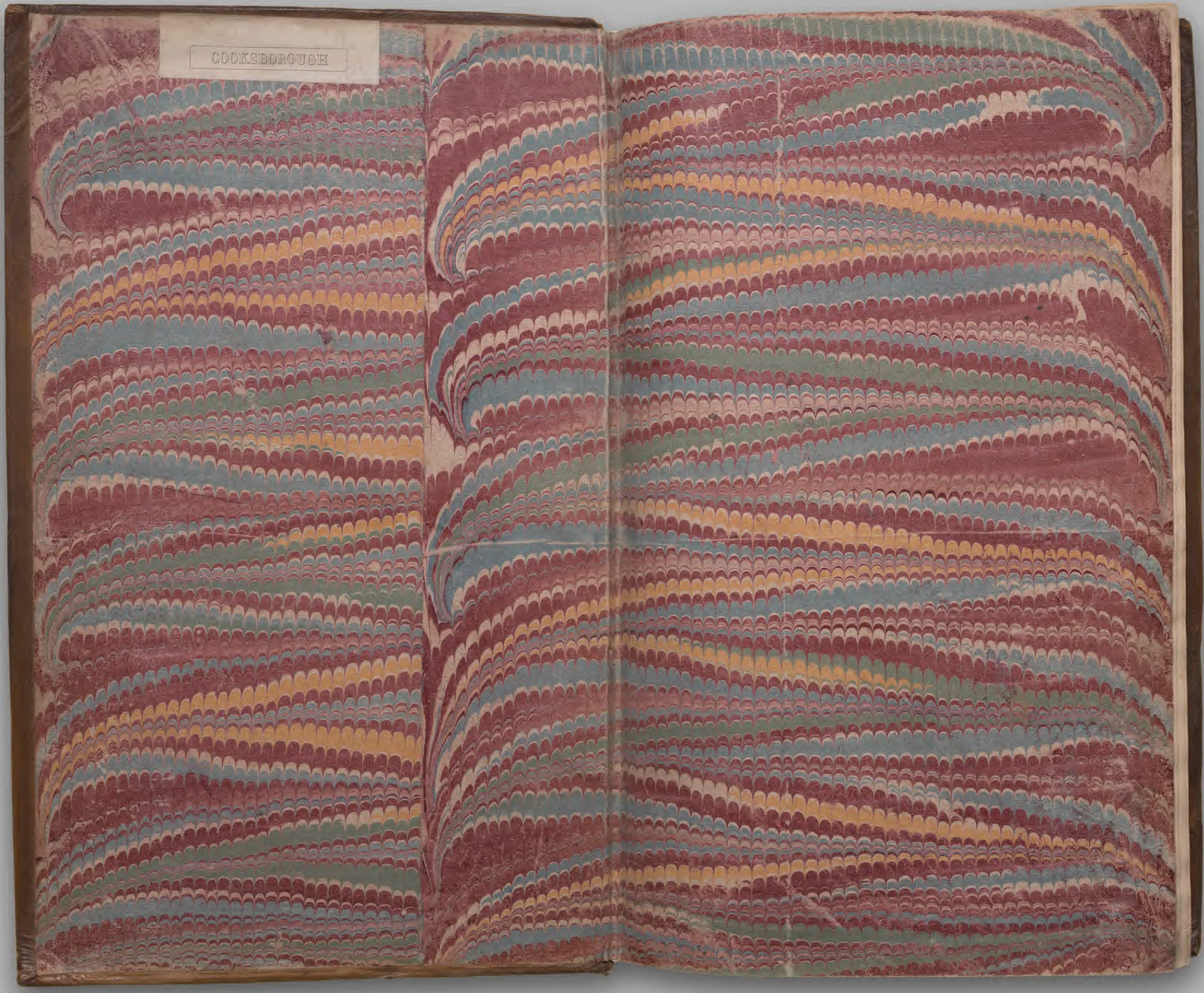
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3 vols

A

RICHD WARREN

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH

The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,

AND

ILLUSTRATED in their DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS

BY

EXAMPLES from the beſt WRITERS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

A HISTORY of the LANGUAGE,

AND

AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, A. M.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

Cum tabulis animum cenſoris ſumet honeſti:
Audebit quæcunque parum ſplendoris habebunt,
Et ſine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur.
Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recedant,
Et verſentur adhuc intra penetralia Veſtæ:
Obſcurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem ſpecioſa vocabula rerum,
Quæ priſcis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis,
Nunc ſitus informis premit et deſerta vetuſtas. HOR.

LONDON,
Printed by W. STRAHAN,
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MDCCLV.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

P R E F A C E.

RICHD. WARREN

I T is the fate of thoſe who toil at the lower employments of life, to be rather driven by the fear of evil, than attracted by the proſpect of good; to be expoſed to cenſure, without hope of praiſe; to be diſgraced by miſcarriage, or puniſhed for neglect, where ſucceſs would have been without applauſe, and diligence without reward.

Among theſe unhappy mortals is the writer of dictionaries; whom mankind have conſidered, not as the pupil, but the ſlave of ſcience, the pionier of literature, doomed only to remove rubbiſh and clear obſtructions from the paths of Learning and Genius, who preſs forward to conqueſt and glory, without beſtowing a ſmile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progreſs. Every other authour may aſpire to praiſe; the lexicographer can only hope to eſcape reproach, and even this negative recompenſe has been yet granted to very few.

I have, notwithſtanding this diſcouragement, attempted a dictionary of the *Engliſh* language, which, while it was employed in the cultivation of every ſpecies of literature, has itſelf been hitherto neglected, ſuffered to ſpread, under the direction of chance, into wild exuberance, reſigned to the tyranny of time and faſhion, and expoſed to the corruptions of ignorance, and caprices of innovation.

When I took the firſt ſurvey of my undertaking, I found our ſpeech copious without order, and energetick without rules: wherever I turned my view, there was perplexity to be diſentangled, and confuſion to be regulated; choice was to be made out of boundleſs variety, without any eſtabliſhed principle of ſelection; adulterations were to be detected, without a ſettled teſt of purity; and modes of expreſſion to be rejected or received, without the ſuffrages of any writers of claſſical reputation or acknowledged authority.

Having therefore no aſſiſtance but from general grammar, I applied myſelf to the peruſal of our writers; and noting whatever might be of uſe to aſcertain or illuſtrate any word or phraſe, accumulated in time the materials of a dictionary, which, by degrees, I reduced to method, eſtabliſhing to myſelf, in the progreſs of the work, ſuch rules as experience and analogy ſuggeſted to me; experience, which practice and obſervation were continually increaſing; and analogy, which, though in ſome words obſcure, was evident in others.

In adjuſting the ORTHOGRAPHY, which has been to this time unſettled and fortuitous, I found it neceſſary to diſtinguiſh thoſe irregularities that are inherent in our tongue, and perhaps coeval with it, from others which the ignorance or negligence of later writers has produced. Every language has its anomalies, which, though inconvenient, and in themſelves once unneceſſary, muſt be tolerated among the imperfections of human things, and which require only to be regiſtred, that they may not be increaſed, and aſcertained, that they may not be confounded: but every language has likewiſe its improprieties and abſurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct or proſcribe.

As language was at its beginning merely oral, all words of neceſſary or common uſe were ſpoken before they were written; and while they were unfixed by any viſible ſigns, muſt have been ſpoken with great diverſity, as we now obſerve thoſe who cannot read to catch ſounds imperfectly, and utter them negligently. When this wild and barbarous jargon was firſt reduced to an alphabet, every penman endeavoured to expreſs, as he could, the ſounds which he was accuſtomed to pronounce or to receive, and vitiated in writing ſuch words as were already vitiated in ſpeech. The powers of the letters, when they were applied to a new language, muſt have been vague and unſettled, and therefore different hands would exhibit the ſame ſound by different combinations.

From this uncertain pronunciation ariſe in a great part the various dialects of the ſame country, which will always be obſerved to grow fewer, and leſs different, as books are multiplied; and from this arbitrary repreſentation of ſounds by letters, proceeds that diverſity of ſpelling obſervable in the *Saxon* remains, and I ſuppoſe in the firſt books of every nation, which perplexes or deſtroys analogy, and produces anomalous formations, which, being once incorporated, can never be afterward diſmiſſed or reformed.

Of this kind are the derivatives *length* from *long*, *ſtrength* from *ſtrong*, *darling* from *dear*, *breadth* from *broad*, from *dry*, *drought*, and from *high*, *height*, which *Milton*, in zeal for analogy, writes *highth*; *Quid te exempta juvat ſpinis de pluribus una*; to change all would be too much, and to change one is nothing.

This

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P R E F A C E.

This uncertainty is moſt frequent in the vowels, which are ſo capriciouſly pronounced, and ſo differently modified, by accident or affectation, not only in every province, but in every mouth, that to them, as is well known to etymologiſts, little regard is to be ſhewn in the deduction of one language from another.

Such defects are not errours in orthography, but ſpots of barbarity impreſſed ſo deep in the *Engliſh* language, that criticiſm can never waſh them away; theſe, therefore, muſt be permitted to remain untouched: but many words have likewiſe been altered by accident, or depraved by ignorance, as the pronunciation of the vulgar has been weakly followed; and ſome ſtill continue to be variouſly written, as authours differ in their care or ſkill: of theſe it was proper to enquire the true orthography, which I have always conſidered as depending on their derivation, and have therefore referred them to their original languages: thus I write *enchant*, *enchantment*, *enchanter*, after the *French*, and *incantation* after the *Latin*; thus *entire* is choſen rather than *intire*, becauſe it paſſed to us not from the *Latin integer*, but from the *French entier*.

Of many words it is difficult to ſay whether they were immediately received from the *Latin* or the *French*, ſince at the time when we had dominions in *France*, we had *Latin* ſervice in our churches. It is, however, my opinion, that the *French* generally ſupplied us; for we have few *Latin* words, among the terms of domeſtick uſe, which are not *French*; but many *French*, which are very remote from *Latin*.

Even in words of which the derivation is apparent, I have been often obliged to ſacrifice uniformity to cuſtom; thus I write, in compliance with a numberleſs majority, *convey* and *inveigh*, *deceit* and *receipt*, *fancy* and *phantom*; ſometimes the derivative varies from the primitive, as *explain* and *explanation*, *repeat* and *repetition*.

Some combinations of letters having the ſame power are uſed indifferently without any diſcoverable reaſon of choice, as in *choak*, *choke*; *ſoap*, *ſope*; *fewel*, *fuel*, and many others; which I have ſometimes inſerted twice, that thoſe who ſearch for them under either form, may not ſearch in vain.

In examining the orthography of any doubtful word, the mode of ſpelling by which it is inſerted in the ſeries of the dictionary, is to be conſidered as that to which I give, perhaps not often raſhly, the preference. I have left, in the examples, to every authour his own practice unmoleſted, that the reader may balance ſuffrages, and judge between us: but this queſtion is not always to be determined by reputed or by real learning; ſome men, intent upon greater things, have thought little on ſounds and derivations; ſome, knowing in the ancient tongues, have neglected thoſe in which our words are commonly to be ſought. Thus *Hammond* writes *fecibleneſs* for *feaſibleneſs*, becauſe I ſuppoſe he imagined it derived immediately from the *Latin*; and ſome words, ſuch as *dependant*, *dependent*; *dependance*, *dependence*, vary their final ſyllable, as one or other language is preſent to the writer.

In this part of the work, where caprice has long wantoned without controul, and vanity ſought praiſe by petty reformation, I have endeavoured to proceed with a ſcholar's reverence for antiquity, and a grammarian's regard to the genius of our tongue. I have attempted few alterations, and among thoſe few, perhaps the greater part is from the modern to the ancient practice; and I hope I may be allowed to recommend to thoſe, whoſe thoughts have been, perhaps, employed too anxiouſly on verbal ſingularities, not to diſturb, upon narrow views, or for minute propriety, the orthography of their fathers. It has been aſſerted, that for the law to be *known*, is of more importance than to be *right*. Change, ſays *Hooker*, is not made without inconvenience, even from worſe to better. There is in conſtancy and ſtability a general and laſting advantage, which will always overbalance the ſlow improvements of gradual correction. Much leſs ought our written language to comply with the corruptions of oral utterance, or copy that which every variation of time or place makes different from itſelf, and imitate thoſe changes, which will again be changed, while imitation is employed in obſerving them.

This recommendation of ſteadineſs and uniformity does not proceed from an opinion, that particular combinations of letters have much influence on human happineſs; or that truth may not be ſucceſſfully taught by modes of ſpelling fanciful and erroneous: I am not yet ſo loſt in lexicography, as to forget that *words are the daughters of earth, and that things are the ſons of heaven.* Language is only the inſtrument of ſcience, and words are but the ſigns of ideas: I wiſh, however, that the inſtrument might be leſs apt to decay, and that ſigns might be permanent, like the things which they denote.

In ſettling the orthography, I have not wholly neglected the pronunciation, which I have directed, by printing an accent upon the acute or elevated ſyllable. It will ſometimes be found, that the accent is placed by the authour quoted, on a different ſyllable from that marked in the alphabetical ſeries; it is then to be underſtood, that cuſtom has varied, or that the authour has, in my opinion, pronounced wrong. Short directions are ſometimes given where the ſound of letters is irregular; and if they are ſometimes omitted, defect in ſuch minute obſervations will be more eaſily excuſed, than ſuperfluity.

In the inveſtigation both of the orthography and ſignification of words, their ETYMOLOGY was neceſſarily to be conſidered, and they were therefore to be divided into primitives and derivatives. A primitive word, is that which can be traced no further to any *Engliſh* root; thus *circumſpect*, *circum-*

vent,

P R E F A C E.

vent, *circumſtance*, *delude*, *concave*, and *complicate*, though compounds in the *Latin*, are to us primitives. Derivatives, are all thoſe that can be referred to any word in *Engliſh* of greater ſimplicity.

The derivatives I have referred to their primitives, with an accuracy ſometimes needleſs; for who does not ſee that *remoteneſs* comes from *remote*, *lovely* from *love*, *concavity* from *concave*, and *demonſtrative* from *demonſtrate*? but this grammatical exuberance the ſcheme of my work did not allow me to repreſs. It is of great importance in examining the general fabrick of a language, to trace one word from another, by noting the uſual modes of derivation and inflection; and uniformity muſt be preſerved in ſyſtematical works, though ſometimes at the expence of particular propriety.

Among other derivatives I have been careful to inſert and elucidate the anomalous plurals of nouns and preterites of verbs, which in the *Teutonick* dialects are very frequent, and, though familiar to thoſe who have always uſed them, interrupt and embarraſs the learners of our language.

The two languages from which our primitives have been derived are the *Roman* and *Teutonick*: under the *Roman* I comprehend the *French* and provincial tongues; and under the *Teutonick* range the *Saxon*, *German*, and all their kindred dialects. Moſt of our polyſyllables are *Roman*, and our words of one ſyllable are very often *Teutonick*.

In aſſigning the *Roman* original, it has perhaps ſometimes happened that I have mentioned only the *Latin*, when the word was borrowed from the *French*; and conſidering myſelf as employed only in the illuſtration of my own language, I have not been very careful to obſerve whether the *Latin* word be pure or barbarous, or the *French* elegant or obſolete.

For the *Teutonick* etymologies I am commonly indebted to *Junius* and *Skinner*, the only names which I have forborn to quote when I copied their books; not that I might appropriate their labours or uſurp their honours, but that I might ſpare a perpetual repetition by one general acknowledgment. Of theſe, whom I ought not to mention but with the reverence due to inſtructors and benefactors, *Junius* appears to have excelled in extent of learning, and *Skinner* in rectitude of underſtanding. *Junius* was accurately ſkilled in all the northern languages, *Skinner* probably examined the ancient and remoter dialects only by occaſional inſpection into dictionaries; but the learning of *Junius* is often of no other uſe than to ſhow him a track by which he may deviate from his purpoſe, to which *Skinner* always preſſes forward by the ſhorteſt way. *Skinner* is often ignorant, but never ridiculous: *Junius* is always full of knowledge; but his variety diſtracts his judgment, and his learning is very frequently diſgraced by his abſurdities.

The votaries of the northern muſes will not perhaps eaſily reſtrain their indignation, when they find the name of *Junius* thus degraded by a diſadvantageous compariſon; but whatever reverence is due to his diligence, or his attainments, it can be no criminal degree of cenſoriouſneſs to charge that etymologiſt with want of judgment, who can ſeriouſly derive *dream* from *drama*, becauſe *life is a drama, and a drama is a dream*; and who declares with a tone of defiance, that no man can fail to derive *moan* from μόνος, *monos*, who conſiders that grief naturally loves to be *alone* *.

Our knowledge of the northern literature is ſo ſcanty, that of words undoubtedly *Teutonick* the original is not always to be found in any ancient language, and I have therefore inſerted *Dutch* or *German* ſubſtitutes, which I conſider not as radical but parallel, not as the parents, but ſiſters of the *Engliſh*.

The words which are repreſented as thus related by deſcent or cognation, do not always agree in ſenſe; for it is incident to words, as to their authours, to degenerate from their anceſtors, and to change their manners when they change their country. It is ſufficient, in etymological enquiries, if the ſenſes of kindred words be found ſuch as may eaſily paſs into each other, or ſuch as may both be referred to one general idea.

The etymology, ſo far as it is yet known, was eaſily found in the volumes where it is particularly and profeſſedly delivered; and, by proper attention to the rules of derivation, the orthography was ſoon adjuſted. But to COLLECT the WORDS of our language was a taſk of greater difficulty: the deficiency of dictionaries was immediately apparent; and when they were exhauſted, what was yet wanting muſt be ſought by fortuitous and unguided excurſions into books, and gleaned as induſtry

* That I may not appear to have ſpoken too irreverently of *Junius*, I have here ſubjoined a few Specimens of his etymological extravagance.

BANISH, *religare, ex banno vel territorio exigere*, in *exilium agere*. G. *bannir*. It. *bandire*, *bandeggiare*. H. *bandir*. B. bannen. Ævi medii ſcriptores bannire dicebant. V. Spelm. in Bannum & in Banleuga. Quoniam verò regionum urbiumq; limites arduis plerumq; montibus, altis fluminibus, longis deniq; flexuoſiſq; anguſtiſſimarum viarum amfractibus includebantur, fieri poteſt id genus limites *ban* dici ab eo quod Βαννάται & Βάνναγροι Tarentinis olim, ſicuti tradit Heſychius, vocabantur αἱ λοξοὶ καὶ μὴ ἰθυτενεῖς ὁδοι, "obliquæ ac minimè in rectum tendentes viæ." Ac fortaſſe quoque huc facit quod Βανοὺς, eodem Heſychio teſte, dicebant ὄρη ςραγγύλη, montes arduos.

EMPTY, emtie, *vacuus*, *inanis*. A. S. Æmtiȝ. Neſcio an ſint ab ἐμέω vel ἐμέλάω. Vomo, evomo, vomitu evacuo. Videtur interim etymologiam hanc non obſcurè firmare codex Ruſh. Mat. xii. 22. ubi antiquè ſcriptum invenimus ȝemoeteð hit emetiȝ. "Invenit eam vacantem."

HILL, *mons*, *collis*. A S. hẏll. Quod videri poteſt abſciſſum ex κολώνη vel κολωνὸς. Collis, tumulus, locus in plano editior. Hom. Il. b. v. 811, ἔςι δέ τις προπάροιθε πόλεος αἰπεῖα, κολώνη. Ubi authori brevium ſcholiorum κολώνη exp. τόπος εις ὕψος ἀνήκων, γεώλοφος ἐξοχή.

NAP, *to take a nap*. *Dormire*, *condormiſcere*. Cym. heppian. A. S. hnæppan. Quod poſtremum videri poteſt deſumptum ex κνέφας, obſcuritas, tenebræ: nihil enim æque ſolet conciliare ſomnum, quàm caliginoſa profundæ noctis obſcuritas.

STAMMERER, Balbus, blæſus Goth. STAMMS. A. S. ſtamer, ſtamur. D. ſtam. B. ſtameler. Su. ſtamma. Iſl. ſtamr. Sunt a ςωμυλεῖν vel ςωμύλλειν, nimiâ loquacitate alios offendere; quod impeditè loquentes libentiſſimè garrire ſoleant; vel quòd aliis nimii ſemper videantur, etiam parciſſimè loquentes.

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ſhould find, or chance ſhould offer it, in the boundleſs chaos of a living ſpeech. My ſearch, however, has been either ſkilful or lucky; for I have much augmented the vocabulary.

As my deſign was a dictionary, common or appellative, I have omitted all words which have relation to proper names; ſuch as *Arian*, *Socinian*, *Calviniſt*, *Benedictine*, *Mahometan*; but have retained thoſe of a more general nature, as *Heathen*, *Pagan*.

Of the terms of art I have received ſuch as could be found either in books of ſcience or technical dictionaries; and have often inſerted, from philoſophical writers, words which are ſupported perhaps only by a ſingle authority, and which being not admitted into general uſe, ſtand yet as candidates or probationers, and muſt depend for their adoption on the ſuffrage of futurity.

The words which our authours have introduced by their knowledge of foreign languages, or ignorance of their own, by vanity or wantonneſs, by compliance with faſhion, or luſt of innovation, I have regiſtred as they occurred, though commonly only to cenſure them, and warn others againſt the folly of naturalizing uſeleſs foreigners to the injury of the natives.

I have not rejected any by deſign, merely becauſe they were unneceſſary or exuberant; but have received thoſe which by different writers have been differently formed, as *viſcid*, and *viſcidity*, *viſcous*, and *viſcoſity*.

Compounded or double words I have ſeldom noted, except when they obtain a ſignification different from that which the components have in their ſimple ſtate. Thus *highwayman*, *woodman*, and *horſecourſer*, require an explication; but of *thieflike* or *coachdriver* no notice was needed, becauſe the primitives contain the meaning of the compounds.

Words arbitrarily formed by a conſtant and ſettled analogy, like diminutive adjectives in *iſh*, as *greeniſh*, *bluiſh*, adverbs in *ly*, as *dully*, *openly*, ſubſtantives in *neſs*, as *vileneſs*, *faultineſs*, were leſs diligently ſought, and many ſometimes have been omitted, when I had no authority that invited me to inſert them; not that they are not genuine and regular offsprings of *Engliſh* roots, but becauſe their relation to the primitive being always the ſame, their ſignification cannot be miſtaken.

The verbal nouns in *ing*, ſuch as the *keeping* of the *caſtle*, the *leading* of the *army*, are always neglected, or placed only to illuſtrate the ſenſe of the verb, except when they ſignify things as well as actions, and have therefore a plural number, as *dwelling*, *living*; or have an abſolute and abſtract ſignification, as *colouring*, *painting*, *learning*.

The participles are likewiſe omitted, unleſs, by ſignifying rather qualities than action, they take the nature of adjectives; as a *thinking* man, a man of prudence; a *pacing* horſe, a horſe that can pace: theſe I have ventured to call *participial adjectives*. But neither are theſe always inſerted, becauſe they are commonly to be underſtood, without any danger of miſtake, by conſulting the verb.

Obſolete words are admitted, when they are found in authours not obſolete, or when they have any force or beauty that may deſerve revival.

As compoſition is one of the chief characteriſticks of a language, I have endeavoured to make ſome reparation for the univerſal negligence of my predeceſſors, by inſerting great numbers of compounded words, as may be found under *after*, *fore*, *new*, *night*, *fair*, and many more. Theſe, numerous as they are, might be multiplied, but that uſe and curioſity are here ſatisfied, and the frame of our language and modes of our combination amply diſcovered.

Of ſome forms of compoſition, ſuch as that by which *re* is prefixed to note *repetition*, and *un* to ſignify *contrariety* or *privation*, all the examples cannot be accumulated, becauſe the uſe of theſe particles, if not wholly arbitrary, is ſo little limited, that they are hourly affixed to new words as occaſion requires, or is imagined to require them.

There is another kind of compoſition more frequent in our language than perhaps in any other, from which ariſes to foreigners the greateſt difficulty. We modify the ſignification of many verbs by a particle ſubjoined; as to *come off*, to eſcape by a fetch; to *fall on*, to attack; to *fall off*, to apoſtatize; *to break off*, to ſtop abruptly; to *bear out*, to juſtify; to *fall in*, to comply; to *give over*, to ceaſe; to *ſet off*, to embelliſh; to *ſet in*, to begin a continual tenour; to *ſet out*, to begin a courſe or journey; to *take off*, to copy; with innumerable expreſſions of the ſame kind, of which ſome appear wildly irregular, being ſo far diſtant from the ſenſe of the ſimple words, that no ſagacity will be able to trace the ſteps by which they arrived at the preſent uſe. Theſe I have noted with great care; and though I cannot flatter myſelf that the collection is complete, I believe I have ſo far aſſiſted the ſtudents of our language, that this kind of phraſeology will be no longer inſuperable; and the combinations of verbs and particles, by chance omitted, will be eaſily explained by compariſon with thoſe that may be found.

Many words yet ſtand ſupported only by the name of *Bailey*, *Ainſworth*, *Philips*, or the contracted *Dict.* for *Dictionaries* ſubjoined: of theſe I am not always certain that they are read in any book but the works of lexicographers. Of ſuch I have omitted many, becauſe I had never read them; and many I have inſerted, becauſe they may perhaps exiſt, though they have eſcaped my notice: they are, however,

however, to be yet conſidered as reſting only upon the credit of former dictionaries. Others, which I conſidered as uſeful, or know to be proper, though I could not at preſent ſupport them by authorities, I have ſuffered to ſtand upon my own atteſtation, claiming the ſame privilege with my predeceſſors of being ſometimes credited without proof.

The words, thus ſelected and diſpoſed, are grammatically conſidered: they are referred to the different parts of ſpeech; traced, when they are irregularly inflected, through their various terminations; and illuſtrated by obſervations, not indeed of great or ſtriking importance, ſeparately conſidered, but neceſſary to the elucidation of our language, and hitherto neglected or forgotten by *Engliſh* grammarians.

That part of my work on which I expect malignity moſt frequently to faſten, is the *Explanation*; in which I cannot hope to ſatisfy thoſe, who are perhaps not inclined to be pleaſed, ſince I have not always been able to ſatisfy myſelf. To interpret a language by itſelf is very difficult; many words cannot be explained by ſynonimes, becauſe the idea ſignified by them has not more than one appellation; nor by paraphraſe, becauſe ſimple ideas cannot be deſcribed. When the nature of things is unknown, or the notion unſettled and indefinite, and various in various minds, the words by which ſuch notions are conveyed, or ſuch things denoted, will be ambiguous and perplexed. And ſuch is the fate of hapleſs lexicography, that not only darkneſs, but light, impedes and diſtreſſes it; things may be not only too little, but too much known, to be happily illuſtrated. To explain, requires the uſe of terms leſs abſtruſe than that which is to be explained, and ſuch terms cannot always be found; for as nothing can be proved but by ſuppoſing ſomething intuitively known, and evident without proof, ſo nothing can be defined but by the uſe of words too plain to admit a definition.

Other words there are, of which the ſenſe is too ſubtle and evaneſcent to be fixed in a paraphraſe; ſuch are all thoſe which are by the grammarians termed *expletives*, and, in dead languages, are ſuffered to paſs for empty ſounds, of no other uſe than to fill a verſe, or to modulate a period, but which are eaſily perceived in living tongues to have power and emphaſis, though it be ſometimes ſuch as no other form of expreſſion can convey.

My labour has likewiſe been much increaſed by a claſs of verbs too frequent in the *Engliſh* language, of which the ſignification is ſo looſe and general, the uſe ſo vague and indeterminate, and the ſenſes detorted ſo widely from the firſt idea, that it is hard to trace them through the maze of variation, to catch them on the brink of utter inanity, to circumſcribe them by any limitations, or interpret them by any words of diſtinct and ſettled meaning: ſuch are *bear*, *break*, *come*, *caſt*, *full*, *get*, *give*, *do*, *put*, *ſet*, *go*, *run*, *make*, *take*, *turn*, *throw*. If of theſe the whole power is not accurately delivered, it muſt be remembered, that while our language is yet living, and variable by the caprice of every one that ſpeaks it, theſe words are hourly ſhifting their relations, and can no more be aſcertained in a dictionary, than a grove, in the agitation of a ſtorm, can be accurately delineated from its picture in the water.

The particles are among all nations applied with ſo great latitude, that they are not eaſily reducible under any regular ſcheme of explication: this difficulty is not leſs, nor perhaps greater, in *Engliſh*, than in other languages. I have laboured them with diligence, I hope with ſucceſs; ſuch at leaſt as can be expected in a taſk, which no man, however learned or ſagacious, has yet been able to perform.

Some words there are which I cannot explain, becauſe I do not underſtand them; theſe might have been omitted very often with little inconvenience, but I would not ſo far indulge my vanity as to decline this confeſſion: for when *Tully* owns himſelf ignorant whether *leſſus*, in the twelve tables, means a *funeral ſong*, or *mourning garment*; and *Ariſtotle* doubts whether οὔρευς, in the Iliad, ſignifies a *mule*, or *muleteer*, I may freely, without ſhame, leave ſome obſcurities to happier induſtry, or future information.

The rigour of interpretative lexicography requires that *the explanation, and the word explained, ſhould be always reciprocal*; this I have always endeavoured, but could not always attain. Words are ſeldom exactly ſynonimous; a new term was not introduced, but becauſe the former was thought inadequate: names, therefore, have often many ideas, but few ideas have many names. It was then neceſſary to uſe the proximate word, for the deficiency of ſingle terms can very ſeldom be ſupplied by circumlocution; nor is the inconvenience great of ſuch mutilated interpretations, becauſe the ſenſe may eaſily be collected entire from the examples.

In every word of extenſive uſe, it was requiſite to mark the progreſs of its meaning, and ſhow by what gradations of intermediate ſenſe it has paſſed from its primitive to its remote and accidental ſignification; ſo that every foregoing explanation ſhould tend to that which follows, and the ſeries be regularly concatenated from the firſt notion to the laſt.

This is ſpecious, but not always practicable; kindred ſenſes may be ſo interwoven, that the perplexity cannot be diſentangled, nor any reaſon be aſſigned why one ſhould be ranged before the other. When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications, how can a conſecutive ſeries be formed of ſenſes in their nature collateral? The ſhades of meaning ſometimes paſs imperceptibly into each other; ſo that though on one ſide they apparently differ, yet it is impoſſible to mark the point of contact. Ideas of the ſame race, though not exactly alike, are ſometimes ſo little different, that no words can expreſs the diſſimilitude, though the mind eaſily perceives it, when they are exhibited

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

bited together; and ſometimes there is ſuch a confuſion of acceptations, that diſcernment is wearied, and diſtinction puzzled, and perſeverance herſelf hurries to an end, by crouding together what ſhe cannot ſeparate.

Theſe complaints of difficulty will, by thoſe that have never conſidered words beyond their popular uſe, be thought only the jargon of a man willing to magnify his labours, and procure veneration to his ſtudies by involution and obſcurity. But every art is obſcure to thoſe that have not learned it: this uncertainty of terms, and commixture of ideas, is well known to thoſe who have joined philoſophy with grammar; and if I have not expreſſed them very clearly, it muſt be remembered that I am ſpeaking of that which words are inſufficient to explain.

The original ſenſe of words is often driven out of uſe by their metaphorical acceptations, yet muſt be inſerted for the ſake of a regular origination. Thus I know not whether *ardour* is uſed for *material heat*, or whether *flagrant*, in *Engliſh*, ever ſignifies the ſame with *burning*; yet ſuch are the primitive ideas of theſe words, which are therefore ſet firſt, though without examples, that the figurative ſenſes may be commodiouſly deduced.

Such is the exuberance of ſignification which many words have obtained, that it was ſcarcely poſſible to collect all their ſenſes; ſometimes the meaning of derivatives muſt be ſought in the mother term, and ſometimes deficient explanations of the primitive may be ſupplied in the train of derivation. In any caſe of doubt or difficulty, it will be always proper to examine all the words of the ſame race; for ſome words are ſlightly paſſed over to avoid repetition, ſome admitted eaſier and clearer explanation than others, and all will be better underſtood, as they are conſidered in greater variety of ſtructures and relations.

All the interpretations of words are not written with the ſame ſkill, or the ſame happineſs: things equally eaſy in themſelves, are not all equally eaſy to any ſingle mind. Every writer of a long work commits errours, where there appears neither ambiguity to miſlead, nor obſcurity to confound him; and in a ſearch like this, many felicities of expreſſion will be caſually overlooked, many convenient parallels will be forgotten, and many particulars will admit improvement from a mind utterly unequal to the whole performance.

But many ſeeming faults are to be imputed rather to the nature of the undertaking, than the negligence of the performer. Thus ſome explanations are unavoidably reciprocal or circular, as *hind, the female of the ſtag*; *ſtag, the male of the hind*: ſometimes eaſier words are changed into harder, as *burial* into *ſepulture* or *interment*, *drier* into *deſiccative*, *dryneſs* into *ſiccity* or *aridity*, *fit* into *paroxyſm*; for the eaſieſt word, whatever it be, can never be tranſlated into one more eaſy. But eaſineſs and difficulty are merely relative, and if the preſent prevalence of our language ſhould invite foreigners to this dictionary, many will be aſſiſted by thoſe words which now ſeem only to increaſe or produce obſcurity. For this reaſon I have endeavoured frequently to join a *Teutonick* and *Roman* interpretation, as to CHEER to *gladden*, or *exhilarate*, that every learner of *Engliſh* may be aſſiſted by his own tongue.

The ſolution of all difficulties, and the ſupply of all defects, muſt be ſought in the examples, ſubjoined to the various ſenſes of each word, and ranged according to the time of their authours.

When firſt I collected theſe authorities, I was deſirous that every quotation ſhould be uſeful to ſome other end than the illuſtration of a word; I therefore extracted from philoſophers principles of ſcience; from hiſtorians remarkable facts; from chymiſts complete proceſſes; from divines ſtriking exhortations; and from poets beautiful deſcriptions. Such is deſign, while it is yet at a diſtance from execution. When the time called upon me to range this accumulation of elegance and wiſdom into an alphabetical ſeries, I ſoon diſcovered that the bulk of my volumes would fright away the ſtudent, and was forced to depart from my ſcheme of including all that was pleaſing or uſeful in *Engliſh* literature, and reduce my tranſcripts very often to cluſters of words, in which ſcarcely any meaning is retained; thus to the wearineſs of copying, I was condemned to add the vexation of expunging. Some paſſages I have yet ſpared, which may relieve the labour of verbal ſearches, and interſperſe with verdure and flowers the duſty deſarts of barren philology.

The examples, thus mutilated, are no longer to be conſidered as conveying the ſentiments or doctrine of their authours; the word for the ſake of which they are inſerted, with all its appendant clauſes, has been carefully preſerved; but it may ſometimes happen, by haſty detruncation, that the general tendency of the ſentence may be changed: the divine may deſert his tenets, or the philoſopher his ſyſtem.

Some of the examples have been taken from writers who were never mentioned as maſters of elegance or models of ſtile; but words muſt be ſought where they are uſed; and in what pages, eminent for purity, can terms of manufacture or agriculture be found? Many quotations ſerve no other purpoſe, than that of proving the bare exiſtence of words, and are therefore ſelected with leſs ſcrupulouſneſs than thoſe which are to teach their ſtructures and relations.

My purpoſe was to admit no teſtimony of living authours, that I might not be miſled by partiality, and that none of my cotemporaries might have reaſon to complain; nor have I departed from this reſolution, but when ſome performance of uncommon excellence excited my veneration, when my memory ſupplied me, from late books, with an example that was wanting, or when my heart, in the tenderneſs of friendſhip, ſolicited admiſſion for a favourite name.

So far have I been from any care to grace my pages with modern decorations, that I have ſtudiouſly endeavoured to collect examples and authorities from the writers before the reſtoration, whoſe works I regard as *the wells of Engliſh undefiled*, as the pure ſources of genuine diction. Our language, for almoſt a century, has, by the concurrence of many cauſes, been gradually departing from its original *Teutonick* character, and deviating towards a *Gallick* ſtructure and phraſeology, from which it ought to be our endeavour to recal it, by making our ancient volumes the ground-work of ſtile, admitting among the additions of later times, only ſuch as may ſupply real deficiencies, ſuch as are readily adopted by the genius of our tongue, and incorporate eaſily with our native idioms.

But as every language has a time of rudeneſs antecedent to perfection, as well as of falſe refinement and declenſion, I have been cautious leſt my zeal for antiquity might drive me into times too remote, and croud my book with words now no longer underſtood. I have fixed *Sidney*'s work for the boundary, beyond which I make few excurſions. From the authours which roſe in the time of *Elizabeth*, a ſpeech might be formed adequate to all the purpoſes of uſe and elegance. If the language of theology were extracted from *Hooker* and the tranſlation of the Bible; the terms of natural knowledge from *Bacon*; the phraſes of policy, war, and navigation from *Raleigh*; the dialect of poetry and fiction from *Spenſer* and *Sidney*; and the diction of common life from *Shakeſpeare*, few ideas would be loſt to mankind, for want of *Engliſh* words, in which they might be expreſſed.

It is not ſufficient that a word is found, unleſs it be ſo combined as that its meaning is apparently determined by the tract and tenour of the ſentence; ſuch paſſages I have therefore choſen, and when it happened that any authour gave a definition of a term, or ſuch an explanation as is equivalent to a definition, I have placed his authority as a ſupplement to my own, without regard to the chronological order, that is otherwiſe obſerved.

Some words, indeed, ſtand unſupported by any authority, but they are commonly derivative nouns or adverbs, formed from their primitives by regular and conſtant analogy, or names of things ſeldom occurring in books, or words of which I have reaſon to doubt the exiſtence.

There is more danger of cenſure from the multiplicity than paucity of examples; authorities will ſometimes ſeem to have been accumulated without neceſſity or uſe, and perhaps ſome will be found, which might, without loſs, have been omitted. But a work of this kind is not haſtily to be charged with ſuperfluities: thoſe quotations which to careleſs or unſkilful peruſers appear only to repeat the ſame ſenſe, will often exhibit, to a more accurate examiner, diverſities of ſignification, or, at leaſt, afford different ſhades of the ſame meaning: one will ſhew the word applied to perſons, another to things; one will expreſs an ill, another a good, and a third a neutral ſenſe; one will prove the expreſſion genuine from an ancient authour; another will ſhew it elegant from a modern: a doubtful authority is corroborated by another of more credit; an ambiguous ſentence is aſcertained by a paſſage clear and determinate; the word, how often ſoever repeated, appears with new aſſociates and in different combinations, and every quotation contributes ſomething to the ſtability or enlargement of the language.

When words are uſed equivocally, I receive them in either ſenſe; when they are metaphorical, I adopt them in their primitive acceptation.

I have ſometimes, though rarely, yielded to the temptation of exhibiting a genealogy of ſentiments, by ſhewing how one authour copied the thoughts and diction of another: ſuch quotations are indeed little more than repetitions, which might juſtly be cenſured, did they not gratify the mind, by affording a kind of intellectual hiſtory.

The various ſyntactical ſtructures occurring in the examples have been carefully noted; the licence or negligence with which many words have been hitherto uſed, has made our ſtile capricious and indeterminate; when the different combinations of the ſame word are exhibited together, the preference is readily given to propriety, and I have often endeavoured to direct the choice.

Thus have I laboured to ſettle the orthography, diſplay the analogy, regulate the ſtructures, and aſcertain the ſignification of *Engliſh* words, to perform all the parts of a faithful lexicographer: but I have not always executed my own ſcheme, or ſatisfied my own expectations. The work, whatever proofs of diligence and attention it may exhibit, is yet capable of many improvements: the orthography which I recommend is ſtill controvertible, the etymology which I adopt is uncertain, and perhaps frequently erroneous; the explanations are ſometimes too much contracted, and ſometimes too much diffuſed, the ſignifications are diſtinguiſhed rather with ſubtilty than ſkill, and the attention is harraſſed with unneceſſary minuteneſs.

The examples are too often injudiciouſly truncated, and perhaps ſometimes, I hope very rarely, alleged in a miſtaken ſenſe; for in making this collection I truſted more to memory, than, in a ſtate of diſquiet and embarraſſment, memory can contain, and purpoſed to ſupply at the review what was left incomplete in the firſt tranſcription.

Many terms appropriated to particular occupations, though neceſſary and ſignificant, are undoubtedly omitted; and of the words moſt ſtudiouſly conſidered and exemplified, many ſenſes have eſcaped obſervation.

Yet theſe failures, however frequent, may admit extenuation and apology. To have attempted much is always laudable, even when the enterprize is above the ſtrength that undertakes it: To reſt

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

below his own aim is incident to every one whoſe fancy is active, and whoſe views are comprehenſive; nor is any man ſatisfied with himſelf becauſe he has done much, but becauſe he can conceive little. When firſt I engaged in this work, I reſolved to leave neither words nor things unexamined, and pleaſed myſelf with a proſpect of the hours which I ſhould revel away in feaſts of literature, the obſcure receſſes of northern learning, which I ſhould enter and ranſack, the treaſures with which I expected every ſearch into thoſe neglected mines to reward my labour, and the triumph with which I ſhould diſplay my acquiſitions to mankind. When I had thus enquired into the original of words, I reſolved to ſhow likewiſe my attention to things; to pierce deep into every ſcience, to enquire the nature of every ſubſtance of which I inſerted the name, to limit every idea by a definition ſtrictly logical, and exhibit every production of art or nature in an accurate deſcription, that my book might be in place of all other dictionaries whether appellative or technical. But theſe were the dreams of a poet doomed at laſt to wake a lexicographer. I ſoon found that it is too late to look for inſtruments, when the work calls for execution, and that whatever abilities I had brought to my taſk, with thoſe I muſt finally perform it. To deliberate whenever I doubted, to enquire whenever I was ignorant, would have protracted the undertaking without end, and, perhaps, without much improvement; for I did not find by my firſt experiments, that what I had not of my own was eaſily to be obtained: I ſaw that one enquiry only gave occaſion to another, that book referred to book, that to ſearch was not always to find, and to find was not always to be informed; and that thus to perſue perfection, was, like the firſt inhabitants of Arcadia, to chace the ſun, which, when they had reached the hill where he ſeemed to reſt, was ſtill beheld at the ſame diſtance from them.

I then contracted my deſign, determining to confide in myſelf, and no longer to ſolicit auxiliaries, which produced more incumbrance than aſſiſtance: by this I obtained at leaſt one advantage, that I ſet limits to my work, which would in time be finiſhed, though not completed.

Deſpondency has never ſo far prevailed as to depreſs me to negligence; ſome faults will at laſt appear to be the effects of anxious diligence and perſevering activity. The nice and ſubtle ramifications of meaning were not eaſily avoided by a mind intent upon accuracy, and convinced of the neceſſity of diſentangling combinations, and ſeparating ſimilitudes. Many of the diſtinctions which to common readers appear uſeleſs and idle, will be found real and important by men verſed in the ſchool philoſophy, without which no dictionary ever ſhall be accurately compiled, or ſkilfully examined.

Some ſenſes however there are, which, though not the ſame, are yet ſo nearly allied, that they are often confounded. Moſt men think indiſtinctly, and therefore cannot ſpeak with exactneſs; and conſequently ſome examples might be indifferently put to either ſignification: this uncertainty is not to be imputed to me, who do not form, but regiſter the language; who do not teach men how they ſhould think, but relate how they have hitherto expreſſed their thoughts.

The imperfect ſenſe of ſome examples I lamented, but could not remedy, and hope they will be compenſated by innumerable paſſages ſelected with propriety, and preſerved with exactneſs; ſome ſhining with ſparks of imagination, and ſome replete with treaſures of wiſdom.

The orthography and etymology, though imperfect, are not imperfect for want of care, but becauſe care will not always be ſucceſsful, and recollection or information come too late for uſe.

That many terms of art and manufacture are omitted, muſt be frankly acknowledged; but for this defect I may boldly allege that it was unavoidable: I could not viſit caverns to learn the miner's language, nor take a voyage to perfect my ſkill in the dialect of navigation, nor viſit the warehouſes of merchants, and ſhops of artificers, to gain the names of wares, tools and operations, of which no mention is found in books; what favourable accident, or eaſy enquiry brought within my reach, has not been neglected; but it had been a hopeleſs labour to glean up words, by courting living information, and conteſting with the ſullenneſs of one, and the roughneſs of another.

To furniſh the academicians *della Cruſca* with words of this kind, a ſeries of comedies called *la Fiera*, or *the Fair*, was profeſſedly written by *Buonaroti*; but I had no ſuch aſſiſtant, and therefore was content to want what they muſt have wanted likewiſe, had they not luckily been ſo ſupplied.

Nor are all words which are not found in the vocabulary, to be lamented as omiſſions. Of the laborious and mercantile part of the people, the diction is in a great meaſure caſual and mutable; many of their terms are formed for ſome temporary or local convenience, and though current at certain times and places, are in others utterly unknown. This fugitive cant, which is always in a ſtate of increaſe or decay, cannot be regarded as any part of the durable materials of a language, and therefore muſt be ſuffered to periſh with other things unworthy of preſervation.

Care will ſometimes betray to the appearance of negligence. He that is catching opportunities which ſeldom occur, will ſuffer thoſe to paſs by unreguarded, which he expects hourly to return; he that is ſearching for rare and remote things, will neglect thoſe that are obvious and familiar: thus many of the moſt common and curſory words have been inſerted with little illuſtration, becauſe in gathering the authorities, I forbore to copy thoſe which I thought likely to occur whenever they were wanted. It is remarkable that, in reviewing my collection, I found the word SEA unexemplified.

Thus it happens, that in things difficult there is danger from ignorance, and in things eaſy from confidence; the mind, afraid of greatneſs, and diſdainful of littleneſs, haſtily withdraws herſelf from painful ſearches, and paſſes with ſcornful rapidity over taſks not adequate to her powers, ſometimes too ſecure for caution, and again too anxious for vigorous effort; ſometimes idle in a plain path, and ſometimes diſtracted in labyrinths, and diſſipated by different intentions.

A large work is difficult becauſe it is large, even though all its parts might ſingly be performed with facility; where there are many things to be done, each muſt be allowed its ſhare of time and labour, in the proportion only which it bears to the whole; nor can it be expected, that the ſtones which form the dome of a temple, ſhould be ſquared and poliſhed like the diamond of a ring.

Of the event of this work, for which, having laboured it with ſo much application, I cannot but have ſome degree of parental fondneſs, it is natural to form conjectures. Thoſe who have been perſuaded to think well of my deſign, require that it ſhould fix our language, and put a ſtop to thoſe alterations which time and chance have hitherto been ſuffered to make in it without oppoſition. With this conſequence I will confeſs that I flattered myſelf for a while; but now begin to fear that I have indulged expectation which neither reaſon nor experience can juſtify. When we ſee men grow old and die at a certain time one after another, from century to century, we laugh at the elixir that promiſes to prolong life to a thouſand years; and with equal juſtice may the lexicographer be derided, who being able to produce no example of a nation that has preſerved their words and phraſes from mutability, ſhall imagine that his dictionary can embalm his language, and ſecure it from corruption and decay, that it is in his power to change ſublunary nature, or clear the world at once from folly, vanity, and affectation.

With this hope, however, academies have been inſtituted, to guard the avenues of their languages, to retain fugitives, and repulſe intruders; but their vigilance and activity have hitherto been vain; ſounds are too volatile and ſubtile for legal reſtraints; to enchain ſyllables, and to laſh the wind, are equally the undertakings of pride, unwilling to meaſure its deſires by its ſtrength. The *French* language has viſibly changed under the inſpection of the academy; the ſtile of *Amelot*'s tranſlation of father *Paul* is obſerved by *Le Courayer* to be *un peu paſsè*; and no *Italian* will maintain, that the diction of any modern writer is not perceptibly different from that of *Boccace*, *Machiavel*, or *Caro*.

Total and ſudden transformations of a language ſeldom happen; conqueſts and migrations are now very rare: but there are other cauſes of change, which, though ſlow in their operation, and inviſible in their progreſs, are perhaps as much ſuperiour to human reſiſtance, as the revolutions of the ſky, or intumeſcence of the tide. Commerce, however neceſſary, however lucrative, as it depraves the manners, corrupts the language; they that have frequent intercourſe with ſtrangers, to whom they endeavour to accommodate themſelves, muſt in time learn a mingled dialect, like the jargon which ſerves the trafickers on the *Mediterranean* and *Indian* coaſts. This will not always be confined to the exchange, the warehouſe, or the port, but will be communicated by degrees to other ranks of the people, and be at laſt incorporated with the current ſpeech.

There are likewiſe internal cauſes equally forcible. The language moſt likely to continue long without alteration, would be that of a nation raiſed a little, and but a little, above barbarity, ſecluded from ſtrangers, and totally employed in procuring the conveniencies of life; either without books, or, like ſome of the *Mahometan* countries, with very few: men thus buſied and unlearned, having only ſuch words as common uſe requires, would perhaps long continue to expreſs the ſame notions by the ſame ſigns. But no ſuch conſtancy can be expected in a people poliſhed by arts, and claſſed by ſubordination, where one part of the community is ſuſtained and accommodated by the labour of the other. Thoſe who have much leiſure to think, will always be enlarging the ſtock of ideas, and every increaſe of knowledge, whether real or fancied, will produce new words, or combinations of words. When the mind is unchained from neceſſity, it will range after convenience; when it is left at large in the fields of ſpeculation, it will ſhift opinions; as any cuſtom is diſuſed, the words that expreſſed it muſt periſh with it; as any opinion grows popular, it will innovate ſpeech in the ſame proportion as it alters practice.

As by the cultivation of various ſciences, a language is amplified, it will be more furniſhed with words deflected from their original ſenſe; the geometrician will talk of a courtier's zenith, or the excentrick virtue of a wild hero, and the phyſician of ſanguine expectations and phlegmatick delays. Copiouſneſs of ſpeech will give opportunities to capricious choice, by which ſome words will be preferred, and others degraded; viciſſitudes of faſhion will enforce the uſe of new, or extend the ſignification of known terms. The tropes of poetry will make hourly encroachments, and the metaphorical will become the current ſenſe: pronunciation will be varied by levity or ignorance, and the pen muſt at length comply with the tongue; illiterate writers will at one time or other, by publick infatuation, riſe into renown, who, not knowing the original import of words, will uſe them with colloquial licentiouſneſs, confound diſtinction, and forget propriety. As politeneſs increaſes, ſome expreſſions will be conſidered as too groſs and vulgar for the delicate, others as too formal and ceremonious for the gay and airy; new phraſes are therefore adopted, which muſt, for the ſame reaſons, be in time diſmiſſed. *Swift*, in his petty treatiſe on the *Engliſh* language, allows that new words muſt ſometimes be introduced, but propoſes that none ſhould be ſuffered to become obſolete. But what makes a word obſolete, more than general agreement to forbear it? and how ſhall it be continued, when it conveys an offenſive idea; or recalled again into the mouths of mankind, when it has once by diſuſe become unfamiliar, and by unfamiliarity unpleaſing.

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P R E F A C E.

There is another cauſe of alteration more prevalent than any other, which yet in the preſent ſtate of the world cannot be obviated. A mixture of two languages will produce a third diſtinct from both, and they will always be mixed, where the chief part of education, and the moſt conſpicuous accompliſhment, is ſkill in ancient or in foreign tongues. He that has long cultivated another language, will find its words and combinations croud upon his memory; and haſte and negligence, refinement and affectation, will obtrude borrowed terms and exotick expreſſions.

The great peſt of ſpeech is frequency of tranſlation. No book was ever turned from one language into another, without imparting ſomething of its native idiom; this is the moſt miſchievous and comprehenſive innovation; ſingle words may enter by thouſands, and the fabrick of the tongue continue the ſame, but new phraſeology changes much at once; it alters not the ſingle ſtones of the building, but the order of the columns. If an academy ſhould be eſtabliſhed for the cultivation of our ſtile, which I, who can never wiſh to ſee dependance multiplied, hope the ſpirit of *Engliſh* liberty will hinder or deſtroy, let them, inſtead of compiling grammars and dictionaries, endeavour, with all their influence, to ſtop the licence of tranſlatours, whoſe idleneſs and ignorance, if it be ſuffered to proceed, will reduce us to babble a dialect of *France*.

If the changes that we fear be thus irreſiſtible, what remains but to acquieſce with ſilence, as in the other inſurmountable diſtreſſes of humanity? it remains that we retard what we cannot repel, that we palliate what we cannot cure. Life may be lengthened by care, though death cannot be ultimately defeated: tongues, like governments, have a natural tendency to degeneration; we have long preſerved our conſtitution, let us make ſome ſtruggles for our language.

In hope of giving longevity to that which its own nature forbids to be immortal, I have devoted this book, the labour of years, to the honour of my country, that we may no longer yield the palm of philology to the nations of the continent. The chief glory of every people ariſes from its authours: whether I ſhall add any thing by my own writings to the reputation of *Engliſh* literature, muſt be left to time: much of my life has been loſt under the preſſures of diſeaſe; much has been trifled away; and much has always been ſpent in proviſion for the day that was paſſing over me; but I ſhall not think my employment uſeleſs or ignoble, if by my aſſiſtance foreign nations, and diſtant ages, gain acceſs to the propagators of knowledge, and underſtand the teachers of truth; if my labours afford light to the repoſitories of ſcience, and add celebrity to *Bacon*, to *Hooker*, to *Milton*, and to *Boyle*.

When I am animated by this wiſh, I look with pleaſure on my book, however defective, and deliver it to the world with the ſpirit of a man that has endeavoured well. That it will immediately become popular I have not promiſed to myſelf: a few wild blunders, and riſible abſurdities, from which no work of ſuch multiplicity was ever free, may for a time furniſh folly with laughter, and harden ignorance in contempt; but uſeful diligence will at laſt prevail, and there never can be wanting ſome who diſtinguiſh deſert; who will conſider that no dictionary of a living tongue ever can be perfect, ſince while it is haſtening to publication, ſome words are budding, and ſome falling away; that a whole life cannot be ſpent upon ſyntax and etymology, and that even a whole life would not be ſufficient; that he, whoſe deſign includes whatever language can expreſs, muſt often ſpeak of what he does not underſtand; that a writer will ſometimes be hurried by eagerneſs to the end, and ſometimes faint with wearineſs under a taſk, which *Scaliger* compares to the labours of the anvil and the mine; that what is obvious is not always known, and what is known is not always preſent; that ſudden fits of inadvertency will ſurprize vigilance, ſlight avocations will ſeduce attention, and caſual eclipſes of the mind will darken learning; and that the writer ſhall often in vain trace his memory at the moment of need, for that which yeſterday he knew with intuitive readineſs, and which will come uncalled into his thoughts to-morrow.

In this work, when it ſhall be found that much is omitted, let it not be forgotten that much likewiſe is performed; and though no book was ever ſpared out of tenderneſs to the authour, and the world is little ſolicitous to know whence proceeded the faults of that which it condemns; yet it may gratify curioſity to inform it, that the *Engliſh Dictionary* was written with little aſſiſtance of the learned, and without any patronage of the great; not in the ſoft obſcurities of retirement, or under the ſhelter of academick bowers, but amidſt inconvenience and diſtraction, in ſickneſs and in ſorrow: and it may repreſs the triumph of malignant criticiſm to obſerve, that if our language is not here fully diſplayed, I have only failed in an attempt which no human powers have hitherto completed. If the lexicons of ancient tongues, now immutably fixed, and compriſed in a few volumes, be yet, after the toil of ſucceſſive ages, inadequate and deluſive; if the aggregated knowledge, and co-operating diligence of the *Italian* academicians, did not ſecure them from the cenſure of *Beni*; if the embodied criticks of *France*, when fifty years had been ſpent upon their work, were obliged to change its oeconomy, and give their ſecond edition another form, I may ſurely be contented without the praiſe of perfection, which, if I could obtain, in this gloom of ſolitude, what would it avail me? I have protracted my work till moſt of thoſe whom I wiſhed to pleaſe, have ſunk into the grave, and ſucceſs and miſcarriage are empty ſounds: I therefore diſmiſs it with frigid tranquillity, having little to fear or hope from cenſure or from praiſe.

THE

THE

HISTORY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

THOUGH the *Britains* or *Welſh* were the firſt poſſeſſors of this iſland, whoſe names are recorded, and are therefore in civil hiſtory always conſidered as the predeceſſors of the preſent inhabitants; yet the deduction of the *Engliſh* language, from the earlieſt times of which we have any knowledge to its preſent ſtate, requires no mention of them: for we have ſo few words, which can, with any probability, be refered to *Britiſh* roots, that we juſtly regard the *Saxons* and *Welſh*, as nations totally diſtinct. It has been conjectured, that when the *Saxons* ſeized this country, they ſuffered the *Britains* to live among them in a ſtate of vaſſalage, employed in the culture of the ground, and other laborious and ignoble ſervices. But it is ſcarcely poſſible, that a nation, however depreſſed, ſhould have been mixed in conſiderable numbers with the *Saxons* without ſome communication of their tongue, and therefore it may, with great reaſon, be imagined, that thoſe, who were not ſheltered in the mountains, periſhed by the ſword.

The whole fabrick and ſcheme of the *Engliſh* language is *Gothick* or *Teutonick*: it is a dialect of that tongue, which prevails over all the northern countries of *Europe*, except thoſe where the *Sclavonian* is ſpoken. Of theſe languages Dr. *Hickes* has thus exhibited the genealogy.

GOTHICK,		
ANGLO-SAXON,	FRANCICK,	CIMBRICK,
Dutch,	German.	Iſlandick,
Friſick,		Norwegian,
Engliſh.		Swediſh.
		Daniſh.

Of the *Gothick*, the only monument remaining is a copy of the goſpels ſomewhat mutilated, which, from the ſilver with which the characters are adorned, is called the *ſilver book*. It is now preſerved at *Upſal*, and has been twice publiſhed. Whether the diction of this venerable manuſcript be purely *Gothick*, has been doubted; it ſeems however to exhibit the moſt ancient dialect now to be found of the *Teutonick* race, and the *Saxon*, which is the original of the preſent *Engliſh*, was either derived from it, or both deſcended from ſome common parent.

What was the form of the *Saxon* language, when, about the year 450, they firſt entred *Britain*, cannot now be known. They ſeem to have been a people without learning, and very probably without an alphabet; their ſpeech therefore, having been always curſory and extemporaneous, muſt have been artleſs and unconnected, without any modes of tranſition or involution of clauſes; which abruptneſs and inconnection may be obſerved even in their later writings. This barbarity may be ſuppoſed to have continued during their wars with the *Britains*, which for a time left them no leiſure for ſofter ſtudies; nor is there any reaſon for ſuppoſing it abated, till the year 570, when *Auguſtine* came from *Rome* to convert them to Chriſtianity. The Chriſtian religion always implies or produces a certain degree of civility and learning; they then became by degrees acquainted with the *Roman* language, and ſo gained, from time to time, ſome knowledge and elegance, till in three centuries they had formed a language capable of expreſſing all the ſentiments of a civiliſed people, as appears by king *Alfred*'s paraphraſe or imitation of *Boethius*, and his ſhort preface, which I have ſelected as the firſt ſpecimen of ancient *Engliſh*.

CAP. I.

ON ðære tide þe Gotan of Sıððiu mægþe ƿiþ Romana rice geƿin upahofon. ⁊ miþ heora cyningum. Rædgota and Eallerica ƿæron hatne. Romane burig abræcon. and eall Italia rice þ is betƿux þam muntum ⁊ Sicilia ðam ealonde in anƿald gerehton. ⁊ þa æfter þam foresprecenan cyningum Þeodric feng to þam ilcan rice se Þeodric ƿæs Amulinga. he ƿæs Cristen. þeah he on þam Arrianiscan gedƿolan ðurhƿunode. He gehet Romanum his freondscipe. sƿa þ hi mostan heora ealdrihta ƿyrðe beon. Ac he þa gehat sƿiðe yfele gelæste. ⁊ sƿiðe ƿraþe geendode mid manegum mane. þ ƿæs to eacan oþrum unarimedum yflum. þ he Iohannes þone papan het ofslean. Þa ƿæs sum consul. þ ƿe heretoha hataþ. Boetius ƿæs haten. se ƿæs in boccræftum ⁊ on poruld þeaƿum se rihtƿisesta. Se ða ongeat þa manigfealdan yfel þe se cyning Þeodric ƿiþ þam Cristenandome ⁊ ƿiþ þam Romaniscum ƿitum dyde. he þa gemunde ðara eþnessa ⁊ þara ealdrihta ðe hi under ðam Caserum hæfdon heora ealdhlafordum. Þa ongan he smeagan ⁊ leornigan on him selfum hu he þ rice ðam unrihtƿisan cyninge afeʀran mihte. ⁊ on ryht geleaffulra and on rihtƿisra anƿald gebringan. Sende þa digellice ærendgeƿritu to þam Casere to Constantinopolim. þær is Creca heah burg ⁊ heora cynestol. for þam se Casere ƿæs heora ealdhlaforde cynnes. bædon hine þæt he him to heora Cristendome ⁊ to heora ealdrihtum gefultumede. Þa þ ongeat se ƿælhreoƿa cyning Þeodric. ða het he hine gebringan on carcerne ⁊ þær inne belucan. Þa hit ða gelomp þ se arƿyrða ƿæs on sƿa micelre nearanesse becom. þa ƿæs he sƿa micle sƿiðor on his Mode gedrefed. sƿa his Mod ær sƿiðor to þam poruld sælþum ungeƿod ƿæs. ⁊ he ða nanre frofre be innan þam carcerne ne gemunde. ac he gefeoll niƿol of dune on þa flor. ⁊ hine astrehte sƿiþe unrot. and ormod hine selfne ongan ƿepan ⁊ þus singende cƿæþ.

D

CAP.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

CAP. II.

ÐA hod þe ic ƿrecca geo lustbærlice song. ic sceal nu heofiende singan. ⁊ mid sƿi ungeradum ƿordum gesettan þeah ic geo hƿilum gecoplice funde. ac ic nu ƿepende ⁊ giscende of geradra ƿorda misso. me ablendan þas ungetreoƿan ƿoruld sælþa ⁊ me þa forletan sƿa blindne on þis dimme hol. Ða bereafodon ælcere lustbærnesse þa ða ic him æfre betst truƿode, ða ƿendon hi me heora bæc to and me mid ealle fromgeƿitan. To phon sceoldan la mine friend seggan þæt ic gesælig mon ƿære. hu mæg se beon gesælig se ðe on ðam gesælþum ðurhƿuman ne mot:·

CAP. III.

ÐA ic þa ðis leoþ. cƿæð Boetius. geomriende asungen hæfde. ða com ðær gan in to me heofencund Ƿisdom. ⁊ ꝥ min murnende Mod mid his ƿordum gegrette. ⁊ þus cƿæþ. Þu ne eart þu se mon þe on minre scole ƿære afed ⁊ gelæred. Ac hƿonon ƿurde þu mid þissum ƿoruld sorgum þus sƿiþe gesƿenced. buton ic ƿat ꝥ þu hæfst ðara ƿæpna to hraþe forgiten ðe ic þe ær sealde. Ða clipode se Ƿisdom ⁊ cƿæþ. Geƿitaþ nu aƿirgede ƿoruld sorga of mines þegenes Mode. forþam ge sind þa mæstan sceaþan. Lætaþ hine eft hƿeorfan to minum larum. Ða eode se Ƿisdom near. cƿæþ Boetius. minum hreoƿsiendan geþohte. ⁊ hit sƿa ƿohhol hƿæt hƿega uparærde. adrigde þa mines Modes eagan. and hit fran bliþum ƿordum. hƿæþer hit oncneoƿe his fostermodor. mid ðam þe ða ꝥ Mod ƿiþ beƿende. ða gecneoƿ hit sƿiþe sƿeotele his agne modor. ꝥ ƿæs se Ƿisdom þe hit lange ær tyde ⁊ lærde. ac hit ongeat his lare sƿiþe totorenne ⁊ sƿiþe tobrocenne mid dysigra hondum. ⁊ hine þa fran hu ꝥ geƿurde. Ða andsƿyrde se Ƿisdom him ⁊ sæde. ꝥ his gingran hæfdon hine sƿa totorenne. þær þær hi teohhodon ꝥ hi hine eallne habban sceoldon. ac hi gegaderiað monifeald dysig on þære fortruƿunga. ⁊ on þam gilpe butan heora hƿelc eft to hyre bote gecirre:·

This may perhaps be conſidered as a ſpecimen of the *Saxon* in its higheſt ſtate of purity, for here are ſcarcely any words borrowed from the *Roman* dialects.

Of the following verſion of the goſpels the age is not certainly known, but it was probably written between the time of *Alfred* and that of the *Norman* conqueſt, and therefore may properly be inſerted here.

Tranſlations ſeldom afford juſt ſpecimens of a language, and leaſt of all thoſe in which a ſcrupulous and verbal interpretation is endeavoured, becauſe they retain the phraſeology and ſtructure of the original tongue; yet they have often this convenience, that the ſame book, being tranſlated in different ages, affords opportunity of marking the gradations of change, and bringing one age into compariſon with another. For this purpoſe I have placed the *Saxon* verſion and that of *Wickliffe*, written about the year 1380, in oppoſite columns; becauſe the convenience of eaſy collation ſeems greater than that of regular chronology.

LUCÆ Cap. I.

FORÐAM þe ƿitodlice manega þohton þara þinga race ge-endebyrdan þe on us gefyllede synt.

2 Sƿa us betæhtun þa ðe hit of fruman gesaƿon. and þære spræce þenas ƿæron.

3 Me geþuhte [of-fyligde fram fruma] geornlice eallum. [mið] endebyrdnesse ƿritan ðe. þu ðe selusta Theophilus.

4 Þæt þu oncnaƿe þara ƿorda soðfæstnesse. of þam ðe þu gelæred eart:·

5 On Herodes dagum Iudea cyninges. ƿæs sum sacerd on naman Zacharias. of Abian tune. ⁊ his ƿif ƿæs of Aarones dohtrum. and hyre nama ƿæs Elizabeth:·

6 Soðlice hig ƿæron butu rihtƿise beforan Gode. gangende on eallum his bebodum ⁊ rihtƿisnessum butan ƿrohte:·

7 And hig næfdon nan bearn. forþam ðe Elizabeth ƿæs unberende. ⁊ hy on hyra dagum butu forð-eodun:·

8 Soðlice ƿæs geƿorden þa Zacharias hys sacerdhades breac on his geƿrixles endebyrdnesse beforan Gode.

9 Æfter geƿunan þæs sacerdhades hlotes. he eode ꝥ he his offrunge sette. ða he on Godes tempel eode.

10 Eall ƿerod þæs folces ƿæs ute gebiddende on þære offrunge timan:·

11 Ða ætyƿde him Drihtnes engel standende on þæs ƿeofodes sƿiðran healfe.

12 Ða ƿearð Zacharias gedrefed ꝥ geseonde. ⁊ him ege onhreas:·

13 Ða cƿæð se engel him to. Ne ondræd þu ðe Zacharias. forþam þin ben is gehyred. ⁊ þin ƿif Elizabeth þe sunu cenð. and þu nemst hys naman Iohannes.

14 ⁊ he byð þe to gefean ⁊ to blisse. ⁊ manega on hys acennednesse gefagniað:·

15 Soðlice he byð mære beforan Drihtne. and he ne drincð ƿin ne beor. ⁊ he bið gefylled on haligum Gaste. þonne gyt of his modor innoðe.

16 And manega Israhela bearna he gecyrð to Drihtne hyra Gode.

17 And he gæð toforan him on gaste ⁊ Elias mihte. ꝥ he fædera heortan to hyra bearnum gecyrre. ⁊ ungeleaffulle to rihtƿisra gleaƿscype. Drihtne fulfremed folc gegearƿian:·

LUK, Chap. I.

IN the dayes of Eroude kyng of Judee ther was a preſt Zacarye by name: of the ſort of Abia, and his wyf was of the doughtris of Aaron: and hir name was Elizabeth.

2 An bothe weren juſte bifore God: goynge in alle the maundementis and juſtifyingis of the Lord withouten playnt.

3 And thei hadden no child, for Elizabeth was bareyn and bothe weren of greet age in her dayes.

4 And it bifel that whanne Zacarye ſchould do the office of preſthod in the ordir of his courſe to fore God.

5 Aftir the cuſtom of the preſthod, he wente forth by lot and entride into the temple to encenſen.

6 And at the multitude of the puple was without forth and preyede in the our of encenſying.

7 And an aungel of the Lord apperide to him: and ſtood on the right half of the auter of encenſe.

8 And Zacarye ſeynge was afrayed: and drede fel upon him.

9 And the aungel ſayde to him, Zacarye drede thou not: for thy preier is herd, and Elizabeth thi wif ſchal bere to thee a ſone: and his name ſchal be clepid Jon.

10 And joye and gladyng ſchal be to thee: and manye ſchulen have joye in his natyvyte.

11 For he ſchal be great bifore the Lord: and he ſchal not drinke wyn ne ſydyr, and he ſchal be fulfild with the holy goſt yit of his modir wombe.

12 And he ſchal converte manye of the children of Iſrael to her Lord God.

13 And he ſchal go bifore in the ſpiryte and vertu of Helye: and he ſchal turne the hertis of the fadris to the ſonis, and men out of beleeve: to the prudence of juſt men, to make redy a perſyt puple to the Lord.

18 Ða

18 Ða cƿæð Zacharias to þam engele. Hƿanun ƿat ic þis. ic eom nu eald. and min ƿif on hyre dagum forðeode:·

19 Ða andsƿarode him se engel. Ic eom Gabriel. ic þe stande beforan Gode. and ic eom asend ƿið þe sprecan. ⁊ þe þis bodian.

20 And nu þu bist suƿigende. ⁊ þu sprecan ne miht oð þone dæg þe þas þing geƿurðað. forþam þu minum ƿordum ne gelyfdest. þa beoð on hyra timan gefyllede:·

21 And ꝥ folc ƿæs Zachariam ge-anbidigende. and ƿundrodon ꝥ he on þam temple læt ƿæs:·

22 Ða he ut-eode ne mihte he him to-sprecan. ⁊ hig oncneoƿon ꝥ he on þam temple sume gesihðe geseah. ⁊ he ƿæs bicniende hym. ⁊ dumb þurhƿunede:·

23 Ða ƿæs geƿorden þa his þenunga dagas gefyllede ƿæron. he ferde to his huse:·

24 Soðlice æfter dagum Elizabeth his ƿif geeacnode. and heo bedigelude hig fif monþas. ⁊ cƿæð.

25 Soðlice me Drihten gedyde þus. on þam dagum þe he geseah minne hosp betƿux mannum afyrran:

26 Soðlice on þam syxtan monðe ƿæs asend Gabriel se engel fram Drihtne on Galilea ceastre. þære nama ƿæs Nazareth.

27 To beƿeddudre fæmnan anum ƿere. þæs nama ƿæs Iosep. of Dauides huse. ⁊ þære fæmnan nama ƿæs Maria:·

28 Ða cƿæð se engel ingangende. Hal ƿes þu mid gyfe gefylled. Drihten mid þe. ðu eart gebletsud on ƿifum:·

29 Þa ƿearð heo on his spræce gedrefed. and þohte hƿæt seo gretinc ƿære:·

30 Ða cƿæð se engel. Ne ondræd þu ðe Maria. soðlice þu gyfe mid Gode gemettest.

31 Soðlice nu. þu on innoðe ge-eacnast. and sunu censt. and his naman Hælend genemnest.

32 Se bið mære. ⁊ þæs hehstan sunu genemned. and him syld Drihten God his fæder Dauides setl.

33 And he ricsað on ecnesse on Iacobes huse. ⁊ his rices ende ne bið:·

34 Ða cƿæð Maria to þam engle. hu geƿyrð þis. forþam ic ƿere ne oncnaƿe:·

35 Ða andsƿarode hyre se engel. Se halga Gast on þe becymð. ⁊ þæs heahstan miht þe ofersceadað. and forþam ꝥ halige þe of þe acenned bið. bið Godes sunu genemned.

36 And nu. Elizabeth þin mage sunu on hyre ylde geacnode. and þes monað is hyre syxta. seo is unberende genemned.

37 Forþam nis ælc ƿord mid Gode unmihtelic:·

38 Ða cƿæð Maria. Her is Drihtnes þinen. geƿurðe me æfter þinum ƿorde:· And se engel hyre m-gefat:·

39 Soðlice on þam dagum aras Maria ⁊ ferde on ıtland mid ofste. on Iudeiscre ceastre.

40 ⁊ eode into Zacharias huse. ⁊ grette Elizabeth:·

41 Ða ƿæs geƿorden þa Elizabeth gehyrde Marian gretinge. ða gefagnude ꝥ cild on hyre innoðe. and þa ƿearð Elizabeth haligum Gaste gefylled.

42 ⁊ heo clypode mycelre stefne. and cƿæð. Þu eart betƿux ƿifum gebletsud. and gebletsud is þines innoðes ƿæstm.

43 ⁊ hƿanun is me þis. ꝥ mines Drihtnes modor to me cume:·

44 Sona sƿa þinre gretinge stefn on minum earum geƿorden ƿæs. þa fahnude [in glædnisse] min cild on minum innoþe.

45 And eadig þu eart þu þe gelyfdest. ꝥ fulfremede synt þa þing þe þe fram Drihtne gesæde synd:·

46 Ða cƿæð Maria. Min saƿel mærsað Drihten.

14 And Zacarye ſeyde to the aungel: wherof ſchal Y wyte this? for Y am old: and my wyf hath gon fer in hir dayes.

15 And the aungel anſwerde and ſeyde to him, for Y am Gabriel that ſtonde nygh bifore God, and Y am ſent to thee to ſpeke and to evangeliſe to thee theſe thingis, and lo thou ſchalt be doumbe.

16 And thou ſchalt not mowe ſpeke, til into the day in which theſe thingis ſchulen be don. for thou haſt not beleved to my wordis, whiche ſchulen be fulfild in her tyme.

17 And the puple was abidynge Zacarye: and thei wondriden that he taryede in the temple.

18 And he gede out and myghte not ſpeke to hem: and thei knewen that he hadde ſeyn a viſioun in the temple, and he bekenide to hem: and he dwellide ſtille doumbe.

19 And it was don whanne the dayes of his office weren fulfillid: he wente into his hous.

20 And aftir theſe dayes Elizabeth his wif conſeyvede and hidde hir fyve monethis and ſeyde.

21 For ſo the Lord dide to me in the dayes in whiche he biheld to take awey my reprof among men.

22 But in the ſixte monethe the aungel Gabriel was ſent from God: into a cytee of Galilee whos name was Nazareth.

23 To a maydun weddid to a man: whos name was Joſeph of the hous of Dauith, and the name of the maydun was Marye.

24 And the aungel entride to hir, and ſayde, heil ful of grace the Lord be with thee: bleſſid be thou among wymmen.

25 And whanne ſche hadde herd: ſche was troublid in his word, and thoughte what manner ſalutacioun this was.

26 And the aungel ſeid to hir, ne drede not thou Marye: for thou haſt founden grace anentis God.

27 Lo thou ſchalt conſeyve in wombe, and ſchalt bere a ſone: and thou ſchalt clepe his name Jheſus.

28 This ſhall be gret: and he ſchal be clepid the ſone of higheſte, and the Lord God ſchal geve to him the ſeete of Dauith his fadir.

29 And he ſchal regne in the hous of Jacob withouten ende, and of his rewme ſchal be noon ende.

30 And Marye ſeyde to the aungel, on what maner ſchal this thing be don? for Y knowe not man.

31 And the aungel anſwerde and ſeyde to hir, the holy Goſt ſchal come fro above into thee: and the vertu of the higheſte ſchal ouer ſchadowe thee: and therfore that holy thing that ſchal be borun of thee: ſchal be clepide the ſone of God.

32 And to Elizabeth thi coſyn, and ſche alſo hath conſeyved a ſone in hir eelde, and this monethe is the ſixte to hir that is clepid bareyn.

33 For every word ſchal not be impoſſyble anentis God.

34 And Marye ſeide to the hond maydun of the Lord: be it doon to me aftir thi word; and the aungel departide fro hir.

35 And Marye roos up in tho dayes and wente with haſte into the mountaynes into a citee of Judee.

36 And ſche entride into the hous of Zacarye and grette Elizabeth.

37 And it was don as Elizabeth herde the ſalutacioun of Marye the young childe in hir wombe gladide, and Elizabeth was fulfild with the holy Goſt.

38 And cryede with a gret voice and ſeyde, bleſſid be thou among wymmen and bleſſid be the fruyt of thy wombe.

39 And wherof is this thing to me, that the modir of my Lord come to me?

40 For lo as the vois of thi ſalutacioun was maad in myn eeris: the yong child gladide in joye in my wombe.

41 And bleſſid be thou that haſt beleeved: for thilke thingis that ben ſeid of the Lord to thee ſchulen be parfytly don.

42 And Marye ſeyde, my ſoul magnifieth the Lord.

47 ⁊

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

47 ⁊ min gast geblissude on Gode minum Hælende.

48 Forþam þe he geseah his þinene ead-modnesse. soðlice heonun-forð me eadige secgað ealle cneoressa.

49 Forþam þe me mycele þing dyde se ðe mihtig is. ⁊ his nama is halig.

50 ⁊ his mild-heortnes of cneoresse on cneoresse hine ondrædendum:

51 He worhte mægne on his earme. he to-dælde þa ofer-modan on mode hyra heortan.

52 He awearp þa rican of setle. and þa eað-modan upahof.

53 Hingrigende he mid godum gefylde. ⁊ ofer-mode idele forlet.

54 He afeng Israhel his cniht. ⁊ gemunde his mild-heortnesse.

55 Swa he spræc to urum fæderum. Abrahame and his sæde on á weoruld:·

56 Soðlice Maria wunude mid hyre swylce þrý monðas. ⁊ gewende þa to hyre huse:·

57 Ða wæs gefylled Elizabethe cenning-tid. and heo sunu cende.

58 ⁊ hyre nehchebúras ⁊ hyre cuðan ꝥ gehyrdon. ꝥ Drihten his mild-heortnesse mid hyre mærsude ⁊ hig mid hyre blissodon:·

59 Ða on þam ehteoðan dæge hig comon ꝥ cild ymbsniðan. and nemdon hine his fæder naman Zachariam:·

60 Ða andswarode his modor. Ne se soðes. ac he bið Iohannes genemned:·

61 Ða cwædon hi to hyre. Nis nan on þinre mægðe þyssum naman genemned:·

62 Ða bicnodon hi to his fæder. hwæt he wolde hyne genemnedne beon:·

63 Ða wrat he gebedenum wex-brede. Iohannes is his nama. ða wundrodon hig ealle:·

64 Ða wearð sona his muð ⁊ his tunge ge-openod. ⁊ he spræc. Drihten bletsigende:·

65 Ða wearð ege geworden ofer ealle hyra nehchebúras. and ofer ealle Iudea munt-land wæron þas word gewidmærsode.

66 ⁊ ealle þa ðe hit gehyrdon. on hyra heortan settun ⁊ cwædon. Wenst ðu hwæt byð þes cnapa. witodlice Drihtnes hand wæs mid him:·

67 And Zacharias his fæder wæs mid halegum Gaste gefylled. ⁊ he witegode and cwæð.

68 Gebletsud sy Drihten Israhela God. forþam þe he geneosude. ⁊ his folces alýsednesse dyde.

69 And he us hæle horn arærde on Davides huse his cnihtes.

70 Swa he spræc þurh his halegra witegena muð. þa ðe of worldes frym ðe spræcon.

71 ⁊ he alýsde us of urum feondum. and of ealra þara handa þe us hatedon.

72 Mild-heortnesse to wyrcenne mid urum fæderum. ⁊ gemunan his halegan cyðnesse.

73 Hyne uý to syllenne þone að þe he urum fæder Abrahame swor.

74 Ðæt we butan ege. of ure feonda handa alýsede. him þeowian

75 On halignesse beforan him eallum urum dagum:·

76 And þu cnapa bist þæs hehstan witega genemned. þu gæst beforan Drihtnes ansýne. his wegas gearwian.

77 To syllene his folce hæle gewit on hyra synna forgyfnesse.

78 Ðurh innoðas ures Godes mild-heortnesse. on þam he us geneosude of eastdæle up-springende.

79 Onlyhtan þam þe on þystrum ⁊ on deaðes sceade sittað. ure fet to gereccenne on sibbe weg:·

80 Soðlice se cnapa weox. ⁊ wæs on gaste gestrangod. ⁊ wæs on westenum oð þone dæg hys ætywednessum on Israhel:·

43 And my spiryt hath gladid in God myn helthe.

44 For he hath behulden the mekenesse of his handmayden: for lo for this alle generatiouns schulen seye that I am blessid.

45 For he that is mighti hath don to me grete thingis, and his name is holy.

46 And his mersy is fro kyndrede into kyndredis to men that dreden him.

47 He made myght in his arm, he scateride proude men with the thoughte of his herte.

48 He sette doun myghty men fro seete and enhaunside meke men.

49 He hath fulfillid hungry men with goodis, and he has left riche men voide.

50 He havynge mynde of his mercy took up Israel his child,

51 As he hath spokun to oure fadris, to Abraham, and to his seed into worldis.

52 And Marye dwellide with hir as it were thre monethis and turned agen into his hous.

53 But the tyme of beringe child was fulfillid to Elizabeth, and sche bar a son.

54 And the neyghbouris and cosyns of hir herden that the Lord hadde magnyfied his mercy with hir, and thei thankiden him.

55 And it was doon in the eightithe day thei camen to circumside the child, and thei clepiden him Zacarye by the name of his fadir.

56 And his modir answeride and seide, nay; but he schal be clepid Jon.

57 And thei seiden to hir, for no man is in thi kynrede that is clepid this name.

58 And thei bikenyden to his fadir, what he wolde that he were clepid.

59 And he axinge a poyntel wroot seiynge, Jon is his name, and alle men wondriden.

60 And annoon his mouth was openyd and his tunge, and he spak and blesside God.

61 And drede was maad on all hir neighbouris, and all the wordis weren puplischid on alle the mounteynes of Judee.

62 And alle men that herden puttiden in her herte, and seiden what manner child scal this be, for the hond of the Lord was with him.

63 And Zacarye his fadir was fulfillid with the holy Gost, and profeciede and seide.

64 Blessid be the Lord God of Israel, for he has visitid and maad redempcioun of his puple.

65 And he has rered to us an horn of helthe in the hous of Dauith his child.

66 As he spak by the mouth of hise holy prophetis that weren fro the world.

67 Helth fro oure enemyes, and fro the hond of alle men that hatiden us.

68 To do mersy with oure fadris, and to have mynde of his holy testament.

69 The grete ooth that he swoor to Abraham our fadir,

70 To geve himself to us, that we without drede delyvered fro the hond of oure enemyes serve him,

71 In holynesse and rightwisnesse before him, in alle our dayes.

72 And thou child schalt be clepid the profete of the higheste, for thou schalt go before the face of the Lord to make redy hise weyes.

73 To geve science of heelth to his puple into remissioun of her synnes.

74 By the inwardenes of the mersy of oure God, in the which he springyng up fro on high hath visited us.

75 To geve light to them that sitten in derknessis, and in schadowe of deeth, to dresse oure feet into the weye of pees;

76 And the child wexide, and was confortid in spiryt, and was in desert placis till to the day of his schewing to Ysrael.

Of the *Saxon* poetry some specimen is necessary, though our ignorance of the laws of their metre and the quantities of their syllables, which it would be very difficult, perhaps impossible, to recover, excludes us from that pleasure which the old bards undoubtedly gave to their contemporaries.

The first poetry of the *Saxons* was without rhyme, and consequently must have depended upon the quantity of their syllables; but they began in time to imitate their neighbours, and close their verses with correspondent sounds.

The two passages, which I have selected, contain apparently the rudiments of our present lyrick measures, and the writers may be justly considered as the genuine ancestors of the *English* poets.

He mai him sore adreden,
Ðæt he ðanne ore bidde ne mugen,
Uor ꝥ bilimpeð ilome.
He is wis ꝥ bit and bote
And bet biuoren dome.
Deað com on ðis midelard
Ðurð ðæs deofles onde,
And senne and sorge and iswinc,
On se and on londe.

Ic am elder ðanne ic wes,
A wintre ⁊ ec a lore.
Ic ealdi more ðanne ic dede,
Mi wit oghte to bi more.
Se ꝥ hine selue uorget,
Uor wiue oþer uor childe.
He sal comen on euele stede,
Bute god him bi milde.
Ne hopie wif to hire were,
Ne were to his wiue.
Bi for him selue eurich man,
Ðær wile he bieð alíue.
Eurich man mid ꝥ he haueð,
Mai beggen heueriche.
Se ðe lesse ⁊ se ðe more,
Here aider iliche.
Heuene and erðe he ouersieð,
His eghen bið fulbriht.
Sunne ⁊ mone ⁊ alle sterren,
Bieð ðiestre on his lihte.
He wot hwet ðencheð and hwet doþ,
Alle quike wihte.
Nis no louerd swich is xist,
Ne no king swich is drihte.
Heuene ⁊ erðe ⁊ all ðat is,
Biloken is on his honde.
He deð al ꝥ his wille is,
On sea and ec on londe.
He is ord albuten orde,
And ende albuten ende.
He one is eure on eche stede,
Wende wer ðu wende.
He is buuen us and bineðen,
Biuoren and ec bihind.
Se man ꝥ godes wille deð,
Hie mai hine aihwar uinde.
Eche rune he iherð,
And wot eche dede.
He ðurh-sigð eches iðanc,
Wai hwat sel us to rede.
Se man neure nele don god,
Ne neure god lif leden.
Er deð ⁊ dom come to his dure,
He mai him sore adreden.
Hunger ⁊ ðurst hete ⁊ chele,
Ecðe and all unhelðe.
Ðurh deð com on ðis midelard,
And oðer uniselðe.
Ne mai non herte hit iþenche,
Ne no tunge telle.
Hu muchele pinum and hu uele,
Bieð inne helle.
Louie God mid ure hierte.
And mid all ure mihte.
And ure emcristene swo us self,
Swo us lereð drihte.
Sume ðer habbeð lesse mergðe,
And sume ðer habbeð more.
Ech efter ðan ꝥ he dede,
Efter ꝥ he swanc sore.
Ne sel ðer bi bred ne win,
Ne oþer kennes este.
God one sel bi eches lif,
And blisce and eche reste.
Ne sal ðar bi scete ne scrud,
Ne worldes wele none.
Ac si merghþe ꝥ men us bihat,
All sall ben god one.
Ne mai no merghþe bi swo muchel,
Swo is godes isihðe.
Hi is soþ sune and briht,
And dai bute nihte.
Ðer is wele bute wane,
And reste buten iswinche.
Se ꝥ mai and nele ðeder come,
Sore hit sel uorðenche.
Ðer is blisce buten tweze,
And lif buten deaðe.
Ðet eure sullen wunie ðer,
Bliðe hi bieþ and eaðe.
Ðer is geugeþe buten elde,
And elde buten unhelþe.
Nis ðer sorge ne sor non,
Ne non uniselðe.
Ðer me sel drihten isen,
Swo are he is mid iwisse.
He one mai and sel al bien,
Engles and mannes blisce.
To ðare blisce us bring god,
Ðet rixeð buten ende.
Ðanne he ure saula unbint,
Of lichamlice bend.
Crist geue us lede swich lif,
And habbe swichne ende.
Ðet we moten ðider cumen,
Ðanne we hennes wende.

About the year 1150, the *Saxon* began to take a form in which the beginning of the present *English* may be plainly discovered; this change seems not to have been the effect of the *Norman* conquest, for very few *French* words are found to have been introduced in the first hundred years after it; the language must therefore have been altered by causes like those which, notwithstanding the care of writers and societies instituted to obviate them, are even now daily making innovations in every living language. I have exhibited a specimen of the language of this age from the year 1135 to 1140 of the *Saxon* chronicle, of which the latter part was apparently written near the time to which it relates.

Ðis gære for þe king Stephne ofer sæ to Normandi. ⁊ þer wes under-fangen. forði ꝥ hi wenden ꝥ he sculde ben alsuic alse þe eom wes. ⁊ for he hadde get his tresor. ac he to-deld it ⁊ scatered sotlice. Micel hadde Henri king gadered gold ⁊ sylver. and na god ne dide me for his saule þar of. Ða þe king Stephne to Engla-land com þa macod he his gadering æt Oxene-ford. ⁊ þar he nam þe biscop Roger of Seres beri. ⁊ Alexander biscop of Lincoln. ⁊ te Canceler Roger hise neves. ⁊ dide ælle in prisun. til hi jafen up here castles. Ða þe suikes undergæton ꝥ he milde man was ⁊ softe ⁊ god. ⁊ na justise ne dide. þa diden hi alle wunder. Hi hadden him manred maked and aðes suoren. ac hi nan treuðe ne heolden. alle he wæron for-sworen. ⁊ here treoðes for-loren. for æuric rice man his castles makede and agænes him heolden. and fylden þe land full of castles. Hi suencten suiðe þe wrecce men of þe land mid castel-weorces. þa þe castles waren maked. þa fylden hi mid deoules and yuele men. Ða namen hi þa men þe hi wenden ꝥ ani god hefden. baðe be nihtes and be dæies. carl-men ⁊ wimmen. and diden heom in prisun efter gold and sylver. ⁊ pined heom un-tellendlice pining. for ne wæren næure nan martyrs swa pined alse hi wæron. Me henged up bi þe fet and smoked heom mid ful smoke. me henged bi þe þumbes.

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oðer bi þe hefed. ⁊ hengen brynigen on her fet. Me dide cnotted strenges abuton here hæved. ⁊ uurythen to ꝥ it gæde to þe hærnes. Hi diden heom in quarterne þar nadres ⁊ snakes ⁊ wades wæron inne. ⁊ drapen heom swa. Sume hi diden in crucet-hus. ꝥ is in an ceste ꝥ was scort ⁊ nareu. ⁊ un-dep. ⁊ dide scærpe stanes þer inne. ⁊ þrengde þe man þær inne. ꝥ hi bræcon alle þe limes. In mani of þe castles wæron lof ⁊ grī. ꝥ wæron sachenteges ꝥ twa oðer thre men hadden onoh to bæron onne. ꝥ was swa maced ꝥ is fæstned to an beom. ⁊ diden an scærp iren abuton þa mannes throte ⁊ his hals. ꝥ he ne mihte nowiderwardes ne sitten. ne lien. ne slepen. oc bæron al ꝥ iren. Mani þusen hi drapen mid hungær. J ne canne. ⁊ ne mai tellen alle þe wunder. ne alle þe wines ꝥ hi diden wrecce men on þis land. ⁊ ꝥ lastede þa xix. wintre wile Stephne was king. ⁊ æure it was uuerse and uuerse. Hi læidengæildes on þe tunes æureū wile. ⁊ clepeden it tenserie. þa þe wrecce men ne hadden nan more to giuen. þa ræueden hi and brendon alle þe tunes. ꝥ wel þu mihtes faren all adæis fare sculdest þu neure finden man in tune sittende. ne land tiled. Ða was corn dære. ⁊ flec. ⁊ cæse ⁊ butere. for nan ne wæs o þe land. Wrecce men sturuen of hungær. sume jeden on ælmes þe waren sum wile rice men. sum flugen ut of lande. Wes næure gæt mare wreccehed on land. ne næure heðen men werse ne diden þan hi diden. for ouer siðon ne for-baren hi nouðer circe. ne cyrce-iærd. oc nam al þe god ꝥ þar inne was. ⁊ brenden syðen þe cyrce ⁊ altegædere. Ne hi ne for-baren biscopes land. ne abbotes. ne preostes. ac ræueden munecces. ⁊ clerekes. ⁊ æuric man oðer þe ouer myhte. Gif twa men oðer thre coman ridend to an tun. al þe tunscipe flugæn for heom. wenden ꝥ hi wæron ræueres. Þe biscopes ⁊ lered men heom cursede æure. oc was heom naht þar of. for hi wæron all for-cursæd ⁊ for-suoren ⁊ forloren. War sæ me tilede. þe erðe ne bar nan corn. for þe land was all for-don mid suilce dædes. ⁊ hi sæden openlice ꝥ Crist slep. ⁊ his halechen. Suilc ⁊ mare þanne we cunnen sæin. we þolenden xix. wintre for ure sinnes. On al þis yuele time heold Martin abbot his abbot-rice xx. winter. ⁊ half gær. ⁊ viii. dæis. mid micel suinc. ⁊ fand þe munekes. ⁊ te gestes al ꝥ heom behoued. ⁊ heold mycel carited in the hus. and þoð wethere wrohte on þe circe ⁊ sette þar to landes ⁊ rentes. ⁊ goded it suyðe and læt it refen. and brohte heom into þe newæ mynstre on s. Petres mæsse-dæi mid micel wurtscipe. ꝥ was anno ab incarnatione Dom. MCXL. a combustione loci XXIII. And he for to Rome ⁊ þær wæs wæl under-fangen fram þe Pape Eugenie. ⁊ begæt thare priuileges. an of alle þe landes of þabbot-rice. ⁊ an oðer of þe landes þe lien to þe circe-wican. ⁊ gif he leng moste liuen. alse he mint to don of þe horder-wycan. And he begæt in landes ꝥ rice men hefden mid strengþe. of Willelm Malduit þe heold Rogingham þæ castel he wan Cotingham ⁊ Estun. ⁊ of Hugo of Walteuile he wan Hyrtlingb. ⁊ Stanewig. ⁊ LX. sol. of Aldewingle ælc gær. And he makede manie munekes. ⁊ plantede winiærd. ⁊ makede manie weorkes. ⁊ wende þe tun betere þan it ær wæs. and wæs god munec ⁊ god man. ⁊ forði hi luueden God and gode men. Nu we willen sægen sum del wat belamp on Stephne kinges time. On his time þe Judeus of Nor-wic bohton an Cristen cild beforen Estren. and pineden him alle þe ilce pining ꝥ ure Drihten was pined. and on lang-fridæi him on rode hengen for ure Drihtnes luue. ⁊ syðen byrieden him. Wenden ꝥ it sculde ben for-holen. oc ure Drihtin atywede ꝥ he was hali martyr. ⁊ to munekes him namen. ⁊ bebyried him heglice. in ðe mynstre. ⁊ he maket þur ure Drihtin wunderlice and mani-fældlice miracles. ⁊ hatte he s. Willelm:·

On þis gær com Dauid king of Scotland mid ormete færd to þis land wolde winnan þis land. ⁊ him com togænes Willelm eorl of Albamar þe þe king adde beteht Euor-wic. ⁊ to oðer æuez men mid fæu men ⁊ fuhten wið heom. ⁊ flemden þe king æt te standard. ⁊ slogen suiðe micel of his genge:·

On þis gær wolde þe king Stephne tæcen Rodbert eorl of Gloucestre. þe kinges sune Henries. ac he ne mihte for he wart it war. Ða efter hi þe lengten þestrede þe sunne ⁊ te dæi abuton nontid dæies. þa men eten ꝥ me lihtede candles to æten bi. ⁊ ꝥ was XIII. kł. April. wæron men suiðe ofwundred. Þer efter ford-feorde Willelm Ærce-biscop of Cantwar-byrig. ⁊ te king makede Teobald Ærce-biscop. þe was abbot in þe Bec. Þer efter wæx suiðe micel uuerre betuyx þe king ⁊ Randolf eorl of Cæstre noht forði ꝥ he ne iaf him al ꝥ he cuðe axen him. alse he dide alle oðre. oc æfre þe mare iaf heom þe wærse hi wæron him. Þe eorl heold Lincol agænes þe king. ⁊ benam him al ꝥ he ahte to hauen. ⁊ te king for þider ⁊ besætte him ⁊ his broðer Willelm de R...are in þe castel. ⁊ te eorl stæl ut ⁊ ferde efter Rodbert eorl of Gloucestre. ⁊ broht him þider mid micel ferd. and fuhten swiðe on Candelmasse-dæi agenes heore lauerd. ⁊ namen him. for his men him suyken ⁊ flugæn. and læd him to Bristowe and diden þar in prisun. ⁊ ... teres. Ða was all Engle-land styred mar þan ær wæs. and all yuel wæs in lande. Þer efter com þe kinges dohter Henries þe hefde ben Emperic on Alamanie. ⁊ nu wæs cuntesse in Angou. ⁊ com to Lundene. ⁊ te Lundenissce folc hire wolde tæcen ⁊ scæ fleh. ⁊ forles þar micel:· Þer efter þe biscop of Win-cestre Henri. þe kinges broðer Stephnes. spac wid Rodbert eorl ⁊ wid þempersice and swor heom aðas ꝥ he neure ma mid te king his broðer wolde halden. ⁊ cursede alle þe men þe mid him heolden. and sæde heom ꝥ he wolde iiuen heom up Win-cestre. ⁊ dide heom cumen þider. Ða hi þær inne wæren þa com þe kinges cuen ... hire strengðe ⁊ besæt heom. ꝥ þer wæs inne micel hungær. Ða hi ne leng ne muhten þolen. þa stali hi ut ⁊ flugen. ⁊ hi wurðen war wiðuten ⁊ folecheden heom. and namen Rodbert eorl of Glou-cestre and ledden him to Roue-cestre. and diden him þare in prisun. and te emperice fleh into an mynstre. Ða feorden ða wise men betwyx. þe kinges freond ⁊ te eorles freond. and sahtlede sua ꝥ me sculde leten ut þe king of prisun for þe eorl. ⁊ te eorl for þe king. ⁊ sua diden Siðen ðer efter sathleden þe king ⁊ Randolf eorl at Stan-ford ⁊ aðes sworen and treuðes fæston ꝥ her nouðer sculde beswiken oðer. ⁊ it ne for-stod naht. for þe king him siðen nam in Hamtun. þurhe wicci ræd. ⁊ dide him in prisun. ⁊ ef sones he let him ut þurhe wærse red to ꝥ forewarde ꝥ he suor on halidom. ⁊ gysles fand. ꝥ he alle his castles sculde iiuen up. Sume he iaf up and sume ne iaf he noht. and dide þanne wærse ðanne he hær sculde. Ða was Engle-land suiðe to-deled. sume helden mid te king. ⁊ sume mid þempersice. for þa þe king was in prisun. þa wenden þe eorles ⁊ te rice men ꝥ he neure mare sculde cumme ut. ⁊ sæhtleden wyd þempersice ⁊ brohten hire into Oxen-ford. and iauen hire þe burch:· Ða ðe king was ute. þa herde ꝥ sægen. and toc his feord ⁊ besæt hire in þe tur. ⁊ me læt hire dun on niht of þe tur mid rapes. ⁊ stal ut ⁊ scæ fleh ⁊ iede on fote to Waling-ford. Þær efter scæ ferde ofer sæ. ⁊ hi of Normandi wenden alle fra þe king to þe eorl of Angæu. sume here þankes ⁊ sume here un-þankes. for he besæt heom til hi aiauen up here castles ⁊ hi nan helpe ne hæfden of þe king. Ða ferde Eustace þe kinges sune to France. ⁊ nam þe kinges suster of France to wife. wende to bigæton Normandi þær þurh. oc he spedde litel. ⁊ be gode rihte. for he was an yuel man. for ware se he .... dide mare yuel þanne god. he reuede þe landes ⁊ læide mic .... s on. he brohte his wif to Engle-land. ⁊ dide hire in þe caste ...... teb. god wimman scæ wæs. oc scæ hedde litel blisse mid him. ⁊ xrist ne wolde ꝥ he sculde lange rixan. ⁊ wærd ded and his moder beien. ⁊ te eorl of Angæu wærd ded. ⁊ his sune Henri toc to þe rice. And te cuen of France to-dælde fra þe king. ⁊ scæ com to þe iunge eorl Henri. ⁊ he toc hire to wiue. ⁊ al Peitou mid hire. Ða ferde he mid micel ferd into Engle-land. ⁊ wan castles. ⁊ te king ferde agenes him mi-

cel mare ferð. ⁊ þoðwæþere futen hi noht. oc ferden þe Ærce-biscop ⁊ te wise men betwux heom. ⁊ makede ꝥ sahte ꝥ te king sculde ben lauerd ⁊ king wile he liuede. ⁊ æfter his dæi ware Henri king. ⁊ he helde him for fader ⁊ he him for sune. and sib ⁊ sæhte sculde ben betwyx heom ⁊ on al Engle-land. Þis and te oðre foruuardes þet hi makeden suoren to halden þe king ⁊ te eorl. and te biscop. ⁊ te eorles. ⁊ ricemen alle. Ða was þe eorl underfangen æt Win-cestre and æt Lundene mid micel wurtscipe. and alle diden him man-red. and suoren þe pais to halden. and hit ward sone suiðe god pais sua ꝥ neure was here. Ða was ðe king strengere þanne he æuert her was. ⁊ te eorl ferde ouer sæ. ⁊ al folc him luuede. for he dide god justise ⁊ makede pais:·

Nearly about this time, the following pieces of poetry seem to have been written, of which I have inserted only short fragments; the first is a rude attempt at the present measure of eight syllables, and the second is a natural introduction to *Robert of Gloucester*, being composed in the same measure, which, however rude and barbarous it may seem, taught the way to the *Alexandrines* of the *French* poetry.

FUR in see bi west spaynge.
If a lond ihote cokaygne.
Ðer nis lond under heuenriche.
Of wel of godnis hit iliche.
Ðoy paradis be miri and briyt.
Cokaygn is of fairir siyt.
What is þer in paradis.
Bot grasse and flure and greneris.
Ðoy þer be ioi and gret dute.
Ðer nis met bote frute.
Ðer nis halle bure no bench.
Bot watir man is þursto quench.
Beþ þer no men but two.
Þely and enok also.
Clinglich may hi go.
Whar þer woniþ men no mo.
In cokaygne is met and drink.
Wiþute care how and swink.
Ðe met is trie þe drink so clere.
To none russin and sopper.
I sigge for soþ boute were.
Ðer nis lond on erþe is pere.
Under heuen nis lond i wisse.
Of so mochil ioi and blisse.
Ðer is mani swete siyte.
Al is dai nis þer no niyte.
Ðer nis baret noþer strif.
Nis þer no deþ ac euer lif.
Ðer nis lac of met no cloþ.
Ðer nis no man no woman wroþ.
Ðer nis serpent wolf no fox.
Þors no capil. kowe no ox.
Ðer nis schepe no swine no gote.
No non horwyla god it wote.
Noþer harate noþer stode.
Ðe land is ful of oþer gode.
Nis þer flei fle no lowse.
In cloþ in toune bed no house.
Ðer nis dunnir slete no hawle.
No non vile worme no snawile.
No non storm rein no winde.
Ðer nis man no woman blinde.
Ok al is game ioi ant gle.
Wel is him þat þer mai be.
Ðer beþ rivers gret and fine.
Of oile melk honi and wine.
Watir seruiþ þer to noþing.
Bot to siyt and to waussing.

SANCTA MARGARETTA.

OLDE ant yonge i preit ou oure folies for to lete.
Ðenchet on god þat yef ou wit oure sunnes to bete.
Þere mai tellen ou. wid wordes feire ant swete.
Ðe vie of one meidan. was hoten Maregrete.
Þire fader was a patriac. as ic ou tellen may.
In auntioge wif eches i ðe false lay.
Deve godes ant doumbe. he served nitt ant day.
So deden mony oþere. þat singet weilawey.
Theodosius was is nome. on crist ne levede he noutt.
Þe levede on þe false godes. ðat weren wid honden wroutt.
Ðo þat child sculde christine ben. ic com him well in þoutt.
E bed wen it were ibore. to deþe it were ibroutt.
Ðe moder was an heþene wif. þat hire to wyman bere.
Ðo þat child ibore was. nolde ho hit surfare.
Þo sende it into asye. wid messagers ful yare.
To a norice þat hire wiste. ant sette hire to lore.
Ðe norice þat hire wiste. children aheuede seuene.
Ðe eitteþe was maregrete. cristes may of heuene.
Tales ho ani tolde. ful feire ant ful euene.
Wou ho þoleden martirdom. sein Laurence ant seinte Steuene.

In these fragments, the adulteration of the *Saxon* tongue, by a mixture of the *Norman*, becomes apparent; yet it is not so much changed by the admixture of new words, which might be imputed to commerce with the continent, as by changes of its own forms and terminations; for which no reason can be given.

Hitherto the language used in this island, however different in successive time, may be called *Saxon*; nor can it be expected, from the nature of things gradually changing, that any time can be assigned, when the *Saxon* may be said to cease, and the *English* to commence. *Robert of Gloucester* however, who is placed by the criticks in the thirteenth century, seems to have used a kind of intermediate diction, neither *Saxon* nor *English*; in his work therefore we see the transition exhibited, and, as he is the first of our writers in rhyme, of whom any large work remains, a more extensive quotation is extracted. He writes apparently in the same measure with the foregoing authour of St. *Margarite*, which polished into greater exactness, appeared to our ancestors so suitable to the genius of the *English* language, that it was continued in use almost to the middle of the seventeenth century.

OF þe batayles of Denemarch, þat hii dude in þys londe
Þat worst were of alle oþere, we mote abbe an honde.
Worst hii were. vor oþere adde somwanne ydo,
Aş Romeyns & Saxons, & wel wuste þat lond þerto.
Ac hii ne kepte yt holde noȝt, bote robby, and ssende,
And destrue, & berne, & sle, & ne couþe abbe non ende.
And bote lute yt nas worþ, þey hii were ouercome ylome.
Vor myd ssypes and gret poer as prest essone hii come.
Kyng Adelwolf of þys lond kyng was tuenty ȝer.
Þe Deneys come by hym ryuor þan hii dude er.
Vor in þe al our vorst ȝer of ys kynedom
Myd þre & þrytty ssypuol men her prince hyder come,
And at Souþhamtone aryued, an hauene by Souþe.
Anoþer gret ost þulke tyme aryuede at Portesmouþe.
Þe kyng nuste weþer kepe, at delde ys ost atuo.
Þe Denes adde þe maystre. þo al was ydo,
And by Estangle & Lyndeseye hii wende vorþ atte laste,
And so hamward al by Kent, & slowe & barnde vaste.
Aȝen wynter hii wende hem. anoþer ȝer eft hii come.
And destrude Kent al out, and Londone nome.
Þus al an ten ȝer þat lond hii broȝte þer doune,
So þat in þe teþe ȝer of þe kynge's croune,
Al bysouþe hii come alond, and þet folc of Somersete
Þoru þe byssop Alcston and þet folc of Dorsete
Hii come & smyte an batayle, & þere, þoru Gode's grace,
Þe Deneys were al byneþe, & þe lond folc adde þe place,
And more prowesse dude þo, þan þe kyng myȝte byuore,
Þeruore gode lond men ne beþ noȝt al verlore.
Þe kyng was þe boldore þo, & aȝen hem þe more drou,
And ys foure godes sones woxe vaste y nou,
Edelbold and Adelbryȝt, Edelred and Alfred.
Þys was a stalwarde tem, & of gret wysdom & red,
And kynges were al foure, & defendede wel þys lond,
An Deneys dude ssame ynou, þat me volwel vond.
In syxteþe ȝere of þe kynge's kynedom
Is eldeste sone Adelbold gret ost to hym nome,
And ys fader also god, and oþere heye men al so,
And wende aȝen þys Deneys, þat muche wo adde y do.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Vor myd tuo hondred ſſypes & an alf at Temſe mouþ hii come,
And Londone, and Kanterburẏ, and oþer tounes nome,
And ſo vorþ in to Soþereẏe, & ſlowe & barnde vaſte,
þere þe kyng and ẏs ſone hem mette atte laſte.
þere was bataẏle ſtrong ẏnou ẏſmẏte in an þrowe.
þe godes kẏnȝtes leẏe adoun as gras, wan medeþ mowe.
Heueden, (þat were of ẏſmẏte,) & oþer lẏmes alſo,
Flete in blode al fram þe grounde, ar þe bataẏle were ẏdo.
Wanne þat blod ſtod al abrod, vas þer gret wo ẏ nou.
Nẏs ẏt reuþe vorto hure, þat me ſo volc ſlou ?
Ac our ſuete Louerd atte laſte ſſewede ẏs ſuete grace,
And ſende þe Criſtẏne Englẏſſe men þe maẏſtrẏe in þe place,
And þe heþene men of Denemarch bẏneþe were echon.
Nou nas þer ȝut in Denemarch Criſtendom non ;
þe kẏng her after to holẏ chẏrche ẏs herte þe more drou,
And teþeȝede wel & al ẏs lond, as hii aȝte, wel ẏ nou.
Seẏn Swẏthẏn at Wẏncheſtre bẏſſop þo was,
And Alcſton at Sẏrebourne, þat amendede muche þẏs cas.
þe kẏng was wel þe betere man þoru her beẏre red,
Tuentẏ wẏnter he was kẏng, ar he were ded.
At Wẏncheſtre he was ẏbured, as he ȝut lẏþ þere.
Hẏs tueẏe ſones he ȝef ẏs lond, as he bẏȝet ham ere.
Adelbold, the eldore, þe kẏnedom of Eſtſex,
And ſuþþe Adelbrẏȝt, Kent and Weſtſex.
Eẏȝte hondred ȝer ẏt was and ſeuene and fẏftẏ al ſo,
After þat God anerþe com, þat þẏs dede was ẏdo.
Boþe hii wuſte bẏ her tẏme wel her kẏnedom,
At þe vyfte ȝer Adelbold out of þẏs lyue nome.
At Sſẏrebourne he was ẏbured, & ẏs broþer Adelbrẏȝt
His kẏnedom adde after hẏm, as lawe was and rẏȝt.
Bẏ ẏs daye þe verde com of þe heþene men wel prout,
And Hamteſſyre and deſtrude Wẏncheſtre al out.
And þat lond folc of Hamteſſyre her red þo nome
And of Barcſſẏre, and foȝte and þe ſſrewen ouercome.
Adelbrẏȝt was kẏng of Kent ȝeres folle tene,
And of Weſtſex bote vẏue, þo he deẏde ẏch wene.

ADELRED was after hẏm kẏng ẏ mad in þe place,
Eyȝte hondred & ſeuene & ſẏxtẏ as in þe ȝer of grace.
þe vorſte ȝer of ẏs kẏnedom þe Deneẏs þẏcke com,
And robbede and deſtrude, and cẏtes vaſte nome.
Maẏſtres hii adde of her oſt, as ẏt were dukes, tueẏe,
Hẏnguar and Hubba, þat ſſrewen were bꞇẏe.
In Eſt Angle hii bẏleuede, to reſt hem as ẏt were,
Mẏd her oſt al þe wynter, of þe vorſt ȝere.
þe oþer ȝer hii dude hem vorþ, & ouer Homber come,
And ſlowe to grounde & barnde, & Euerwẏk nome.
þer was bataẏle ſtrong ẏ nou, vor ẏſlawe was þere
Oſryc kẏng of Homberlond, & monẏe þat with hẏm were.
þo Homberlond was þus ẏſſend, hii wende & tounes nome.
So þat atte laſte to Eſtangle aȝen hẏm come.
þer hii barnde & robbede, & þat folc to grounde ſlowe,
And, as wolues among ſſep, reulẏch hem to drowe.
Seẏnt Edmond was þo her kẏng, & þo he ſeẏ þat deluol cas
þat me morþrede ſo þat folc, & non amendement nas,
He ches leuere to deẏe hẏmſulf, þat ſuch ſorwe to ẏſeẏ.
He dude hẏm vorþ among ẏs fon, nolde he noþẏg fle.
Hii nome hẏm & ſcourged hẏm, & ſuþþe naked hẏm bounde
To a tre, & to hẏm ſſote, & made hẏm monẏ a wounde,
þat þe arewe were on hẏm þo þẏcce, þat no ſtede nas bẏleuede.
Atte laſte hii martred hẏm, & ſmẏte of ẏs heued.
þe ſẏxte ȝer of þe crounement of Aldered þe kẏng
A nẏwe oſt com into þẏs lond, gret þoru alle þẏng,
And anon to Redẏnge robbede and ſlowe.
þe king and Alfred ẏs broþer nome men ẏnowe,
Mette hem, and a bataẏle ſmẏte vp Aſſeſdoune.
þer was monẏ moder chẏld, þat ſone laẏ þer doune.
þe bataẏle ẏlaſte vorte nẏȝt, and þer were aſlawe
Vẏf dukes of Denemarch, ar hii wolde wyþ drawe,
And mony þouſend of oþer men, & þo gonne hii to fle ;
Ac hii adde alle ẏbe aſſend, ȝẏf þe nẏȝt nadde ẏ be.
Tueẏe bataẏles her after in þe ſulf ȝere
Hii ſmyte, and at boþe þe heþene maẏſtres were.

þe kẏng Aldered ſone þo þen weẏ of deþ nome,
As ẏt vel, þe vẏftẏ ȝer of ẏs kẏnedom.
At Wẏmbourne he was ẏbured, as God ȝef þat cas,
þe gode Alfred, ẏs broþer, after hẏm kẏng was.

ALFRED, þẏs noble man, as in þe ȝer of grace he nom
Eẏȝte hondred & ſẏxtẏ & tuelue þe kẏnedom.
Arſt he adde at Rome ybe, &, vor ẏs grete wẏſdom,
þe pope Leon hẏm bleſſede, þo he þuder com,
And þe kynge's croune of hẏs lond, þat in þẏs lond ȝut ẏs:
And he led hẏm to be kẏng, ar he kẏng were ẏwẏs.
An he was kẏng of Engelond, of alle þat þer come,
þat vorſt þus ẏlad was of þe pope of Rome,
An ſuþþe oþer after hẏm of þe erchebẏſſopes echon.
So þat hẏuor hẏm pore kẏng nas þer non.
In þe Souþ ſẏde of Temeſe nẏne bataẏles he nome
Aȝen þe Deneẏs þe vorſt ȝer of ẏs kẏnedom.
Nẏe ȝer he was þus in þẏs lond in bataẏle & in wo,
An ofte ſẏþe aboue was, and bẏneþe oftor mo ;
So longe, þat hẏm nere bẏ leuede bote þre ſſẏren in ẏs hond,
Hamteſſyre, and Wẏlteſſyre, and Somerſete, of al ẏs lond.
A daẏ as he werẏ was, and aſuoddrẏnge hẏm nome
And ẏs men were ẏwend auẏſſeþ, Seyn Cutbert to hym com.
" Ich am," he ſeyde, " Cutbert, to þe ẏcham ẏwend
" To brẏnge þe gode tẏtẏnges. Fram God ẏcham ẏſend.
" Vor þat folc of þẏs lond to ſẏnne her wẏlle al ȝeue,
" And ȝut nolle herto her ſẏnnes bẏleue
" þoru me & oþer halewen, þat in þẏs lond were ẏbore ;
" þan vor ȝou bẏddeþ God, wanne we beþ hẏm bẏuore,
" Hour Louerd mẏd ẏs eẏen of milce on þe lokeþ þeruore,
" And þẏ poer þe wole ȝẏue aȝen, þat þou aſt neẏ verlore.
" And þat þou þer of ſoþ ẏſe, þou ſſalt abbe tokẏnẏnge.
" Vor þẏm men, þat beþ ago to daẏ auẏſſynge,
" In lepes & in couſles ſo muche vyſs hii ſſolde hẏm brynge,
" þat ech man wondrẏ ſſal of ſo gret cacchẏnge.
" And þe mor vor þe harde vorſte, þat þe water ẏfrore hẏs,
" þat þe more aȝen þe kunde of vyſſẏnge ẏt ẏs.
" Of ſerue ẏt wel aȝen God, and ẏlef me ys meſſager,
" And þou ſſall þẏ wẏlle abẏde, as ẏcham ẏtold her."
As þẏs kẏng herof awoc, and of þẏs ſẏȝte þoȝte,
Hys vẏſſares come to hẏm, & ſo gret won of ſyſs hẏm broȝte,
þat wonder ẏt was, & namelẏche vor þe weder was ſo colde.
þo lẏuede þe god man wel, þat Seyn Cutbert adde ẏtold.
In Deuenẏſſyre þer after arẏuede of Deneẏs
þre and tuentẏ ſſẏpuol men, all aȝen þe peẏs,
þe kẏnge's broþer of Denemarch duc of oſt was.
Oure kẏnge's men of Engelond mette hem bẏ cas,
And ſmẏte þer an bataẏle, and her gret duc ſlowe,
And eyȝte hondred & fourtẏ men, & her caronẏes to drowe.
þo kyng Alfred hurde þẏs, ẏs herte gladede þo,
þat lond folc to hẏm come ſo þẏcke ſo ẏt mẏȝte go,
Of Somerſete, of Wẏlteſſẏre, of Hamteſſẏre þerto,
Euere as he wende, and of ẏs owe folc al ſo.
So þat he adde poer ẏnou, and atte laſte hii come,
And a bataẏle at Edendone aȝen þe Deneẏs nome,
And ſlowe to grounde, & wonne þe maẏſtre of the velde.
þe kẏng & ẏs grete duke bẏgonne hem to ȝelde
To þe kẏng Alfred to ẏs wẏlle, and oſtages toke,
Vorto wende out of ẏs lond, ȝẏf he ẏt wolde loke;
And ȝut þerto, vor ẏs loue, to auonge Criſtendom.
Kẏng Gurmund, þe hexte kẏng, vorſt þer to come.
Kẏng Alfred ẏs godfader was. & ẏbaptẏſed ek þer were
þrettẏ of her hexte dukes. and muche of þat folc þere
Kẏng Alfred hem huld wẏþ hẏm tuelf dawes as he hende,
And ſuþþe he ȝef hem large ȝẏftes, and let hẏm wende.
Hii, þat nolde Criſtyn be, of lande ſlowe þo,
And byȝonde ſee in France dude wel muche wo.
ȝut þe ſſrewen come aȝen, and muche wo here wroȝte.
Ac þe kẏng Alfred atte laſte to ſſame hem euere broȝte.

Kẏng Alfred was þe wẏſoſt kẏnȝ, þat long was bẏuore.
Vor þeẏ me ſegge þe lawes beþ in worre tẏme vorlore,
Nas ẏt noȝt ſo hiis daẏe. vor þeẏ he in worre were,
Lawes he made rẏȝtuollore, and ſtrengore þan er were.
Clerc he was god ynou, and ȝut, as me telleþ me,
He was more þan ten ȝer old, ar he couþe ẏs abece.
Ac ẏs gode moder ofte ſmale ȝẏftes hẏm tok,
Vor to byleue oþer ple, and lokẏ on ẏs boke.
So þat bẏ por clergẏe ẏs rẏȝt lawes he wonde,
þat neuere er nere ẏ mad, to gouernẏ ẏs lond.
And vor þe worre was ſo muche of þe luþer Deneẏs,
þe men of þẏs ſu'ue lond were of þe worſe peẏs.
And robbede and ſlowe oþere, þeruor he bẏuonde,
þat þer were hondredes in eche contreẏe of ẏs lond,
And in ech toune of þe hondred a teþẏnge were alſo,
And þat ech man wyþoute gret lond in teþẏnge were ẏdo,
And þat ech man knewe oþer þat in teþẏnge were,
And wuſte ſomdel of her ſtat, ȝẏf me þu vp hem bere.
So ſtreẏt he was, þat þeẏ me ledde amẏdde weẏes heẏe
Seluer, þat non man ne dorſte ẏt nẏme, þey he ẏt ſeye.
Abbeẏs he rerde monẏ on, and monẏ ſtudes ẏwys.
Ac Wyncheſtrye he rerde on, þat nẏwe munſtre ẏcluped ẏs.
Hẏs lẏf eẏȝte and tuentẏ ȝer in ẏs kẏnedom ẏlaſte.
After ẏs deþ he was ẏbured at Wẏncheſtre atte laſte.

Sir *John Mandeville* wrote, as he himſelf informs us, in the fourteenth century, and his work, which compriſing a relation of many different particulars, conſequently required the uſe of many words and phraſes, may be properly ſpecified in this place. Of the following quotations, I have choſen the firſt, becauſe it ſhows, in ſome meaſure, the ſtate of *European* ſcience as well as of the *Engliſh* tongue; and the ſecond, becauſe it is valuable for the force of thought and beauty of expreſſion.

IN that lond, ne in many othere bezonde that, no man may ſee the ſterre tranſmontane, that is clept the ſterre of the ſee, that is unmevable, and that is toward the Northe, that we clepen the lode ſterre. But men ſeen another ſterre, the contrarie to him, that is toward the Southe, that is clept Antartyk. And right as the ſchip men taken here avys here, and governe hem be the lode ſterre, right ſo don ſchip men bezonde the parties, be the ſterre of the Southe, the which ſterre apperethe not to us. And this ſterre, that is toward the Northe, that wee clepen the lode ſterre, ne apperethe not to hem. For whiche cauſe, men may wel perceyve, that the lond and the ſee ben of rownde ſchapp and forme. For the partie of the firmament ſchewethe in o contree, that ſchewethe not in another contree. And men may well preven be experience and ſotyle compaſſement of wytt, that zif a man fond paſſages be ſchippes, that wolde go to ſerchen the world, men myghte go be ſchippe alle aboute the world, and aboven and benethen. The whiche thing I prove thus, aftre that I have ſeyn. For I have been toward the parties of Braban, and beholden the Aſtrolabre, that the ſterre that is clept the transmontayne, is 53 degrees highe. And more forthere in Almayne and Bewme, it hathe 58 degrees. And more forthe toward the parties ſeptemtrioneles, it is 62 degrees of heghte, and certyn mynutes. For I my ſelf have meſured it by the Aſtrolabre. Now ſchulle ze knowe, that azen the Tranſmontayne, is the tother ſterre, that is clept Antartyke ; as I have ſeyd before. And tho 2 ſterres ne meeven nevere. And be hem turnethe alle the firmament, righte as dothe a wheel, that turnethe be his axille tree : ſo that tho ſterres beren the firmament in 2 egalle parties ; ſo that it hathe als mochel aboven, as it hathe benethen. Aftre this, I have gon toward the parties meridionales, that is toward the Southe : and I have founden, that in Lybye, men ſeen firſt the ſterre Antartyk. And ſo fer I have gon more in tho contrees, that I have founde that ſterre more highe ; ſo that toward the highe Lybye, it is 18 degrees of heghte, and certeyn minutes (of the whiche, 60 minutes maken a degree) aftre goynge be ſee and be londe, toward this contree, of that I have ſpoke, and to other yles and londes bezonde that contree, I have founden the ſterre Antartyk of 33 degrees of heghte, and mo mynutes. And zif I hadde had companye and ſchippynge, for to go more bezonde, I trowe wel in certyn, that wee ſcholde have ſeen alle the roundneſſe of the firmament alle aboute. For as I have ſeyd zou be forn, the half of the firmament is betwene tho 2 ſterres : the whiche halfondelle I have ſeyn. And of the tother halfondelle, I have ſeyn toward the Northe, undre the Tranſmontane 62 degrees and 10 mynutes ; and toward the partie meridionalle, I have ſeen undre the Antartyk 33 degrees and 16 mynutes : and thanne the halfondelle of the firmament in alle, ne holdethe not but 180 degrees. And of tho 180, I have ſeen 62 on that o part, and 33 on that other part, that ben 95 degrees, and nyghe the halfondelle of a degree ; and ſo there ne faylethe but that I have ſeen alle the firmament, ſaf 84 degrees and the halfondelle of a degree ; and that is not the fourthe part of the firmament. For the 4 partie of the roundneſſe of the firmament holt 90 degrees : ſo there faylethe but 5 degrees and an half, of the fourthe partie. And alſo I have ſeen the 3 parties of alle the roundneſſe of the firmament, and more zit 5 degrees and an half. Be the whiche I ſeye zou certeynly, that men may envirowne alle the erthe of alle the world, as wel undre as aboven, and turnen azen to his contree, that hadde companye and ſchippynge and conduyt : and alle weyes he ſcholde fynde men, londes, and yles, als wel as in this contree. For zee wyten welle, that thei that ben toward the Antartyk, thei ben ſtreghte, ſeet azen feet of hem, that dwellen undre the tranſmontane; als wel as wee and thei that dwellyn under us, ben feet azenſt feet. For alle the parties of ſee and of lond han here appoſitees, habitables or trepaſſables, and thei of this half and bezond half. And wytethe wel, that aftre that, that I may parceyve and comprehende, the londes of Preſtre John, emperour of Ynde ben undre us. For in goynge from Scotlond or from England toward Jeruſalem, men gon upward alweys. For oure lond is in the lowe partie of the erthe, toward the Weſt : and the lond of Preſtre John is the lowe partie of the erthe, toward the Eſt : and thei han there the day, whan wee have the nyghte, and alſo highe to the contrarie, thei han the nyghte, whan wee han the day. For the erthe and the ſee ben of round forme and ſchapp, as I have ſeyd beforn. And that that men gon upward to o coſt, men gon dounward to another coſt. Alſo zee have herd me ſeye, that Jeruſalem is in the myddes of the world ; and that may men preven and ſchewen there, be a ſpere, that is pighte in to the erthe, upon the hour of mydday, whan it is equenoxium, that ſchewethe no ſchadwe on no ſyde. And that it ſcholde ben in the myddes of the world, David wytneſſethe it in the Pſautre, where he ſeythe, Deus operatus eſt ſalutē in medio terre. Thanne thei that parten fro the parties of the Weſt, for to go toward Jeruſalem, als many iorneyes as thei gon upward for to go thidre, in als many iorneyes may thei gon fro Jeruſalem, unto other confynyes of the ſuperficialtie of the erthe bezonde. And whan men gon bezonde tho iourneyes, towarde Ynde and to the foreyn yles, alle is envyronynge the roundneſſe of the erthe and of the ſee, undre oure contrees on this half. And therfore hathe it befallen many tymes of o thing, that I have herd cownted, whan I was zong ; how a worthi man departed ſometyme from oure contrees, for to go ſerche the world. And ſo he paſſed Ynde, and the yles bezonde Ynde, where ben mo than 5000 yles : and ſo longe he wente be ſee and lond, and ſo enviround the world be many ſeyſons, that he fond an yle, where he herde ſpeke his owne langage, callynge on oxen in the plowghe, ſuche wordes as men ſpeken to beſtes in his owne contree : whereof he hadde gret mervayle : for he knewe not how it myghte be. But I ſeye, that he had gon ſo longe, be londe and be ſee, that he had envyround alle the erthe, that he was comen azen envirounynge, that is to ſeye, goynge aboute, unto his owne marches, zif he wolde have paſſed forthe, til he had founden his contree and his owne knouleche. But he turned azen from thens, from whens he was come fro ; and ſo he loſte moche peynefulle labour, as him ſelf ſeyde, a gret while aftre, that he was comen hom. For it befelle aftre, that he wente in to Norweye ; and there tempeſt of the ſee toke him ; and he arryved in an yle ; and whan he was

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in that yle, he knew wel, that it was the yle, where he had herd ſpeke his owne langage before, and the callynge of the oxen at the plowghe: and that was poſſible thinge. But how it ſemethe to ſymple men unlerned, that men ne mowe not go undre the erthe, and alſo that men ſcholde falle toward the hevene, from undre! But that may not be, upon leſſe, than wee mowe falle toward hevene, fro the erthe, where wee ben. For fro what partie of the erthe, that men duelle, outher aboven or benethen, it ſemethe alweyes to hem that duellen, that thei gon more righte than ony other folk. And righte as it ſemethe to us, that thei ben undre us, righte ſo it ſemethe hem, that wee ben undre hem. For zif a man myghte falle fro the erthe unto the firmament; be grettere reſoun, the erthe and the ſee, that ben ſo grete and ſo hevy, ſcholde fallen to the firmament: but that may not be: and therfore ſeithe oure Lord God, Non timeas me, qui ſuſpendi terrā ex nihilo? And alle be it, that it be poſſible thing, that men may ſo envyronne alle the world, natheles of a 1000 perſones, on ne myghte not happen to returnen in to his contree. For, for the gretneſſe of the erthe and of the ſee, men may go be a 1000 and a 1000 other weyes, that no man cowde redye him perfitely toward the parties that he cam fro, but zif it were be aventure and happ, or be the grace of God. For the erthe is fulle large and fulle gret, and holt in roundneſſe and aboute envyroun, be aboven and be benethen 20425 myles, aftre the opynyoun of the olde wiſe aſtronomeres. And here ſeyenges I repreve noughte. But aftre my lytylle wyt, it ſemethe me, ſavynge here reverence, that it is more, And for to have bettere underſtondynge, I ſeye thus, be ther ymagyned a figure, that hathe a gret compas; and aboute the poynt of the gret compas, that is clept the centre, be made another litille compas: than aftre, be the gret compaſs deviſed be lines in manye parties; and that alle the lynes meeten at the centre; ſo that in as many parties, as the grete compas ſchal be departed, in als manye, ſchalle be departed the litille, that is aboute the centre, alle be it, that the ſpaces ben leſſe. Now thanne, be the gret compas repreſented for the firmament, and the litille compas repreſented for the erthe. Now thanne the firmament is devyſed, be aſtronomeres, in 12 ſignes; and every ſigne is devyſed in 30 degrees, that is 360 degrees, that the firmament hathe aboven. Alſo, be the erthe devyſed in als many parties, as the firmament; and lat every partye anſwere to a degree of the firmament: and wytethe it wel, that aftre the auctoures of aſtronomye, 700 furlonges of erthe anſweren to a degree of the firmament; and tho ben 87 miles and 4 furlonges. Now be that here multiplyed be 360 ſithes; and than thei ben 31500 myles, every of 8 furlonges, aftre myles of oure contree. So moche hathe the erthe in roundneſſe, and of heghte enviroun, aftre myn opynyoun and myn undirſtondynge. And zee ſchulle undirſtonde, that aftre the opynyoun of olde wiſe philoſophres and aſtronomeres, oure contree ne Irelond ne Wales ne Scotlond ne Norweye ne the other yles coſtynge to hem, ne ben not in the ſuperficyalte cownted aboven the erthe; as it ſchewethe be alle the bokes of aſtronomye. For the ſuperficialtee of the erthe is departed in 7 parties, for the 7 planetes: and tho parties ben clept clymates. And oure parties be not of the 7 clymates: for thei ben deſcendynge toward the Weſt. And alſo theſe yles of Ynde, which beth evene azenſt us, beth noght reckned in the climates: for thei ben azenſt us, that ben in the lowe contree. And the 7 clymates ſtrecchen hem envyrounynge the world.

II. And I John Maundevylle knyghte aboveſeyd, (alle thoughe I bē unworthi) that departed from oure contrees and paſſed the ſee, the zeer of grace 1322. that have paſſed manye londes and manye yles and contrees, and cerched manye fulle ſtraunge places, and have ben in many a fulle gode honourable companye, and at many a faire dede of armes, (alle be it that I dide none myſelf, for myn unable inſuffiſance) now I am comen hom (mawgree my ſelf) to reſte: for gowtes, artetykes, that me diſtreynen, tho diffynen the ende of my labour, azenſt my wille (God knowethe.) And thus takynge ſolace in my wrecched reſte, recordynge the tyme paſſed, I have fulfilled theiſe thinges and putte hem wryten in this boke, as it wolde come in to my mynde, the zeer of grace 1356 in the 34 zeer that I departede from oure contrees. Wherfore I preye to alle the rederes and hereres of this boke, zif it pleſe hem, that thei wolde preyen to God for me: and I ſchalle preye for hem. And alle tho that ſeyn for me a Pater noſter, with an Ave Maria, that God forzeve me my ſynnes, I make hem partneres and graunte hem part of alle the gode pilgrymages and of alle the gode dedes, that I have don, zif ony be to his pleſance: and noghte only of tho, but of alle that evere I ſchalle do unto my lyfes ende. And I beſeche Almyghty God, fro whom alle godeneſſe and grace comethe fro, that he vouchesaf, of his excellent mercy and habundant grace, to fulle fylle hire ſoules with inſpiracioun of the Holy Goſt, in makynge defence of alle hire goſtly enemyes here in erthe, to hire ſalvacioun, bothe of body and ſoule; to worſchipe and thankynge of him, that is three and on, with outen begynnynge and withouten endynge; that is, with outen qualitee, good, and with outen quantytee, gret; that in alle places is preſent, and alle thinges contenynynge; the whiche that no goodneſſe may amende, ne non evelle empeyre; that in perfeyte trynytee lyvethe and regnethe God, be alle worldes and be alle tymes. Amen, Amen, Amen.

The firſt of our authours, who can be properly ſaid to have written *Engliſh*, was Sir *John Gower*, who, in his *Confeſſion of a Lover*, calls *Chaucer* his diſciple, and may therefore be conſidered as the father of our poetry.

NOWE for to ſpeke of the commune,
It is to drede of that fortune,
Which hath befalle in ſondrye londes:
But ofte for defaute of bondes
All ſodeinly, er it be wiſt,
A tunne, whan his lie ariſt
Tobreketh, and renneth all aboute,
Whiche els ſhulde nought gone out.
And eke full ofte a littell ſkare
Vpon a banke, er men be ware,
Let in the ſtreme, whiche with gret peine,
If any man it ſhall reſtreine.
Where lawe failleth, errour groweth.
He is not wiſe, who that ne troweth.
For it hath proued oft er this.
And thus the common clamour is
In euery londe, where people dwelleth:
And eche in his complainte telleth,
How that the worlde is miſwent,
And thervpon his argument
Yeueth euery man in ſondrie wiſe:
But what man wolde him ſelfe auiſe
His conſcience, and nought miſuſe,
He maie well at the firſt excuſe
His god, whiche euer ſtant in one,
In him there is defaute none
So muſt it ſtande vpon vs ſelue,
Nought only vpon ten ne twelue,
But plenarly vpon vs all.
For man is cauſe of that ſhall fall.

The hiſtory of our language is now brought to the point at which the hiſtory of our poetry is generally ſuppoſed to commence, the time of the illuſtrious *Geoffry Chaucer*, who may perhaps, with great juſtice, be ſtiled the firſt of our verſifyers who wrote poetically. He does not however appear to have deſerved all the praiſe which he has received, or all the cenſure that he has ſuffered. *Dryden*, who miſtakes genius for learning, and, in confidence of his abilities, ventured to write of what he had not examined, aſcribes to *Chaucer* the firſt refinement of our numbers, the firſt production of eaſy and natural rhymes, and the improvement of our language, by words borrowed from the more poliſhed languages of the continent. *Skinner* contrarily blames him in harſh terms for having vitiated his native ſpeech by *whole cartloads of foreign words*. But he that reads the works of *Gower* will find ſmooth numbers and eaſy rhymes, of which *Chaucer* is ſuppoſed to have been the inventor, and the *French* words, whether good or bad, of which *Chaucer* is charged as the importer. Some innovations he might probably make, like others, in the infancy of our poetry, which the paucity of books does allow us to diſcover with particular exactneſs; but the works of *Gower* and *Lydgate* ſufficiently evince, that his diction was in general like that of his contemporaries: and ſome improvements he undoubtedly made by the various diſpoſitions of his rhymes, and by the mixture of different numbers, in which he ſeems to have been happy and judicious. I have ſelected ſeveral ſpecimens both of his proſe and verſe; and among them, part of his tranſlation of *Boetius*, to which another verſion, made in the time of queen *Mary*, is oppoſed. It would be improper to quote very ſparingly an authour of ſo much reputation, or to make very large extracts from a book ſo generally known.

CHAUCER.

ALAS! I wepyng am conſtrained to begin verſe of ſorowfull matter, that whilom in floriſhyng ſtudie made delitable ditees. For lo! rendyng muſes of Poetes enditen to me thinges to be writen, and drerie teres. At laſte no drede ne might overcame tho muſes, that thei ne werren fellowes, and foloweden my waie, that is to ſaie, when I was exiled, thei that weren of my youth whilom welfull and grene, comforten now ſorowfull wierdes of me olde man: for elde is comen unwarely upon me, haſted by the harmes that I have, and ſorowe hath commaunded his age to be in me. Heres hore aren ſhad overtimeliche upon my hed: and the ſlacke ſkinne trembleth of mine empted bodie. Thilke deth of men is welefull, that he ne cometh not in yeres that be ſwete, but cometh to wretches often icleped: Alas, alas! with how defe an ere deth cruell turneth awaie fro wretches, and naieth for to cloſe wepyng eyen. While fortune unfaithfull favoured me with light godes, that ſorowfull houre, that is to ſaie, the deth, had almoſte drente myne hedde: but now for fortune cloudie hath chaunged her decevable chere to mewarde, myne unpitous life draweth along ungreable dwellynges. O ye my frendes, what, or whereto avaunted ye me to ben welfull? For he that hath fallin, ſtode in no ſtedfaſt degre.

COLVILE.

I THAT in tyme of proſperite, and floryſhing ſtudye, made pleaſaunte and delectable dities, or verſes: alas now beyng heauy and ſad ouerthrowen in aduerſitie, am compelled to fele and taſt heuines and greif. Beholde the muſes Poeticall, that is to ſaye: the pleaſure that is in poetes verſes, do appoynt me, and compel me to writ theſe verſes in meter, and the ſorowfull verſes do wet my wretched face with very waterye teares, yſſuinge out of my eyes for ſorowe. Whiche muſes no feare without doute could ouercome, but that they wold folow me in my iourney of exile or baniſhment. Sometyme the ioye of happy and luſty delectable youth dyd comfort me, and nowe the courſe of ſorowfull olde age cauſeth me to reioyſe. For haſty old age vnloked for is come vpon me with al her incommodities and euyls, and ſorow hath commaunded and broughte me into the ſame old age, that is to ſay: that ſorowe cauſeth me to be olde, before my time come of olde age. The hoer heares do growe vntimely vpon my heade, and my reuiled ſkynne trembleth my fleſh, cleane conſumed and waſted with ſorowe. Mannes death is happy, that cometh not in youth, when a man is luſtye, and in pleaſure or welth: but in time of aduerſitie, when it is often deſyred. Alas Alas howe dull and deffe be the eares of cruel death vnto men in miſery that would fayne dye: and yet refuſythe to come and ſhutte vp theyr carefull wepyng eyes. Whiles that falſe fortune fauoryd me with her tranſitorye goodes, then the howre of death had almoſt ouercom me. That is to ſay deathe was redy to oppreſſe me when I was in proſperitie. Nowe for by cauſe that fortune beynge turned, from proſperitie into aduerſitie (as the clere day is darkyd with cloudes) and hath chaungyd her deceyuable countenaunce: my wretched life is yet prolonged and doth continue in dolour. O my frendes why haue you ſo often boſted me, ſayinge that I was happy when I had honor poſſeſſions riches, and authoritie whych be tranſitory thynges. He that hath fallen was in no ſtedefaſt degre.

IN the mene while, that I ſtill record theſe thynges with my ſelf, and marked my wepelie complainte with office of poinctell: I ſaugh ſtondyng aboven the hight of myn hed a woman of full grete reverence, by ſemblaunt. Her eyen brennyng, and clere, ſeyng over the common might of menne, with a lively colour, and with ſoche vigour and ſtrength that it ne might not be nempned, all were it ſo, that ſhe were full of ſo grete age, that menne woulden not trowen in no manere, that ſhe were of our elde.

The ſtature of her was of doutous Judgemente, for ſometyme ſhe conſtrained and ſhronke her ſelven, like to the common meſure of menne: And ſometyme it ſemed, that ſhe touched the heven with the hight of her hedde. And when ſhe hove her hedde higher, ſhe perced the ſelf heven, ſo that the ſight of menne lokyng was in ydell: her clothes wer maked of right delie thredes, and ſubtel craft of perdurable matter. The whiche clothes ſhe had woven with her owne handes, as I knewe well after by her ſelf declaryng, and ſhewyng to me the beautie: The whiche clothes a darkneſſe of a forleten and diſpiſed elde had duſked and darked, as it is wonte to darke by ſmoked Images.

In the nethereſt hemme and border of theſe clothes menne redde iwoven therein a Grekiſhe A. that ſignifieth the life active, and above that letter, in the hieſt bordure, a Grekiſhe C. that ſignifieth the life contemplatiſe. And betwene theſe two letters there were ſeen degrees nobly wrought, in maner of ladders, by whiche degrees menne might climben from the nethereſt letter to the uppereſt: natheleſſe handes of ſome men hadden kerve that clothe, by violence or by ſtrength, and

WHYLES that I conſiderydde pryuylye with my ſelfe the thynges before ſayd, and deſcrybed my wofull complaynte after the maner and offyce of a wrytter, me thought I ſawe a woman ſtand ouer my head of a reuerend countenaunce, hauyng quycke and glyſteryng clere eye, aboue the common ſorte of men in lyuely and delectable coloure, and ful of ſtrength, although ſhe ſemed ſo olde that by no meanes ſhe is thought to be one of this oure tyme, her ſtature is of douteful knowledge, for nowe ſhe ſhewethe herſelfe at the commen length or ſtatur of men, and other whiles ſhe ſemeth ſo high, as though ſhe touched heuen with the crown of her hed. And when ſhe wold ſtretch fourth her hed hygher, it alſo perced thorough heauen, ſo that mens ſyghte coulde not attaine to behold her. Her veſtures or cloths were perfyt of the finyſte thredes, and ſubtyll workemanſhyp, and of ſubſtaunce permament, whych veſturs ſhe had wouen with her own hands as I perceyued after by her owne ſaiynge. The kynde or beawtye of the whyche veſtures, a certayne darkenes or rather ignoraunce of oldenes forgotten hadde obſcuryd and darkened, as the ſmoke is wont to darken Images that ſtand nyghe the ſmoke. In the lower parte of the ſaid veſtures was read the greke letter P. wouen whych ſignifyeth practiſe or actyſſe, and in the hygher part of the veſtures the greke letter. T. whych eſtandeth for theorica, that ſignifieth ſpeculacion or contemplation. And betwene both the ſayd letters were ſene certayne degrees, wrought after the maner of ladders, wherein was as it were a paſſage or waye in ſteppes or degrees from the lower part wher the letter. P. was which is vnderſtand from practys or actyf, unto eueriche

SAMUEL JOHNSON A Dictionary of the English Language LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

everiche manne of 'hem had borne awaie ſoche peces, as he might getten. And forſothe this foreſaied woman bare ſmale bokes in her right hande, and in her left hand ſhe bare a ſcepter. And when ſhe ſawe theſe Poeticall muſes approchyng about my bed, and endityng wordes to my wepynges, ſhe was a litle amoved, and glowed with cruell eyen. Who (qð ſhe) hath ſuffered approchen to this ſike manne theſe commen ſtrompettes, of which is the place that menne callen Theatre, the whiche onely ne aſſwagen not his ſorowes with remedies, but thei would feden and noriſhe hym with ſwete venime? Forſothe, that ben tho that with thornes, and prickynges of talentes of affeccions, whiche that ben nothyng fructuous nor profitable, diſtroien the Corne, plentuous of fruictes of reſon. For thei holden hertes of men in uſage, but thei ne deliver no folke fro maladie. But if ye muſes had withdrawen fro me with your flatteries any unconnyng and unprofitable manne, as ben wont to finde commenly emong the peple, I would well ſuffre the laſſe grevouſly. For why, in ſoche an unprofitable man myne ententes were nothyng endamaged. But ye withdrowen fro me this man, that hath ben nouriſhed in my ſtudies or ſcoles of Eleaticis, and of Academicis in Grece. But goeth now rather awaie ye Mermaidens, whiche that ben ſwete, till it be at the laſt, and ſuffreth this man to be cured and heled by my muſes, that is to ſay, by my notefull ſciences. And thus this companie of muſes iblamed caſten wrothly the chere dounward to the yerth, and ſhewing by redneſſe ther ſhame, thei paſſeden ſorowfully the threſholde. And I of whom the ſight plounged in teres was darked, ſo that I ne might not know what that woman was, of ſo Imperial aucthoritie, I woxe all abaſhed and ſtonied, and caſt my ſight doune to the yerth, and began ſtill for to abide what ſhe would doen afterward. Then came ſhe nere, and ſet her doune upon the uttereſt corner of my bed, and ſhe beholdyng my chere, that was caſt to the yerth, hevie and grevous of wepyng, complained with theſe wordes (that I ſhall ſaine) the perturbacion of my thought.

the hygher parte wher the letter T. was whych is vnderſtand ſpeculacion or contemplacion. Neuertheles the handes of ſome vyolente perſones had cut the ſayde veſtures and had taken awaye certayne pecis thereof, ſuch as euery one coulde catch. And ſhe her ſelfe dyd bare in her ryght hand litel bokes, and in her lefte hande a ſcepter, which foreſayd phyloſophy (when ſhe ſaw the muſes poetycal preſent at my bed, ſpekyng ſorrowful wordes to my wepynges) beyng angry ſayd (with terrible or frownynge countenaunce) who ſuffred theſe crafty harlottes to com to thys ſycke man? whych can help hym by no means of hys griefe by any kind of medicines, but rather increaſe the ſame with ſwete poyſon. Theſe be they that doo dyſtroye the fertile and plentious commodytyes of reaſon and the fruytes therof wyth their pryckynge thornes, or barren affectes, and accuſtome or ſubdue mens myndes with ſickenes, and heuynes, and do not delyuer or heale them of the ſame. But yf your flatterye had conueyed or wythdrawen from me, any vnlernyd man as the comen ſorte of people are wonte to be, I coulde haue ben better contentyd, for in that my worke ſhould not be hurt or hynderyd. But you haue taken and conueyed from me thys man that hath ben broughte vp in the ſtudyes of Ariſtotel and of Plato But yet get you hence maremaids (that ſeme ſwete untyll you haue brought a man to deathe) and ſuffer me to heale thys my man wyth my muſes or ſcyences that be holſome and good. And after that philoſophy had ſpoken theſe wordes the ſayd companye of the muſys poeticall beynge rebukyd and ſad, caſte down their countenaunce to the grounde, and by bluſſyng confeſſed their ſhamfaſtnes, and went out of the dores. But I (that had my ſyght dull and blynd wyth wepyng, ſo that I knew not what woman this was hauyng ſoo great aucthoritie) was amaſyd or aſtonyed, and lokyng downeward, towarde the grounde, I began pryvylye to look what thyng ſhe would ſaye ferther, then ſhe had ſaid. Then ſhe approching and drawynge nere vnto me, ſat downe vpon the vttermoſt part of my bed, and lokyng vpon my face ſad with weping, and declynyd toward the earth for ſorow, bewayled the trouble of my minde wyth theſe ſayinges folowynge.

The concluſions of the Astrolabie.

This book (written to his ſon in the year of our Lord 1391, and in the 14 of King Richard II.) ſtandeth ſo good at this day, eſpecially for the horizon of Oxford, as in the opinion of the learned it cannot be amended, ſays an Edit. of Chaucer.

LYTEL Lowys my ſonne, I perceve well by certaine evidences thyne abylyte to lerne ſcyences, touching nombres and proporcions, and alſo well conſydre I thy beſye prayer in eſpecyal to lerne the tretyſe of the aſtrolabye. Than for as moche as a philoſopher ſaithe, he wrapeth hym in his frende, that condiſcendeth to the ryghtfull prayers of his frende: therfore I have given the a ſufficient aſtrolabye for oure orizont, compowned after the latitude of Oxenforde: upon the whiche by mediacion of this lytell tretiſe, I purpoſe to teche the a certaine nombre of concluſions, pertainynge to this ſame inſtrument. I ſay a certaine nombre of concluſions for thre cauſes, the firſt cauſe is this. Truſte wel that al the concluſions that have be founden, or ells poſſiblye might be founde in ſo noble an inſtrument as in the aſtrolabye, ben unknowen perfitely to anye mortal man in this region, as I ſuppoſe. Another cauſe is this, that ſothely in any cartes of the aſtrolabye that I have yſene, ther ben ſome concluſions, that wol not in al thinges perfourme ther beheſtes: and ſome of 'hem ben to harde to thy tender age of ten yere to conceve. This tretiſe divided in five partes, wil I ſhewe the wondir light rules and naked wordes in Engliſhe, for Latine ne canſt thou nat yet but ſmale, my litel ſonne. But neverthe-leſſe ſuffiſeth to the theſe trewe concluſyons in Engliſhe, as well as ſuffiſeth to theſe noble clerkes grekes theſe ſame concluſions in greke, and to the Arabines in Arabike, and to Jewes in Hebrewe, and to the Latin folke in Latyn: whiche Latyn folke had 'hem firſte out of other divers langages, and write 'hem in ther owne tonge, that is to ſaine in Latine.

And God wote that in all theſe languages and in manye mo, have theſe concluſyons ben ſufficientlye lerned and taught, and yet by divers rules, right as divers pathes leden divers folke the right waye to Rome.

Now wol I pray mekely every perſon diſcrete, that redeth or hereth this lityl tretiſe to have my rude ententing excuſed, and my ſuperfluite of wordes, for two cauſes. The firſt cauſe is, for that curious endityng and harde ſentences is ful hevy at ones, for ſoch a childe to lerne. And the ſeconde cauſe is this, that ſothely me ſemeth better to writen unto a childe twiſe a gode ſentence, than he foriete it ones. And, Lowis, if it be ſo that I ſhewe the in my lith Engliſhe, as trew concluſions touching this mater, and not only as trewe but as many and ſubtil concluſions as ben yſhewed in latin, in any comon tretiſe of the aſtrolabye, conne me the more thanke, and praye God ſave the kinge, that is lorde of this langage, and all that him faith bereth, and obeieth everiche in his degree, the more and the laſſe. But conſydreth well, that I ne uſurpe not to have founden this werke of my labour or of myne engin. I n'ame but a leude compilatour of the laboure of olde aſtrologiens, and have it tranſlated in myn engliſhe onely for thy doctrine: and with this ſwerde ſhal I ſlene envy.

The firſt party.

The firſt partye of this tretiſe ſhall reherce the figures, and the membres of thyne aſtrolaby, bycauſe that thou ſhalte have the greter knowinge of thine owne inſtrument.

The ſeconde party.

The ſeconde partye ſhal teche the to werken the very practike of the foreſaid concluſions, as ſerforthe and alſo narowe as may be ſhewed in ſo ſmale an inſtrument portatiſe aboute. For wel wote every aſtrologien, that ſmalleſt fractions ne wol not be ſhewed in ſo ſmal an inſtrument, as in ſubtil tables calculed for a cauſe.

The Prologue of the Testament of LOVE.

MANY men there ben, that with eres openly ſprad ſo moche ſwalowen the deliciouſneſſe of jeſtes and of ryme, by queint knittinge coloures, that of the godeneſſe or of the badneſſe of the ſentence take they litel hede or els none.

Sothelye dulle witte and a thoughtfulle ſoule ſo ſore have mined and graffed in my ſpirites, that ſoche craft of enditinge woll nat ben of mine acquaintaunce. And for rude wordes and boiſtous percen the herte of the herer to the inreſt point, and planten there the ſentence of thinges, ſo that with litel helpe it is able to ſpring, this boke, that nothynge hath of the grete flode of wytte, ne of ſemelyche colours, is dolven with rude wordes and boiſtous, and ſo drawe togiðer to maken the catchers therof ben the more redy to hent ſentence.

Some men there ben, that painten with colours riche and ſome with wers, as with red inke, and ſome with coles and chalke: and yet is there gode matter to the leude peple of thylke chalkye purtreyture, as 'hem thinketh for the time, and afterward the ſyght of the better colours yeven to 'hem more joye for the firſt leudeneſſe. So ſothly this leude clowdy occupacyon is not to prayſe, but by the leude, for comenly leude leudeneſſe commendeth. Eke it ſhal yeve ſight that other precyous thynges ſhall be the more in reverence. In Latin and French hath many ſoveraine wittes had grete delyte to endite, and have many noble thinges fulfilde, but certes there ben ſome that ſpeken ther poiſye mater in Frenche, of whiche ſpeche the Frenche men have as gode a fantaſye as we have in heryng of Frenche mens Engliſhe. And many termes there ben in Englyſhe, whiche unneth we Engliſhe men connen declare the knowleginge: howe ſhould than a Frenche man borne? ſoche termes connejumpere in his matter, but as the jay chatereth Engliſhe. Right ſo truely the underſtandyn of Engliſhmen woll not ſtretche to the privie termes in Frenche, what ſo ever we boſten of ſtraunge langage. Let than clerkes enditen in Latin, for they have the propertie of ſcience, and the knowinge in that facultie: and lette Frenche men in ther Frenche alſo enditen ther queint termes, for it is kyndely to ther mouthes; and let us ſhewe our fantaſies in ſuch wordes as we lerneden of our dame's tonge. And although this boke be lytel thank worthy for the leudneſſe in travaile, yet ſoch writing exiten men to thilke thinges that ben neceſſarie: for every man therby may as by a perpetual myrrour ſene the vices or vertues of other, in whyche thynge lightly may be conceved to eſchue perils, and neceſſaries to catch, after as aventures have fallen to other peple or perſons.

Certes the ſoverainſt thinge of deſire and moſt creture reſonable, have or els ſhuld have full appetite to ther perfeccyon: unreſonable beſtes mowen not, ſithe reſon hath in 'hem no workinge: than reſonable that wol not, is compariſoned to unreſonable, and made lyke 'hem. Forſothe the moſt ſoveraine and finall perfeccion of man is in knowynge of a ſothe, withouten any entent decevable, and in love of one very God, that is inchaungeable, that is to knowe, and love his creator.

Nowe principally the mene to brynge in knowleging and lovynge his creatour, is the conſideracyon of thynges made by the creatour, wher through by thylke thinges that ben made, underſtandynge here to our wyttes, arne the unſene pryvities of God made to us ſyghtfull and knowinge, in our contemplacion and underſtondinge. Theſe thinges than forſothe moche bringen us to the ful knowleginge ſothe, and to the parfyte love of the maker of hevenly thynges. Lo! David ſaith: thou haſte delited me in makinge, as who ſaith, to have delite in the tune how God hat lent me in conſideracion of thy makinge. Wherof Ariſtotle in the boke de Animalibus, ſaith to naturell philoſophers: it is a grete likynge in love of knowinge ther cretoure: and alſo in knowinge of cauſes in kindelye thynges, conſidrid forſothe the formes of kindelye thinges and the ſhap, a gret kyndely love we ſhulde have to the werkman that 'hem made. The crafte of a werkman is ſhewed in the werk. Herefore trulie the philoſophers with a lyvely ſtudie manie noble thinges, righte precious, and worthy to memorye, writen, and by a gret ſwet and travaille to us leſten of cauſes the properties in natures of thinges, to whiche therfore philoſophers it was more joy, more lykinge, more herty luſt in kindely vertues and matters of reſon the perfeccion by buſy ſtudy to knowe, than to have had all the treſour, al the richeſſe, al the vaine glory, that the paſſed emperours, princes, or kinges hadden. Therfore the names of 'hem in the boke of perpetuall memorie in vertue and pece arne writen; and in the contrarie, that is to ſaine, in Styxe the foule pitte of helle arne thilke preſſed that ſoch godenes hated. And bicauſe this boke ſhall be of love, and the prime cauſes of ſtering in that doinge with paſſions and diſeſes for wantinge of deſire, I wil that this boke be cleped the teſtament of love.

But nowe thou reder, who is thilke that will not in ſcorne laughe, to here a dwarfe or els halfe a man, ſay he wil rende out the ſwerde of Hercules handes, and alſo he ſhulde ſet Hercules Gades a mile yet ferther, and over that he had power of ſtrength to pull up the ſpere, that Aliſander the noble might never wagge, and that paſſinge al thinge to ben mayſter of Fraunce by might, there as the noble gracious Edwarde the thirde for al his grete proweſſe in victories ne might al yet conquere?

Certes I wote well, ther ſhall be made more ſcorne and jape of me, that I ſo unworthely clothed altogither in the cloudie cloude of unconning, wil putten me in prees to ſpeak of love, or els of the cauſes in that matter, ſithen al the gretteſt clerkes han had ynough to don, and as who ſaith gathered up clene toforne 'hem, and with ther ſharp ſithes of conning al mowen and made therof grete rekes and noble, ful of al plenties to fede me and many an other. Envye forſothe commendeth noughte his reſon, that he hath in hain, be it never ſo truſty. And although theſe noble repers, as gode workmen and worthy ther hier, han al draw and bounde up in the ſheves, and made many ſhockes, yet have I enſample to gaðer the ſmale crommes, and fullin ma walet of tho that fallen from the bourde among the ſmalle houndes, notwithſtanding the travaile of the almoigner, that hath draw up in the cloth al the remiſſailes, as trenchours, and the relefe to bere to the almeſſe. Yet alſo have I leve of the noble huſbande Boece, although I be a ſtraunger of conninge to come after his doctrine, and theſe grete workmen, and glene my handfuls of the ſhedynge after ther handes, and yf me faile ought of my ful, to encreſe my porcion with that I ſhal drawe by privyties out of ſhockes; a ſlye ſervaunte in his owne helpe is often moche commended; knowynge of trouthe in cauſes of thynges, was more hardier in the firſte ſechers, and ſo ſayth Ariſtotle, and lighter in us that han folowed after. For ther paſſing ſtudy han freſhed our wittes, and oure underſtandynge han excited in conſideracion of trouth by ſharpenes of ther reſons. Utterly theſe thinges be no dremes ne japes, to throwe to hogges, it is lyfelych mete for children of trouth, and as they me betiden whan I pilgramed out of my kith in wintere, whan the wether out of meſure was boiſtous, and the wyld wynd Boreas, as his kind aſketh, with dryinge coldes maked the wawes of the ocean ſe ſo to ariſe unkindely over the commune bankes that it was in point to ſpill all the erthe.

The Prologues of the Canterbury Tales of CHAUCER, from the MSS.

WHEN that Aprilis with his ſhouris ſote,
The drought of March had percid to the rote,
And bathid every veyn in ſuch licour,
Of which vertue engendrid is the flour.
When Zephyrus eke, with his ſwetè breth
Enſpirid hath, in every holt and heth
The tender croppis; and that the yong Sunn
Hath in the Ramm his halvè cours yrunn:
And ſmalè foulis makin melodye,
That ſlepin allè night with opin eye,
(So prickith them nature in ther corage)
Then longin folk to go on pilgrimage:
And palmers for to ſekin ſtrangè ſtrondes,
To ſervin hallowes couth in ſondry londes:
And ſpecially fro every ſhir'is end
Of England, to Canterbury they wend,

SAMUEL JOHNSON A Dictionary of the English Language LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

The holy blisfull martyr for to ſeke,
That them hath holpin, whan that they were ſeke.
Befell that in that ſeſon on a day
In Southwerk at the Tabberd as I lay,
Redy to wendin on my pilgrimage
To Canterbury, with devote corage,
At night wer come into that hoſtery
Wele nine and twenty in a cumpany
Of ſundrie folk, by aventure yſall
In felaſhip; and pilgrimes wer they all;
That toward Canterbury wouldin ride.
The chambers and the ſtablis werin wide,
And well we werin eſid at the beſt:
And ſhortly whan the ſunnè was to reſt,
So had I ſpokin with them everych one,
That I was of ther felaſhip anone;
And madè forward erli for to riſe,
To take our weye, ther as I did deviſe.
But nathleſs while that I have time and ſpace,
Er' that I farther in this talè pace,
Methinkith it accordaunt to reſon,
To tell you allè the condition
Of ech of them, ſo as it ſemid me,
And which they werin, and of what degree,
And eke in what array that they wer in:
And at a knight then woll I firſt begin.

The Knight.

A knight ther was, and that a worthy man,
That fro the timè that he firſt began
To ridin out, he lovid Chevalrie,
Trouth and honour, fredome and curteſy.
Full worthy was he in his lord'is werre,
And thereto had he riddin nane more ferre
As well in Chriſtendom, as in Hethneſs;
And evyr honoured for his worthineſs.
At Aleſſandre' he was whan it was won;
Full oft timis he had the bord begon
Abovin allè naciouns in Pruce;
In Lettow had he riddin, and in Luce,
No Chriſten-man ſo oft of his degree
In Granada; in the ſege had he be
Of Algezir, and ridd in Belmary;
At Leyis was he, and at Sataly,
Whan that they wer won; and in the grete ſee
At many'a noble army had he be:
At mortal battails had he ben fiftene,
And foughtin for our feith at Trameſene,
In liſtis thrys, and alwey ſlein his ſo.
This ilke worthy knight had ben alſo
Sometimis with the lord of Palathy,
Ayens anothir hethin in Turky;
And evirmore he had a ſov'rane prize;
And though that he was worthy, he was wiſe;
And of his port as meke as is a maid,
He nevir yet no villany ne ſaid
In all his life unto no manner wight:
He was a very parfit gentil knight.
But for to tellin you of his array,
His hors wer good; but he was nothing gay,
Of fuſtian he werid a gipon,
Allè beſmottrid with his haburgeon.
For he was late ycome from his viage,
And wentè for to do his pilgrimage.

The House of FAME.
The Firſt Boke.

NOW herkin, as I have you ſaied,
What that I mette or I abraied,
Of December the tenith daie,
When it was night, to ſlepe I laie,
Right as I was wonte for to doen,
And fill aſlepè wondir ſone,
As he that was werie forgo
On pilgrimagè milis two
To the corps of ſainct Leonarde,
To makin lithe that erſt was harde.
But as me ſlept me mette I was
Within a temple' imade of glas,
In whiche there werin mo images
Of golde, ſtandyng in ſondrie ſtages,
Sette in mo riche tabirnacles,
And with perrè mo pinnacles,
And mo curious portraituris,
And queint manir of figuris
Of golde worke, then I ſawe evir.
But certainly I n'iſt nevir
Where that it was, but well wiſt I
It was of Venus redily
This temple, for in purtreiture
I ſawe anone right her figure
Nakid yfletyng in a ſe,
And alſo on her hedde parde
Her roſy garland white and redde,
And her combe for to kembe her hedde,
Her dovis, and Dan Cupido
Her blindè ſonne, and Vulcano,
That in his face ywas full broune.
But as I romid up and doune,
I founde that on the wall there was
Thus writtin on a table' of bras.
I woll now ſyng, if that I can,
The armis, and alſo the man,
That firſt came through his deſtine
Fugitiſe fro Troye the countre
Into Itaile, with full moche pine,
Unto the ſtrondis of Lavine,
And tho began the ſtorie' anone,
As I ſhall tellin you echone.
Firſt ſawe I the diſtruccion
Of Troie, thorough the Greke Sinon,
With his falſe untrue forſwerynges,
And with his chere and his leſynges,
That made a horſe, brought into Troye,
By whiche Trojans loſte all ther joye.
And aftir this was graved, alas!
How Ilions caſtill aſſailed was,
And won, and kyng Priamus ſlain,
And Polites his ſonne certain,
Diſpitouſly of Dan Pyrrhus.
And next that ſawe I howe Venus,
When that ſhe ſawe the caſtill brende,
Doune from hevin ſhe gan diſcende,
And bade her ſonne Æneas fle,
And how he fled, and how that he
Eſcapid was from all the pres,
And toke his fathre', old Anchiſes,
And bare hym on his backe awaie,
Crying alas and welawaie!
The whiche Anchiſes in his hande,
Bare tho the goddis of the lande
I mene thilke that unbrennid were.
Then ſawe I next that all in fere
How Creuſa, Dan Æneas wife,
Whom that he lovid all his life,
And her yong ſonne clepid Julo,
And eke Aſcanius alſo,
Fleddin eke, with full drerie chere,
That it was pite for to here,
And in a foreſt as thei went
How at a tournyng of a went
Creüſa was iloſte, alas!
That rede not I, how that it was
How he her ſought, and how her ghoſte
Bad hym to flie the Grekis hoſte,
And ſaied he muſt into Itaile,
As was his deſtinie, ſauns faile,
That it was pitie for to here,
When that her ſpirite gan appere,
The wordis that ſhe to hym ſaied,
And for to kepe her ſonne hym praied.
There ſawe I gravin eke how he
His fathir eke, and his meinè,
With his ſhippis began to ſaile
Toward the countrey of Itaile,
As ſtreight as ere thei mightin go.
There ſawe I eke the, cruill Juno,
That art Dan Jupiter his wife,
That haſt ihatid all thy life

Mercileſs all the Trojan blode,
Rennin and crie as thou were wode
On Æolus, the god of windes,
To blowin out of allè kindes
So loudè, that he ſhould ydrenche
Lorde, and ladie, and grome, and wenche
Of all the Trojanis nacion,
Without any' of ther ſavacion.
There ſawe I ſoche tempeſt ariſe,
That evèry herte might agriſe
To ſe it paintid on the wall.
There ſawe I eke gravin withall,
Venus, how ye, my ladie dere,
Ywepyng with full wofull chere
Yprayid Jupiter on hie,
To ſave and kepin that navie
Of that dere Trojan Æneas,
Sithins that he your ſonne ywas.

Gode counſaile of Chaucer.

FLIE fro the preſe and dwell with ſothfaſtneſſe,
Suffiſe unto thy gode though it be ſmall,
For horde hath hate, and climbyng tikilneſſe,
Prece hath envie, and wele it brent oer all,
Savour no more then the behovin ſhall,
Rede well thy ſelf, that othir folke canſt rede,
And trouthe the ſhall delivir it 'is no drede.
Painè the not eche crokid to redreſſe,
In truſt of her that tournith as a balle,
Grete reſt ſtandith in litil buſineſſe,
Beware alſo to ſpurne again a nalle,
Strive not as doith a crocke with a walle,
Demith thy ſelf that demiſt othir's dede,
And trouthe the ſhall deliver it 'is no drede.
That the is ſent receve in buxomeneſſe;
The wraſtlyng of this worlde aſkith a fall;
Here is no home, here is but wildirneſſe,
Forthe pilgrim, forthe o beſt out of thy ſtall,
Loke up on high, and thanke thy God of all,
Weivith thy luſte and let thy ghoſt the lede,
And trouthe the ſhall delivir, it 'is no drede.

Balade of the village without paintyng.

THIS wretchid world'is tranſmutacion
As wele and wo, nowe pore, and now honour,
Without ordir or due diſcrecion
Govirnid is by fortun'is errour,
But nathèleſſe the lacke of her favour
Ne maie not d e me ſyng though that I die,
J'ay tout perdu, mon temps & mon labeur
For finally fortune I doe defie.
Yet is me left the ſight of my reſoun
To knowin frende fro foe in thy mirrour,
So moche hath yet thy tournyng up and doun,
I taughtin me to knowin in an hour,
But truily no force of thy reddour
To hym that ovir hymſelf hath maiſtrie,
My ſuffiſaunce yſhal be my ſuccour,
For finally fortune I do defie.
O Socrates, thou ſtedfaſt champion,
She ne might nevir be thy turmentour,
Thou nevir dreddiſt her oppreſſion,
Ne in her chere foundin thou no favour,
Thou knewe wele the diſceipt of her colour,
And that her moſte worſhip is for to lie,
I knowe her eke a falſe diſſimulour,
Tor finally fortune I do defie.

The anſwere of Fortune.

No man is wretchid but hymſelf it wene,
He that yhath hymſelf hath ſuffiſaunce,
Why ſaieſt thou then I am to the ſo kene,
That haſt thy ſelf out of my govirnaunce?
Saie thus grant mercie of thin habundaunce,
That thou haſt lent or this, thou ſhalt not ſtrive,
What woſt thou yet how I the woll avaunce?
And eke th u haſt thy beſtè frende alive.
I have the taught diviſion betwene
Frende of effecte, and frende of countinaunce,
The nedith not the gallè of an hine,
That curith eyin derke for ther penaunce,
Now ſeeſt thou clere that wer in ignoraunce,
Yet holt thine anker, and thou maieſt arive
There bountie bereth the key of my ſubſtaunce,
And eke thou haſte thy beſtè frende alive.
How many have I refuſed to ſuſtene,
Sith I have the foſtrid in thy pleſaunce?
Wolt thou then make a ſtatute on thy quene,
That I ſhall be aie at thine ordinaunce?
Thou born art in my reign of variaunce,
About the whele with othir muſt thou drive
My lore is bet, then wicke is thy grevaunce,
And eke thou haſt thy beſtè frende alive.

The anſwere to Fortune.

Thy lore I dampne, it is adverſitie,
My frend maiſt thou not revin blind goddeſſe,
That I thy frendis knowe I thanke it the,
Take 'hem again, let 'hem go lie a preſſe,
The nigardis in kepyng ther richeſſe
Pronoſtike is thou wolt ther toure aſſaile,
Wicke appetite cometh aie before ſickeneſſe,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Fortune.

Thou pinchiſt at my mutabilitie,
For I the lent a droppe of my richeſſe,
And now me likith to withdrawin me,
Why ſhouldiſt thou my roialtie oppreſſe?
The ſe maie ebbe and flowin more and leſſe,
The welkin hath might to ſhine, rain, and haile,
Right ſo muſt I kithin my brotilneſſe,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

The Plaintiffe.

Lo, the' execucion of the majeſtie,
That all purveighith of his rightwiſeneſſe,
That ſamè thyng fortune yclepin ye,
Ye blindè beſtis full of leudèneſs!
The heven hath propirtie of ſikirneſs,
This worldè hath evir reſtleſſe travaile,
The laſt daie is the ende of myne entreſſe,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Th' envoye of Fortune.

Princes I praie you of your gentilneſſe,
Let not this man and me thus crie and plain,
And I ſhall quitin you this buſineſſe,
And if ye liſte releve hym of his pain,
Praie ye his beſt frende of his nobleneſſe
That to ſome bettir ſtate he maie attain.

Lydgate was a monk of *Bury*, who wrote about the ſame time with *Chaucer*. Out of his prologue to his third book of the *Fall of Princes* a few ſtanzas are ſelected, which, being compared with the ſtyle of his two contemporaries, will ſhow that our language was then not written by caprice, but was in a ſettled ſtate.

LIKE a pilgrime which that goeth on foote,
And hath none horſe to releue his trauayle,
Whote, drye and wery, and may find no bote
Of wel cold whan thruſt doth hym aſſayle,
Wine nor licour, that may to hym auayle,
Tight ſo fare I which in my buſineſſe,
No ſuccour fynde my rudenes to redreſſe.
I meane as thus, I haue no freſh licour
Out of the conduites of Calliope,
Nor through Clio in rhethorike no floure,
In my labour for to refreſh me:
Nor of the ſuſters in noumber thriſe three,
Which with Cithera on Parnaſo dwell,
They neuer me gaue drinke once of their wel.
Nor of theyr ſpringes clere and chriſtaline,
That ſprange by touchyng of the Pegaſe,
Their fauour lacketh my making ten lumine
I fynde theyr bawme of ſo great ſcarcitie,
To tame their tunnes with ſome drop of plentie
For Poliphemus throw his great blindnes,
Hath in me derked of Argus the brightnes.

SAMUEL JOHNSON A Dictionary of the English Language LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Our life here ſhort of wit the great dulnes
The heuy ſoule troubled with trauayle,
And of memorye the glaſyng brotelnes,
Drede and vncunning haue made a ſtrong batail
With werines my ſpirite to aſſayle,
And with their ſubtil creping in moſt queint
Hath made my ſpirit in makyng for to feint.
And ouermore, the ferefull frowardnes
Of my ſtepmother called obliuion,
Hath a baſtyll of foryetfulnes,
To ſtoppe the paſſage, and ſhadow my reaſon
That I might haue no clere direccion,
In tranſlating of new to quicke me,
Stories to write of olde antiquite.
Thus was I ſet and ſtode in double werre
At the metyng of feareful wayes tweyne,
The one was this, who euer liſt to lere,
Whereas good wyll gan me conſtrayne,
Bochas taccompliſh for to doe my payne,
Came ignoraunce, with a menace of drede,
My penne to reſt I durſt not procede.

Forteſcue was chief juſtice of the Common-Pleas, in the reign of king *Henry* VI. He retired in 1471. after the battle of Tewkeſbury, and probably wrote moſt of his works in his privacy. The following paſſage is ſelected from his book of the *Difference between an abſolute and limited Monarchy.*

HYT may peraventure be marvelid by ſome men, why one Realme is a Lordſhyp only *Royall*, and the Prynce thereof rulyth yt by his Law, callid *Jus Regale*; and another Kyngdome is a Lordſchip, *Royal and Politike*, and the Prince thereof rulyth by a Lawe, callyd *Jus Politicum & Regale*; ſythen thes two Princes beth of egall Aſtate.

To this dowte it may be anſweryd in this manner; The firſt Inſtitution of thes twoo Realmys, upon the Incorporation of them, is the Cauſe of this diverſyte.

When Nembroth by Might, for his own Glorye, made and incorporate the firſt Realme, and ſubduyd it to hymſelf by Tyrannye, he would not have it governyd by any other Rule or Lawe, but by his own Will; by which and for th' accompliſhment thereof he made it. And therfor, though he had thus made a Realme, holy Scripture denyyd to cal hym a Kyng, *Quia Rex dicitur a Regendo*; Whych thyng he dyd not, but oppreſſyd the People by Myght, and therfor he was a Tyrant, and callid *Primus Tyrannorum*. But holy Writ callith hym *Robuſtus Venator coram Deo*. For as the Hunter takyth the wyld beſte for to ſcle and eate hym; ſo Nembroth ſubduyd to him the People with Might, to have their ſervice and their goods, uſing upon them the Lordſchip that is callid *Dominium Regale tantum*. After hym Belus that was callid firſt a Kyng, and after hym his Sone Nynus, and after hym other Panyms; They, by Example of Nembroth, made them Realmys, would not have them rulyd by other Lawys than by their own Wills. Which Lawys ben right good under good Princes; and their Kyngdoms a then moſt reſemblyd to the Kyngdome of God, which reynith upon Man, rulyng him by hys own Will. Wherfor many Cryſtyn Princes uſen the ſame Lawe; and therfor it is, that the Lawys ſayen, *Quod Principi placuit Legis habet vigorem*. And thus I ſuppoſe firſt beganne in Realmys, *Dominium tantum Regale*. But afterward, whan Mankynd was more manſuete, and better diſpoſyd to Vertue, Grete Communalties, as was the Feliſhip, that came into this Lond with Brute, wyllyng to be unyed and made a Body Politike callid a Realme, havyng an Heed to governe it; as after the Saying of the Philoſopher, every Communaltie unyed of many parts muſt needs have an Heed; than they choſe the ſame Brute to be their Heed and Kyng. And they and he upon this Incorporation and Inſtitution, and onyng of themſelf into a Realme, ordeynyd the ſame Realme ſo to be rulyd and juſtyfyd by ſuch Lawys, as they al would aſſent unto; which Law therfor is callid *Politicum*; and bycauſe it is mynyſtrid by a Kyng, it is callid *Regale*. *Dominium Politicum dicitur quaſi Regimen, plurium Scientia, ſive Conſilio miniſtratum.* The Kyng of Scotts reynith upon his People by this Lawe, *videlicet, Regimine Politico & Regali*. And as Diodorus Syculus ſaith, in his Boke *de priſcis Hiſtoriis*, The Realme of Egypte is rulid by the ſame Lawe, and therfor the Kyng therof chaungith not his Lawes, without the Aſſent of his People. And in like forme as he ſaith is ruled the Kyngdome of Saba, in Felici Arabia, and the Lond of *Libie*; And alſo the more parte of al the Realmys in *Afrike*. Which manner of Rule and Lordſhip, the ſayd Diodorus in that Boke, prayſith gretely. For it is not only good for the Prince, that may thereby the more ſewerly do Juſtice, than by his owne Arbitriment; but it is alſo good for his People that receyve therby, ſuch Juſtice as they deſyer themſelf. Now as me ſeymth, it ys ſhewyd opinly ynough, why one Kyng rulyth and reynith on his People *Dominio tantum Regali*, and that other reynith *Dominio Politico & Regali*: For that one Kyngdome beganne, of and by, the Might of the Prince, and that other beganne, by the Deſier and Inſtitution of the People of the ſame Prince.

Of the works of Sir *Thomas More* it was neceſſary to give a larger ſpecimen, both becauſe our language was then in a great degree formed and ſettled, and becauſe it appears from *Ben Johnſon*, that his works were conſidered as models of pure and elegant ſtyle. The tale, which is placed firſt, becauſe earlieſt written, will ſhow what an attentive reader will, in peruſing our old writers, often remark, that the familiar and colloquial part of our language, being diſuſed among thoſe claſſes who had no ambition of refinement, or affectation of novelty, has ſuffered very little change. There is another reaſon why the extracts from this authour are more copious: his works are carefully and correctly printed, and may therefore be better truſted than any other edition of the *Engliſh* books of that, or the preceding ages.

A merry ieſt how a ſergeant would learne to playe the frere. Written by maiſter Thomas More in hys youth.

WYSE men alway,
Affyrme and ſay,
That beſt is for a man:
Diligently,
For to apply,
The buſines that he can,
And in no wyſe,
To enterpryſe,
An other faculte,
For he that wyll,
And can no ſkyll,
Is neuer lyke to the.
He that hath lafte,
The hoſiers crafte,
And falleth to making ſhone,
The ſmythe that ſhall,
To payntyng fall,
His thrift is well nigh done.
A blacke draper,
With whyte paper,
To goe to writyng ſcole,
An olde butler,
Becum a cutler,
I wene ſhall proue a fole.
And an olde trot,
That can I wot,
Nothyng but kyſſe the cup,
With her phiſick,
Wil kepe one ſicke,
Tyll ſhe haue ſouſed hym vp.
A man of lawe,
That neuer ſawe,
The wayes to bye and ſell,
Wenyng to ryſe,
By marchaundiſe,
I wiſh to ſpede hym well.
A marchaunt eke,
That wyll goo ſeke,
By all the meanes he may,
To fall in ſute,
Tyll he diſpute,
His money cleane away,

Pletyng the lawe,
For euery ſtrawe,
Shall proue a thrifty man,
With bate and ſtrife,
But by my life,
I cannot tell you whan.
Whan an hatter
Wyll go ſmatter,
In philoſophy,
Or a pedlar,
Ware a medlar,
In theology,
All that enſue,
Suche craftes new,
They driue ſo farre a caſt,
That euermore,
They do therfore,
Beſhrewe themſelfe at laſt.
This thing was tryed
And verefyed,
Here by a ſergeaunt late,
That thriftly was,
Or he coulde pas,
Rapped about the pate,
Whyle that he would
See how he could,
A little play the frere:
Now yf you wyll,
Knowe how it fyll,
Take hede and ye ſhall here.
It happed ſo,
Not long ago,
A thrifty man there dyed,
An hundred pounde,
Of nobles rounde,
That had he layd a ſide:
His ſonne he wolde,
Should haue this golde,
For to beginne with all:
But to ſuffiſe
His chylde, well thriſe,
That money was to ſmal.
Yet or this day
I have hard ſay,
That many a man certeſſe,
Hath with good caſt,
Be ryche at laſt,
That hath begonne with leſſe.
But this yonge manne,
So well beganne,
His money to imploy,
That certainly,
His policy,
To ſee it was a joy,
For leſt ſum blaſt,
Myght ouer caſt,
His ſhip, or by miſchaunce,
Men with ſum wile,
Myght hym begyle,
And miniſh his ſubſtaunce,
For to put out,
All maner dout,
He made a good puruay,
For euery whyt,
By his owne wyt,
And toke an other way:
Firſt fayre and wele,
Therof much dele,
He dygged it in a pot,
But then him thought,
That way was nought,
And there he left it not.
So was he faine,
From thence agayne,
To put it in a cup,
And by and by,
Couetouſly,
He ſupped it fayre vp,
In his owne breſt,
He thought it beſt,
His money to encloſe,
Then wiſt he well,
What euer fell,
He coulde it neuer loſe.
He borrowed then,
Of other men,
Money and marchaundiſe:
Neuer payd it,
Up he laid it,
In like maner wyſe.
Yet on the gere,
That he would were,
He reight not what he ſpent,
So it were nyce,
As for the price,
Could him not miſcontent.
With luſty ſporte,
And with reſort,
Of ioly company,
In mirth and play,
Full many a day,
He liued merely.
And men had ſworne,
Some man is borne,
To haue a lucky howre,
And ſo was he,
For ſuch degre,
He gat and ſuche honour,
That without dout,
Whan he went out,
A ſergeaunt well and fayre,
Was redy ſtrayte,
On him to wayte,
As ſone as on the mayre.
But he doubtleſſe,
Of his mekeneſſe,
Hated ſuch pompe and pride,
And would not go,
Companied ſo,
But drewe himſelf a ſide,
To ſaint Katharine,
Streight as a line,
He gate him at a tyde,
For deuocion,
Or promocion,
There would he nedes abyde.
There ſpent he faſt,
Till all were paſt,
And to him came there meny,
To aſke theyr det,
But none could get,
The valour of a peny.
With viſage ſtout,
He bare it out,
Euen vnto the harde hedge,
A month or twaine,
Tyll he was faine,
To laye his gowne to pledge.
Than was he there,
In greater feare,
Than ere that he came thither,
And would as fayne,
Depart againe,
But that he wiſt not whither.
Than after this,
To a frende of his,
He went and there abode,
Where as he lay,
So ſick alway,
He myght not come abrode.
It happed than,
A marchant man,
That he ought money to,
Of an officere,
Than gan enquere,
What him was beſt to do.
And he anſwerde,
Be not aferde,
Take an accion therfore,
I you beheſte,
I ſhall hym reſte,
And than care for no more.

SAMUEL JOHNSON A Dictionary of the English Language LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

I feare quod he,
It wyll not be,
For he wyll not come out.
The ſergeaunt ſaid,
Be not afrayd.
It ſhall be brought about.
In many a game,
Lyke to the ſame,
Haue I bene well in vre,
And for your ſake,
Let me be bake,
But yf I do this cure.
Thus part they both,
And foorth then goth,
A pace this officere,
And for a day,
All his array,
He chaunged with a frere.
So was he dight,
That no man might,
Hym for a frere deny,
He dopped and dooked,
He ſpake and looked,
So religiouſly.
Yet in a glaſſe,
Or he would paſſe,
He toted and he peered,
His harte for pryde,
Lepte in his ſyde,
To ſee how well he freered.
Than forth a pace,
Unto the place,
He goeth withouten ſhame
To do this dede,
But now take hede,
For here begynneth the game.
He drew hym ny,
And ſoftely,
Streyght at the dore he knocked:
And a damſell,
That hard hym well,
There came and it vnlocked.
The frere ſayd,
Good ſpede fayre mayd,
Here lodgeth ſuch a man,
It is told me:
Well ſyr quod ſhe,
And yf he do what than.
Quod he mayſtreſſe,
No harme doutleſſe:
It longeth for our order,
To hurt no man,
But as we can,
Euery wight to forder.
With hym truly,
Fayne ſpeake would I.
Sir quod ſhe by my fay,
He is ſo ſike,
Ye be not lyke,
To ſpeake with hym to day.
Quod he fayre may,
Yet I you pray,
This much at my deſire,
Vouchefaſe to do,
As go hym to,
And ſay an auſten frere
Would with hym ſpeke,
And matters breake,
For his auayle certayn.
Quod ſhe I wyll,
Stonde ye here ſtyll,
Tyll I come downe agayn.
Vp is ſhe go,
And told hym ſo,
As ſhe was bode to ſay,
He miſtruſtying,
No maner thyng,
Sayd mayden go thy way,
And fetch him hyder,
That we togyder,
May talk. A downe ſhe gothe,
Vp ſhe hym brought,
No harme ſhe thought,
But it made ſome folke wrothe.
This officere,
This fayned frere,
Whan he was come aloft,
He dopped than,
And grete this man,
Religiouſly and oft.
And he agayn,
Ryght glad and fayn,
Toke hym there by the hande,
The frere than ſayd,
Ye be diſmayd,
With trouble I underſtande.
In dede quod he,
It hath with me,
Bene better than it is.
Syr quod the frere,
Be of good chere,
Yet ſhall it after this.
But I would now,
Comen with you,
In counſayle yf you pleaſe,
Or ellys nat
Of matters that,
Shall ſet your heart at eaſe.
Downe went the mayd,
The marchaunt ſayd,
Now ſay on gentle frere,
Of thys tydyng,
That ye me bryng,
I long full ſore to here.
Whan there was none,
But they alone,
The frere with euyll grace,
Sayd, I reſt the,
Come on with me,
And out he toke his mace:
Thou ſhalt obay,
Come on thy way,
I have the in my clouche,
Thou goeſt not hence,
For all the penſe,
The mayre hath in his pouche.
This marchaunt there,
For wrath and fere,
He waxyng welnygh wood,
Sayd horſon thefe,
With a miſchefe,
Who hath taught the thy good.
And with his fiſt,
Vpon the lyſt,
He gaue hym ſuch a blow,
That backward downe,
Almoſt in ſowne,
The frere is ouerthrow.
Yet was this man,
Well fearder than,
Leſt he the frere had ſlayne,
Tyll with good rappes,
And heuy clappes,
He dawde hym vp agayne.
The frere toke harte,
And vp he ſtarte,
And well he layde about,
And ſo there goth,
Betwene them both,
Many a luſty clout.
They rent and tere,
Eche others here,
And claue togyder faſt,
Tyll with luggyng,
And with tuggyng,
They fell downe bothe at laſt.
Than on the grounde,
Togyder rounde,
With many a ſadde ſtroke,
They roll and rumble,
They turne and tumble,
As pygges do in a poke.

So

So long aboue,
They heue and ſhoue,
Togider that at laſt,
The mayd and wyfe,
To breake the ſtrife,
Hyed them vpward faſt.
And whan they ſpye,
The captaynes lye,
Both waltring on the place,
The freres hood,
They pulled a good,
Adowne about his face.
Whyle he was blynde,
The wenche behynde,
Lent him leyd on the flore,
Many a ioule,
About the noule,
With a great batyldore.
The wyfe came yet,
And with her fete,
She holpe to kepe him downe,
And with her rocke,
Many a knocke,
She gaue hym on the crowne.
They layd his mace,
About his face,
That he was wood for payne:
The fryre frappe,
Gate many a ſwappe,
Tyll he was full nygh ſlayne.
Vp they hym lift,
And with yll thrift,
Hedlyng a long the ſtayre,
Downe they hym threwe,
And ſayde adewe,
Commende us to the mayre.
The frere aroſe,
But I ſuppoſe,
Amaſed was his hed,
He ſhoke his eares,
And from grete feares,
He thought hym well yfled.
Quod he now loſt,
Is all this coſt,
We be neuer the nere.
Ill mote he be,
That cauſed me,
To make my ſelf a frere.
Now maſters all,
Here now I ſhall,
Ende there as I began,
In any wyſe,
I would auyſe,
And counſayle euery man,
His owne craft vſe,
All newe refuſe,
And lyghtly let them gone:
Play not the frere,
Now make good chere,
And welcome euerych one.

A ruful lamentacion (writen by maſter Thomas More in his youth) of the deth of quene Eliſabeth mother to king Henry the eight, wife to king Henry the ſeuenth, and eldeſt doughter to king Edward the fourth, which quene Eliſabeth dyed in childbed in February in the yere of our Lord 1503, and in the 18 yere of the raigne of king Henry the ſeuenth.

O Ye that put your truſt and confidence,
In worldly ioy and frayle proſperite,
That ſo lyue here as ye ſhould neuer hence,
Remember death and loke here vppon me.
Enſaumple I thynke there may no better be.
Your ſelfe wotte well that in this realme was I,
Your quene but late, and lo now here I lye.
Was I not borne of olde worthy linage?
Was not my mother queene my father kyng?
Was I not a kinges fere in marriage?
Had I not plenty of euery pleaſaunt thyng?
Mercifull god this is a ſtraunge reckenyng:
Rycheſſe, honour, welth, and aunceſtry?
Hath me forſaken and lo now here I ly.
If worſhip myght haue kept me, I had not gone.
If wyt myght haue me ſaued, I neded not fere.
If money myght haue holpe, I lacked none.
But O good God what vayleth all this gere.
When deth is come thy mighty meſſangere,
Obey we muſt there is no remedy,
Me hath he ſommoned, and lo now here I ly.
Yet was I late promiſed otherwyſe,
This yere to liue in welth and delice.
Lo where to commeth thy blandiſhyng promyſe,
O falſe aſtrolagy and deuynatrice,
Of goddes ſecretes makyng thy ſelfe ſo wyſe.
How true is for this yere thy prophecy.
The yere yet laſteth, and lo nowe here I ly.
O bryttill welth, as full of bitterneſſe,
Thy ſingle pleaſure doubled is with payne.
Account my ſorow firſt and my diſtreſſe,
In ſondry wyſe, and recken there agayne,
The ioy that I haue had, and I dare ſayne,
For all my honour, endured yet haue I,
More wo then welth, and lo now here I ly.
Where are our caſtels, now where are our towers,
Goodly Rychmonde ſone art thou gone from me,
At Weſtminſter that coſtly worke of yours,
Myne owne dere lorde now ſhall I neuer ſee.
Almighty god vouchefaſe to graunt that ye,
For you and your children well may edefy.
My palyce bylded is, and lo now here I ly.
Adew myne owne dere ſpouſe my worthy lorde,
The faithfull loue, that dyd vs both combyne,
In mariage and peaſable concorde,
Into your handes here I cleane reſyne,
To be beſtowed vppon your children and myne.
Erſt wer you father, and now muſt ye ſupply,
The mothers part alſo, for lo now here I ly.
Farewell my doughter lady Margerete.
God wotte full oft it greued hath my mynde,
That ye ſhould go where we ſhould ſeldome mete.
Now am I gone, and haue left you behynde.
O mortall folke that we be very blynde.
That we leaſt feare, full oft it is moſt nye,
From you depart I fyrſt, and lo now here I lye.
Farewell Madame my lordes worthy mother,
Comfort your ſonne, and be ye of good chere.
Take all a worth, for it will be no nother.
Farewell my doughter Katherine late the fere,
To prince Arthur myne owne chyld ſo dere,
It booteth not for me to wepe or cry,
Pray for my ſoule, for lo now here I ly.
Adew lord Henry my louyng ſonne adew.
Our lorde encreaſe your honour and eſtate,
Adew my doughter Mary bright of hew,
God make you vertuous wyſe and fortunate.
Adew ſwete hart my litle doughter Kate,
Thou ſhalt ſwete babe ſuche is thy deſteny,
Thy mother neuer know, for lo now here I ly.
Lady Cicyly Anne and Katheryne,
Farewell my welbeloved ſiſters three,
O lady Briget other ſiſter myne,
Lo here the ende of worldly vanitee.
Now well are ye that earthly foly flee,
And heuenly thynges loue and magnify,
Farewell and pray for me, for lo now here I ly.
A dew my lordes, a dew my ladies all,
A dew my faithful ſeruauntes euerych one,
A dew my commons whom I neuer ſhall,
See in this world wherfore to the alone,
Immortall god verely three and one,
I me commende. Thy infinite mercy,
Shew to thy ſeruant, for lo now here I ly.

Certain meters in Engliſh written by maſter Thomas More in hys youth for the boke of fortune, and cauſed them to be printed in the begynnyng of that boke.

The wordes of Fortune to the people.

MINE high eſtate power and auctoritie,
If ye ne know, enſerche and ye ſhall ſpye,
That richeſſe, worſhip, welth, and dignitie,
Joy, reſt, and peace, and all thyng fynally,
That any pleaſure or profit may come by,
To mannes comfort, ayde, and ſuſtinaunce,
Is all at my deuyſe and ordinaunce.

4

Without

SAMUEL JOHNSON A Dictionary of the English Language LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Without my fauour there is nothyng wonne.
Many a matter haue I brought at laſt,
To good concluſion, that fondly was begonne.
And many a purpoſe, bounden ſure and faſt
With wiſe prouiſion, I haue ouercaſt.
Without good happe there may no wit ſuffiſe.
Better is to be fortunate than wyſe.
And therefore hath there ſome men bene or this,
My deadly foes and written many a boke,
To my diſprayſe. And other cauſe there nys,
But for me liſt not frendly on them loke.
Thus lyke the fox they fare that once forſoke,
The pleaſaunt grapes, and gan for to defy them,
Becauſe he lept and yet could not come by them.
But let them write theyr labour is in vayne.
For well ye wote, myrth, honour, and richeſſe,
Much better is than penury and payne.
The nedy wretch that lingereth in diſtreſſe,
Without myne helpe is euer comfortleſſe,
A wery burden odious and loth,
To all the world, and eke to him ſelfe both.
But he that by my fauour may aſcende,
To mighty power and excellent degree,
A common wele to gouerne and defende,
O in how bliſt condicion ſtandeth he:
Him ſelf in honour and felicite,
And ouer that, may forther and increaſe,
A region hole in ioyfull reſt and peace.
Now in this poynt there is no more to ſay,
Eche man hath of him ſelf the gouernaunce.
Let euery wight than folowe his owne way,
And he that out of pouertee and miſchaunce,
Liſt for to liue, and wyll him ſelfe enhaunce,
In wealth and richeſſe, come forth and wayte on me.
And he that wyll be a beggar, let hym be.

Thomas More to them that truſt in Fortune.

THOU that are prowde of honour ſhape or kynne,
That hepeſt vp this wretched worldes treaſure,
Thy fingers ſhrined with gold, thy tawny ſkynne,
With freſh apparyle garniſhed out of meaſure,
And weneſt to haue fortune at thy pleaſure,
Caſt vp thyne eye, and loke how ſlipper chaunce,
Illudeth her men with chaunge and varyaunce.
Sometyme ſhe loketh as louely fayre and bright,
As goodly Uenus mother of Cupyde.
She becketh and ſhe ſmileth on euery wight.
But this chere fayned, may not long abide.
There cometh a cloude, and farewell all our pryde.
Like any ſerpent ſhe beginneth to ſwell,
And looketh as fierce as any fury of hell.
Yet for all that we brotle men are fayne,
(So wretched is our nature and ſo blynde)
As ſoone as Fortune liſt to laugh agayne,
With fayre countenaunce and diſceitfull mynde,
To crouche and knele and gape after the wynde,
Not one or twayne but thouſandes in a rout,
Lyke ſwarmyng bees come flickeryng her aboute.
Then as a bayte ſhe bryngeth forth her ware,
Siluer, gold, riche perle, and precious ſtone:
On whiche the maſed people gaſe and ſtare,
And gape therefore, as dogges doe for the bone.
Fortune at them laugheth, and in her trone
Amyd her treaſure and waueryng rycheſſe,
Prowdly ſhe houeth as lady and empreſſe.
Faſt by her ſyde doth wery labour ſtand,
Pale fere alſo, and ſorow all bewept,
Diſdayn and hatred on that other hand,
Eke reſtles watche fro ſlepe with trauayle kept,
His eyes drowſy and lokyng as he ſlept.
Before her ſtandeth daunger and enuy,
Flattery, dyſceyt, miſchiefe and tiranny.
About her commeth all the world to begge.
He aſketh lande, and he to pas would bryng,
This toye and that, and all not worth an egge:
He would in loue proſper aboue all thyng:
He kneleth downe and would be made a kyng:
He forceth not ſo he may money haue,
Though all the worlde accompt hym for a knaue.
Lo thus ye ſee diuers heddes, diuers wittes.
Fortune alone as diuers as they all,
Vnſtable here and there among them flittes:
And at auenture downe her giftes fall,
Catch who ſo may ſhe throweth great and ſmall
Not to all men, as commeth ſonne or dewe,
But for the moſt part, all among a fewe.
And yet her brotell giftes long may not laſt.
He that ſhe gaue them, loketh prowde and hye.
She whirlth about and pluckth away as faſt,
And geueth them to an other by and by.
And thus from man to man continually,
She vſeth to geue and take, and ſlily toſſe,
One man to wynnyng of an others loſſe.
And when ſhe robbeth one, down goth his pryde.
He wepeth and wayleth and curſeth her full ſore.
But he that receueth it, on that other ſyde,
Is glad, and bleſth her often tymes therefore.
But in a whyle when ſhe loueth hym no more,
She glydeth from hym, and her giftes to.
And he her curſeth, as other fooles do,
Alas the folyſh people can not ceaſe,
Ne voyd her trayne, tyll they the harme do fele.
About her alway, beſely they preace.
But lord how he doth thynk hym ſelf full wele.
That may ſet once his hande vppon her whele.
He holdeth faſt: but vpward as he flieth,
She whippeth her whele about, and there he lyeth.
Thus fell Julius from his mighty power.
Thus fell Darius the worthy kyng of Perſe.
Thus fell Alexander the great conquerour.
Thus many mo then I may well reherſe.
Thus double fortune, when ſhe lyſt reuerſe
Her ſlipper fauour fro them that in her truſt,
She fleeth her wey and leyeth them in the duſt.
She ſodeinly enhaunceth them aloft.
And ſodeynly miſcheueth all the flocke.
The head that late lay eaſily and full ſoft,
In ſtede of pylows lyeth after on the blocke.
And yet alas the moſt cruell proude mocke:
The deynty mowth that ladyes kiſſed haue,
She bryngeth in the caſe to kyſſe a knaue.
In chaungyng of her courſe, the chaunge ſhewth this,
Vp ſtartth a knaue, and downe there falth a knight,
The beggar ryche, and the ryche man pore is.
Hatred is turned to loue, loue to deſpyght.
This is her ſport, thus proueth ſhe her myght.
Great boſte ſhe maketh yf one be by her power,
Welthy and wretched both within an howre.
Pouertee that of her giftes wyl nothing take,
Wyth mery chere, looketh vppon the prece,
And ſeeth how fortunes houſhold goeth to wrake.
Faſt by her ſtandeth the wyſe Socrates.
Arriſtippus, Pythagoras, and many a leſe.
Of olde philoſophers. And eke agaynſt the ſonne
Bekyth hym poore Diogenes in his tonne.
With her is Byas, whoſe countrey lackt defence,
And whylom of their foes ſtode ſo in dout,
That eche man haſtely gan to cary thence,
And aſked hym why he nought caryed out.
I bere quod he all myne with me about:
Wiſedom he ment, not fortunes brotle fees.
For nought he counted his that he might leeſe.
Heraclitus eke, lyſt felowſhip to kepe
With glad pouertee, Democritus alſo:
Of which the fyrſt can neuer ceaſe but wepe,
To ſee how thick the blynded people go,
With labour great to purchaſe care and wo.
That other laugheth to ſee the foolyſh apes,
Howe earneſtly they walk about theyr capes.
Of this poore ſect, it is comen vſage,
Onely to take that nature may ſuſtayne,
Baniſhing cleane all other ſurpluſage,
They be content, and of nothyng complayne.
No nygarde eke is of his good ſo fayne.
But they more pleaſure haue a thouſande folde,
The ſecrete draughtes of nature to beholde.
Set fortunes ſervauntes by them and ye wull,
That one is free, that other euer thrall,
That one content, that other neuer full.
That one in ſuretye, that other lyke to fall.
Who lyſt to aduiſe them bothe, parceyue he ſhall,
As great difference between them as we ſee,
Betwixte wretchednes and felicite.

Nowe

Nowe haue I ſhewed you bothe: theſe whiche ye lyſt,
Stately fortune, or humble pouertee:
That is to ſay, nowe lyeth it in your fyſt,
To take here bondage, or free libertee.
But in thys poynte and ye do after me,
Draw you to fortune, and labour her to pleaſe,
If that ye thynke your ſelfe to well at eaſe.
And fyrſt vppon the louely ſhall ſhe ſmile,
And frendly on the caſt her wandering eyes,
Embrace the in her armes, and for a whyle,
Put the and kepe the in a fooles paradiſe:
And foorth with all what ſo thou lyſt deuiſe,
She wyll the graunt it liberally parhappes:
But for all that beware of after clappes.
Recken you neuer of her fauoure ſure:
Ye may in clowds as eaſily trace an hare,
Or in drye lande cauſe fiſhes to endure,
And make the burnyng fyre his heate to ſpare,
And all thys worlde in compace to forfare,
As her to make by craft or engine ſtable,
That of her nature is euer variable.
Serue her day and nyght as reuerently,
Vppon thy knees as any ſeruaunt may,
And in concluſion, that thou ſhalt winne thereby
Shall not be worth thy ſervyce I dare ſay.
And looke yet what ſhe geueth the to day,
With labour wonne ſhe ſhall happly to morow
Pluck it agayne out of thyne hande with ſorow.
Wherefore yf thou in ſuretye lyſt to ſtande,
Take pouerties parte and let prowde fortune go,
Receyue nothyng that commeth from her hande.
Loue maner and vertue: they be onely tho.
Whiche double fortune may not take the fro.
Then mayſt thou boldly defye her turnyng chaunce:
She can the neyther hynder nor auaunce.
But and thou wylt nedes medle with her treaſure,
Truſt not therein, and ſpende it liberally.
Beare the not proude, nor take not out of meaſure.
Bylde not thyne houſe on heyth vp in the ſkye.
None falleth farre, but he that climbeth hye,
Remember nature ſent the hyther bare,
The gyftes of fortune count them borowed ware.

Thomas More to them that ſeke Fortune.

WHO ſo delyteth to prouen and aſſay,
Of waueryng fortune the vncertayne lot,
If that the aunſwere pleaſe you not alway,
Blame ye not me: for I commaunde you not,
Fortune to truſt, and eke full well ye wot,
I haue of her no brydle in my fiſt,
She renneth looſe, and turneth where ſhe lyſt.
The rollyng dyſe in whome your lucke doth ſtande,
With whoſe vnhappy chaunce ye be ſo wroth,
Ye knowe your ſelfe came neuer in myne hande.
Lo in this ponde be fyſhe and frogges both.
Caſt in your nette: but be you liefe or lothe,
Hold you content as fortune lyſt aſſyne:
For it is your owne fiſhyng and not myne.
And though in one chaunce fortune you offend,
Grudge not there at, but beare a mery face.
In many an other ſhe ſhall it amende.
There is no manne ſo farre out of her grace,
But he ſometyme hath comfort and ſolace:
Ne none agayne ſo farre foorth in her fauour,
That is full ſatisfyed with her behauiour.
Fortune is ſtately, ſolemne, prowde, and hye:
And rycheſſe geueth, to haue ſeruyce therefore.
The nedy begger catcheth an halfpeny:
Some manne a thouſande pounde, ſome leſſe ſome more.
But for all that ſhe kepeth euer in ſtore,
From euery manne ſome parcell of his wyll,
That he may pray therfore and ſerue her ſtyll.
Some manne hath good, but chyldren hath he none.
Some man hath both, but he can get none health.
Some hath al thre, but vp to honours trone,
Can he not crepe, by no maner of ſtelth.
To ſome ſhe ſendeth, children, ryches, welthe,
Honour, woorſhyp, and reuerence all hys lyfe:
But yet ſhe pyncheth hym with a ſhrewde wyfe.
Then for aſmuch as it is fortunes guyſe,
To graunt no manne all thyng that he wyll axe,
But as her ſelfe lyſt order and deuyſe,
Doth euery manne his parte diuide and tax,
I counſayle you eche one truſſe vp your packes,
And take no thyng at all, or be content,
With ſuche rewarde as fortune hath you ſent.
All thynges in this boke that ye ſhall rede,
Doe as ye lyſt, there ſhall no manne you bynde,
Them to beleue, as ſurely as your crede.
But notwithſtandyng certes in my mynde,
I durſt well ſwere, as true ye ſhall them fynde,
In euery poynt eche anſwere by and by,
As are the iudgementes of aſtronomye.

The Deſcripcion of Richard the thirde.

RICHARDE the third ſonne, of whom we nowe entreate, was in witte and courage egall with either of them, in bodye and proweſſe farre vnder them bothe, little of ſtature, ill fetured of limmes, croke backed, his left ſhoulder much higher than his right, hard fauoured of viſage, and ſuch as is in ſtates called warlye, in other menne otherwiſe, he was malicious, wrathfull, enuious, and from afore his birth, euer frowarde. It is for trouth reported, that the duches his mother had ſo much a doe in her trauaile, that ſhee coulde not bee deliuered of hym vncutte: and that hee came into the worlde with the feete forwarde, as menne bee borne outwarde, and (as the fame runneth) alſo not vntothed, whither menne of hatred reporte aboue the trouthe, or elles that nature chaunged her courſe in hys beginninge, whiche in the courſe of his lyfe many thinges vnnaturallye committed. None euill captaine was hee in the warre, as to whiche his diſpoſicion was more metely then for peace. Sundrye victories hadde hee, and ſommetime ouerthrowes, but neuer in defaulte as for his owne parſone, either of hardineſſe or polytike order, free was hee called of dyſpence, and ſommewhat aboue hys power liberall, with large giftes hee get him vnſtedfaſte frendeſhippe, for whiche hee was fain to pil and ſpoyle in other places, and get him ſtedfaſt hatred. Hee was cloſe and ſecrete, a deepe diſſimuler, lowlye of counteynaunce, arrogant of heart, outwardly coumpinable where he inwardely hated, not letting to kiſſe whome hee thoughte to kyll: diſpitious and cruell, not for euill will alway, but after for ambicion, and either for the ſuretie or encreaſe of his eſtate. Frende and foo was muche what indifferent, where his aduauntage grew, he ſpared no mans deathe, whoſe life withſtoode his purpoſe. He ſlewe with his owne handes king Henry the ſixt, being priſoner in the Tower, as menne conſtantly ſaye, and that without commaundement or knoweledge of the king, whiche woulde vndoubtedly yf he had entended that thinge, haue appointed that boocherly office, to ſome other then his owne borne brother.

Somme wiſe menne alſo weene, that his drift couertly conuayde, lacked not in helping furth his brother of Clarence to his death: whiche hee reſiſted openly, howbeit ſomwhat (as menne deme) more faintly then he that wer hartely minded to his welth. And they that thus deme, think that he long time in king Edwardes life, forethought to be king in that caſe the king his brother (whoſe life hee looked that euil dyete ſhoulde ſhorten) ſhoulde happen to deceaſe (as in dede he did) while his children wer yonge. And thei deme, that for thys intente he was gladde of his brothers death the duke of Clarence, whoſe life muſt nedes haue hindered hym ſo entendynge, whither the ſame duke of Clarence hadde kepte him true to his nephew the yonge king, or enterpriſed to be kyng himſelfe. But of al this pointe, is there no certaintie, and whoſo diuineth vppon coniectures, maye as wel ſhote to farre as to ſhort. How beit this haue I by credible informacion learned, that the ſelfe nighte in whiche kynge Edwarde died, one Myſtlebrooke longe ere mornynge, came in greate haſte to the houſe of one Pottyer dwellyng in Reddecroſſe ſtrete without Crepulgate: and when he was with haſtye rappyng quickly letten in, hee ſhewed vnto Pottyer that kynge Edwarde was departed. By my trouthe manne quod Pottier then wyll my mayſter the duke of Glouceſter bee kynge. What cauſe hee hadde ſoo to thynke harde it is to ſaye, whyther hee being toward him, anye thynge knewe that hee ſuche thynge purpoſed, or other-

wyſe

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

wyſe had anye inkelynge thereof: for hee was not likelye to ſpeake it of noughte.

But nowe to returne to the courſe of this hyſtorye, were it that the duke of Glouceſter hadde of old foreminded this concluſion, or was nowe at erſte thereunto moued, and putte in hope by the occaſion of the tender age of the younge princes, his nephues (as opportunitye and lykelyhoode of ſpede, putteth a manne in courage of that hee neuer entended) certayn is it that hee contriued theyr deſtruccion, with the vſurpacion of the regal dignitye vppon hymſelfe. And for as muche as hee well wiſte and holpe to mayntayn, a long continued grudge and hearte brennynge betwene the quenes kinred and the kinges blood eyther partye enuying others authoritye, he nowe thought that their deuiſion ſhoulde bee (as it was in dede) a fortherlye begynnynge to the purſuite of his intente, and a ſure ground for the foundacion of al his building yf he might firſte vnder the pretext of reuengynge of olde diſpleaſure, abuſe the anger and ygnoraunce of the tone partie, to the deſtruccion of the tother: and then wynne to his purpoſe as manye as he coulde: and thoſe that coulde not be wonne, myght be loſte ere they looked therefore. For of one thynge was hee certayne, that if his entente were perceiued, he ſhold ſoone haue made peace beetwene the bothe parties, with his owne bloude.

Kynge Edwarde in his life, albeit that this diſcencion beetwene hys frendes ſommewhat yrked hym: yet in his good health he ſommewhat the leſſe regarded it, becauſe hee thought whatſoeuer buſines ſhoulde falle betwene them, hymſelfe ſhould alwaye bee hable to rule bothe the parties.

But in his laſt ſickneſſe, when hee receiued his naturall ſtrengthe ſoo ſore enſebled, that hee dyſpayred all recouerye, then hee conſyderynge the youthe of his chyldren, albeit hee nothynge leſſe miſtruſted then that that happened, yet well forſeynge that manye harmes myghte growe by theyr debate, whyle the youth of hys children ſhoulde lacke diſcrecion of themſelf and good counſayle, of their frendes, of whiche either party ſhold counſayle for their owne commodity and rather by pleaſaunte aduyſe too wynne themſelfe fauour, then by profitable aduertiſemente to do the children good, he called ſome of them before him that were at variaunce, and in eſpecyall the lorde marques Dorſette the quenes ſonne by her fyrſte houſebande, and Richarde the lorde Haſtynges, a noble man, than lorde chaumberlayne agayne whome the quene ſpecially grudged, for the great fauoure the kyng bare hym, and alſo for that ſhee thoughte hym ſecretelye familyer with the kynge in wanton coumpanye. Her kynred alſo bare hym ſore, as well for that the kynge hadde made hym captayne of Calyce (whiche office the lorde Ryuers, brother to the quene claimed of the kinges former promyſe as for diuerſe other great giftes whiche hee receyued, that they loked for. When theſe lordes with diuerſe other of bothe the parties were comme in preſence, the kynge liftinge vppe himſelfe and vnderſette with pillowes, as it is reported on this wyſe ſayd vnto them, My lordes, my dere kinſmenne and alies, in what plighte I lye you ſee, and I feele. By whiche the leſſe whyle I looke to lyue with you, the more depelye am I moued to care in what caſe I leaue you, for ſuch as I leaue you, ſuche bee my children lyke to fynde you. Whiche if they ſhoulde (that Godde forbydde) fynde you at varyaunce, myght happe to fall themſelfe at warre ere their diſcrecion woulde ſerue to ſette you at peace. Ye ſe their youthe, of whiche I recken the onely ſuretie to reſte in youre concord. For it ſuffiſeth not that al you loue them, yf eche of you hate other, If they wer menne, your faithfulneſſe happelye woulde ſuffiſe. But childehood muſt be maintained by mens authoritye, and ſlipper youth vnderpropped with elder counſayle, which neither they can haue, but ye geue it, nor ye geue it, yf ye gree not. For wher eche laboureth to breake that the other maketh, and for hatred of ech of others parſon, impugneth eche others counſayle, there muſt it nedes bee long ere anye good concluſion goe forwarde. And alſo while either partye laboureth to be chiefe, flattery ſhall haue more place then plaine and faithfull aduyſe, of whyche muſte needes enſue the euyll bringing vppe of the prynce, whoſe mynd in tender youth infect, ſhal redily fal to miſchief and riot, and drawe down with this noble realme to ruine, but if grace turn him to wiſdom: which if God ſend, then thei that by euill menes before pleaſed him beſt, ſhal after fall fartheſt out of fauour, ſo that euer at length euil driftes dreue to nought, and good plain wayes proſper. Great variaunce hath ther long bene betwene you, not alway for great cauſes. Sometime a thing right wel intended, our miſconſtruccion turneth vnto worſe or a ſmal diſpleaſure done vs, eyther our owne affeccion or euil tongues agreueth. But this wote I well ye neuer had ſo great cauſe of hatred, as ye haue of loue. That we be al men, that we be chriſten men, this ſhall I leaue for prechers to tel you (and yet I wote nere whither any preachers wordes ought more to moue you, then his that is by and by gooying to the place that thei all preache of.) But this ſhal I deſire you to remember, that the one parte of you is of my bloode, the other of myne alies, and eche of yow with other, eyther of kinred or affinitie, whiche ſpirytuall kynred of affynyty, if the ſacramentes of Chriſtes churche, beare that weyghte with vs that woulde Godde thei did, ſhoulde no leſſe moue vs to charitye, then the reſpecte of fleſhlye conſanguinitye. Oure Lorde forbydde, that you loue together the worſe, for the ſelfe cauſe that you ought to loue the better. And yet that happeneth. And no where ſynde wee ſo deadlye debate, as amonge them, whyche by nature and lawe moſte oughte to agree together. Suche a peſtilente ſerpente is ambicion and deſyre of vaine glorye and ſoueraintye, whiche amonge ſtates where he once entreth crepeth foorth ſo farre, tyll with deuiſion and variaunce hee turneth all to miſchiefe. Firſte longing to be nexte the beſt, afterwarde egall with the beſte, and at laſte chiefe and aboue the beſte. Of which immoderate appetite of woorſhip, and thereby of debate and diſſencion what loſſe, what ſorowe, what trouble hathe within theſe fewe yeares growen in this realme, I praye Godde as well forgeate as wee well remember.

Whiche thinges yf I coulde as well haue foreſene, as I haue with my more payne then pleaſure proued, by Goddes bleſſed Ladie (that was euer his othe) I woulde neuer haue won the courteſye of mennes knees, with the loſſe of ſoo many heades. But ſithen thynges paſſed cannot be gaine called, muche oughte wee the more beware, by what occaſion we haue taken ſoo greate hurte afore, that we eftesſoones fall not in that occaſion agayne. Nowe be thoſe griefes paſſed, and all is (Godde be thanked) quiete, and likelie righte wel to proſper in wealthfull peace vnder youre coſeyns my children, if Godde ſende them life and you loue. Of whyche twoo thinges, the leſſe loſſe wer they by whome thoughe Godde dydde hys pleaſure, yet ſhoulde the realme alway finde kinges and paraduenture as good kinges. But yf you among youre ſelfe in a childes reygne fall at debate, many a good man ſhall periſh and happely he to, and ye to, ere thys land finde peace again. Wherfore in theſe laſt wordes that euer I looke to ſpeak with you: I exhort you and require you al, for the loue that you haue euer borne to me, for the loue that I haue euer born to you, for the loue that our Lord beareth to vs all, from this time forwarde, all grieues forgotten, eche of you loue other. Whiche I verelye truſte you will, if ye any thing earthly regard, either Godde or your king, affinitie or kinred, this realme, your owne countrey, or your owne ſurety. And therewithal the king no longer enduring to ſitte vp, laide him down on his right ſide, his face towarde them: and none was there preſent that coulde refrain from weping. But the lordes recomforting him with as good wordes as they could, and anſwering for the time as thei thought to ſtand with his pleaſure, there in his preſence (as by their wordes appered ech forgaue other, and ioyned their hands together, when (as it after appeared by their dedes) their hearts wer far a ſonder. As ſone as the king was departed, the noble prince his ſonne drew toward London, which at the time of his deceaſe, kept his houſhold at Ludlow in Wales. Which countrey being far of from the law and recourſe to iuſtice, was begon to be farre oute of good wyll and waxen wild, robbers and riuers walking at libertie vncorrected. And for this encheaſon

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the prince was in the life of his father ſente thither, to the end that the authoritie of his preſence, ſhould refraine euill diſpoſed parſons fro the boldnes of their formar outerages, to the gouernaunce and ordering of this yong prince at his ſending thyther, was there appointed Sir Antony Woduile lord Riuers and brother vnto the quene, a right honourable man, as valiaunte of hande as politike in counſayle. Adioyned wer there vnto him other of the ſame partie, and in effect euery one as he was nereſt of kin vnto the quene, ſo was planted next about the prince. That drifte by the quene not vnwiſely deuiſed, whereby her bloode mighte of youth be rooted in the princes fauor, the duke of Glouceſter turned vnto their deſtruccion, and vpon that grounde ſet the foundacion of all his vnhappy building. For whom ſoeuer he perceiued, either at variance with them, or bearing himſelf their fauor, hee brake vnto them, ſome by mouth, ſom by writing and ſecret meſſengers, that it neyther was reaſon nor in any wiſe to be ſuffered, that the yong king their maſter and kinſmanne, ſhoold bee in the handes and cuſtodye of his mothers kinred, ſequeſtred in maner from theyr compani and attendance, of which eueri one ought him as faithful ſeruice as they, and manye of them far more honorable part of kin then his mothers ſide: whoſe blood (quod he) ſauing the kinges pleaſure, was ful vnmetely to be matched with his: whiche nowe to be as who ſay remoued from the kyng, and the leſſe noble to be left aboute him, is (quod he) neither honorable to hys mageſtie, nor vnto vs, and alſo to his grace no ſurety to haue the mightieſt of his frendes from him, and vnto vs no little ieopardy, to ſuffer our welproued euil willers, to grow in ouergret authoritie with the prince in youth, namely which is lighte of beliefe and ſone perſwaded. Ye remember I trow king Edward himſelf, albeit he was a manne of age and of diſcrecion, yet was he in manye thynges ruled by the bende, more then ſtode either with his honour, or our profite, or with the commoditie of any manne els, except onely the immoderate aduauncement of them ſelfe. Whiche whither they ſorer thirſted after their owne weale, or our woe, it wer hard I wene to geſſe. And if ſome folkes frendſhip had not holden better place with the king, then any reſpect of kinred, thei might peraduenture eaſily haue be trapped and brought to confuſion ſomme of vs ere this. Why not as eaſily as they haue done ſome other alreadye, as neere of his royal bloode as we. But our Lord hath wrought his wil, and thanke be to his grace that peril is paſte. Howe be it as great is growing, yf wee ſuffer this yonge kyng in oure enemyes hande, whiche without his wyttyng, might abuſe the name of his commaundement, to ani of our vndoing, which thyng God and good prouiſion forbyd. Of which good prouiſion none of us hath any thing the leſſe nede, for the late made attonemente, in whiche the kinges pleaſure hadde more place then the parties willes. Nor none of vs I beleue is ſo vnwyſe, ouerſone to truſte a newe frende made of an olde ſoe, or to think that an houerly kindnes, ſodainely contract in one houre continued, yet ſcant a fortnight, ſhold be deper ſetled in their ſtomackes: then a long accuſtomed malice many yeres rooted.

With theſe wordes and writynges and ſuche other, the duke of Glouceſter ſone ſet a fyre, them that were of themſelf ethe to kindle, and in eſpeciall twayne, Edwarde duke of Buckingham, and Richarde lorde Haſtinges and chaumberlayn, both men of honour and of great power. The tone by longe ſucceſſion from his anceſtrie, the tother by his office and the kinges fauor. Theſe two not bearing eche to other ſo muche loue, as hatred bothe vnto the quenes parte: in this poynte accorded together wyth the duke of Glouceſter, that they wolde vtterlye amoue fro the kynges companye, all his mothers frendes, vnder the name of their enemyes. Vpon this concluded, the duke of Glouceſter vnderſtandyng, that the lordes whiche at that tyme were aboute the kyng, entended to bryng him vppe to his coronacion, accoumpanied with ſuche power of theyr frendes, that it ſhoulde bee harde for hym to brynge his purpoſe to paſſe, without the gathering and great aſſemble of people and in maner of open warre, whereof the ende he wiſte was doubtuous, and in which the kyng being on their ſide, his part ſhould haue the face and name of a rebellion: he ſecretly therefore by diuers meanes, cauſed the quene to be perſwaded and brought in the mynd, that it neither wer nede, and alſo ſhold be ieopardous, the king to come vp ſtrong. For where as nowe euery lorde loued other, and none other thing ſtudyed vppon, but aboute the coronacion and honoure of the king: if the lordes of her kinred ſhold aſſemble in the kinges name muche people, thei ſhould geue the lordes atwixte whome and them hadde bene ſommetyme debate, to feare and ſuſpecte, leſte they ſhoulde gather thys people, not for the kynges ſauegarde whome no manne enpugned, but for theyr deſtruccion, hauying more regarde to their olde variaunce, then their newe attonement. For whiche cauſe thei ſhoulde aſſemble on the other partie muche people agayne for their defence, whoſe power ſhe wyſte wel farre ſtretched. And thus ſhould all the realme fall on a rore. And of al the hurte that therof ſhould enſue, which was likely not to be litle, and the moſt harme there like to fal wher ſhe left would, all the worlde woulde put her and her kinred in the wyght, and ſay that thei had vnwyſelye and vntrewlye alſo, broken the amitie and peace that the kyng her huſband ſo prudentelye made, betwene hys kinne and hers in his death bed, and whiche the other party faithfully obſerued.

The quene being in this wiſe perſwaded, ſuche woorde ſente vnto her ſonne, and vnto her brother being aboute the kynge, and ouer that the duke of Glouceſter hymſelfe and other lordes the chiefe of hys bende, wrote vnto the kynge ſoo reuerentelye, and to the queenes frendes, there ſoo louyngelye, that they nothynge earthelye myſtruſtynge, broughte the kynge vppe in greate haſte, not in good ſpede, with a ſober coumpanye. Nowe was the king in his waye to London gone, from Northampton, when theſe dukes of Glouceſter and Buckyngham came thither. Where remained behynd, the lorde Ryuers the kynges vncle, entendyng on the morowe to folow the kynge, and bee with hym at Stonye Stratford miles thence, earely or hee departed. So was there made that nyghte muche frendely chere betwene theſe dukes and the lorde Riuers a greate while. But incontinente after that they were oppenlye with greate courteſye departed, and the lorde Riuers lodged, the dukes ſecretelye with a fewe of their moſte priuye frendes, ſette them downe in counſayle, wherin they ſpent a great parte of the nyght. And at their riſinge in the dawnyng of the day, thei ſent about priuily to their ſeruantes in their innes and lodgynges about, geuinge them commaundemente to make them ſelfe ſhortely readye, for their lordes wer to horſebackward. Vppon whiche meſſages, manye of their folke were attendaunt, when manye of the lorde Riuers ſeruantes were vnreadye. Nowe hadde theſe dukes taken alſo into their cuſtodye the kayes of the inne, that none ſhoulde paſſe foorth without theyr licence.

And ouer this in the hyghe waye towarde Stonye Stratforde where the kynge laye, they hadde beeſtowed certayne of theyr folke, that ſhoulde ſende backe agayne, and compell to retourne, anye manne that were gotten oute of Northampton toward Stonye Stratforde, tyll they ſhould geue other lycence. For as muche as the dukes themſelfe entended for the ſhewe of theire dylygence, to bee the fyrſte that ſhoulde that daye attende vppon the kynges highneſſe oute of that towne: thus bare they folke in hande. But when the lorde Ryuers vnderſtode the gates cloſed, and the wayes on euerye ſide beſette, neyther hys ſeruauntes nor hymſelf ſuffered to go oute, parceiuyng well ſo greate a thyng without his knowledge not begun for noughte, comparyng this maner preſent with this laſt nightes chere, in ſo few houres ſo gret a chaunge marueylouſlye miſliked. How be it ſithe hee coulde not geat awaye, and keepe himſelfe cloſe, hee woulde not, leſte he ſhoulde ſeeme to hyde himſelfe for ſome ſecret feare of hys owne faulte, whereof he ſaw no ſuch cauſe in hym ſelf: he determined vppon the ſuretie of his own conſcience, to goe boldelye to them, and inquire what thys matter myghte meane. Whome as ſoone as they ſawe, they beganne to quarrell with hym, and ſaye, that hee intended to ſette diſtaunce

beetweene

SAMUEL JOHNSON A Dictionary of the English Language LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

beetweene the kynge and them, and to brynge them to confusion, but it ſhoulde not lye in hys power. And when hee beganne (as hee was a very well ſpoken manne) in goodly wiſe to excuſe himſelf, they taryed not the ende of his aunſwere, but ſhortely tooke him and putte him in warde, and that done, foorthwyth wente to horſebacke, and tooke the waye to Stonye Stratforde. Where they founde the kinge with his companie readye to leape on horſebacke, and departe forwarde, to leaue that lodging for them, becauſe it was to ſtreighte for bothe coumpanies. And as ſone as they came in his preſence, they lighte adowne with all their companie aboute them. To whome the duke of Buckingham ſaide, goe afore gentlemenne and yeomen, kepe youre rowmes. And thus in goodly arraye, thei came to the kinge, and on theire knees in very humble wiſe, ſalued his grace; whiche receyued them in very ioyous and amiable maner, nothinge earthlye knowing nor miſtruſtinge as yet. But euen by and by in his preſence, they piked a quarell to the lorde Richard Graye, the kynges other brother by his mother, ſayinge that hee with the lorde marques his brother and the lorde Riuers his vncle, hadde coumpaſſed to rule the kinge and the realme, and to ſette variaunce among the ſtates, and to ſubdewe and deſtroye the noble blood of the realm. Toward the accoumpliſhinge whereof, they ſayde that the lorde Marques hadde entered into the Tower of London, and thence taken out the kinges treaſor, and ſent menne to the ſea. All whiche thinge theſe dukes wiſte well were done for good purpoſes and neceſſari by the whole counſaile at London, ſauing that ſommewhat thei muſt ſai. Vnto whiche woordes, the king aunſwered, what my brother Marques hath done I cannot ſaie. But in good faith I dare well aunſwere for myne vncle Riuers and my brother here, that thei be innocent of any ſuch matters. Ye my liege quod the duke of Buckingham thei haue kepte theire dealing in theſe matters farre fro the knowledge of your good grace. And foorthwith thei arreſted the lord Richarde and Sir Thomas Waughan knighte, in the kinges preſence, and broughte the king and all backe vnto Northampton, where they tooke againe further counſaile. And there they ſent awaie from the kinge whom it pleaſed them, and ſette newe ſeruantes aboute him, ſuche as lyked better them than him. At whiche dealinge hee wepte and was nothing contente, but it booted not. And at dyner the duke of Glouceſter ſente a diſhe from his owne table to the lord Riuers, prayinge him to bee of good chere, all ſhould be well inough. And he thanked the duke, and prayed the meſſenger to beare it to his nephewe the lorde Richard with the ſame meſſage for his comfort, who he thought had more nede of coumfort, as one to whom ſuch aduerſitie was ſtraunge. But himſelf had been al his dayes in vre therewith, and therfore coulde beare it the better. But for al this coumfortable courteſye of the duke of Glouceſter he ſent the lord Riuers and the lorde Richarde with Sir Thomas Vaughan into the Northe countrey into diuers places to priſon, and afterward al to Pomfrait, where they were in concluſion beheaded.

A letter written with a cole by Sir THOMAS MORE to hys doughter maiſtres MARGARET ROPER, within a whyle after he was priſoner in the Towre.

MYNE own good doughter, our lorde be thanked I am in good helthe of bodye, and in good quiet of minde: and of worldly thynges I no more deſyer then I haue. I beſeche hym make you all mery in the hope of heauen. And ſuch thynges as I ſomewhat longed to talke with you all, concerning the worlde to come, our Lorde put theim into your myndes, as I truſte he dothe and better to by hys holy ſpirite: who bleſſe you and preſerue you all. Written wyth a cole by your tender louing father, who in hys pore prayers forgetteth none of you all, nor your babes, nor your nurſes, nor your good huſbandes, nor your good huſbandes ſhrewde wyues, nor your fathers ſhrewde wyfe neither, nor our other frendes. And thus fare ye hartely well for lacke of paper.

THOMAS MORE, knight.

Two ſhort ballettes which Sir THOMAS MORE made for hys paſtime while he was priſoner in the Tower of London.

LEWYS the loſt louer.

EY flatering fortune, loke thou neuer ſo fayre,
Or neuer ſo pleſantly begin to ſmile,
As though thou wouldſt my ruine all repayre,
During my life thou ſhalt me not begile.
Truſt ſhall I God, to entre in a while.
Hys hauen or heauen ſure and vniforme.
Euer after thy calme, loke I for a ſtorme.

DAUY the dycer.

LONG was I lady Lucke your ſeruing man,
And now haue loſt agayne all that I gat,
Wherfore whan I thinke on you nowe and than,
And in my mynde remember this and that,
Ye may not blame me though I beſhrew your cat,
But in fayth I bleſſe you agayne a thouſand times,
For lending me now ſome layſure to make rymes.

At the ſame time with Sir *Thomas More* lived *Skelton*, the poet laureate of *Henry* VIII. from whoſe works it ſeems proper to inſert a few ſtanzas, though he cannot be ſaid to have attained great elegance of language.

The prologue to the Bouge of Courte.

IN Autumpne whan the ſonne in vyrgyne
By radyante hete enryped hath our corne
Whan Luna full of mutabylyte
As Emperes the dyademe hath worne
Of our pole artyke, ſmylynge halfe in ſcorne
At our foly, and our vnſtedfaſtneſſe
The time whan Mars to warre hym dyd dres,
I callynge to mynde the greate auctoryte
Of poetes olde, whiche full craftely
Vnder as couerte termes as coulde be
Can touche a trouth, and cloke ſubtylly
With freſhe vtteraunce full ſentencyouſly
Dyuerſe in ſtyle ſome ſpared not vyce to wryte
Some of mortalitie nobly dyd endyte
Whereby I rede, theyr renome and theyr fame
Maye neuer dye, but euermore endure
I was ſore moued to a forſe the ſame
But ignoraunce full ſoone dyde me dyſcure
And ſhewed that in this arte I was not ſure
For to illumine ſhe ſayd I was to dulle
Aduyſynge me my penne awaye to pulle
And not to wryte, for he ſo wyll atteyne
Excedyng ferther than his connynge is
His heed maye be harde, but feble is brayne
Yet haue I knowen ſuche er this
But of reproche ſurely he maye not mys
That clymmeth hyer than he may fotinge haue
What and he ſlyde downe, who ſhall him ſaue?
Thus vp and downe my mynde was drawen and caſt
That I ne wyſte what to do was beſte
So ſore enwered that I was at the laſte
Enforſed to ſlepe, and for to take ſome reſte
And to lye downe as ſoone as I my dreſte
At Harwyche porte ſlumbrynge as I laye
In myne hoſtes houſe called powers keye

Of the wits that flouriſhed in the reign of *Henry* VIII. none has been more frequently celebrated than the earl of *Surry*; and this hiſtory would therefore have been imperfect without ſome ſpecimens of his works, which yet it is not eaſy to diſtinguiſh from thoſe of Sir *Thomas Wyat* and others, with which they are confounded in the edition that has fallen into my hands. The three firſt are, I believe, *Surry*'s; the reſt, being of the ſame age, are ſelected, ſome as examples of different meaſures, and one as the oldeſt compoſition which I have found in blank verſe.

Deſcription of Spring, wherein eche thing renewes, ſave only the lover.

THE ſoote ſeaſon that bud, and bloome fourth bringes,
With grene hath cladde the hyll, and eke the vale,
The Nightingall with fethers new ſhe ſinges;
The turtle to her mate hath told her tale:

Somer is come, for every ſpray now ſpringes.
The hart hath hunge hys olde head on the pale,
The bucke in brake his winter coate he flynges;
The fiſhes flete with newe repayred ſcale:
The adder all her ſlough away ſhe flynges,
The ſwift ſwallow purſueth the flyes ſmalle,
The buſy bee her honey how ſhe mynges;
Winter is worne that was the floures bale.
And thus I ſee among theſe pleaſant thynges
Eche care decayes, and yet my ſorrow ſprynges.

Deſcripcion of the reſtleſs eſtate of a lover.

WHen youth had led me half the race,
That Cupides ſcourge had made me runne;
I looked back to meet the place,
From whence my weary courſe begunne:
And then I ſaw howe my deſyre
Miſguiding me had led the waye,
Myne eyne to greedy of theyre hyre,
Had made me loſe a better prey.
For when in ſighes I ſpent the day,
And could not cloake my grief with game;
The boyling ſmoke dyd ſtill bewray,
The preſent heat of ſecret flame:
And when ſalt teares do bayne my breaſt,
Where love his pleaſent traynes hath ſown,
Her beauty hath the fruytes oppreſt,
Ere that the buddes were ſpronge and blowne.
And when myne eyen dyd ſtill purſue,
The flying chaſe of theyre requeſt;
Theyre greedy looks dyd oft renew,
The hydden wounde within my breſte.
When every loke theſe cheekes might ſtayne,
From dedly pale to glowing red;
By outward ſignes appeared playne,
To her for helpe my hart was fled.
But all to late Love learneth me,
To paynt all kynd of Colours new;
To blynd theyre eyes that elſe ſhould ſee
My ſpeckled chekes with Cupids hew.
And now the covert breſt I clame,
That worſhipt Cupide ſecretely;
And nouriſhed hys ſacred flame,
From whence no blairing ſparks do flye.

Deſcripcion of the fickle Affections, Pangs, and Sleightes of Love.

SUCH wayward wayes hath Love, that moſt part in diſcord
Our willes do ſtand, whereby our hartes but ſeldom do accord:
Decyte is hys delighte, and to begyle and mocke
The ſimple hartes which he doth ſtrike with froward divers ſtroke.
He cauſeth th' one to rage with golden burning darte,
And doth alay with Leaden cold, again the others harte.
Whoſe gleames of burning fyre and eaſy ſparkes of flame,
In balance of unequal weyght he pondereth by ame
From eaſye ford where I myghte wade and paſs full well,
He me withdrawes and doth me drive, into a depe dark hell:
And me witholdes where I am calde and offred place,
And willes me that my mortal foe I do beſeke of Grace;
He lettes me to purſue a conqueſt welnere wonne
To follow where my paynes were loſt, ere that my ſute begunne.
So by this means I know how ſoon a hart may turne
From warre to peace, from truce to ſtryfe, and ſo agayne returne.
I know how to content my ſelf in others luſt,
Of little ſtuffe unto my ſelf to weave a webbe of truſt:
And how to hyde my harmes with ſole dyſſembling chere,
Whan in my face the painted thoughtes would outwardly appeare.
I know how that the bloud forſakes the face for dred,
And how by ſhame it ſtaynes agayne the Chekes with flamyng red:
I know under the Grene, the Serpent how he lurkes:
The hammer of the reſtleſs forge I wote eke how it workes.
I know and con by roate the tale that I woulde tell
But ofte the woordes come fourth awrye of him that loveth well.
I know in heate and colde the Lover how he ſhakes,
In ſynging how he doth complayne, in ſleeping how he wakes
To languiſh without ache, ſickeleſſe for to conſume,
A thouſand thynges for to devyſe, reſolvynge of his fume;
And though he lyſte to ſee his Ladyes Grace full ſore
Such pleaſures as delyght hys Eye, do not his helthe reſtore.
I know to ſeke the tracte of my deſyred foe,
And fere to fynde that I do ſeek, but chiefly this I know,
That Lovers muſt transfourme into the thynge beloved,
And live (alas! who would believe?) with ſprite from Lyfe removed.
I knowe in harty ſighes and laughters of the ſpleene,
At once to chaunge my ſtate, my will, and eke my colour clene.
I know how to deceyve my ſelf wythe others helpe,
And how the Lyon chaſtiſed is, by beatynge of the whelpe.
In ſtandynge nere the fyre, I know how that I freaſe;
Farre of I burne, in bothe I waſte, and ſo my Lyfe I leeſe.
I know how Love doth rage upon a yeylding mynde,
How ſmalle a nete may take and maſe a harte of gentle kynde:
Or elſe with ſeldom ſwete to ſeaſon hepes of gall,
Revived with a glympſe of Grace old ſorrowes to let fall.
The hydden traynes I know, and ſecret ſnares of Love,
How ſoone a loke will prynte a thoughte that never may remove.
The ſlypper ſtate I know, the ſodein turnes from welthe
The doubtfull hope, the certaine wooe, and ſure deſpaired helthe.

A praiſe of his ladie.

GEVE place you ladies and be gone,
Boaſt not your ſelves at all,
For here at hande approcheth one,
Whoſe face will ſtayne you all.
The vertue of her lively lookes
Excels the precious ſtone,
I wiſhe to have none other bookes
To reade or look upon.
In eche of her two chriſtall eyes,
Smyleth a naked boy;
It would you all in heart ſuffiſe
To ſee that lampe of joye.
I think nature hath loſt the moulde,
Where ſhe her ſhape did take;
Or elſe I doubte if nature coulde
So fayre a creature make.
She may be well comparde
Unto the Phenix kinde,
Whoſe like was never ſeene nor heard,
That any man can fynde.
In lyfe ſhe is Diana chaſt
In trouth Penelopey,
In woord and eke in dede ſtedfaſt;
What will you more we ſay:
If all the world were ſought ſo farre,
Who could finde ſuche a wight,
Her beauty twinkleth lyke a ſtarre
Within the froſty night.

The Lover refuſed of his love, embraceth vertue.

MY youthfull yeres are paſt,
My joyfull dayes are gone,
My lyfe it may not laſt,
My grave and I am one.
My Myrth and joyes are fled,
And I a Man in wo,
Deſirous to be ded,
My miſciefe to forgo.

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I burne and am a colde,
I freese amyddes the fyer,
I see she doth witholde
That is my honest desyre.
I see my helpe at hande,
I see my lyfe also,
I see where she doth stande
That is my deadly fo.
I see how she doth see,
And yet she wil be blynde,
I see in helpyng me,
She sekes and will not fynde.
I see how she doth wrye,
When I begynne to mone,
I see when I come nye,
How fayne she would be gone.
I see what wil ye more,
She will me gladly kill,
And you shall see therfore
That she shall have her will.
I cannot live with stones,
It is too hard a foode,
I wil be dead at ones
To do my Lady good.

The Death of ZOROAS, an Egiptian astronomer, in the first fight that Alexander had with the Persians.

NOW clattring armes, now raging broyls of warre,
Gan passe the noys of dredfull trumpetts clang,
Shrowded with shafts, the heaven with cloude of dartes,
Covered the ayre. Against full fatted bulles.
As forceth kyndled yre the lyons keene,
Whose greedy gutts the gnawing hunger prickes;
So Macedons against the Persians fare,
Now corpses hyde the purpurde soyle with blood;
Large slaughter on eche side, but Perses more,
Moyst fieldes bebled, theyr heartes and numbers bate,
Fainted while they gave backe, and fall to flighte.
The litening Macedon by swordes, by gleaves,
By bandes and troupes of footemen, with his garde,
Speedes to Dary, but hym his merest kyn,
Oxate preserves with horsemen on a plumpe
Before his carr, that none his charge should give.
Here grunts, here groans, eche where strong youth is spent:
Shaking her bloudy hands, Bellone among
The Perses soweth all kind of cruel death:
With throte yent he roares, he lyeth along
His entrailes with a launce through gryded quyte,
Hym smytes the club, hym woundes farre stryking bowe,
And him the sling, and him the shining sword;
He dyeth, he is all dead, he pantes, he restes.
Right over stoode in snowwhite armour brave,
The Memphite Zoroas, a cunnyng clarke,
To whom the heaven lay open as his booke;
And in celestiall bodies he could tell
The moving meeting light, aspect, eclips,
And influence, and constellations all;
What earthly chaunces would betyde, what yere,
Of plenty storde, what signe forewarned death,
How winter gendreth snow, what temperature
In the prime tyde doth season well the soyle,
Why summer burnes, why autumne hath ripe grapes,
Whither the circle quadrate may become,
Whether our tunes heavens harmony can yelde
Of four begyns among themselves how great
Proportion is; what sway the erryng lightes
Doth send in course gayne that fyrst movyng heaven;
What, grees one from another distant be,
What starr doth lett the hurtfull fyre to rage,
Or him more mylde what opposition makes,
What fyre doth qualifye Mavorses fyre,
What house eche one doth seeke, what plannett raignes
Within this heaven sphere, nor that small thynges
I speake, whole heaven he closeth in his brest.
This sage then in the starres hath spyed the fates
Threatned him death without delay, and, sith,
He saw he could not fatall order chaunge,
Foreward he prest in battayle, that he might
Mete with the rulers of the Macedons,
Of his right hand desirous to be slain,
The bouldest borne, and worthiest in the feilde;
And as a wight, now wery of his lyfe,
And seking death, in fyrst front of his rage,
Comes desperately to Alexanders face,
At him with dartes one after other throwes,
With recklesse wordes and clamour him provokes,
And sayth, Nectanaks bastard shamefull stayne
Of mothers bed, why losest thou thy strokes,
Cowardes among, Turn thee to me, in case
Manhood there be so much left in thy heart,
Come fight with me, that on my helmet weare
Apollo's laurell both for learninges laude,
And eke for martiall praise, that in my shielde
The seven fold Sophie of Minerve contein,
A match more mete, Syr King, then any here.
The noble prince amoved takes ruth upon
The wilfull wight, and with soft words ayen,
O monstrous man (quoth he) what so thou art,
I pray thee live, ne do not with thy death
This lodge of Lore, the Muses mansion marre;
That treasure house this hand shall never spoyle,
My sword shall never bruise that skilfull brayne,
Long gather'd heapes of science sone to spill;
O how fayre fruites may you to mortall men
From Wisdoms garden give; how many may
By you the wiser and the better prove:
What error, what mad moode, what frenzy thee
Perswades to be downe, sent to depe Averne,
Where no artes flourish, nor no knowledge vailes
For all these sawes. When thus the sovereign said,
Alighted Zoroas with sword unsheathed,
The careless king there smoate above the greve,
At th' opening of his quishes wounded him,
So that the blood down trailed on the ground:
The Macedon perceiving hurt, gan gnashe,
But yet his mynde he bent in any wise
Hym to forbeare, sett spurrs unto his stede,
And turnde away, lest anger of his smarte
Should cause revenger hand deale balefull blowes;
But of the Macedonian chieftaines knights,
One Meleager could not bear this sight,
But ran upon the said Egyptian rude,
And cutt him in both knees: he fell to ground,
Wherewith a whole rout came of souldiours sterne,
And all in pieces hewed the sely seg,
But happely the soule fled to the starres,
Where, under him, he hath full sight of all,
Whereat he gazed here with reaching looke.
The Persians waild such sapience to forgoe,
The very fone the Macedonians wisht
He would have lived, king Alexander selfe
Demde him a man unmete to dye at all;
Who wonne like praise for conquest of his Yre,
As for stoute men in field that day subdued,
Who princes taught how to discerne a man,
That in his head so rare a jewel beares,
But over all those same Camenes, those same,
Divine Camenes, whose honour he procurde,
As tender parent doth his daughters weale,
Lamented, and for thankes, all that they can,
Do cherish hym deceast, and sett him free,
From dark oblivion of devouring death.

Barclay wrote about 1550; his chief work is the *Ship of Fooles*, of which the following extract will shew his style.

Of Mockers and Scorners, and false Accusers.

O Heartless fooles, haste here to our doctrine,
Leaue off the wayes of your enormitie,
Enforce you to my preceptes to encline,
For here shall I shewe you good and veritie:
Encline, and ye finde shall great prosperitie,
Ensuing the doctrine of our fathers olde,
And godly lawes in valour worth great golde.
Who that will followe the graces manyfolde
Which are in vertue, shall finde auauncement:
Wherfore ye fooles that in your sinne are bolde,
Ensue ye wisdome, and leaue your lewde intent,
Wisdome is the way of men most excellent:
Therfore haue done, and shortly spede your pace,
To quaynt your self and company with grace.

Learne what is vertue, therin is great solace,
Learne what is truth, sadnes and prudence,
Let grutche be gone, and grauitie purchase,
Forsake your folly and inconuenience,
Cease to be fooles, and ay to sue offence,
Followe ye vertue, chiefe roote of godlynes,
For it and wisedome is ground of clenlynes.
Wisedome and vertue two thinges are doubtles,
Whiche man endueth with honour speciall,
But suche heartes as slepe in foolishnes
Knoweth nothing, and will nought know at all:
But in this little barge in principall
All foolish mockers I purpose to repreue,
Clawe he his backe that feeleth itche or greue.
Mockers and scorners that are harde of beleue,
With a rough combe here will I clawe and grate,
To proue if they will from their vice remeue,
And leaue their folly, which causeth great debate:
Suche caytiues spare neyther poore man nor estate,
And where their selfe are moste worthy derision,
Other men to scorne is all their most condition.
Yet are mo fooles of this abusion,
Whiche of wise men despiseth the doctrine,
With mowes, mockes, scorne, and collusion,
Rewarding rebukes for their good discipline:
Shewe to suche wisdome, yet shall they not encline
Unto the same, but set nothing therby,
But mocke thy doctrine, still or openly.
So in the worlde it appeareth commonly,
That who that will a foole rebuke or blame,
A mocke or mowe shall he haue by and by:
Thus in derision haue fooles their speciall game.
Correct a wise man that woulde eschue ill name,
And fayne would learne, and his lewde life amende,
And to thy wordes he gladly shall intende.
If by misfortune a rightwise man offende,
He gladly suffereth a iuste correction,
And him that him teacheth taketh for his frende,
Him selfe putting mekely unto subiection,
Folowing his preceptes and good direction:
But yf that one a foole rebuke or blame,
He shall his teacher hate, slaunder and diffame.
Howbeit his wordes oft turne to his own shame,
And his owne dartes retourne to him agayne,
And so is he sore wounded with the same,
And in wo endeth, great misery and payne.
It also proued full often is certayne,
That they that on mockers alway their mindes cast,
Shall of all other be mocked at the last.
He that goeth right, stedfast, sure, and fast,
May him well mocke that goeth halting and lame,
And he that is white may well his scornes cast,
Agaynst a man of Inde: but no man ought to blame
Anothers vice, while he vseth the same.
But who that of sinne is cleane in deede and thought,
May him well scorne whose liuing is starke nought.
The scornes of Naball full dere should haue been bought,
If Abigayl his wife discrete and sage,
Had not by kindnes right crafty meanes sought,
The wrath of Dauid to temper and asswage.
Hath not two beares in their fury and rage
Two and fortie children rent and torne,
For they the prophete Helyseus did scorne.
So might they curse the time that they were borne,
For their mocking of this prophete diuine:
So many other of this sort often mourne
For their lewde mockes, and fall into ruine.
Thus is it foly for wise men to encline,
To this lewde flocke of fooles, for see thou shall
Them moste scorning that are most bad of all.

The Lenuoy of Barclay to the fooles.

Ye mocking fooles that in scorne set your ioy,
Proudly despising Gods punition:
Take ye example by Cham the sonne of Noy,
Which laughed his father vnto derision,
Which him after cursed for his transgression,
And made him seruaunt to all his lyne and stocke.
So shall ye caytifs at the conclusion,
Since ye are nought, and other scorne and mocke.

About the year 1553 wrote Dr. *Wilson*, a man celebrated for the politeness of his style, and the extent of his knowledge: what was the state of our language in his time, the following may be of use to show.

PRonunciation is an apte orderinge bothe of the voyce, countenaunce, and all the whole bodye, accordynge to the worthines of suche woordes and mater as by speache are declared. The vse hereof is suche for anye one that liketh to haue prayse for tellynge his tale in open assemblie, that hauing a good tongue, and a comelye countenaunce, he shalbe thought to passe all other that haue the like vtteraunce: thoughe they haue much better learning. The tongue geueth a certayne grace to euerye matter, and beautifieth the cause in like maner, as a swete soundynge lute muche setteth forthe a meane deuised ballade. Or as the sounde of a good instrumente styrreth the hearers, and moueth muche delite, so a cleare soundyng voice comforteth muche our deintie eares, with muche swete melodie, and causeth vs to allowe the matter rather for the reporters sake, then the reporter for the matters sake. Demosthenes therfore, that famouse oratour, beyng asked what was the chiefest point in al oratorie, gaue the chiefe and onely praise to Pronunciation; being demaunded, what was the seconde, and the thirde, he stil made answere. Pronunciation, and would make none other aunswere, till they lefte askyng, declaryng hereby that arte without vtteraunce can dooe nothyng, vtteraunce without arte can dooe right muche And no doubte that man is in outwarde apparaunce halfe a good clarke, that hath a cleane tongue, and a comely gesture of his body. Æschines lykwyse beyng bannished his countrie through Demosthenes, when he had redde to the Rhodians his own oration, and Demosthenes aunswere thereunto, by force whereof he was bannished, and all they marueiled muche at the excellencie of the same: then (q d Æschines) you would have marueiled muche more if you had heard hymselfe speak it. Thus beyng cast in miserie and bannished for euer, he could not but geue such great reporte of his deadly and mortal ennemy.

Thus have I deduced the *English* language from the age of *Alfred* to that of *Elizabeth*; in some parts imperfectly for want of materials; but I hope, at least, in such a manner that its progress may be easily traced, and the gradations observed, by which it advanced from its first rudeness to its present elegance.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

GRAMMAR

OF THE

ENGLISH TONGUE.

GRAMMAR, which is *the art of uſing words properly*, compriſes four parts; Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Proſody.

In this diviſion and order of the parts of grammar I follow the common grammarians, without enquiring whether a fitter diſtribution might not be found. Experience has long ſhown this method to be ſo diſtinct as to obviate confuſion, and ſo comprehenſive as to prevent any inconvenient omiſſions. I likewiſe uſe the terms already received, and already underſtood, though perhaps others more proper might ſometimes be invented. Sylburgius, and other innovators, whoſe new terms have ſunk their learning into neglect, have left ſufficient warning againſt the trifling ambition of teaching arts in a new language.

ORTHOGRAPHY is *the art of combining letters into ſyllables, and ſyllables into words.* It therefore teaches previouſly the form and ſound of letters.

The letters of the Engliſh language are,

Roman.		Italick.		Old Engliſh.		Name.
A	a	*A*	*a*	𝔄	𝔞	*a*
B	b	*B*	*b*	𝔅	𝔟	*be*
C	c	*C*	*c*	ℭ	𝔠	*ſee*
D	d	*D*	*d*	𝔇	𝔡	*dee*
E	e	*E*	*e*	𝔈	𝔢	*e*
F	f	*F*	*f*	𝔉	𝔣	*eff*
G	g	*G*	*g*	𝔊	𝔤	*jee*
H	h	*H*	*h*	ℌ	𝔥	*aitch*
I	i	*I*	*i*		𝔦	*i* (or *ja*
J	j	*J*	*j*	𝔍	𝔧	*j* conſonant,
K	k	*K*	*k*	𝔎	𝔨	*ka*
L	l	*L*	*l*	𝔏	𝔩	*el*
M	m	*M*	*m*	𝔐	𝔪	*em*
N	n	*N*	*n*	𝔑	𝔫	*en*
O	o	*O*	*o*	𝔒	𝔬	*o*
P	p	*P*	*p*	𝔓	𝔭	*pee*
Q	q	*Q*	*q*	𝔔	𝔮	*cue*
R	r	*R*	*r*	ℜ	𝔯	*ar*
S	ſ s	*S*	*ſ s*	𝔖	ſ𝔰	*eſs*
T	t	*T*	*t*	𝔗	𝔱	*tee*
U	u	*U*	*u*		𝔲	*u* (or *va*
V	v	*V*	*v*	𝔙	𝔳	*v* conſonant,
W	w	*W*	*w*	𝔚	𝔴	double *u*
X	x	*X*	*x*	𝔛	𝔵	*ex*
Y	y	*Y*	*y*	𝔜	𝔶	*wy*
Z	z	*Z*	*z*	ℨ	𝔷	*zed*, more commonly *izzard* or *uzzard*, that is, *ſ hard*.

To theſe may be added certain combinations of letters univerſally uſed in printing; as ct, ſt, fl, ſl, ſb, ſk, ff, ſſ, ſi, ſſi, fi, ffi, ffl, and &c, or *and per ſe, and*. *ct, ſt, fl, ſl, ſb, ſk, ff, ſſ, ſi, ſſi, fi, ffi, ffl, &.* 𝔠𝔱, 𝔰𝔱, 𝔣𝔩, 𝔰𝔩, 𝔣𝔣, 𝔰𝔰, 𝔰𝔦, 𝔰𝔰𝔦, 𝔣𝔦, 𝔣𝔣𝔦, &.

Our letters are commonly reckoned twenty-four, becauſe anciently *i* and *j*, as well as *u* and *v*, were expreſſed by the ſame character; but as thoſe letters, which had always different powers, have now different forms, our alphabet may be properly ſaid to conſiſt of twenty-ſix letters.

None of the ſmall conſonants have a double form, except *ſ, s*; of which *ſ* is uſed in the beginning and middle, and *s* at the end.

Vowels are five, a, e, i, o, u.

Such is the number generally received; but for *i* it is the practice to write *y* in the end of words, as *thy*, *holy*; before *i*, as from *die*, *dying*; from *beautify*, *beautifying*; in the words *ſays*, *days*, *eyes*; and in words derived from the Greek, and written originally with υ, as *ſyſtem*, σύϛημα, *ſympathy*, συμπάθεια.

For *u* we often write *w* after a vowel, to make a diphthong; as *raw*, *grew*, *view*, *vow*, *flowing*, *lowneſs*.

The ſounds of all the letters are various.

In treating on the letters, I ſhall not, like ſome other grammarians, enquire into the original of their form as an antiquarian; nor into their formation and prolation by the organs of ſpeech, as a mechanick, anatomiſt, or phyſiologiſt; nor into the properties and gradation of ſounds, or the elegance or harſhneſs of particular combinations, as a writer of univerſal and tranſcendental grammar. I conſider the Engliſh alphabet only as it is Engliſh; and even in this narrow view I follow the example of former grammarians, perhaps with more reverence than judgment, becauſe by writing in Engliſh I ſuppoſe my reader already acquainted with the Engliſh language; and becauſe of ſounds in general it may be obſerved, that words are unable to deſcribe them. An account therefore of the primitive and ſimple letters is uſeleſs almoſt alike to thoſe who know their ſound, and thoſe who know it not.

Of VOWELS.

A.

A has three ſounds, the ſlender, open, and broad.

A ſlender is found in moſt words, as *face*, *mane*; and in words ending in *ation*, as *creation*, *ſalvation*, *generation*.

The *a* ſlender is the proper Engliſh *a*, called very juſtly by Erpenius, in his Arabick Grammar, *a Anglicum cum e miſtum*, as having a middle ſound between the open *a* and the *e*. The French have a ſimilar ſound in the word *pais*, and in their *e* maſculine.

A open is the *a* of the Italian, or nearly reſembles it; as *father*, *rather*, *congratulate*, *fancy*, *glaſs*.

A broad reſembles the *a* of the German; as *all*, *wall*, *call*.

Many words pronounced with *a* broad were anciently written with *au*, as *ſault*, *mault*; and we ſtill ſay *fault*, *vault*. This was probably the Saxon ſound, for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the ruſtick pronunciation; as *maun* for *man*, *haund* for *hand*.

The ſhort *a* approaches to the *a* open, as *graſs*.

The long *a*, if prolonged by *e* at the end of the word, is always ſlender, as *graze*, *fame*.

A forms a diphthong only with *i* or *y*, and *u* or *w*. *Ai* or *ay*, as in *plain*, *wain*, *gay*, *clay*, has only the ſound of the long and ſlender *a*, and differs not in the pronunciation from *plane*, *wane*.

Au or *aw* has the ſound of the German *a*, as *raw*, *naughty*.

Ae is ſometimes found in Latin words not compleatly naturaliſed or aſſimilated, but is no Engliſh diphthong; and is more properly expreſſed by ſingle *e*, as *Ceſar*, *Eneas*.

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E.

E is the letter which occurs moſt frequently in the Engliſh language.

E is long, as in *ſcēne*; or ſhort, as in *cĕllar*, *ſĕparate*, *cĕlebrate*, *mĕn*, *thĕn*.

It is always ſhort before a double conſonant, or two conſonants, *relĕnt*, *mĕdlar*, *rĕptile*, *ſĕrpĕnt*, *cĕllar*, *cĕſſation*, *blĕſſing*, *fĕll*, *fĕlling*, *dĕbt*.

E is always mute at the end of a word, except in monoſyllables that have no other vowel, as *the*; or proper names, as *Penelope*, *Phebe*, *Derbe*; being uſed to modify the foregoing conſonant, as *ſince*, *once*, *hedge*, *oblige*; or to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *băn*, *bāne*; *căn*, *cāne*; *pĭn*, *pīne*; *tŭn*, *tūne*; *rŏb*, *rōbe*; *pŏp*, *pōpe*; *fĭr*, *fīre*; *cŭr*, *cūre*; *tŭb*, *tūbe*.

Almoſt all words which now terminate in conſonants ended anciently in *e*, as *year*, *yeare*; *wildneſs*, *wildneſſe*; which *e* probably had the force of the French *e* feminine, and conſtituted a ſyllable with its aſſociate conſonant; for, in old editions, words are ſometimes divided thus, *clea-re*, *fel-le*, *knowled-ge*. This *e* was perhaps for a time vocal or ſilent in poetry as convenience required; but it has been long wholly mute. Camden calls it the ſilent *e*.

It does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as *glŏve*, *lĭve*, *gĭve*.

It has ſometimes in the end of words a ſound obſcure, and ſcarcely perceptible, as *open*, *ſhapen*, *ſhotten*, *thiſtle*, *participle*, *metre*, *lucre*.

E forms a diphthong with *a*, as *near*; with *i*, as *deign*, *receive*; and with *u* or *w*, as *new*, *ſtew*.

Ea ſounds like *e* long, as *mean*; or like *ee*, as *dear*, *clear*, *near*.

Ei is ſounded like *e* long, as *ſeize*, *perceiving*.

Eu ſounds as *u* long and ſoft.

E, *a*, *u* are combined in *beauty* and its derivatives, but have only the ſound of *u*.

E may be ſaid to form a diphthong by reduplication, as *agree*, *ſleeping*.

Eo is found in *yeomen*, where it is ſounded as *e* ſhort; and in *people*, where it is pronounced like *ee*.

I.

I has a ſound, long, as *fīne*; and ſhort, as *fĭn*.

That is eminently obſervable in *i*, which may be likewiſe remarked in other letters, that the ſhort ſound is not the long ſound contracted, but a ſound wholly different.

The long ſound in monoſyllables is always marked by the *e* final, as *thĭn*, *thīne*.

I is often ſounded before *r* as a ſhort *u*; as *flirt*, *firſt*, *ſhirt*.

It forms a diphthong only with *e*, as *field*, *ſhield*, which is ſounded as the double *ee*; except *friend*, which is ſounded as *frĕnd*.

I is joined with *eu* in *lieu*, and *ew* in *view*; which triphthongs are ſounded as the open *u*.

O.

O is long, as *bōne*, *ōbedient*, *corrōding*; or ſhort, as *blŏck*, *knŏck*, *ŏblique*, *lŏll*.

Women is pronounced *wimen*.

The ſhort *o* has ſometimes the ſound of a cloſe *u*, as *ſon*, *come*.

O coaleſces into a diphthong with *a*, as *moan*, *groan*, *approach*; *oa* has the ſound of *o* long.

O is united to *e* in ſome words derived from Greek, as *œconomy*; but *oe* being not an Engliſh diphthong, they are better written as they are ſounded, with only *e*, *economy*.

With *i*, as *oil*, *ſoil*, *moil*, *noiſome*.

This coalition of letters ſeems to unite the ſounds of the two letters as far as two ſounds can be united without being deſtroyed, and therefore approaches more nearly than any combination in our tongue to the notion of a diphthong.

With *o*, as *boot*, *hoot*, *cooler*; *oo* has the ſound of the Italian *u*.

With *u* or *w*, as *our*, *power*, *flower*; but in ſome words has only the ſound of *o* long, as in *ſoul*, *bowl*, *ſow*, *grow*. Theſe different ſounds are uſed to diſtinguiſh different ſignifications; as *bow*, an inſtrument for ſhooting; *bow*, a depreſſion of the head: *ſow*, the ſhe of a boar; *ſow*, to ſcatter ſeed: *bowl*, an orbicular body; *bowl*, a wooden veſſel.

Ou is ſometimes pronounced like *o* ſoft, as *court*; ſometimes like *o* ſhort, as *cough*; ſometimes like *u* cloſe, as *could*; or *u* open, as *rough*, *tough*; which uſe only can teach.

Ou is frequently uſed in the laſt ſyllable of words which in Latin end in *or*, and are made Engliſh, as *honour*, *labour*, *favour*, from *honor*, *labor*, *favor*.

Some late innovators have ejected the *u*, without conſidering that the laſt ſyllable gives the ſound neither of *or* nor *ur*, but a ſound between them, if not compounded of both; beſides that they are probably derived to us from the French nouns in *eur*, as *honeur*, *faveur*.

U.

U is long in *ūſe*, *confūſion*; or ſhort, as *ŭs*, *concŭſſion*.

It coaleſces with *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*; but has rather in theſe combinations the force of the *w* conſonant, as *quaff*, *queſt*, *quit*, *quite*, *languiſh*; ſometimes in *ui* the *i* loſes its ſound, as in *juice*. It is ſometimes mute before *a*, *e*, *i*, *y*, as *guard*, *gueſt*, *guiſe*, *buy*.

U is followed by *e* in *virtue*, but the *e* has no ſound.

Ue is ſometimes mute at the end of a word, in imitation of the French, as *prorogue*, *ſynagogue*, *plague*, *vague*, *harangue*.

Y.

Y is a vowel, which, as Quintilian obſerves of one of the Roman letters, we might want without inconvenience, but that we have it. It ſupplies the place of *i* at the end of words, as *thy*; before an *i*, as *dying*; and is commonly retained in derivative words where it was part of a diphthong in the primitive; as *deſtroy*, *deſtroyer*; *betray*, *betrayed*, *betrayer*; *pray*, *prayer*; *ſay*, *ſayer*; *day*, *days*.

Y being the Saxon vowel ẏ, which was commonly uſed where *i* is now put, occurs very frequently in all old books.

General Rules.

A vowel in the beginning or middle ſyllable, before two conſonants, is commonly ſhort, as *ŏppŏrtunity*.

In monoſyllables a ſingle vowel before a ſingle conſonant is ſhort, as *ſtag*, *frog*.

Of CONSONANTS.

B.

B has one unvaried ſound, ſuch as it obtains in other languages.

It is mute in *debt*, *debtor*, *ſubtle*, *doubt*, *lamb*, *limb*, *dumb*, *thumb*, *climb*, *comb*, *womb*.

It is uſed before *l* and *r*, as *black*, *brown*.

C.

C has before *e* and *i* the ſound of *ſ*; as *ſincerely*, *centrick*, *century*, *circular*, *ciſtern*, *city*, *ſiccity*: before *a*, *o*, and *u*, it ſounds like *k*, as *calm*, *concavity*, *copper*, *incorporate*, *curioſity*, *concupiſcence*.

C might be omitted in the language without loſs, ſince one of its ſounds might be ſupplied by *ſ*, and the other by *k*, but that it preſerves to the eye the etymology of words, as *face* from *facies*, *captive* from *captivus*.

Ch has a ſound which is analyſed into *tſh*, as *church*, *chin*, *crutch*. It is the ſame ſound which the Italians give to the *c* ſimple before *i* and *e*, as *citta*, *cerro*.

Ch is ſounded like *k* in words derived from the Greek, as *chymiſt*, *ſcheme*, *choler*. *Arch* is commonly ſounded *ark* before a vowel, as *archangel*; and with the Engliſh ſound of *ch* before a conſonant, as *archbiſhop*.

Ch, in ſome French words not yet aſſimilated, ſounds like *ſh*, as *machine*, *chaiſe*.

C, according to Engliſh orthography, never ends a word; therefore we write *ſtick*, *block*, which were originally *ſticke*, *blocke*, in ſuch words. *C* is now mute.

It is uſed before *l* and *r*, as *clock*, *croſs*.

D

Is uniform in its ſound, as *death*, *diligent*.

It is uſed before *r*, as *draw*, *droſs*; and *w*, as *dwell*.

F.

F, though having a name beginning with a vowel, it is numbered by the grammarians among the ſemivowels, yet has this quality of a mute, that it is commodiouſly ſounded before a liquid, as *flaſk*, *fly*, *freckle*. It has an unvariable ſound, except that *of* is ſometimes ſpoken nearly as *ov*.

G.

G has two ſounds, one hard, as in *gay*, *go*, *gun*; the other ſoft, as in *gem*, *giant*.

At

At the end of a word it is always hard, *ring*, *ſnug*, *ſong*, *frog*.

Before *e* and *i* the ſound is uncertain.

G before *e* is ſoft, as *gem*, *generation*, except in *gear*, *gold*, *geeſe*, *get*, *gewgaw*, and derivatives from words ending in *g*, as *ſinging*, *ſtronger*, and generally before *er* at the end of words, as *finger*.

G is mute before *n*, as *gnaſh*, *ſign*, *foreign*.

G before *i* is hard, as *give*, except in *giant*, *gigantick*, *gibbet*, *gibe*, *giblets*, *giles*, *gill*, *gilliflower*, *gin*, *ginger*, *gingle*, *gipſy*.

Gh in the beginning of a word has the ſound of the hard *g*, as *ghoſtly*; in the middle, and ſometimes at the end, it is quite ſilent, as *though*, *right*, *ſought*, ſpoken *tho'*, *rite*, *ſoute*.

It has often at the end the ſound of *f*, as *laugh*; whence *laughter* retains the ſame ſound in the middle; *cough*, *trough*, *ſough*, *tough*, *enough*, *ſlough*.

It is not to be doubted, but that in the original pronunciation *gh* had the force of a conſonant, deeply guttural, which is ſtill continued among the Scotch.

G is uſed before *h*, *l*, and *r*.

H.

H is a note of aſpiration, and ſhows that the following vowel muſt be pronounced with a ſtrong emiſſion of the breath, at *hat*, *horſe*.

It ſeldom, perhaps never, begins any but the firſt ſyllable, in which it is always ſounded with a full breath, except in *heir*, *herb*, *hoſtler*, *honour*, *humble*, *honeſt*, *humour*, and their derivatives.

J.

J conſonant ſounds uniformly like the ſoft *g*, and is therefore a letter uſeleſs, except in etymology, as *ejaculation*, *jeſter*, *jocund*, *juice*.

K:

K has the ſound of hard *c*, and is uſed before *e* and *i*, where, according to Engliſh analogy, *c* would be ſoft, as *kept*, *king*, *ſkirt*, *ſkeptick*, for ſo it ſhould be written, not *ſceptick*.

It is uſed before *n*, as *knell*, *knot*, but totally loſes its ſound.

K is never doubled; but *c* is uſed before it to ſhorten the vowel by a double conſonant, as *cŏckle*, *pĭckle*.

L.

L has in Engliſh the ſame liquid ſound as in other languages.

The cuſtom is to double the *l* at the end of monoſyllables, as *kill*, *will*, *full*. Theſe words were originally written *kille*, *wille*, *fulle*; and when the *e* firſt grew ſilent, and was afterwards omitted, the *ll* was retained, to give force, according to the analogy of our language, to the foregoing vowel.

L is ſometimes mute, as in *calf*, *half*, *halves*, *calves*, *could*, *would*, *ſhould*, *pſalm*, *talk*, *ſalmon*, *falcon*.

The Saxon, who delighted in guttural ſounds, ſometimes aſpirated the *l* at the beginning of words, as hlaf, *a loaf*, or *bread*; hlaford, *a lord*; but this pronunciation is now diuſed.

Le at the end of words is pronounced like a weak *el*, in which the *e* is almoſt mute, as *table*, *ſhuttle*.

M.

M has always the ſame ſound, as *murmur*, *monumental*.

N.

N has always the ſame ſound, as *noble*, *manners*.

N is ſometimes mute after *m*, as *damn*, *condemn*, *hymn*.

P.

P has always the ſame ſound, which the Welſh and Germans confound with *B*.

P is ſometimes mute, as in *pſalm*, and between *m* and *t*, as *tempt*.

Ph is uſed for *f* in words derived from the Greek, as *philoſopher*, *philanthropy*, *Philip*.

Q.

Q, as in other languages, is always followed by *u*, and has a ſound which our Saxon anceſtors well expreſſed by cƿ, *cw*, as *quadrant*, *queen*, *equeſtrian*, *quilt*, *enquiry*, *quire*, *quotidian*. *Qu* is never followed by *u*.

Qu is ſometimes ſounded, in words derived from the French, like *k*, as *conquer*, *liquor*, *riſque*, *chequer*.

R.

R has the ſame rough ſnarling ſound as in other tongues.

The Saxons uſed often to put *h* before it, as before *l* at the beginning of words.

Rh is uſed in words derived from the Greek, as *myrrh*, *myrrhine*, *catarrhous*, *rheum*, *rheumatick*, *rhyme*.

Re, at the end of ſome words derived from the Latin or French, is pronounced like a weak *er*, as *theatre*, *ſepulchre*.

S.

S has a hiſſing ſound, as *ſibilation*, *ſiſter*.

A ſingle *s* ſeldom ends any word, except the third perſon of verbs, as *loves*, *grows*; and the plurals of nouns, as *trees*, *buſhes*, *diſtreſſes*; the pronouns *this*, *his*, *ours*, *yours*, *us*; the adverb *thus*; and words derived from Latin, as *rebus*, *ſurplus*; the cloſe being always either in *ſe*, as *houſe*, *horſe*, or in *ſs*, as *graſs*, *dreſs*, *bliſs*, *leſs*, anciently *graſſe*, *dreſſe*.

S ſingle, at the end of words, has a groſſer ſound, like that of *z*, as *trees*, *eyes*, except *this*, *thus*, *us*, *rebus*, *ſurplus*.

It ſounds like *z* before *ion*, if a vowel goes before, as *intruſion*; and like *ſ*, if it follows a conſonant, as *converſion*.

It ſounds like *z* before *e* mute, as *refuſe*, and before *y* final, as *roſy*; and in thoſe words, *boſom*, *deſire*, *wiſdom*, *priſon*, *priſoner*, *préſent*, *preſent*, *damſel*, *caſement*.

It is the peculiar quality of *ſ*, that it may be ſounded before all conſonants, except *x* and *z*, in which *ſ* is compriſed, *x* being only *ks*, and *z* a hard or groſs *ſ*. This *ſ* is therefore termed by grammarians *ſuæ poteſtatis litera*; the reaſon of which the learned Dr. Clarke erroneouſly ſuppoſed to be, that in ſome words it might be doubled at pleaſure. Thus we find in ſeveral languages:

Σϐέννυμι, *ſcatter*, *ſdegno*, *ſdrucciolo*, *ſſavellare*, σφὶγξ, *ſgombrare*, *ſgranare*, *ſhake*, *ſlumber*, *ſmell*, *ſtriſe*, *ſpace*, *ſplendour*, *ſpring*, *ſqueeze*, *ſhrew*, *ſtep*, *ſtrength*, *ſtramen*, *ſventura*, *ſwell*.

S is mute in *iſle*, *iſland*, *demeſne*, *viſcount*.

T.

T has its cuſtomary ſound, as *take*, *temptation*.

Ti before a vowel has the ſound of *ſi*, as *ſalvation*, except an *ſ* goes before, as *queſtion*, excepting likewiſe derivatives from *y*, as *mighty*, *mightier*.

Th has two ſounds; the one ſoft, as *thus*, *whether*; the other hard, as *thing*, *think*. The ſound is ſoft in theſe words, *then*, *thence*, and *there*, with their derivatives and compounds, *that*, *theſe*, *thou*, *thee*, *thy*, *thine*, *their*, *they*, *this*, *theſe*, *them*, *though*, *thus*, and in all words between two vowels, as *father*, *whether*; and beween *r* and a vowel, as *burthen*.

In other words it is hard, as *thick*, *thunder*, *faith*, *faithful*. Where it is ſoftened at the end of a word, an *e* ſilent muſt be added, as *breath*, *breathe*; *cloth*, *clothe*.

V.

V has a ſound of near affinity to that of *f*, *vain*, *vanity*.

From *f* in the Iſlandick alphabet, *v* is only diſtinguiſhed by a diacritical point.

W.

Of *w*, which in diphthongs is often an undoubted vowel, ſome grammarians have doubted whether it ever be a conſonant; and not rather as it is called a double *u* or *ou*, as *water* may be reſolved into *ouater*; but letters of the ſame ſound are always reckoned conſonants in other alphabets: and it may be obſerved, that *w* follows a vowel without any hiatus or difficulty of utterance, as *froſty winter*.

Wh has a ſound accounted peculiar to the Engliſh, which the Saxons better expreſſed by hƿ, *hw*, as *what*, *whence*, *whiting*; in *whore* only, and ſometimes in *wholeſome*, *wh* is ſounded like a ſimple *h*.

X.

X begins no Engliſh word; it has the ſound of *ks*, as *axle*, *extraneous*.

Y.

Y, when it follows a conſonant, is a vowel; when it precedes either vowel or diphthong, is a conſonant,

ye,

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ye, *young*. It is thought by ſome to be in all caſes a vowel. But it may be obſerved of *y* as of *w*, that it follows a vowel without any hiatus, as *roſy youth*.

Z.

Z begins no word originally Engliſh; it has the ſound as its name *izzard* or *ſ hard* expreſſes, of an *ſ* uttered with cloſer compreſſion of the palate by the tongue, as *freeze*, *froze*.

In orthography I have ſuppoſed *orthoepy*, or *juſt utterance of words*, to be included; orthography being only the art of expreſſing certain ſounds by proper characters. I have therefore obſerved in what words any of the letters are mute.

Moſt of the writers of Engliſh grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwiſe than they are written, and ſeem not ſufficiently to have conſidered, that of Engliſh, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one curſory and colloquial, the other regular and ſolemn. The curſory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different in different mouths by negligence, unſkilfulneſs, or affectation. The ſolemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always leſs remote from the orthography, and leſs liable to capricious innovation. They have however generally formed their tables according to the curſory ſpeech of thoſe with whom they happened to converſe; and concluding that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often eſtabliſhed the jargon of the loweſt of the people as the model of ſpeech.

For pronunciation the beſt general rule is, to conſider thoſe as the moſt elegant ſpeakers who deviate leaſt from the written words.

There have been many ſchemes offered for the emendation and ſettlement of our orthography, which, like that of other nations, being formed by chance, or according to the fancy of the earlieſt writers in rude ages, was at firſt very various and uncertain, and is yet ſufficiently irregular. Of theſe reformers ſome have endeavoured to accommodate orthography better to the pronunciation, without conſidering that this is to meaſure by a ſhadow, to take that for a model or ſtandard which is changing while they apply it. Others, leſs abſurdly indeed, but with equal unlikelihood of ſucceſs, have endeavoured to proportion the number of letters to that of ſounds, that every ſound may have its own character, and every character a ſingle ſound. Such would be the orthography of a new language to be formed by a ſynod of grammarians upon principles of ſcience. But who can hope to prevail on nations to change their practice, and make all their old books uſeleſs? or what advantage would a new orthography procure equivalent to the confuſion and perplexity of ſuch an alteration?

Some of theſe ſchemes I ſhall however exhibit, which may be uſed according to the diverſities of genius, as a guide to reformers, or terrour to innovators.

One of the firſt who propoſed a ſcheme of regular orthography, was Sir Thomas Smith, ſecretary of ſtate to Queen Elizabeth, a man of real learning, and much practiſed in grammatical diſquiſitions. Had he written the following lines according to his ſcheme, they would have appeared thus.

At length Eraſmus, that great injur'd name,
The glory of the prieſthood, and the ſhame,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
And drove thoſe holy Vandals off the ſtage.

At lengð Eraſmus, ðat grët ïnʒurd nâm,
Ðe glorï of ðe prëſthüd, and ðe ʃâm,
Stemmd ðe wild torrent of a barb'rous âʒ.
And dröv ðös höli Vandals öff ðe ſtâʒ.

After him another mode of writing was offered by Dr. Gill, the celebrated maſter of St. Paul's ſchool in London; which I cannot repreſent exactly for want of types, but will approach as nearly as I can by means of characters now in uſe as to make it underſtood, exhibiting two ſtanzas of Spenſer in the reformed orthography.

Spenſer, book iii. canto 5.

Unthankful wretch, ſaid he, is this the meed,
With which her ſovereign mercy thou doſt quite?
Thy life ſhe ſaved by her gracious deed;
But thou doſt ween with villanous deſpight,
To blot her honour, and her heav'nly light.
Die, rather die, than ſo diſloyally,
Deem of her high deſert, or ſeem ſo light.
Fair death it is to ſhun more ſhame; then die.
Die, rather die, than ever love diſloyally.
But if to love diſloyalty it be,
Shall I then hate her, that from deathes door
Me brought? ah! far be ſuch reproach from me.
What can I leſs do, than her love therefore,
Sith I her due reward cannot reſtore?
Die, rather die, and dying do her ſerve,
Dying her ſerve, and living her adore.
Thy life ſhe gave, thy life ſhe doth deſerve;
Die, rather die, than ever from her ſervice ſwerve.

Vnþankful wreç, ſaid hj, iz ðis ðe mjd,
Wiþ wiç her ſoberain merſi ðou duſt qujt?
Ðj ljf ʃj ſabed bj her graſius djd;
But ðou duſt wen wiþ bilenus diſpjt,
Tu blot her honor, and her hebnlj liht.
Dj, raðer dj, ðen ſo diſloialj.
Djm of her hih dezert, or ſjm ſo liht.
Fair deþ it iz tu ʃun mor ʃam; ðen dj.
Dj, raðer dj, ðen ever lub diſloialj.
But if tu lub diſloialtj it bj,
Sal I ðen hat her ðat from deðez dor
Mj brouht? ah! far bj ſuç reproç from mj.
Wat kan I les du ðen her lub ðerfor,
Siþ I her du reward kanot reſtor?
Dj, raðer dj, and djiŋ du her ſerb,
Djiŋ her ſerb, and libiŋ her ador.
Ðj ljf ʃj gab, ðj ljf ʃj duþ dezerb.
Dj, raðer dj, ðen ever from her ſerbis ſwerb.

Dr. Gill was followed by Charles Butler, a man who did not want an underſtanding which might have qualified him for better employment. He ſeems to have been more ſanguine than his predeceſſors, for he printed his book according to his own ſcheme; which the following ſpecimen will make eaſily underſtood.

But whenſoever you have occaſion to trouble their patience, or to come among them being troubled, it is better to ſtand upon your guard, than to truſt to their gentleneſs. For the ſafeguard of your face, which they have moſt mind unto, provide a purſehood, made of coarſe boultering, to be drawn and knit about your collar, which for more ſafety is to be lined againſt the eminent parts with woollen cloth. Firſt cut a piece about an inch and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by the temples and forehead, from one ear to the other; which being ſowed in his place, join unto it two ſhort peces of the ſame breadth under the eyes, for the balls of the cheeks, and then ſet an other piece about the breadth of a ſhilling againſt the top of the noſe. At other times, when they are not angered, a little piece half a quarter broad, to cover the eyes and parts about them, may ſerve though it be in the heat of the day.

Bet penſoëver you hav' occaſion to trubble ðeir patienc', or to coom among ðem beeing trubled, it is better to ſtand upon your gard, ðan to truſt to ðeir gentlenes. For ðe ſaf'gard of your fac', piç ðey hav' moſt mind' unto, provid' a purſehood, mad' of coorſe boultering, to bee drawn and knit about your collar, piç for mor' ſaf'ty is to bee lined againſt ð' eminent parts wiþ woollen cloþ. Firſt cut a peec' about an inç and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reaç round by ðe temples and for'head, from one ear to ðe oðer; piç beeing ſowed in his plac', join unto it two ʃort peeces of the ſam breadþ under ðe eys, for the bals of ðe *cheeks*, and then ſet an oðer peec' about ðe breadþ of a ʃilling againſt the top of ðe noſe. At oðer tim's, pen ðey ar' not angered, a little piec' half a quarter broad, to cover ðe eys and parts about them, may ſerve ðowʒ it be in the heat of ðe day. *Butler on the Nature and Properties of Bees*, 1634.

In the time of Charles I. there was a very prevalent inclination to change the orthography; as appears, among other books, in ſuch editions of the works of Milton as were publiſhed by himſelf. Of theſe reformers every man had his own ſcheme; but they agreed in one general deſign of accommodating the letters to the pronunciation, by ejecting ſuch as they thought ſuperfluous. Some of them would have written theſe lines thus:

————All the erth
Shall then be paradis, far happier place
Than this of Eden, and far happier dais.

Biſhop Wilkins afterwards, in his great work of the philoſophical language, propoſed, without expecting to be followed, a regular orthography; by which the Lord's prayer is to be written thus:

Yur Fádher hyitſh art in héven, halloed bi dhyi nám, dhyi cingdým cým, dhy uill bi dýn in erth as it is in héven, &c.

We have ſince had no general reformers; but ſome ingenious men have endeavoured to deſerve well of their country, by writing *honor* and *labor* for *honour* and *labour*, *red* for *read* in the preter-tenſe, *sais* for *ſays*, *repete* for *repeat*, *explane* for *explain*, or *declame* for *declaim*. Of theſe it may be ſaid, that as they have done no good, they have done little harm; both becauſe they have innovated little, and becauſe few have followed them.

ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY teaches the deduction of one word from another, and the various modifications by which the ſenſe of the ſame word is diverſified; as *horſe*, *horſes*; I *love*, I *loved*.

Of the ARTICLE.

The Engliſh have two articles, *an* or *a*, and *the*.

AN, A.

A has an indefinite ſignification, and means *one*, with ſome reference to more; as, *This is a good book*, that is, *one among the books that are good*. *He was killed by a ſword*, that is, *ſome ſword*. *This is a better book for a man than a boy*, that is, *for one of thoſe that are men than one of thoſe that are boys*. *An army might enter without reſiſtance*, that is, *any army*.

In the ſenſes in which we uſe *a* or *an* in the ſingular, we ſpeak in the plural without an article; as, *theſe are good books*.

I have made *an* the original article, becauſe it is only the Saxon *an*, or æn, *one*, applied to a new uſe, as the German *ein*, and the

French *un*; the *n* being cut off before a conſonant in the ſpeed of utterance.

Grammarians of the laſt age direct, that *an* ſhould be uſed before *h*; whence it appears that the Engliſh anciently aſpirated leſs. *An* is ſtill uſed before the ſilent *h*, as *an herb*, *an honeſt man*: but otherwiſe *a*; as,

A horſe, *a* horſe, my kingdom for *a* horſe.
Shakeſpeare.

THE has a particular and definite ſignification.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whoſe mortal taſte
Brought death into *the* world. *Milton.*

That is, *that particular fruit*, and *this world in which we live*. So *He giveth fodder for* the *cattle*, *and green herbs for* the *uſe of man*; that is, for *thoſe beings that are cattle*, and *his uſe that is man*.

The is uſed in both numbers.

I am as free as Nature firſt made man,
Ere *the* baſe laws of ſervitude began,
When wild in woods *the* noble ſavage ran. *Dryd.*

Many words are uſed without articles; as,

1. Proper names, as *John*, *Alexander*, *Longinus*, *Ariſtarchus*, *Jeruſalem*, *Athens*, *Rome*, *London*. GOD is uſed as a proper name.

2. Abſtract names, as *blackneſs*, *witchcraft*, *virtue*, *vice*, *beauty*, *uglineſs*, *love*, *hatred*, *anger*, *goodnature*, *kindneſs*.

3. Words in which nothing but the mere being of any thing is implied: This is not *beer*, but *water*; This is not *braſs*, but *ſteel*.

Of NOUNS SUBSTANTIVES.

The relations of Engliſh nouns to words going before or following are not expreſſed by *caſes*, or changes of termination, but as in moſt of the other European languages by prepoſitions, unleſs we may be ſaid to have a genitive caſe.

Singular.

Nom.	Magiſter,	*a* Maſter, *the* Maſter.
Gen.	Magiſtri,	*of a* Maſter, *of the* Maſter, *or* Maſters, *the* Maſters.
Dat.	Magiſtro,	*to a* Maſter, *to the* Maſter.
Acc.	Magiſtrum,	*a* Maſter, *the* Maſter.
Voc.	Magiſter,	Maſter, O Maſter.
Abl.	Magiſtro,	*from a* Maſter, *from the* Maſter.

Plural.

Nom.	Magiſtri,	Maſters, *the* Maſters.
Gen.	Magiſtrorum,	*of* Maſters, *of the* Maſters.
Dat.	Magiſtris,	*to* Maſters, *to the* Maſters.
Acc.	Magiſtros,	Maſters, *the* Maſters.
Voc.	Magiſtri,	Maſters, O Maſters.
Abl.	Magiſtris,	*from* Maſters, *from the* Maſters.

Our nouns are therefore only declined thus:

Maſter,	*Gen.* Maſters.	*Plur.* Maſters.
Scholar,	*Gen.* Scholars.	*Plur.* Scholars.

Theſe genitives are always written with a mark of eliſion, *maſter's*, *ſcholar's*, according to an opinion long received, that the *'s* is a contraction of *his*, as *the ſoldier's valour*, for *the ſoldier* his *valour*: but this cannot be the true original, becauſe *'s* is put to female nouns, *Woman's beauty*; the *Virgin's delicacy*; *Haughty Juno's unrelenting hate*: and collective nouns, as *Women's paſſions*; *the rabble's inſolence*; *the multitude's folly*; in all theſe caſes it is apparent that *his* cannot be underſtood. We ſay likewiſe, *the foundation's ſtrength*, *the diamond's luſtre*, *the winter's ſeverity*; but in theſe caſes *his* may be underſtood, *he* and *his* having formerly been applied to neuters in the place now ſupplied by *it* and *its*.

The learned, the ſagacious Wallis, to whom every Engliſh grammarian owes a tribute of reverence, calls this modification of the noun an *adjective poſſeſſive*; I think with no more propriety than he might have applied the ſame to the genitive in *equitum decus*, *Trojæ oris*, or any other Latin genitive.

This termination of the noun ſeems to conſtitute a real genitive indicating poſſeſſion. It is derived to us from thoſe who declined ſmið, *a ſmith*; Gen. ſmiðeſ, *of a ſmith*; Plur. ſmiðeſ, or ſmiðaſ, *ſmiths*; and ſo in two other of their ſeven declenſions.

It is a further confirmation of this opinion, that in the old poets both the genitive and plural were longer by a ſyllable than the original word; *knitis*, for *knight's*, in Chaucer; *leavis*, for *leaves*, in Spenſer.

When a word ends in *s*, the genitive may be the ſame with the nominative, as *Venus temple*.

The plural is formed by adding *s*, as *table*, *tables*; *fly*, *flies*; *ſiſter*, *ſiſters*; *wood*, *woods*; or *es* where *s* could not otherwiſe be ſounded, as after *ch*, *s*, *ſh*, *x*, *z*; after *c* ſounded like *s*, and *g* like *j*; the mute *e* is vocal before *s*, as *lance*, *lances*; *outrage*, *outrages*.

The formation of the plural and genitive ſingular is the ſame.

A few words yet make the plural in *n*, as *men*, *women*, *oxen*, *ſwine*, and more anciently *eyen* and *ſhoon*. This formation is that which generally prevails in the Teutonick dialects.

Words that end in *f* commonly form their plural by *ves*, as *loaf*, *loaves*; *calf*, *calves*.

Except a few, *muff*, *muffs*; *chief*, *chiefs*. So *hoof*, *roof*, *proof*, *relief*, *miſchief*, *puff*, *cuff*, *dwarf*, *handkerchief*, *grief*.

Irregular plurals are *teeth* from *tooth*, *lice* from *louſe*, *mice* from *mouſe*, *geeſe* from *gooſe*, *feet* from *foot*, *dice* from *die*, *pence* from *penny*, *brethren* from *brother*, *children* from *child*.

Plurals ending in *s* have no genitives; but we ſay, Womens *excellencies*, and *Weigh the* mens *wits againſt the* ladies *hairs*. Pope.

Dr. Wallis thinks *the Lords' houſe* may be ſaid for *the houſe of Lords*; but ſuch phraſes are not now in uſe; and ſurely an Engliſh ear rebels againſt them.

Of ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives in the Engliſh language are wholly indeclinable; having neither caſe, gender, nor number, and being added to ſubſtantives in all relations without any change; as, *a good woman*, *good women*, *of a good woman*; *a good man*, *good men*, *of good men*.

The Compariſon of Adjectives.

The comparative degree of adjectives is formed by adding *er*, the ſuperlative by adding *eſt*, to the poſitive; as, *fair*, fairer, faireſt; *lovely*, lovelier, lovelieſt; *ſweet*, ſweeter, ſweeteſt; *low*, lower, loweſt; *high*, higher, higheſt.

Some words are irregularly compared; as *good*, *better*, *beſt*; *bad*, *worſe*, *worſt*; *little*, *leſs*, *leaſt*; *near*, *nearer*, *next*; *much*, *more*, *moſt*; *many* (or *moe*), *more* (for *moer*), *moſt* (for *moeſt*); *late*, *latter*, *lateſt* or *laſt*.

Some comparatives form a ſuperlative by adding *moſt*, as *nether*, *nethermoſt*; *outer*, *outmoſt*; *under*, *undermoſt*; *up*, *upper*, *uppermoſt*; *fore*, *former*, *foremoſt*.

Moſt is ſometimes added to a ſubſtantive, as *topmoſt*, *ſouthmoſt*.

Many adjectives do not admit of compariſon by terminations, and are only compared by *more* and *moſt*, as *benevolent*, *more benevolent*, *moſt benevolent*.

All adjectives may be compared by *more* and *moſt*, even when they have comparatives and ſuperlatives regularly formed; as *fair*; *fairer*, or *more fair*; *faireſt*, or *moſt fair*.

In adjectives that admit a regular conpariſon, the comparative *more* is oftener uſed than the ſuperlative *moſt*, as *more fair* is oftener written for *fairer*, than *moſt fair* for *faireſt*.

The compariſon of adjectives is very uncertain; and being much regulated by commodiouſneſs of utterance, or agreeableneſs of ſound, is not eaſily reduced to rules.

Monoſyllables are commonly compared.

Polyſyllables, or words of more than two ſyllables, are ſeldom compared otherwiſe than by *more* and *moſt*, as *deplorable*, *more deplorable*, *moſt deplorable*.

Diſſyllables are ſeldom compared if they terminate in *ſome*, as *fulſome*, *toilſome*; in *ful*, as *careful*, *ſpleenful*, *dreadful*; in *ing*, as *trifling*, *charming*; in *ous*, as *porous*; in *leſs*, as *careleſs*, *harmleſs*; in *ed*, as *wretched*; in *id*, as *candid*; in *al*, as *mortal*; in *ent*, as *recent*, *fervent*; in *ain*, as *certain*; in *ive*, as *miſſive*; in *dy*, as *woody*; in *fy*, as *puffy*; in *ky*, as *rocky*, except *lucky*; in *my*, as *roomy*; in *ny*, as *ſkinny*; in *py*, as *ropy*, except *happy*; in *ry*, as *hoary*.

Some comparatives and ſuperlatives are yet found in good writers formed without regard to the foregoing rules; but in a language ſubjected ſo little and ſo lately to grammar, ſuch anomalies muſt frequently occur.

So *ſhady* is compared by *Milton*.

She in *ſhadieſt* covert hid,
Tun'd her nocturnal note. *Parad. Loſt.*

And *virtuous*.

What ſhe wills to ſay or do,
Seems wiſeſt, *virtuouſeſt*, diſcreeteſt, beſt. *Parad. Loſt.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

So *trifling*, by *Ray*, who is indeed of no great authority.

It is not ſo decorous, in reſpect of God, that he ſhould immediately do all the meaneſt and *triflingeſt* things himſelf, without making uſe of any inferior or ſubordinate miniſter. *Ray on the Creaiton.*

Famous, by *Milton*.

I ſhall be named among the *famouſeſt*
Of women, ſung at ſolemn feſtivals. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Inventive, by *Aſcham*.

Thoſe have the *inventiveſt* heads for all purpoſes, and roundeſt tongues in all matters. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Mortal, by *Bacon*.

The *mortaleſt* poiſons practiſed by the Weſt Indians, have ſome mixture of the blood, fat, or fleſh of man. *Bacon.*

Natural, by *Wotton*.

I will now deliver a few of the propereſt and *naturalleſt* conſiderations that belong to this piece. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Wretched, by *Johnſon*.

The *wretcheder* are the contemners of all helps; ſuch as preſuming on their own naturals, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they underſtand not things. *B. Johnſon.*

Powerful, by *Milton*.

We have ſuſtain'd one day in doubtful fight,
What heav'n's great King hath *pow'rfulleſt* to ſend
Againſt us from about his throne. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

The termination in *iſh* may be accounted in ſome ſort a degree of compariſon, by which the ſignification is diminiſhed below the poſitive, as *black*, *blackiſh*, or tending to blackneſs; *ſalt*, *ſaltiſh*, or having a little taſte of ſalt: they therefore admit no compariſon. This termination is ſeldom added but to words expreſſing ſenſible qualities, nor often to words of above one ſyllable, and is ſcarcely uſed in the ſolemn or ſublime ſtyle.

Of PRONOUNS.

Pronouns, in the Engliſh language, are, *I*, *thou*, *he*, with their plurals *we*, *ye*, *they*, *it*, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whoſoever*, *whatſoever*, *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*, *thy*, *thine*, *your*, *yours*, *his*, *her*, *hers*, *their*, *theirs*, *this*, *that*, *other*, *another*, the *ſame*.

The pronouns perſonal are irregularly inflected.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	I	We
Accuſ. and other oblique caſes.	Me	Us
Nom.	Thou	Ye
Oblique.	Thee	You

You is commonly uſed in modern writers for *ye*, particularly in the language of ceremony, where the ſecond perſon plural is uſed for the ſecond perſon ſingular, *You are my friend.*

	Singular.	Plural.	
Nom.	He	They	Applied to maſculines.
Oblique.	Him	Them	
Nom.	She	They	Applied to feminines.
Oblique.	Her	Them	
Nom.	It	They	Applied to neuters or things.
Oblique.	Its	Them	

For *it* the practice of ancient writers was to uſe *he*, and for *its*, *his*.

The poſſeſſive pronouns, like other adjectives, are without caſes or change of termination.

The poſſeſſive of the firſt perſon is *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*; of the ſecond, *thy*, *thine*, *you*, *yours*; of the third, from *he*, *his*, from *ſhe*, *her*, and *hers*, and in the plural *their*, *theirs*, for both ſexes.

Our, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, are uſed when the ſubſtantive preceding is ſeparated by a verb, as *Theſe are* our *books*. *Theſe books are* ours. Your *children excel* ours *in ſtature*, *but* ours *ſurpaſs* yours *in learning*.

Ours, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, notwithſtanding their ſeeming plural termination, are applied equally to ſingular and plural ſubſtantives, as *This book is* ours. *Theſe books are* ours.

Mine and *thine* were formerly uſed before a vowel, as *mine amiable lady*; which though now diſuſed in proſe, might be ſtill properly continued in poetry, they are uſed as *ours* and *yours*, when they are referred to a ſubſtantive preceding.

Their and *theirs* are the poſſeſſives likewiſe of *it*, and are therefore applied to things.

Pronouns relative are, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whoſoever*, *whatſoever*.

Sing. and Plur.		Sing. and Plur.	
Nom.	Who	*Nom.*	Which
Gen.	Whoſe	*Gen.*	Of which, *or* whoſe
Other oblique caſes.	Whom	*Other oblique caſes.*	Which

Who is now uſed in relation to perſons, and *which* in relation to things; but they were anciently confounded.

Whoſe is rather the poetical than regular genitive of *which*:

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, *whoſe* mortal taſte
Brought death into the world. *Milton.*

Whether is only uſed in the nominative and accuſative caſes; and has no plural, being applied only to *one* of a number, commonly to one of two, as, Whether *of theſe is left I know not*. Whether *ſhall I chooſe?* It is now almoſt obſolete.

What, whether relative or interrogative, is without variation.

Whoſoever, *whatſoever*, being compounded of *who* or *what*, and *ſoever*, follow the rule of their primitives.

	Singular.	Plural.
In all caſes,	This	Theſe
	That	Thoſe
	Other	Others
	Whether	

The plural *others* is not uſed but when it is referred to a ſubſtantive preceding, as *I have ſent* other *horſes*. *I have not ſent the ſame horſes, but* others.

Another, being only *an other*, has no plural.

Here, *there*, and *where*, joined with certain particles, have a relative and pronominal uſe. *Hereof*, *herein*, *hereby*, *hereafter*, *herewith*, *thereof*, *therein*, *thereby*, *thereupon*, *therewith*, *whereof*, *wherein*, *whereby*, *whereupon*, *wherewith*, which ſignify, *of this*, *in this*, &c. *of that*, *in that*, &c. *of which*, *in which*, &c.

Therefore and *wherefore*, which are properly, *there for* and *where for*, *for that*, *for which*, are now reckoned conjunctions, and continued in uſe. The reſt ſeem to be paſſing by degrees into neglect, though proper, uſeful, and analogous. They are referred both to ſingular and plural antecedents.

There are two more words uſed only in conjunction with pronouns, *own* and *ſelf*.

Own is added to poſſeſſives, both ſingular and plural, as *my* own *hand*, *our* own *houſe*. It is emphatical, and implies a ſilent contrariety or oppoſition; as, *I live in my own houſe*, that is, *not in a hired houſe*. *This I did with my own hand*, that is, *without help*, or *not by proxy*.

Self is added to poſſeſſives, as *myſelf*. *yourſelves*; and ſometimes to perſonal pronouns, as *himſelf*, *itſelf*, *themſelves*. It then, like *own*, expreſſes emphaſis and oppoſition, as *I did this myſelf*, that is, *not another*; or it forms a reciprocal pronoun, as *We hurt ourſelves by vain rage*.

Himſelf, *itſelf*, *themſeves*, is ſuppoſed by Wallis to be put by corruption, for *his ſelf*, *it ſelf*, *their ſelves*; ſo that *ſelf* is always a ſubſtantive. This ſeems juſtly obſerved, for we ſay, *He came himſelf*; *Himſelf ſhall do this*; where *himſelf* cannot be an accuſative.

Of the VERB.

Engliſh verbs are active, as *I love*; or neuter, as *I languiſh*. The neuters are formed like the actives.

Moſt verbs ſignifying *action*, may likewiſe ſignify *condition* or *habit*, and become *neuters*, as *I love*, I am in love; *I ſtrike*, I am now ſtriking.

Verbs have only two tenſes inflected in their terminations, the preſent, and ſimple preterite; the other tenſes are compounded of the auxiliary verbs *have*, *ſhall*, *will*, *let*, *may*, *can*, and the infinitive of the active or neuter verb.

The paſſive voice is formed by joining the participle preterite to the ſubſtantive verb, as *I am loved*.

To Have. Indicative Mood.

Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *I* have, *thou* haſt, *he* hath *or* has;
Plur. *We* have, *ye* have, *they* have.

Has is a termination corrupted from *hath*, but now more frequently uſed both in verſe and proſe.

Simple Preterite.

Sing. *I* had, *thou* hadſt, *he* had;
Plur. *We* had, *ye* had, *they* had.

Compound Preterite.

Sing. *I* have had, *thou* haſt had, *he* has had;
Plur. *We* have have had, *ye* have had, *they* have had.

Preterpluperfect.

Sing. *I* had had, *thou* hadſt had, *he* had had;
Plur. *We* had had, *ye* had had, *they* had had.

Future.

Sing. *I* ſhall have, *thou* ſhalt have, *he* ſhall have;
Plur. *We* ſhall have, *ye* ſhall have, *they* ſhall have.

Second Future.

Sing. *I* will have, *thou* wilt have, *he* will have;
Plur. *We* will have, *ye* will have, *they* will have.

By reading theſe future tenſes may be obſerved the variations of *ſhall* and *will*.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Have *or* have *thou*, let *him* have;
Plur. Let *us* have, have *or* have *ye*, let *them* have.

Conjunctive Mood.

Preſent.

Sing. *I* have, *thou* have, *he* have;
Plur. *We* have, *ye* have, *they* have.

Preterite ſimple as in the Indicative.

Preterite compound.

Sing. *I* have had, *they* have had, *he* have had;
Plur. *We* have had, *ye* have had, *they* have had.

Future.

Sing. *I* ſhall have, as in the Indicative.

Second Future.

Sing. *I* ſhall have had, *thou* ſhalt have had, *he* ſhall have had;
Plur. *We* ſhall have had, *ye* ſhall have had, *they* ſhall have had.

Potential.

The potential form of ſpeaking is expreſſed by *may*, *can*, in the preſent; and *might*, *could*, or *ſhould*, in the preterite, joined with the infinitive mood of the verb.

Preſent.

Sing. *I* may have, *thou* mayſt have, *he* may have;
Plur. *We* may have, *ye* may have, *they* may have.

Preterite.

Sing. *I* might have, *thou* mightſt have, *he* might have;
Plur. *We* might have, *ye* might have, *they* might have.

Preſent.

Sing. *I* can have, *thou* canſt have, *he* can have;
Plur. *We* can have, *ye* can have, *they* can have.

Preterite.

Sing. *I* could have, *thou* couldſt have, *he* could have;
Plur. *We* could have, *ye* could have, *they* could have.

In like manner *ſhould* is united to the verb.

There is likewiſe a double *Preterite*.

Sing. *I* ſhould have had, *thou* ſhouldſt have had, *he* ſhould have had;
Plur. *We* ſhould have had, *ye* ſhould have had, *they* ſhould have had.

In like manner we uſe, *I might* have had; *I could* have had, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent. To have. *Preterite.* To have had.
Participle preſent. Having. *Participle preter.* Had.

Verb Active. *To Love.*

Indicative. *Preſent.*

Sing. *I* love, *thou* loveſt, *he* loveth *or* loves;
Plur. *We* love, *ye* love, *they* love.

Preterite ſimple.

Sing. *I* loved, *thou* lovedſt, *he* loved;
Plur. *We* loved, *ye* loved, *they* loved.

Preterperfect compared. *I* have loved, &c.
Preterpluperfect. *I* had loved, &c.
Future. *I* ſhall love, &c. *I* will love, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Love *or* love *thou*, let *him* love;
Plur. Let *us* love, love *or* love *ye*, let *them* love.

Conjunctive. *Preſent.*

Sing. *I* love, *thou* love, *he* love;
Plur. *We* love, *ye* love, *they* love.

Preterite ſimple, as in the Indicative.
Preterite compound. *I* have loved, &c.

Future. *I* ſhall love, &c.
Second Future. I ſhall have loved, &c.

Potential.

Preſent. *I* may *or* can love, &c.
Preterite. *I* might, could, *or* ſhould love, &c.
Double Pret. *I* might, could, *or* ſhould have loved, &c.

Infinitive.

Preſent. To love. *Preterite.* To have loved.
Participle preſent. Loving. *Participle paſt.* Loved.

The paſſive is formed by the addition of the participle preterite, to the different tenſes of the verb *to be*, which muſt therefore be here exhibited.

Indicative. *Preſent.*

Sing. *I* am, *thou* art, *he* is;
Plur. *We* are *or* be, *ye* are *or* be, *they* are *or* be.

The plural *be* is now little in uſe.

Preterite.

Sing. *I* was, *thou* waſt *or* wert, *he* was;
Plur. *We* were, *ye* were, *they* were.

Wert is properly of the conjunctive mood, and ought not to be uſed in the indicative.

Preterite compound. *I* have been, &c.
Preterpluperfect. *I* had been, &c.
Future. *I* ſhall or will be, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Be *thou*; let *him* be;
Plur. Let *us* be; be *ye*; let *them* be.

Conjunctive. *Preſent.*

Sing. *I* be, *thou* beeſt, *he* be;
Plur. *We* be, *ye* be, *they* be.

Preterite.

Sing. *I* were, *thou* wert, *he* were;
Plur. *We* were, *ye* were, *they* were.
Preterite compound. *I* have been, &c.
Future. *I* ſhall have been, &c.

Potential.

I may *or* can; would, could, *or* ſhould be; could, would, *or* ſhould have been, &c.

Infinitive.

Preſent. To be. *Preterite.* To have been.
Participle preſ. Being. *Participle preter.* Having been.

Paſſive Voice. Indicative Mood.

I am loved, &c. *I* was loved, &c. *I* have been loved, &c.

Conjunctive Mood.

If *I* be loved, &c. If *I* were loved, &c. If *I* ſhall have been loved, &c.

Potential Mood.

I may *or* can be loved, &c. *I* might, could, *or* ſhould be loved, &c. *I* might, could, *or* ſhould have been loved, &c.

Infinitive.

Preſent. To be loved. *Preterite.* To have been loved.
Participle. Loved.

There is another form of Engliſh verbs, in which the infinitive mood is joined to the verb *do* in its various inflections, which are therefore to be learned in this place.

To Do.

Indicative. *Preſent.*

Sing. *I* do, *thou* doſt, *he* doth;
Plur. *We* do, *ye* do, *they* do.

Preterite.

Sing. *I* did, *thou* didſt, *he* did;
Plur. *We* did, *ye* did, *they* did.
Preterite, &c. *I* have done, &c. *I* had done, &c.
Future. *I* ſhall *or* will do, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Do *thou*, let *him* do;
Plur. Let *us* do, do *ye*, let them do.

Conjunctive. *Preſent.*

Sing. *I* do, *thou* do, *he* do;
Plur. *We* do, *ye* do, *they* do.

The reſt are as in the indicative.

Infinitive. To do; to have done.
Participle preſ. Doing, *Participle preter.* Done.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

I do is ſometimes uſed ſuperfluouſly, as, *I* do *love*, *I* did *love*; ſimply for *I love*, or *I loved*; but this is conſidered as a vitious mode of ſpeech.

It is ſometimes uſed emphatically; as,

I do *love thee, and when I love thee not,*
Chaos is come again. Shakeſpeare.

It is frequently joined with a negative; as, *I like her, but I* do *not love her*; *I wiſhed him ſucceſs, but* did *not help him.*

The Imperative prohibitory is ſeldom applied in the ſecond perſon, at leaſt in proſe, without the word *do*; as, *Stop him, but* do *not hurt him*; *Praiſe beauty, but* do *not dote on it.*

Its chief uſe is in interrogative forms of ſpeech, in which it is uſed through all the perſons; as, Do *I live?* Doſt *thou ſtrike me?* Do *they rebel?* Did *I complain?* Didſt *thou love her?* Did *ſhe die?* So likewiſe in negative interrogations; Do *I not yet grieve?* Did *ſhe not die?*

Do is thus uſed only in the ſimple tenſes.

There is another manner of conjugating neuter verbs, which, when it is uſed, may not improperly denominate them *neuter paſſives*, as they are inflected according to the paſſive form by the help of the verb ſuſtantive *to be.* They anſwer nearly to the reciprocal verbs in French; as,

I am riſen, ſurrexi, *Latin*; Je me ſuis levé, *French.*
I was walked out, exieram; Je m'etois promené.

In like manner we commonly expreſs the preſent tenſe; as, I am going, *eo.* I am grieving, *doleo.* She is dying, *illa moritur.* The tempeſt is raging, *furit procella.* I am purſuing an enemy, *hoſtem inſequor.* So the other tenſes, as, *We were walking*, ἐτυγχάνομεν περιπατοῦντες, *I have been walking*, *I had been walking*, *I ſhall* or *will be walking.*

There is another manner of uſing the active participle, which gives it a paſſive ſignification; as, The grammar is now printing, *grammatica jam nunc chartis imprimitur.* The braſs is forging, *æra excuduntur.* This is, in my opinion, a vitious expreſſion, probably corrupted from a phraſe more pure, but now ſomewhat obſolete: *The book is* a *printing*, *The braſs is* a *forging*; *a* being properly *at*, and *printing* and *forging* verbal nouns ſignifying action, according to the analogy of this language.

The indicative and conjunctive moods are by modern writers frequently confounded, or rather the conjunctive is wholly neglected, when ſome convenience of verſification does not invite its revival. It is uſed among the purer writers after *if, though, ere, before, whether, except, unleſs, whatſoever, whomſoever*, and words of wiſhing; as, *Doubtleſs thou art our father*, though *Abraham* be *ignorant of us, and Iſrael* acknowledge *us not.*

Of Irregular Verbs.

The Engliſh verbs were divided by Ben Johnſon into four conjugations, without any reaſon ariſing from the nature of the language, which has properly but one conjugation, ſuch as has been exemplified; from which all deviations are to be conſidered as anomalies, which are indeed in our monoſyllable Saxon verbs and the verbs derived from them very frequent; but almoſt all the verbs which have been adopted from other languages, follow the regular form.

Our verbs are obſerved by Dr. Wallis to be irregular only in the formation of the preterite, and its participle. Indeed, in the ſcantineſs of our conjugations, there is ſcarcely any other place for irregularity.

The firſt irregularity, is a ſlight deviation from the regular form, by rapid utterance or poetical contraction: the laſt ſyllable *ed* is often joined with the former by ſuppreſſion of *e*; as, *lov'd* for *loved*; after *c, ch, ſh, f, k, x*, and after the conſonants *ſ, th*, when more ſtrongly pronounced, and ſometimes after *m, n, r*, if preceded by a ſhort vowel, *t* is uſed in pronunciation, but very ſeldom in writing, rather than *d*; as *plac't, ſnatch't, fiſh't, wak't, dwel't, ſmel't*; for *plac'd ſnatch'd, fiſh'd, wak'd, dwel'd, ſmel'd*; or *placed, ſnatched, fiſhed, waked, dwelled, ſmelled.*

Thoſe words which terminate in *l* or *ll*, or *p*, make their preterite in *t*, even in ſolemn language; as *crept, felt, dwelt*; ſometimes after *x*, *ed* is changed into *t*; as, *vext*: this is not conſtant.

A long vowel is often changed into a ſhort one; thus, *kept, ſlept, wept, crept, ſwept*; from the verbs, to *keep*, to *ſleep*, to *weep*, to *creep*, to *ſweep.*

Where *d* or *t* go before, the additional letter *d* or *t*, in this contracted form, coaleſce into one letter with the radical *d* or *t*: if *t* were the radical, they coaleſce into *t*; but if *d* were the radical, then into *d* or *t*, as the one or the other letter may be more eaſily pronounced: as, *read, led, ſpread, ſhed, ſhred, bid, hid, chid, fed, bled, bred, ſped, ſtrid, rid*; from the verbs, to *read*, to *lead*, to *ſpread*, to *ſhed*, to *ſhread*, to *bid*, to *hide*, to *chide*, to *feed*, to *bleed*, to *breed*, to *ſpeed*, to *ſtride*, to *ſlide*, to *ride.* And thus, *caſt, hurt, coſt, burſt, eat, beat, ſweat, ſit, quit, ſmit, writ, bit, hit, met, ſhot*; from the verbs, to *caſt*, to *hurt*, to *coſt*, to *burſt*, to *eat*, to *beat*, to *ſweat*, to *ſit*, to *quit*, to *ſmite*, to *write*, to *bite*, to *hit*, to *meet*, to *ſhoot.* And in like manner, *lent, ſent, rent, girt*; from the verbs, to *lend*, to *ſend*, to *rend*, to *gird.*

The participle preterite or paſſive is often formed in *en*, inſtead of *ed*; as *been, taken, given, ſlain, known*, from the verbs to *be*, to *take*, to *give*, to *ſlay*, to *know.*

Many words have two or more participles, as not only *written, bitten, eaten, beaten, hidden, chidden, ſhotten, choſen, broken*; but likewiſe *writ, bit, eat, beat, hid, chid, ſhot, choſe, broke*, are promiſcuouſly uſed in the participle, from the verbs to *write*, to *bite*, to *eat*, to *beat*, to *hide*, to *chide*, to *ſhoot*, to *chooſe*, to *break*, and many ſuch like.

In the ſame manner *ſown, ſhewn, hewn, mown, loaden, laden*, as well as *ſow'd, ſhew'd, hew'd, mow'd, loaded, laded*, from the verbs to *ſow*, to *ſhew*, to *hew*, to *mow*, to *load*, or *lade.*

Concerning theſe double participles it is difficult to give any rule; but he ſhall ſeldom err who remembers, that when a verb has a participle diſtinct from its preterite, as *write, wrote, written*, that diſtinct participle is more proper and elegant, as *The book is* written, is better than *The book is* wrote, though *wrote* may be uſed in poetry.

There are other anomalies in the preterite.

1. *Win, ſpin, begin, ſwim, ſtrike, ſtick, ſing, ſting, fling, ring, wring, ſpring, ſwing, drink, ſink, ſhrink, ſtink, come, run, find, bind, grind, wind*, both in the preterite imperfect and participle paſſive, give *won, ſpun, begun, ſwum, ſtruck, ſtuck, ſung, ſtung, flung, rung, wrung, ſprung, ſwung, drunk, ſunk, ſhrunk, hung, come, run, found, bound, ground, wound.* And moſt of them are alſo formed in the preterite by *a*, as *began, rang, ſang, ſprang, drank, came, ran*, and ſome others; but moſt of theſe are now obſolete. Some in the participle paſſive likewiſe take *en*, as *ſtricken, ſtrucken, drunken, bounden.*

2. *Fight, teach, reach, ſeek, beſeech, catch, buy, bring, think, work*, make *fought, taught, raught, ſought, beſought, caught, bought, brought, thought, wrought.*

But a great many of theſe retain likewiſe the regular form, as *teached, reached, beſeeched, catched, worked.*

3. *Take, ſhake, forſake, wake, awake, ſtand, break, ſpeak, bear, ſhear, ſwear, tear, weave, cleave, ſtrive, thrive, drive, ſhine, riſe, ariſe, ſmite, write, bide, abide, ride, chooſe, chuſe, tread, get, beget, forget, ſeethe*, make in both preterite and participle *took, forſook, woke, awoke, ſtood, broke, ſpoke, bore, ſhore, ſwore, tore, wore, wove, clove, ſtrove, throve, drove, ſhone, roſe, aroſe, ſmote, wrote, bode, abode, rode, choſe, trode, got, begot, forgot, ſod.* But we ſay likewiſe, *thrive, riſe, ſmit, writ, abid, rid.* In the preterite ſome are likewiſe formed by *a*, as *brake, ſpake, bare, ſhare, ſware, tare, ware, clave, gat, begat, forgat*, and perhaps ſome others, but more rarely. In the participle paſſive are many of them formed by *en*, as *taken, ſhaken, forſaken, broken, ſpoken, born, ſhorn, ſworn, torn, worn, woven, cloven, thriven, driven, riſen, ſmitten, ridden, choſen, trodden, gotten, begotten, forgotten, ſodden.* And many do likewiſe retain the analogy in both, as *waked, awaked, ſheared, weaved, leaved, abided, ſeethed.*

4. *Give, bid, ſit*, make in the preterite *gave, bade, ſate*; in the participle paſſive, *given, bidden, ſitten*; but in both *bid.*

5. *Draw, know, grow, throw, blow, crow* like a cock, *fly, ſlay, ſee, ly*, make their preterite *drew, knew, grew, threw, blew, crew, flew, ſlew, ſaw, lay*; their participles paſſive by *n*, *drawn, known, ſnown, grown, thrown, blown, flown, ſlain, ſeen, lien, lain.* Yet from *flee* is made *fled*; from *go*, *went*, from the old *wend*, and the participle *gone.*

Of Derivation.

That the Engliſh language may be more eaſily underſtood, it is neceſſary to enquire how its derivative words are deduced from their primitives, and how the primitives are borrowed from other languages. In this enquiry I ſhall ſometimes copy Dr. Wallis, and ſometimes endeavour to ſupply his defects, and rectify his errours.

Nouns are derived from verbs.

The thing implied in the verb as done or produced, is commonly either the preſent of the verb; as, to love, *love*; to fright, a *fright*; to fight, a *fight*; or the preterite of the verb, as, to ſtrike, I ſtrick *or* ſtrook, a *ſtroke.*

The action is the ſame with the participle preſent, as *loving, frighting, fighting, ſtriking.*

The agent, or perſon acting, is denoted by the ſyllable *er* added to the verb, as *lover, frighter, ſtriker.*

Subſtantives, adjectives, and ſometimes other parts of ſpeech, are changed into verbs: in which caſe the vowel is often lengthened, or the conſonant ſoftened; as, a houſe, *to houſe*; braſs, *to braze*; glaſs, *to glaze*; graſs, *to graze*; price, *to prize*; breath, *to breathe*; a fiſh, *to fiſh*; oyl, *to oyl*; further, *to further*; forward, *to forward*; hinder, *to hinder.*

Sometimes the termination *en* is added, eſpecially to adjectives; as, haſte, *to haſten*; length, *to lengthen*; ſtrength, *to ſtrengthen*; ſhort, *to ſhorten*; faſt, *to faſten*; white, *to whiten*; black, *to blacken*; hard, *to harden*; ſoft, *to ſoften.*

From ſubſtantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *y*; as, a louſe, *louſy*; wealth, *wealthy*; health, *healthy*; might, *mighty*; worth, *worthy*; wit, *witty*; luſt, *luſty*; water, *watery*; earth, *earthy*; wood, a wood, *woody*; air, *airy*; a heart, *hearty*; a hand, *handy.*

From ſubſtantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *ful*, denoting abundance; as, joy, *joyful*; fruit, *fruitful*; youth, *youthful*; care, *careful*; uſe, *uſeful*; delight, *delightful*; plenty, *plentiful*; help, *helpful.*

Sometimes, in almoſt the ſame ſenſe, but with ſome kind of diminution thereof, the termination *ſome* is added, denoting *ſomething*, or *in ſome degree*; as, delight, *delightſome*; game, *gameſome*; irk, *irkſome*; burden, *burdenſome*; trouble, *troubleſome*; light, *lightſome*; hand, *handſome*; alone, *loneſome*; toil, *toilſome.*

On the contrary, the termination *leſs* added to ſubſtantives, makes adjectives ſignifying want; as *worthleſs, witleſs, heartleſs, joyleſs, careleſs, helpleſs.* Thus comfort, *comfortleſs*; ſap, *ſapleſs.*

Privation or contrariety is very often denoted by the particle *un* prefixed to many adjectives, or *in* before words derived from the Latin; as, pleaſant, *unpleaſant*; wiſe, *unwiſe*; profitable, *unprofitable*; patient, *impatient.* Thus *unworthy, unhealthy, unfruitful, unuſeful*, and many more.

The original Engliſh privative is *un*; but as we often borrow from the Latin, or its deſcendants, words already ſignifying privation, as *inefficacious, impious, indiſcreet*, the inſeparable particles *un* and *in* have fallen into confuſion, from which it is not eaſy to diſentangle them.

Un is prefixed to all words originally Engliſh, as *untrue, untruth, untaught, unhandſome.*

Un is prefixed to all participles made privative adjectives, as *unfeeling, unaſſiſting, unaided, undelighted, unendeared.*

Un ought never to be prefixed to a participle preſent, to mark a forbearance of action, as *unſighing*; but a privation of habit, as *unpitying.*

Un is prefixed to moſt ſubſtantives which have an Engliſh termination, as *unfertileneſs, unperfectneſs*, which, if they have borrowed terminations, take *in* or *im*, as *infertility, imperfection*; *uncivil, incivility*; *unactive, inactivity.*

In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, it is uſual to retain the particle prefixed, as *indecency, inelegant, improper*; but if we borrow the adjective, and add the privative particle, we commonly prefix *un*, as *unpolite, ungallant.*

The prepoſitive particles *dis* and *mis*, derived from the *des* and *mes* of the French, ſignify almoſt the ſame as *un*; yet *dis* rather imports contrariety than privation, ſince it anſwers to the Latin prepoſition *de.* *Mis* inſinuates ſome error, and for the moſt part may be rendered by the Latin words *male* or *perperam.* To like, *to diſlike*; honour, *diſhonour*; to honour, to grace, *to diſhonour, to diſgrace*; to deign, *to diſdeign*; chance, hap, *miſchance, miſhap*; to take, *to miſtake*; deed, *miſdeed*; to uſe, *to miſuſe*; to employ, *to miſemploy*; to apply, *to miſapply.*

Words derived from Latin written with *de* or *dis* retain the ſame ſignification. as *diſtinguiſh*, diſtinguo; *detract*, detraho; *defame*, defamo; *detain*, detineo.

The termination *ly* added to ſubſtantives, and ſometimes to adjectives, forms adjectives that import ſome kind of ſimilitude or agreement, being formed by contraction of *lick* or *like.*

A giant, *giantly, giantlike*; earth, *earthly*; heaven, *heavenly*; world, *worldly*; God, *godly*; good, *goodly.*

The ſame termination *ly* added to adjectives, forms adverbs of like ſignification; as, beautiful, *beautifully*; ſweet, *ſweetly*; that is, *in a beautiful manner*; *with ſome degree of ſweetneſs.*

The termination *iſh* added to adjectives, imports diminution; and added to ſubſtantives, imports ſimilitude or tendency to a character; as, green, *greeniſh*; white, *whitiſh*; ſoft, *ſoftiſh*; a thief, *thieviſh*; a wolf, *wolviſh*; a child, *childiſh.*

We have forms of diminutives in ſubſtantives, though not frequent; as, a hill, *a hillock*; a cock, *a cockrel*; a pike, *pickrel*; this is a French termination: a gooſe, *a goſling*; this is a German termination: a lamb, *a lambkin*; a chick, *a chicken*; a man, *a manikin*; a pipe, *a pipkin*; and thus *Halkin*, whence the patronimick *Hawkins, Wilkin, Thomkin*, and others.

Yet ſtill there is another form of diminution among the Engliſh, by leſſening the ſound itſelf, eſpecially of vowels; as there is a form of augmenting them by enlarging, or even lengthening it; and that ſometimes not ſo much by change of the letters, as of their pronunciation; as, *ſup, ſip, ſoop, ſop, ſippet*, where, beſides the extenuation of the vowel, there is added the French termination *et*; *top, tip*; *ſpit, ſpout*; *babe, baby, booby*, βοῦπαις; *great* pronounced long, eſpecially if with a ſtronger ſound, *grea-t*; *little* pronounced long, *lee-tle*; *ting, tang, tong*, imports a ſucceſſion of ſmaller and then greater ſounds; and ſo in *jingle, jangle, tingle, tangle*, and many other made words.

Much however of this is arbitrary and fanciful, depending wholly on oral utterance, and therefore ſcarcely worthy the notice of Wallis.

Of concrete adjectives are made abſtract ſubſtantives, by adding the termination *neſs*, and a few in *hood* or *head*, noting character or qualities; as, white, *whiteneſs*; hard, *hardneſs*; great, *greatneſs*; ſkilful, *ſkilfulneſs, unſkilfulneſs*; *godhead, manhood, maidenhead, widowhood, knighthood, prieſthood, likelihood, falſehood.*

There are other abſtracts, partly derived from adjectives, and partly from verbs, which are formed by the addition of the termination *th*, a ſmall change being ſometimes made; as, long, *length*; ſtrong, *ſtrength*; broad, wide, *breadth, width*; deep, *depth*; true, *truth*; warm, *warmth*; dear, *dearth*; ſlow, *ſlowth*; merry, *mirth*; heal, *health*; well, weal, *wealth*; dry, *droughth*; young, *youth*; and ſo moon, *month.*

Like theſe are ſome words derived from verbs; dy, *death*; till, *tilth*; grow, *growth*; mow, later *mowth*, after *mow'th*; commonly ſpoken and written later *math*, after *math*; ſteal, *ſtealth*; bear, *birth*; rue, *ruth*; and probably *earth* from to *ear* or *plow*; fly, *flight*; weigh, *weight*; fray, *fright*; to draw, *draught.*

Theſe ſhould rather be written *flighth, frighth*, only that cuſtom prevails, leſt *h* ſhould be twice repeated.

The ſame form retain *faith, ſpight, wreathe, wrath, broth, froth, breath, ſooth, worth, light, wight*, and the like, whoſe primitives are either entirely obſolete, or ſeldom occur. Perhaps they are derived from *fey* or *foy, ſpry, wry, wreak, brew, mow, fry, bray, ſay, work.*

Some ending in *ſhip* imply an office, employment, or condition; as, *kingſhip, wardſhip, guardianſhip, partnerſhip, ſtewardſhip headſhip, lordſhip.*

Thus *worſhip*, that is, *worthſhip*; whence *worſhipful, to worſhip.*

Some few ending in *dom, rick, wick*, do eſpecially denote dominion, at leaſt ſtate or condition; as *kingdom, dukedom, earldom, princedom, popedom, chriſtendom, freedom, wiſdom, whoredom, biſhoprick, bailywick.*

Ment and *age* are plainly French terminations, and are of the ſame import with us as among them, ſcarcely ever occuring, except in words derived from the French, as *commandment, uſage.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

There are in Engliſh often long trains of words allied by their meaning and derivation; as, *to beat*, *a bat*, *batoon*, *a battle*, *a beetle*, *a battle-door*, *to batter*, *butter*, a kind of glutinous compoſition for food. All theſe are of ſimilar ſignification, and perhaps derived from the Latin *batuo*. Thus *take*, *touch*, *tickle*, *tack*, *tackle*; all imply a local conjunction, from the Latin *tango*, *tetigi*, *tactum*.

From *two* are formed *twain*, *twice*, *twenty*, *twelve*, *twins*, *twine*, *twiſt*, *twirl*, *twig*, *twitch*, *twinge*, *between*, *betwixt*, *twilight*, *twibil*.

The following remarks, extracted from Wallis, are ingenious, but of more ſubtlety than ſolidity, and ſuch as perhaps might in every language be enlarged without end.

Sn uſually implies the *noſe*, and what relates to it. From the Latin *naſus* are derived the French *nes* and the Engliſh *noſe*; and *neſſe*, a promontory, as projecting like a noſe. But as if from the conſonants *ns* taken from *naſus*, and tranſpoſed, that they may the better correſpond, *ſn* denotes *naſus*; and thence are derived many words that relate to the noſe, as *ſnout*, *ſneeze*, *ſnore*, *ſnort*, *ſnear*, *ſnicker*, *ſnot*, *ſnevil*, *ſnite*, *ſnuff*, *ſnuffle*, *ſnaffle*, *ſnarle*, *ſnudge*.

There is another *ſn*, which may perhaps be derived from the Latin *ſinuo*, as *ſnake*, *ſneak*, *ſnail*, *ſnare*; ſo likewiſe *ſnap* and *ſnatch*, *ſnib*, *ſnub*.

Bl implies a *blaſt*; as, *blow*, *blaſt*, *to blaſt*, *to blight*, and, metaphorically, *to blaſt* one's reputation; *bleat*, *bleak*, a *bleak* place, to look *bleak* or weather-beaten, *bleak*, *blay*, *bleach*, *bluſter*, *blurt*, *bliſter*, *blab*, *bladder*, *bleb*, *bliſter*, *blabber-lip't*, *blubber-cheek't*, *bloted*, *blote-herrings*, *blaſt*, *blaze*, *to blow*, that is, *bloſſom*, *bloom*; and perhaps *blood* and *bluſh*.

In the native words of our tongue is to be found a great agreement between the letters and the thing ſignified; and therefore the ſounds of letters ſmaller, ſharper, louder, cloſer, ſofter, ſtronger, clearer, more obſcure, and more ſtridulous, do very often intimate the like effects in the things ſignified.

Thus words that begin with *ſtr* intimate the force and effect of the thing ſignified, as if probably derived from ςρώννυμι, or *ſtrenuus*; as, *ſtrong*, *ſtrength*, *ſtrew*, *ſtrike*, *ſtreake*, *ſtroke*, *ſtripe*, *ſtrive*, *ſtrife*, *ſtruggle*, *ſtrout*, *ſtrut*, *ſtretch*, *ſtrait*, *ſtrict*, *ſtreight*, that is, narrow, *diſtrain*, *ſtreſs*, *diſtreſs*, *ſtring*, *ſtrap*, *ſtream*, *ſtreamer*, *ſtrand*, *ſtrip*, *ſtray*, *ſtruggle*, *ſtrange*, *ſtride*, *ſtraddle*.

St in like manner implies ſtrength, but in a leſs degree, ſo much only as is ſufficient to preſerve what has been already communicated, rather than acquire any new degree; as if it were derived from the Latin *ſto*: for example, *ſtand*, *ſtay*, that is, to remain, or to prop; *ſtaff*, *ſtay*, that is, to oppoſe; *ſtop*, *to ſtuff*, *ſtifle*, *to ſtay*, that is, to ſtop; *a ſtay*, that is, an obſtacle; *ſtick*, *ſtut*, *ſtutter*, *ſtammer*, *ſtagger*, *ſtickle*, *ſtick*, *ſtake*, a ſharp pale, and any thing depoſited at play; *ſtock*, *ſtem*, *ſting*, *to ſting*, *ſtink*, *ſtitch*, *ſtud*, *ſtanchion*, *ſtub*, *ſtubble*, *to ſtub* up, *ſtump*, whence *ſtumble*, *ſtalk*, *to ſtalk*, *ſtep*, *to ſtamp* with the feet, whence *to ſtamp*, that is, to make an impreſſion and a ſtamp; *ſtow*, *to ſtow*, *to beſtow*, *ſteward* or *ſtoward*, *ſtead*, *ſteady*, *ſteadfaſt*, *ſtable*, *a ſtable*, *a ſtall*, *to ſtall*, *ſtool*, *ſtall*, *ſtill*, *ſtall*, *ſtallage*, *ſtall*, *ſtage*, *ſtill* adj. and *ſtill* adv. *ſtale*, *ſtout*, *ſturdy*, *ſteed*, *ſtoat*, *ſtallion*, *ſtiff*, *ſtark-dead*, *to ſtarve* with hunger or cold; *ſtone*, *ſteel*, *ſtern*, *ſtanch*, *to ſtanch* blood, *to ſtare*, *ſteep*, *ſteeple*, *ſtair*, *ſtandard*, a ſtated meaſure, *ſtately*. In all theſe, and perhaps ſome others, *ſt* denotes ſomething firm and fixed.

Thr implies a more violent degree of motion, as *throw*, *thruſt*, *throng*, *throb*, *through*, *threat*, *threaten*, *thrall*, *throws*.

Wr imply ſome ſort of obliquity or diſtortion, as *wry*, *to wreathe*, *wreſt*, *wreſtle*, *wring*, *wrong*, *wrinch*, *wrench*, *wrangle*, *wrinkle*, *wrath*, *wreak*, *wrack*, *wretch*, *wriſt*, *wrap*.

Sw imply a ſilent agitation, or a ſofter kind of lateral motion; as *ſway*, *ſwag*, *to ſway*, *ſwagger*, *ſwerve*, *ſweat*, *ſweep*, *ſwill*, *ſwim*, *ſwing*, *ſwift*, *ſweet*, *ſwitch*, *ſwinge*.

Nor is there much difference of *ſm* in *ſmoothe*, *ſmug*, *ſmile*, *ſmirk*, *ſmite*, which ſignifies the ſame as to *ſtrike*, but is a ſofter word; *ſmall*, *ſmell*, *ſmack*, *ſmother*, *ſmart*, a *ſmart* blow properly ſignifies ſuch a kind of ſtroke as with an originally ſilent motion implied in *ſm*, proceeds to a quick violence, denoted by *ar* ſuddenly ended, as is ſhewn by *t*.

Cl denote a kind of adheſion or tenacity, as in *cleave*, *clay*, *cling*, *climb*, *clamber*, *clammy*, *claſp*, *to claſp*, *to clip*, *to clinch*, *cloak*, *clog*, *cloſe*, *to cloſe*, *a clod*, *a clot*, as a *clot* of blood, *clouted* cream, *a clutter*, *a cluſter*.

Sp implies a kind of diſſipation or expanſion, eſpecially a quick one, particularly if there be an *r*, as if it were from *ſpargo* or *ſeparo*: for example, *ſpread*, *ſpring*, *ſprig*, *ſprout*, *ſprinkle*, *ſplit*, *ſplinter*, *ſpill*, *ſpit*, *ſputter*, *ſpatter*.

Sl denotes a kind of ſilent fall, or a leſs obſervable motion; as in *ſlime*, *ſlide*, *ſlip*, *ſlipper*, *ſly*, *ſleight*, *ſlit*, *ſlow*, *ſlack*, *ſlight*, *ſling*, *ſlap*.

And ſo likewiſe *aſh*, in *craſh*, *raſh*, *gaſh*, *flaſh*, *claſh*, *laſh*, *ſlaſh*, *plaſh*, *traſh*, indicates ſomething acting more nimbly and ſharply. But *uſh*, in *cruſh*, *ruſh*, *guſh*, *fluſh*, *bluſh*, *bruſh*, *huſh*, *puſh*, implies ſomething as acting more obtuſely and dully. Yet in both there is indicated a ſwift and ſudden motion, not inſtantaneous, but gradual, by the continued ſound *ſh*.

Thus in *fling*, *ſling*, *ding*, *ſwing*, *cling*, *ſing*, *wring*, *ſting*, the tingling of the termination *ng*, and the ſharpneſs of the vowel *i*, imply the continuation of a very ſlender motion or tremor, at length indeed vaniſhing, but not ſuddenly interrupted. But in *tink*, *wink*, *ſink*, *clink*, *chink*, *think*, that end in a mute conſonant, there is alſo indicated a ſudden ending.

If there be an *l*, as in *jingle*, *tingle*, *tinkle*, *mingle*, *ſprinkle*, *twinkle*, there is implied a frequency, or iteration of ſmall acts. And the ſame frequency of acts, but leſs ſubtile by reaſon of the clearer vowel *a*, is indicated in *jangle*, *tangle*, *ſpangle*, *mangle*, *wrangle*, *brangle*, *dangle*; as alſo in *mumble*, *grumble*, *jumble*, *tumble*, *ſtumble*, *rumble*, *crumble*, *fumble*. But at the ſame time the cloſe *u* implies ſomething obſcure or obtunded; and a congeries of conſonants *mbl*, denotes a confuſed kind of rolling or tumbling, as in *ramble*, *ſcamble*, *ſcramble*, *wamble*, *amble*; but in theſe there is ſomething acute.

In *nimble*, the acuteneſs of the vowel denotes celerity. In *ſparkle*, *ſp* denotes diſſipation, *ar* an acute crackling, *k* a ſudden interruption, *l* a frequent iteration; and in like manner in *ſprinkle*, unleſs *in* may imply the ſubtility of the diſſipated guttules. *Thick* and *thin* differ, in that the former ends with an obtuſe conſonant, and the later with an acute.

In like manner, in *ſqueek*, *ſqueak*, *ſqueal*, *ſquall*, *braul*, *wraul*, *yaul*, *ſpaul*, *ſcreek*, *ſhreek*, *ſhril*, *ſharp*, *ſhrivel*, *wrinkle*, *crack*, *craſh*, *claſh*, *gnaſh*, *plaſh*, *cruſh*, *huſh*, *hiſſe*, *fiſſe*, *whiſt*, *ſoft*, *jarr*, *hurl*, *curl*, *whirl*, *buz*, *buſtle*, *ſpindle*, *dwindle*, *twine*, *twiſt*, and in many more, we may obſerve the agreement of ſuch ſort of ſounds with the things ſignified: and this ſo frequently happens, that ſcarce any language which I know can be compared with ours. So that one monoſyllable word, of which kind are almoſt all ours, emphatically expreſſes what in other languages can ſcarce be explained but by compounds, or decompounds, or ſometimes a tedious circumlocution.

We have many words borrowed from the Latin; but the greateſt part of them were communicated by the intervention of the French; as *grace*, *face*, *elegant*, *elegance*, *reſemble*.

Some verbs, which ſeem borrowed from the Latin, are formed from the preſent tenſe, and ſome from the ſupines.

From the preſent are formed *ſpend*, *expend*, expendo; *conduce*, conduco; *deſpiſe*, deſpicio; *approve*, approbo; *conceive*, concipio.

From the ſupines, *ſupplicate*, ſupplico; *demonſtrate*, demonſtro; *diſpoſe*, diſpono; *expatiate*, expatior; *ſuppreſs*, ſupprimo; *exempt*, eximo.

Nothing is more apparent, than that Wallis goes too far in queſt of originals. Many of theſe which ſeem ſelected as immediate deſcendents from the Latin, are apparently French, as *conceive*, *approve*, *expoſe*, *exempt*.

Some words purely French, not derived from the Latin, we have transferred into our language; as, *garden*, *garter*, *buckler*, *to advance*, *to cry*, *to plead*, from the French *jardin*, *jartier*, *bouclier*, *avancer*, *cryer*, *plaider*; though indeed, even of theſe, part is of Latin original.

As to many words which we have in common with the Germans, it is doubtful whether the old Teutons borrowed them from the Latins, or the Latins from the Teutons, or both had them from ſome common original; as, *wine*, vinum; *wind*, ventus; *went*, veni; *way*, via; *wall*, vallum; *wallow*, volvo; *wool*, vellus; *will*, volo; *worm*, vermis; *worth*, virtus; *waſp*, veſpa; *day*, dies; *draw*, traho; *tame*, domo, δαμάω; *yoke*, jugum, ζεῦγος; *over*, *upper*, ſuper, ὑπὲρ; *am*, ſum, εἰμι; *break*, frango; *fly*, volo; *blow*, flo. I make no doubt but the Teutonick is more ancient than the Latin: and it is no leſs certain, that the Latin, which borrowed a great number of words, not only from the Greek, eſpecially the Æolick, but from other neighbouring languages, as the Oſcan and others, which have long become obſolete, received not a few from the Teutonick. It is certain, that the Engliſh, German, and other Teutonick languages, retained ſome derived fom the Greek, which the Latin has not; as *path*, *pfad*, *ax*, *achs*, *mit*, *ford*, *pfurd*, *daughter*, *tochter*, *mickle*, *mingle*, *moon*, *ſear*, *grave*, *graff*, *to grave*, *to ſcrape*, *whole*, *heal*, from πάτος, ἀξίνη, μετὰ, πορθμος, μεγάλος, μιγνύω, μήνη ξηρός, γράφω, ὅλος, εἰλέω. Since they received theſe immediately from the Greeks, without the intervention of the Latin language, why may not other words be derived immediately from the ſame fountain, though they be likewiſe found among the Latins.

Our anceſtors were ſtudious to form borrowed words, however long, into monoſyllables; and not only cut off the formative terminations, but cropped the firſt ſyllable, eſpecially in words beginning with a vowel; and rejected not only vowels in the middle, but likewiſe conſonants of a weaker ſound, retaining the ſtronger, which ſeem the bones of words, or changing them for others of the ſame organ, in order that the ſound might become the ſofter; but eſpecially tranſpoſing their order, that they might the more readily be pronounced without the intermediate vowels. For example, in expendo, *ſpend*; exemplum, *ſample*; excipio, *ſcape*; extraneus, *ſtrange*; extractum, *ſtretch'd*; excrucio, *to ſcrew*; exſcorio, *to ſcour*; excorio, *to ſcourge*; excortico, *to ſcratch*; and others beginning with *ex*: as alſo, emendo, *to mend*; epiſcopus, *biſhop*; in Daniſh *Biſp*; epiſtola, *piſtle*; hoſpitale, *ſpittle*; Hiſpania, *Spain*; hiſtoria, *ſtory*.

Many of theſe etymologies are doubtful, and ſome evidently miſtaken.

The following are ſomewhat harder, *Alexander*, *Sander*; *Eliſabetha*, *Betty*; apis, *bee*; aper, *bar*; *p* paſſing into *b*, as in *biſhop*; and by

cutting

cutting off *a* from the beginning, which is reſtored in the middle; but for the old *bar* or *bare*, we now ſay *boar*; as for *lang*, *long*; for *bain*, *bane*; for *ſtane*, *ſtone*; aprugna, *brawn*, *p* being changed into *b*, and *a* tranſpoſed, as in *aper*, and *g* changed into *w*, as in pignus, *pawn*; lege, *law*; ἀλωπὴξ, *fox*, cutting off the beginning, and changing *p* into *f*, as in pellis, *a fell*; pullus, *a foal*; pater, *father*; pavor, *fear*; polio, *file*; pleo, impleo, *fill*, *full*; piſcis, *fiſh*; and tranſpoſing *o* into the middle, which was taken from the beginning; apex, *a piece*; peak, *pike*; zophorus, *freeſe*; muſtum, *ſtum*; defenſio, *fence*; diſpenſator, *ſpencer*; aſculto, eſcouter, Fr. *ſcout*; exſcalpo, *ſcrape*, reſtoring *l* inſtead of *r*, and hence *ſcrap*, *ſcrable*, *ſcrawl*; exculpo, *ſcoop*; exterritus, *ſtart*; extonitus, attonitus, *ſtonn'd*; ſtomachus, *maw*; offendo, *fined*; obſtipo, *ſtop*; audere, *dare*; cavere, *ware*, whence *a-ware*, *be-ware*, *wary*, *warn*, *warning*; for the Latin *v* conſonant formerly ſounded like our *w*, and the modern ſound of the *v* conſonant was formerly that of the letter *f*, that is, the Æolick digamma, which had the ſound of φ, and the modern ſound of the letter *f* was that of the Greek φ or *ph*; ulcus, ulcere, *ulcer*, *ſore*, and hence *ſorry*, *ſorrow*, *ſorrowful*; ingenium, *engine*, *gin*; ſcalenus, *leaning*, unleſs you would rather derive it from κλίνω, whence inclino; infundibulum, *funnel*; gagates, *jett*; projectum, *to jett forth*, *a jetty*; cucullus, *a cowl*.

There are ſyncopes ſomewhat harder; from tempore, *time*; from nomine, *name*; domina, *dame*; as the French *homme*, *femme*, *nom*, from homine, fœmina, nomine. Thus pagina, *page*; ποτήριον, *pot*; κύπελλα, *cup*; cantharus, *can*; tentorium, *tent*; precor, *pray*; præda, *prey*; ſpecio, ſpeculor, *ſpy*; plico, *ply*: implico, *imply*; replico, *reply*; complico, *comply*; ſedes epiſcopalis, *ſee*.

A vowel is alſo cut off in the middle, that the number of the ſyllables may be leſſened; as, amita, *aunt*; ſpiritus, *ſpright*; debitum, *debt*; dubito, *doubt*; comes, comitis, *count*; clericus, *clerk*; quietus, *quit*, *quite*; acquieto, *to acquit*; ſeparo, *to ſpare*; ſtabilis, *ſtable*; ſtabulum, *ſtable*; pallacium, *palace*, *place*; rabula, *rail*, *rawl*, *wraul*, *brawl*, *rable*, *brable*; quæſitio, *queſt*.

As alſo a conſonant, or at leaſt one of a ſofter ſound, or even a whole ſyllable; rotundus, *round*; fragilis, *frail*; ſecurus, *ſure*; regula, *rule*; tegula, *tile*; ſubtilis, *ſubtle*; nomen, *noun*; decanus, *dean*; computo, *count*; ſubitaneus, *ſuddain*, *ſoon*; ſuperare, *to ſoar*; periculum, *peril*; mirabile, *marvel*; as magnus, *main*; dignor, *deign*; tingo, *ſtain*; tinctum, *taint*; pingo, *paint*; prædari, *reach*.

The contractions may ſeem harder, where many of them meet, as κυριακὸς, *kyrk*, *church*; preſbyter, *prieſt*; ſacriſtanus, *ſexton*; frango, fregi, *break*, *breach*; fagus, φηγὸς, *beech*, *f* changed into *b*, and *g* into *ch*, which are letters near-a-kin; frigeſco, *freeze*; frigeſco, *freſh*, *ſc* into *ſh*, as above in *biſhop*, *fiſh*, ſo in *ſcapha*, *ſkiff*, *ſkip*, and refrigeſco, *refreſh*; but vireſco, *freſh*; phlebotomus, *fleam*; bovina, *beef*; vitulina, *veal*; ſcutifer, *ſquire*; pœnitentia, *penance*; ſanctuarium, *ſanctuary*, *ſentry*; quæſitio, *chaſe*; perquiſitio, *purchaſe*; anguilla, *eel*; inſula, *iſle*, *ile*, *iſland*, *iland*; inſuletta, *iſlet*, *ilet*; *eyght* and more contractedly *ey*, whence *Owſney*, *Ruley*, *Ely*; examinare, *to ſcan*, namely, by rejecting from the beginning and end *e* and *o*, according to the uſual manner, the remainder *xamin*, which the Saxons, who did not uſe *x*, writ *cſamen*, or *ſcamen* is contracted into *ſcan*; as from dominus, *don*; nomine, *noun*; abomino, *ban*; and indeed *apum examen* they turned into *ſciame*; for which we ſay *ſwarme*, by inſerting *r* to denote the murmuring; theſaurus, *ſtore*; ſedile, *ſtool*; ὑετὸς, *wet*; ſudo, *ſweat*; gaudium, *gay*; jocus, *joy*; ſuccus, *juice*; catena, *chain*; caliga, calga; chauſe, chauſſe, Fr. *hoſe*; extinguo, *ſtanch*, *ſquench*, *quench*, *ſtint*; foras, *forth*; ſpecies, *ſpice*; recito, *read*; adjuvo, *aid*; αἰὼν, ævum, *ay*, *age*, *ever*; floccus, *lock*; excerpo, *ſcrape*, *ſcrabble*, *ſcrawl*; extravagus, *ſtray*, *ſtraggle*; collectum, *clot*, *clutch*; colligo, *coil*; recolligo, *recoil*; ſevero, *ſwear*; ſtridulus, *ſhrill*; procurator, *proxy*; pulſo, *to puſh*; calamus, *a quill*; impetere, *to impeach*; augeo, auxi, *wax*; and vaneſco, vanui, *wane*; ſyllabare, *to ſpell*; puteus, *pit*; granum, *corn*; comprimo, *cramp*, *crump*, *crumple*, *crinkle*.

Some may ſeem harſher, yet may not be rejected, for it at leaſt appears, that ſome of them are derived from proper names, and there are others whoſe etymology is acknowledged by every body; as, Alexander, *Elick*, *Scander*, *Sander*, *Sandy*, *Sanny*; Elizabeth, *Elizabeth*, *Eliſabeth*, *Betty*, *Beſs*; Margareta, *Margaret*, *Marget*, *Meg*, *Peg*; Maria, *Mary*, *Mal*, *Pal*, *Malkin*, *Mawkin*, *Mawkes*; Matthæus, *Mattha*, *Matthew*; Martha, *Matt*, *Pat*; Gulielmus, *Willelmus*, *Girolamo*, *Guillaume*, *William*, *Will*, *Bill*, *Wilkin*, *Wicken*, *Wicks*, *Weeks*.

Thus cariophyllus, flos; gerofilo, Ital. giriflee, giloſer, Fr. *gilliflower*, which the vulgar call *julyflower*, as if derived from the month *July*; petroſelinum, *parſly*; portulaca, *purſlain*; cydonium, *quince*; cydoniatum, *quiddeny*; perſicum, *peach*; eruca, *eruke*, which they corrupt to *ear-wig*, as if it took its name from the ear; annulus geminus, *a gimmal* or *gimbal ring*; and thus the word *gimbal* and *jumbal* is transferred to other things thus interwoven; quelques choſes, *kickſhaws*. Since the origin of theſe, and many others, however forced, is evident, it ought to appear no wonder to any one if the ancients have thus disfigured many, eſpecially as they ſo much affected monoſyllables; and, to make them ſound the ſofter, took this liberty of maiming, taking away, changing, tranſpoſing, and ſoftening them.

But while we derive theſe from the Latin, I do not mean to ſay, that many of them did not immediately come to us from the Saxon, Daniſh, Dutch, and Teutonick languages, and other dialects, and ſome taken more lately from the French or Italians, or Spaniards.

The ſame word, according to its different ſignifications, often has a different origin; as, *to bear a burden*, from *fero*; but to *bear*, whence *birth*, *born*, *bairn*, comes from *pario*; and a *bear*, at leaſt if it be of Latin original, from *fera*. Thus *perch*, a fiſh, from *perca*; but *perch*, a meaſure, from *pertica*, and likewiſe *to perch*. *To ſpell* is from *ſyllaba*; but *ſpell*, an inchantment, by which it is believed that the boundaries are ſo fixed in lands, that none can paſs them againſt the maſter's will, from *expello*; and *ſpell*, a meſſenger, from *epiſtola*; whence *goſpel*, *good-ſpel*, or *god-ſpell*. Thus *freeſe*, or *freeze*, from *frigeſco*; but *freeze*, an architectonic word, from *zophorus*; but *freeſe*, for *cloth*, from *Friſia*, or perhaps from *frigeſco*, as being more fit than any other for keeping out the cold.

There are many words among us, even monoſyllables, compounded of two or more words, at leaſt ſerving inſtead of compounds, and compriſing the ſignification of more words than one; as, from *ſcrip* and *roll* comes *ſcroll*; from *proud* and *dance*, *prance*; from *ſt* of the verb *ſtay*, or *ſtand* and *ſtout*, is made *ſtout*; from *ſtout* and *hardy*, *ſturdy*; from *ſp* of *ſpit* or *ſpew*, and *out*, comes *ſpout*; from the ſame *ſp*, with the termination *in*, is *ſpin*; and adding *out*, *ſpin out*; and from the ſame *ſp*, with *it*, is *ſpit*, which only differs from *ſpout* in that it is ſmaller, and with leſs noiſe and force; but *ſputter* is, becauſe of the obſcure *u*, ſomething between *ſpit* and *ſpout*; and by reaſon of adding *r*, it intimates a frequent iteration and noiſe, but obſcurely confuſed: whereas *ſpatter*, on account of the ſharper and clearer vowel *a*, intimates a more diſtinct noiſe, in which it chiefly differs from *ſputter*. From the ſame *ſp*, and the termination *ark*, comes *ſpark*, ſignifying a ſingle emiſſion of fire with a noiſe; namely, *ſp* the emiſſion, *ar* the more acute noiſe, and *k*, the mute conſonant, intimates its being ſuddenly terminated; but adding *l*, is made the frequentative *ſparkle*. The ſame *ſp*, by adding *r*, that is *ſpr*, implies a more lively impetus of diffuſing or expanding itſelf; to which adding the termination *ing*, it becomes *ſpring*; its vigour *ſpr* imports, its ſharpneſs the termination *ing*, and laſtly in acute and tremulous, ends in the mute conſonant *g*, denotes the ſudden ending of any motion, that it is meant in its primary ſignification, of a ſingle, not a complicated exilition. Hence we call *ſpring* whatever has an elaſtick force; as alſo a fountain of water, and thence the origin of any thing; and to *ſpring*, to germinate; and *ſpring*, one of the four ſeaſons. From the ſame *ſpr* and *out*, is formed *ſprout*, and with the termination *ig*, *ſprig*; of which the following, for the moſt part, is the difference: *ſprout*, of a groſſer ſound, imports a fatter or croſſer bud; *ſprig*, of a ſlenderer ſound, denotes a ſmaller ſhoot. In like manner, from *ſtr* of the verb *ſtrive*, and *out*, comes *ſtrout* and *ſtrut*. From the ſame *ſtr*, and the termination *uggle*, is made *ſtruggle*; and this *gl* imports, but without any great noiſe, by reaſon of the obſcure ſound of the vowel *u*. In like manner, from *throw* and *roll* is made *trull*; and almoſt in the ſame ſenſe is *trundle*, from *throw* or *thruſt*, and *rundle*. Thus *graff* or *grough* is compounded of *grave* and *rough*; and *trudge* from *tread* or *trot*, and *drudge*.

In theſe obſervations it is eaſy to diſcover great ſagacity and great extravagance, an ability to do much defeated by the deſire of doing more than enough. It may be remarked,

1. That Wallis's derivations are often ſo made, that by the ſame licence any language may be deduced from any other.

2. That he makes no diſtinction between words immèdiately derived by us from the Latin, and thoſe which being copied from other languages, can therefore afford no example of the genius of the Engliſh language, or its laws of derivation.

3. That he derives from the Latin, often with great harſhneſs and violence, words apparently Teutonick; and therefore, according to his own declaration, probably older than the tongue to which he refers them.

4. That ſome of his derivations are apparently erroneous.

SYNTAX.

The eſtabliſhed practice of grammarians requires that I ſhould here treat of the Syntax; but our language has ſo little inflection, or variety of terminations, that its conſtruction neither requires nor admits many rules. Wallis therefore has totally omitted it; and Johnſon, whoſe deſire of following the writers upon the learned languages made him think a ſyntax indiſpenſably neceſſary, has publiſhed ſuch petty obſervations as were better omitted.

The verb, as in other languages, agrees with the nominative in number and perſon; as, *Thou flieſt from good*; *He runs to death*.

Our adjectives and pronouns are invariable.

Of two ſubſtantives the noun poſſeſſive is the genitive; as, *His father's glory*; *The ſun's heat*.

Verbs tranſitive require an oblique caſe; as, *He loves me*; *You fear him*.

All prepoſitions require an oblique caſe: *He gave this to me*; *He took this* from *me*; *He ſays this* of *me*; *He came* with *me*.

PROSODY.

It is common for thoſe that deliver the grammar of modern languages, to omit their Proſody. So that of the Italians is neglected by *Buomattei*; that of the French by *Deſmarais*; and that of the Engliſh by *Wallis*, *Cooper*, and even by *Johnſon* though a poet. But as the laws of metre are included in the idea of a grammar, I have thought it proper to inſert them.

Proſody compriſes *orthoepy*, or the rules of pronunciation; and *orthometry*, or the laws of verſification.

PRONUN-

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

PRONUNCIATION is juſt, when every letter has its proper ſound, and wh n every ſyllable has its proper accent, or which in Engliſh verſification is the ſame, its proper quantity.

The ſounds of the letters have been already explained; and rules for the accent or quantity are not eaſily to be given, being ſubject to innumerable exceptions. Such however as I have read or formed, I ſhall here propoſe.

1. Of diſſyllables formed by affixing a termination, the former ſyllable is commonly accented, as *chíldiſh, kíngdom, áčteſt, áčted, tóilſome, lóver, ſcóffer, faírer, forémoſt, zéalous, fúlneſs, gódly, méekly, árțiſt.*

2. Diſſyllables formed by prefixing a ſyllable to the radical word, have commonly the accent on the latter; as, *to begét, to beſeém, to beſtów.*

3. Of diſſyllables, which are at once nouns and verbs, the verb has commonly the accent on the latter, and the noun on the former ſyllable; as, *to deſcánt, a déſcant; to cemént, a cément; to contráčt, a cóntračt.*

This rule has many exceptions. Though verbs ſeldom have their accent on the former, yet nouns often have it on the latter ſyllable; as, *delight, perfúme.*

4. All diſſyllables ending in *y*, as *cranny*; in *our*, as *labour, favour*; in *ow*, as *wíllow, wállow*, except *allów*; in *le*, as *báttle, bíble*; in *iſh*, as *bániſh*; in *ck*, as *cámbrick, cáſſock*; in *ter*, as *to bátter*; in *age*, as *coúrage*; in *en*, as *fáſten*; in *et*, as *quíet*, accent the former ſyllable.

5. Diſſyllable nouns in *er*, as *cánker, bútter*, have the accent on the former ſyllable.

6 Diſſyllable verbs terminating in a conſonant and *e* final, as *compríſe, eſcápe*; or having a diphthong in the laſt ſyllable, as *appéaſe, revéal*; or ending in two conſonants, as *attend*; have the accent on the latter ſyllable.

7. Diſſyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter ſyllable, have commonly their accent on the latter ſyllable, as *applaúſe*; except words in *ain, cértain, moúntain.*

8. Triſſyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a ſyllable, retain the accent of the radical word, as *lóvelineſs, ténderneſs, contémner, wágonner, phýſical, beſpátter, comménting, comménding, aſſúrance.*

9. Triſſyllables ending in *ous*, as *grácious, árduous*; in *al*, as *cápital*; in *ion*, as *méntion*, accent the firſt.

10. Triſſyllables ending in *ce, ent*, and *ate*, accent the firſt ſyllable, as *coúntenance, cóntinence, ármament, ímminent, élegant, própagate*, except they be derived from words having the accent on the laſt, as *connívence, acquáintance*; or the middle ſyllable hath a vowel before two conſonants, as *promúlgate.*

11. Triſſyllables ending in *y*, as *éntity, ſpécify, líberty, víčtory, ſúbſidy*, commonly accent the firſt ſyllable.

12. Triſſyllables in *re* or *le* accent the firſt ſyllable, as *légible, théatre*, except *diſcíple*, and ſome words which have a poſition, as *exámple, epíſtle.*

13. Triſſyllables in *ude* commonly accent the firſt ſyllable, as *plénitude.*

14. Triſſyllables ending in *ator* or *atour*, as *creátour*, or having in the middle ſyllable a diphthong, as *endeávour*; or a vowel before two conſonants, as *doméſtick*, accent the middle ſyllable.

15. Triſſyllables that have their accent on the laſt ſyllable are commonly French, as *acquiéſce, repartée, magazíne*, or words formed by prefixing one or two ſyllables to an acute ſyllable, as *immatúre, overchárge.*

16. Polyſyllables, or words of more than three ſyllables, follow the accent of the words from which they are derived, as *árrogating, cóntinency, incóntinently, comméndable, commúnicableneſs.*

17. Words in *ion* have the accent upon the antepenult, as *ſalvátion, perturbátion, concóčtion*; words in *atour* or *ator* on the penult, as *dedicátor.*

18. Words ending in *le* commonly have the accent on the firſt ſyllable, as *ámicable*, unleſs the ſecond ſyllable have a vowel before two conſonants, as *combúſtible.*

19. Words ending in *ous* have the accent on the antepenult, as *uxórious, volúptuous.*

20. Words ending in *ly* have their accent on the antepenult, as *puſillanímity, ačtívity.*

These rules are not advanced as compleat or infallible, but propoſed as uſeful. Almoſt every rule of every language has its exceptions; and in Engliſh, as in other tongues, much muſt be learned by example and authority. Perhaps more and better rules may be given that have eſcaped my obſervation.

VERSIFICATION is the arrangement of a certain number of ſyllables according to certain laws.

The feet of our verſes are either iambick, as *alóft, creáte*; or trochaick, as *hóly, lófty.*

Our iambick meaſure compriſes verſes

Of four ſyllables,

Moſt good, moſt fair,
Or things as rare,
To call you's loſt;
For all the coſt
Words can beſtow,
So poorly ſhow
Upon your praiſe,
That all the ways
Senſe hath, come ſhort. *Drayton.*

With raviſh'd ears
The monarch hears. *Dryden.*

Of ſix,

This while we are abroad,
Shall we not touch our lyre?
Shall we not ſing an ode?
Shall that holy fire,
In us that ſtrongly glow'd,
In this cold air expire?

Though in the utmoſt Peak
A while we do remain,
Amongſt the mountains bleak,
Expos'd to ſleet and rain,
No ſport our hours ſhall break,
To exerciſe our vein.

Who though bright Phœbus' beams
Refreſh the ſouthern ground,
And though the princely Thames
With beauteous nymphs abound,
And by old Camber's ſtreams
Be many wonders found;

Yet many rivers clear
Here glide in ſilver ſwathes,
And what of all moſt dear,
Buxton's delicious baths,
Strong ale and noble chear,
T' aſſwage breem winter's ſcathes.

In places far or near,
Or famous, or obſcure,
Where wholeſom is the air,
Or where the moſt impure,
All times, and every where,
The muſe is ſtill in ure. *Drayton.*

Of eight, which is the uſual meaſure for ſhort poems,

And may at laſt my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
The hairy gown, and moſſy cell,
Where I may ſit, and nightly ſpell
Of ev'ry ſtar the ſky doth ſhew,
And ev'ry herb that ſips the dew. *Milton.*

Of ten, which is the common meaſure of heroick and tragick poetry.

Full in the midſt of this created ſpace,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and ſkies, there ſtands a place
Confining on all three; with triple bound;
Whence all things, though remote, are view'd around,
And thither bring their undulating ſound.
The palace of loud Fame, her ſeat of pow'r,
Plac'd on the ſummit of a lofty tow'r;
A thouſand winding entries long and wide
Receive of freſh reports a flowing tide.

A thouſand crannies in the walls are made;
Nor gate nor bars exclude the buſy trade.
'Tis built of braſs, the better to diffuſe
The ſpreading ſounds, and multiply the news;
Where echo's in repeated echo's play:
A mart for ever full; and open night and day.
Nor ſilence is within, nor voice expreſs,
But a deaf noiſe of ſounds that never ceaſe;
Confus'd, and chiding, like the hollow rore
Of tides, receding from th' inſulted ſhore;
Or like the broken thunder, heard from far,
When Jove to diſtance drives the rolling war.
The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crouds, or iſſuing forth, or entring in:
A thorough-fare of news; where ſome deviſe
Things never heard, ſome mingle truth with lies:
The troubled air with empty ſounds they beat,
Intent to hear, and eager to repeat. *Dryden.*

In all theſe meaſures the accents are to be placed on even ſyllables; and every line conſidered by itſelf is more harmonious, as this rule is more ſtrictly obſerved.

Our trochaick meaſures are

Of three ſyllables,

Here we may
Think and pray,
Before death
Stops our breath:
Other joys
Are but toys.

Of five,

In the days of old,
Stories plainly told,
Lovers felt annoy.

Of ſeven,

Faireſt piece of welform'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth.

In theſe meaſures the accent is to be placed on the odd ſyllables.

Theſe are the meaſures which are now in uſe, and above the reſt thoſe of ſeven, eight, and ten ſyllables. Our ancient poets wrote verſes ſometimes of twelve ſyllables, as Drayton's Polyolbion.

Of all the Cambrian ſhires their heads that bear ſo high,
And farth'ſt ſurvey their ſoils with an ambitious eye,
Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchleſs crowds,
The neareſt that are ſaid to kiſs the wand'ring clouds,
Eſpecial audience craves, offended with the throng,
That ſhe of all the reſt neglected was ſo long;
Alledging for herſelf, when through the Saxons pride,
The godlike race of Brute to Severn's ſetting ſide
Were cruelly inforc'd, her mountains did relieve
Thoſe whom devouring war elſe every where did grieve.
And when all Wales beſide (by fortune or by might)
Unto her ancient foe reſign'd her ancient right,
A conſtant maiden ſtill ſhe only did remain,
The laſt her genuine laws which ſtoutly did retain.
And as each one is prais'd for her peculiar things;
So only ſhe is rich, in mountains, meres, and ſprings,
And holds herſelf as great in her ſuperfluous waſte,
As others by their towns, and fruitful tillage grac'd.

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer.

And as the mind of ſuch a man, that hath a long way gone,
And either knoweth not his way, or elſe would let alone
His purpos'd journey, is diſtract.

The verſe of twelve lines, called an *Alexandrine*, is now only uſed to diverſify heroick lines.

Waller was ſmooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verſe, the full-reſounding line,
The long majeſtick march, and energy divine.

The pauſe in the Alexandrine muſt be at the ſixth ſyllable.

The verſe of fourteen ſyllables is now broken into a ſoft lyrick meaſure of verſes, conſiſting alternately of eight ſyllables and ſix.

She to receive thy radiant name,
Selects a whiter ſpace.

When all ſhall praiſe, and ev'ry lay
Devote a wreath to thee,
That day, for come it will, that day
Shall I lament to ſee.

We have another meaſure very quick and lively, and therefore much uſed in ſongs, which may be called the *anapeſtick*, in which the accent reſts upon every third ſyllable.

May I góvern my páſſions with ábſolute ſwáy,
And grow wíſer and bétter as lífe wears awáy.

In this meaſure a ſyllable is often retrenched from the firſt foot, as

Diógenes ſúrly and proúd.

I thínk not of I'ris, nor I'ris of mé.

Theſe meaſures are varied by many combinations, and ſometimes by double endings, either with or without rhyme, as in the heroick meaſure.

'Tis heav'n itſelf that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man.

So in that of eight ſyllables,

They neither added nor confounded,
They neither wanted nor abounded.

In that of ſeven,

For reſiſtance I could fear none,
But with twenty ſhips had done,
What thou, brave and happy Vernon,
Haſt atchiev'd with ſix alone.

In that of ſix,

'Twas when the ſeas were roaring,
With hollow blaſts of wind,
A damſel lay deploring,
All on a rock reclin'd.

In the anapeſtick,

When terrible tempeſts aſſail us,
And mountainous billows affright,
Nor power nor wealth can avail us,
But ſkilful induſtry ſteers right.

To theſe meaſures, and their laws, may be reduced every ſpecies of Engliſh verſe.

Our verſification admits of few licences, except a *ſynalœpha*, or eliſion of *e* in *the* before a vowel, as *th'eternal*; and more rarely of *o* in *to*, as *t'accept*; and a *ſynæreſis*, by which two ſhort vowels coaleſce into one ſyllable, as *queſtion, ſpecial*; or a word is contracted by the expulſion of a ſhort vowel before a liquid, as *av'rice, temp'rance.*

Thus have I collected rules and examples, by which the Engliſh language may be learned, if the reader be already acquainted with grammatical terms, or taught by a maſter to thoſe that are more ignorant. To have written a grammar for ſuch as are not yet initiated in the ſchools, would have been tedious, and perhaps at laſt ineffectual.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Directions to the BOOK-BINDER.

The Firſt Volume contains, —— The Preface; Hiſtory of the Engliſh Language; The Grammar; and, The Letters A to K incluſive.

The Second Volume contains, —— L to Z incluſive.

A GENERAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

 RICHD. WARREN

A, The firſt letter of the European alphabets, has, in the Engliſh language, three different ſounds, which may be termed the broad, open, and ſlender.

The broad ſound reſembling that of the German *a* is found, in many of our monoſyllables, as *all*, *wall*, *malt*, *ſalt*; in which *a* is pronounced as *au* in *cauſe*, or *aw* in *law*. Many of theſe words were anciently written with *au*, as *ſault*, *waulk*; which happens to be ſtill retained in *fault*. This was probably the ancient ſound of the Saxons, ſince it is almoſt uniformly preſerved in the ruſtic pronunciation, and the Northern dialects, as *maun* for *man*, *haund* for *hand*.

A open, not unlike the *a* of the Italians, is found in *father*, *rather*, and more obſcurely in *fancy*, *faſt*, &c.

A ſlender or cloſe, is the peculiar *a* of the Engliſh language, reſembling the ſound of the French *e* maſculine, or diphthong *ai* in *païs*, or perhaps a middle ſound between them, or between the *a* and *e*; to this the Arabic *a* is ſaid nearly to approach. Of this ſound we have examples in the words, *place*, *face*, *waſte*, and all thoſe that terminate in *ation*; as, *relation*, *nation*, *generation*.

A is ſhort, as, *glaſs*, *graſs*; or long, as, *glaze*, *graze*: it is marked long, generally, by an *e* final, *plane*, or by an *i* added, as, *plain*.

A, an article ſet before nouns of the ſingular number; *a* man, *a* tree; denoting the number *one*, as, *a* man is coming, that is, *no more than one*; or an indefinite indication, as, *a* man may come this way; that is, *any* man. This article has no plural ſignification. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written *an*, as, *an* ox, *an* egg, of which *a* is the contraction.

A is ſometimes a noun; as, a great *A*, a little *a*.

A is placed before a participle, or participial noun; and is conſidered by Wallis as a contraction of *at*, when it is put before a word denoting ſome action not yet finiſhed; as, I am *a* walking. It alſo ſeems to be anciently contracted from *at*, when placed before local ſurnames; as, Thomas *a* Becket. In other caſes, it ſeems to ſignify *to*, like the French *à*.

A hunting Chloe went. *Prior.*
They go *a* begging to a bankrupt's door. *Dryd.*

May pure contents for ever pitch their tents
Upon theſe downs, theſe meads, theſe rocks, theſe mountains,
And peace ſtill ſlumber by theſe purling fountains!
Which we may every year
Find when we come *a* fiſhing here. *Wotton.*

Now the men fell *a* rubbing of armour, which a great while had lain oiled; the magazines of munition are viewed; the officers of remains called to account. *Wotton.*

Another falls *a* ringing a Peſcennius Niger, and judiciouſly diſtinguiſhes the ſound of it to be modern. *Addiſon on medals.*

A has a peculiar ſignification, denoting the proportion of one thing to another. Thus we ſay, The landlord hath a hundred *a* year; The ſhip's crew gained a thouſand pounds *a* man.

The river Inn, that had been hitherto ſhut up among mountains, paſſes generally through a wide open country, during all its courſe through Bavaria; which is a voyage of two days, after the rate of twenty leagues *a* day. *Addiſon on Italy.*

A is uſed in burleſque poetry, to lengthen out a ſyllable, without adding to the ſenſe.

For cloves and nutmegs to the line-*a*,
And even for oranges to China. *Dryden.*

A is ſometimes, in familiar writings, put by a barbarous corruption for *he*.

A, in compoſition, ſeems to have ſometimes the power of the French *a* in theſe phraſes, *a droit*, *a gauche*, &c. and ſometimes to be contracted from *at*; as, *aſide*, *aſlope*, *afoot*, *aſleep*, *athirſt*, *aware*.

If this, which he avouches, does appear,
There is no flying hence, nor tarrying here.
I gin to be *a weary* of the ſun;
And wiſh the ſtate of the world were now undone.
Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.

And now a breeze from ſhore began to blow,
The ſailors ſhip their oars, and ceaſe to row;
Then hoiſt their yards *a-trip*, and all their ſails
Let fall, to court the wind, and catch the gales.
Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyone.

A is ſometimes redundant; as, *ariſe*, *arouſe*, *awake*; the ſame with riſe, rouſe, wake.

A, in abbreviations, ſtands for *artium*, or arts; as, A. B. bachelor of arts, *artium baccalaureus*; A. M. maſter of arts, *artium magiſter*; or, *anno*; as, A. D. *anno domini*.

AB, at the beginning of the names of places, generally ſhews that they have ſome relation to an abbey.

Aba'cke. *adv.* obſolete. Backwards.

But when they came where thou thy ſkill didſt ſhow,
They drew *abacke*, as half with ſhame confound,
Shepherds to ſee them in their art outgo. *Spenſ. Paſt.*

ABA'CTOR. n. ſ. [Lat. *abactor*, a driver away.] Thoſe who drive away or ſteal cattle in herds, or great numbers at once, in diſtinction from thoſe that ſteal only a ſheep or two. *Blount.*

A'BACUS. n. ſ. [Lat. *abacus*.]

1. A counting-table, anciently uſed in calculations.
2. In architecture, it is the uppermoſt member of a column, which ſerves as a ſort of crowning both to the capital and column. *Dict.*

Abaft. *adv.* [of abaftan, Sax. Behind.] From the fore-part of the ſhip, towards the ſtern. *Dict.*

Abai'sance. *n. ſ.* [from the French *abaiſſer*, to depreſs, to bring down.] An act of reverence, a bow. *Obeyſance* is conſidered by Skinner as a corruption of *abaiſance*, but is now univerſally uſed.

To ABA'LIENATE. *v. a.* [from *abalieno*, Lat.] To make that another's which was our own before. *Calv. Lex. Jur.* A term of the civil law, not much uſed in common ſpeech.

Abaliena'tion. *n. ſ.* [Lat *abalienatio*.] A giving up one's right to another perſon; or a making over an eſtate, goods, or chattels by ſale, or due courſe of law. *Dict.*

To Aba'nd. *v. a.* [A word contracted from abandon, but not now in uſe. See ABANDON.] To forſake.

Thoſe foreigners which came from far
Grew great, and got large portions of land,
That in the realm, ere long, they ſtronger are
Than they which ſought at firſt their helping hand,
And Vortiger enforced the kingdom to *aband*.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 10.

To ABA'NDON. *v. a.* [Fr. *abandonner*. Derived, according to *Menage*, from the Italian *abandonare*, which ſignifies to forſake his colours; *bandum* [*vexillum*] *deſerere*. *Paſquier* thinks

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

it a coalition of *a ban donner*, to give up to a proſcription; in which ſenſe we, at this day, mention the ban of the empire. Ban, in our own old dialect, ſignifies a curſe; and to *abandon*, if conſidered as compounded between French and Saxon, is exactly equivalent to *diris devovere.*]

1. To give up, reſign, or quit; often followed by the particle *to.*

The paſſive gods behold the Greeks defile
Their temples, and *abandon to* the ſpoil
Their own abodes; we, feeble few, conſpire
To ſave a ſinking town, involv'd in fire. *Dryd. Æneid.*

2. To deſert.

The princes uſing the paſſions of fearing evil, and deſiring to eſcape, only to ſerve the rule of virtue, not to *abandon* one's ſelf, leapt to a rib of the ſhip. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Then being alone,
Left and *abandon'd* of his velvet friends,
'Tis right, quoth he; thus miſery doth part
The flux of company. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

What fate a wretched fugitive attends,
Scorn'd by my foes, *abandon'd* by my friends. *Dryd. Æn.* 2.

3. To forſake, generally with a tendency to an ill ſenſe.

When he in preſence came, to Guyon firſt
He boldly ſpake, Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this foreſtalled place at erſt,
For fear of further harm, I counſel thee.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. ii. *cant.* 4. *ſtanz.* 39.

But to the parting goddeſs thus ſhe pray'd;
Propitious ſtill be preſent to my aid,
Nor quite *abandon* your once favour'd maid. *Dryd. Fab.*

To abandon over. *v. a.* [a form of writing not uſual, perhaps not exact.] To give up to, to reſign.

Look on me as a man *abandon'd o'er*
To an eternal lethargy of love;
To pull, and pinch, and wound me, cannot cure,
And but diſturb the quiet of my death. *Dryd. Sp. Friar.*

Abandoned. *particip. adj.*

1. Given up.

If ſhe be ſo *abandon'd* to her ſorrow,
As it is ſpoke, ſhe never will admit me.
Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.

Who is he ſo *abandoned* to ſottiſh credulity, as to think, upon that principle, that a clod of earth in a ſack, may ever, by eternal ſhaking, receive the fabric of man's body? *Bentley's Sermons.*

Muſt he, whoſe altars on the Phrygian ſhore,
With frequent rites, and pure, avow'd thy pow'r,
Be doom'd the worſt of human ills to prove,
Unbleſs'd, *abandon'd* to the wrath of Jove?
Pope's Odyſſey, b. i. *l.* 80.

2. Forſaken, deſerted.
3. Corrupted in the higheſt degree. In this ſenſe, it is a contraction of a longer form, abanidoned [given up] to wickedneſs.

Abandoning. [A verbal noun from abandon.] Deſertion, forſaking.

He hoped his paſt meritorious actions might outweigh his preſent, *abandoning* the thought of future action. *Clarend. b.* viii.

Abandonment. *n. ſ.* [*abandonnement*, Fr.]

1. The act of abandoning.
2. The ſtate of being abandoned. *Dict.*

Abanni'tion. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *abannitio.*] A baniſhment for one or two years, among the ancients, for manſlaughter. *Dict.*

Abarcy. *n. ſ.* Inſatiableneſs. *Dict.*

To Aba're. *v. a.* [abarian, Sax.] To make bare, uncover, or diſcloſe. *Dict.*

Abarticula'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *ab*, from, and *articulus*, a joint, Lat.] A good and apt conſtruction of the bones, by which they move ſtrongly and eaſily; or that ſpecies of articulation that has manifeſt motion. *Dict.*

To Abase. *v. a.* [Fr. *abaiſſer*, from the Lat. *baſis*, or *baſſus*, a barbarous word, ſignifying low, baſe.] To caſt down, to depreſs, to bring low, almoſt always in a figurative and perſonal ſenſe.

Happy ſhepherd, with thanks to the gods, ſtill think to be thankful, that to thy advancement their wiſdoms have thee *abaſed.* *Sidney, b.* i.

With unreſiſted might the monarch reigns;
He levels mountains, and he raiſes plains;
And, not regarding diff'rence of degree,
Abas'd your daughter, and exalted me. *Dryd. Fables.*

Behold every one that is proud, and *abaſe* him. *Job*, xl 11.

If the mind be curbed and humbled too much in children; if their ſpirits be *abaſed* and broken much by too ſtrict an hand over them; they loſe all their vigour and induſtry, and are in a worſe ſtate than the former. *Locke on Education*, § 46.

Aba'sed. *adj.* [with heralds] is a term uſed of the wings of eagles, when the top looks downwards towards the point of the ſhield; or when the wings are ſhut; the natural way of bearing them being ſpread with the top pointing to the chief of the angle. *Bailey. Chambers.*

Aba'sement. *n. ſ.* The ſtate of being brought low; the act of bringing low; depreſſion.

There is an *abaſement* becauſe of glory; and there is that lifteth up his head from a low eſtate. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xx. 11.

To Aba'sh. *v. a.* [See BASHFUL.] To put into confuſion; to make aſhamed. It generally implies a ſudden impreſſion of ſhame.

They heard, and were *abaſh'd*, and up they ſprung
Upon the wing. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 331.

This heard, th' imperious queen ſat mute with fear;
Nor further durſt incenſe the gloomy thunderer.
Silence was in the court at this rebuke:
Nor could the gods, *abaſh'd*, ſuſtain their ſovereign's look.
Dryden's Fables.

The paſſive admits the particle *at*, ſometimes *of*, before the cauſal noun.

In no wiſe ſpeak againſt the truth, but be *abaſhed of* the error of thy ignorance. *Eccleſiaſticus*, iv. 25.

I ſaid unto her, from whence is this kid? Is it not ſtolen? Render it to the owners, for it is not lawful to eat any thing that is ſtolen. But ſhe replied upon me, it was given for a gift, more than the wages: however, I did not believe her, but bad her render it to the owners: and I was *abaſhed at* her. *Tob.* ii. 13, 14.

The little Cupids hov'ring round,
(As pictures prove) with garlands crown'd,
Abaſh'd at what they ſaw and heard,
Flew off, nor ever more appear'd. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

To ABA'TE. *v. a.* [from the French *abbatre*, to beat down.]

1. To leſſen, to diminiſh.

Who can tell whether the divine wiſdom, to *abate* the glory of thoſe kings, did not reſerve this work to be done by a queen, that it might appear to be his own immediate work? *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

If you did know to whom I gave the ring,
And how unwillingly I left the ring,
You would *abate* the ſtrength of your diſpleaſure.
Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.

Here we ſee the hopes of great benefit and light from expoſitors and commentators are in a great part *abated*; and thoſe who have moſt need of your help, can receive but little from them, and can have very little aſſurance of reaching the Apoſtle's ſenſe, by what they find in them. *Locke's Eſſay on St. Paul's Epiſtles.*

2. To deject, or depreſs the mind.

This iron world (the ſame he weeping ſays)
Brings down the ſtouteſt hearts to loweſt ſtate:
For miſery doth braveſt minds *abate.* *Spenſ. Hubberd's Tale.*

— — — — Have they power ſtill
To baniſh your defenders, till at length
Your ignorance deliver you,
As moſt *abated* captives to ſome nation
That won you without blows? *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Time that changes all, yet changes us in vain,
The body, not the mind; nor can controul
Th' immortal vigour, or *abate* the ſoul. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. In commerce, to let down the price in ſelling, ſometimes to beat down the price in buying.

To Abate. *v. n.* To grow leſs; as, his paſſion abates; the ſtorm abates. It is uſed ſometimes with the particle *of* before the thing leſſened.

Our phyſicians have obſerved, that, in proceſs of time, ſome diſeaſes have *abated of* their virulence, and have, in a manner, worn out their malignity, ſo as to be no longer mortal. *Dryden's Hind and Panth.*

To Abate. [in common law.]

It is in law uſed both actively and neuterly; as, to *abate* a caſtle, to beat it down. To *abate* a writ, is, by ſome exception, to defeat or overthrow it. A ſtranger *abateth*, that is, entereth upon a houſe or land void by the death of him that laſt poſſeſſed it, before the heir take his poſſeſſion, and ſo keepeth him out. Wherefore, as he that putteth out him in poſſeſſion, is ſaid to diſſeiſe: ſo he that ſteppeth in between the former poſſeſſor and his heir, is ſaid to *abate.* In the neuter ſignification thus; The writ of the demandment ſhall *abate*, that is, ſhall be diſabled, fruſtrated, or overthrown. The appeal *abateth* by covin, that is, that the accuſation is defeated by deceit. *Cowel.*

To Abate. [in horſemanſhip.] A horſe is ſaid to abate or take down his curvets; when working upon curvets, he puts his two hind-legs to the ground both at once, and obſerves the ſame exactneſs in all the times. *Dict.*

Aba'tement. *n. ſ.* [*abatement*, Fr.]

1. The act of abating or leſſening.

The law of works then, in ſhort, is that law, which requires perfect obedience, without remiſſion or *abatement*; ſo that, by that law, a man cannot be juſt, or juſtified, without an exact performance of every tittle. *Locke.*

2. The ſtate of being abated.

Coffee has, in common with all nuts, an oil ſtrongly combined and entangled with earthy particles. The moſt noxious part of oil exhales in roaſting to the *abatement* of near one quarter of its weight. *Arbuthnot on aliments.*

3. The ſum or quantity taken away by the act of abating.

Xenophon tells us, that the city contained about ten thouſand houſes, and allowing one man to every houſe, who could have any ſhare in the government, (the reſt, conſiſting of women, children and ſervants) and making other obvious *abatements*, theſe tyrants, if they had been careful to adhere together, might have been a majority even of the people collective. *Swift on the conteſts in Athens and Rome.*

4. The cauſe of abating; extenuation.

As our advantages towards practiſing and promoting piety and virtue were greater than thoſe of other men; ſo will our excuſe be leſs, if we neglect to make uſe of them. We cannot plead in *abatement* of our guilt, that we were ignorant of our duty, under the prepoſſeſſion of ill habits, and the biaſs of a wrong education. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Abatement, in law.

The act of the abator; as, the *abatement* of the heir into the land before he hath agreed with the lord. The affection or paſſion of the thing abated; as, *abatement* of the writ. *Cowel.*

Abatement, [with heralds] is an accidental mark, which being added to a coat of arms, the dignity of it is abaſed, by reaſon of ſome ſtain or diſhonourable quality of the bearer. *Dict.*

Aba'ter. *n. ſ.* The agent or cauſe by which an abatement is procured.

Abaters of acrimony or ſharpneſs: expreſſed oils of ripe vegetables, and all preparations of ſuch; as of almonds, piſtachoes, and other nuts. *Arbuthnot on diet.*

Aba'tor. *n. ſ.* [a law-term.] One who intrudes into houſes or land, that is void by the death of the former poſſeſſour, as yet not entered upon or taken up by his heir. *Dict.*

A'batude. *n. ſ.* [old records.] Any thing diminiſhed. *Bailey.*

Abature. *n. ſ.* [a hunting term.] Thoſe ſprigs of graſs which are thrown down by a ſtag in his paſſing by. *Dict.*

Abb. *n. ſ.* The yarn on a weaver's warp; a term among clothiers. *Chambers.*

ABBA. n. ſ. [Heb. אבּ] A Syriac word, which ſignifies father.

A'bbacy. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *abbatia.*] The rights or privileges of an abbot. See ABBEY.

According to Felinus, an *abbacy* is the dignity itſelf, ſince an abbot is a term or word of dignity, and not of office; and, therefore, even a ſecular perſon, who has the care of ſouls, is ſometimes, in the canon law, alſo ſtiled an abbot. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

A'bbess. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *abbatiſſa*, from whence the Saxon abudiſſe, then probably abbateſs, and by contraction *abbeſſe* in Fr. and abbeſs, Eng.] The ſuperiour or governeſs of a nunnery or monaſtery of women.

They fled
Into this abbey, whither we purſued them;
And here the *abbeſs* ſhuts the gate on us,
And will not ſuffer us to fetch him out.
Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.

I have a ſiſter, *abbeſs* in Terceras,
Who loſt her lover on her bridal-day. *Dryd. D. Sebaſt.*

Conſtantia's heart was ſo elevated with the diſcourſe of Father Francis, that the very next day ſhe entered upon her vow. As ſoon as the ſolemnities of her reception were over, we retired, as it is uſual, with the *abbeſs* into her own apartment. *Addiſon Spect.* N° 164.

A'bbey, or Abby. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *abbatia*; from whence probably firſt Abbacy; which ſee.] A monaſtery of religious perſons, whether men or women; diſtinguiſhed from religious houſes of other denominations by larger privileges. See ABBOT.

With eaſy roads he came to Leiceſter;
Lodg'd in the *abbey*, where the reverend abbot,
With all his convent, honourably receiv'd him.
Shakeſp. Henry VIII.

A'bbey-Lubber. *n. ſ.* [See LUBBER.] A ſlothful loiterer in a religious houſe, under pretence of retirement and auſterity.

This is no Father Dominic, no huge overgrown *abbey-lubber*; this is but a diminutive ſucking friar. *Dryd. Sp. Fr.*

A'BBOT. *n. ſ.* [in the lower Latin *abbas*, from אבּ father, which ſenſe was implied; ſo that the abbots were called *patres*, and abbeſſes *matres monaſterii.* Thus Fortunatus to the abbot Paternus: *Nominis officium jure, Paterne, geris.*] The chief of a convent, or fellowſhip of canons. Of theſe, ſome in England were mitred, ſome not: thoſe that were mitred, were exempted from the juriſdiction of the dioceſan, having in themſelves epiſcopal authority within their precincts, and being alſo lords of parliament. The other ſort were ſubject to the dioceſan in all ſpiritual government. *Cowel.* See ABBEY.

Abby. See Abbey.

A'bbotship. *n. ſ.* The ſtate or privilege of an abbot. *Dict.*

To ABBRE'VIATE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abbreviare.*]

1. To ſhorten by contraction of parts without loſs of the main ſubſtance.

It is one thing to *abbreviate* by contracting, another by cutting off. *Bacon. Eſſay* 26.

The only invention of late years, which hath any way contributed towards politeneſs in diſcourſe, is that of *abbreviating* or reducing words of many ſyllables into one, by lopping off the reſt. *Swift's Introduction to genteel converſation.*

2. To ſhorten, to cut ſhort.

Againſt this opinion we may very well ſet the length of their days before the flood; which were *abbreviated* after, and in half this ſpace contracted into hundreds and threeſcores. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 6.

Abbrevia'tion. *n. ſ.*

1. The act of abbreviating.
2. The means uſed to abbreviate, as characters ſignifying whole words.

Such is the propriety and energy of expreſſion in them all, that they never can be changed, but to diſadvantage, except in the circumſtance of uſing *abbreviations.* *Swift's Introduction to genteel converſation.*

Abbrevia'tor. *n. ſ.* [*abbreviateur*, Fr.] One who abbreviates, or abridges.

Abbre'viature. *n. ſ.* [*abbreviatura*, Lat.]

1. A mark uſed for the ſake of ſhortening.
2. A compendium or abridgement.

He is a good man, who grieves rather for him that injures him, than for his own ſuffering; who prays for him, that wrongs him, forgiving all his faults; who ſooner ſhews mercy than anger; who offers violence to his appetite, in all things endeavouring to ſubdue the fleſh to the ſpirit. This is an excellent *abbreviature* of the whole duty of a chriſtian. *Taylor's Guide to devotion.*

ABBREUVOI'R. [in French, a watering-place. This word is derived by *Menage*, not much acquainted with the Teutonic dialects, from *adbibare* for *adbibere*; but more probably it comes from the ſame root with brew. See BREW.] It ſignifies, among maſons, the joint or juncture of two ſtones, or the interſtice between two ſtones to be filled up with mortar. *Dict.*

A, B, C.

1. Is taken for the alphabet; as, he has not learned his *a, b, c.*
2. Sometimes for the little book by which the elements of reading are taught.

To A'BDICATE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abdico.*] To give up right; to reſign; to lay down an office.

Old Saturn, here, with upcaſt eyes,
Beheld his *abdicated* ſkies. *Addiſon.*

Abdica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*abdicatio*, Lat.] The act of abdicating; reſignation; quitting an office by one's own proper act before the uſual or ſtated expiration.

Neither doth it appear how a prince's *abdication* can make any other ſort of vacancy in the throne, than would be cauſed by his death; ſince he cannot *abdicate* for his children, otherwiſe than by his own conſent in form to a bill from the two houſes. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England man.*

A'bdicative. *adj.* That which cauſes or implies an *abdication.* *Dict.*

A'bditive. *adj.* [from *abdo*, to hide.] That which has the power or quality of hiding. *Dict.*

ABDO'MEN. *n. ſ.* [Lat. from *abdo*, to hide.] A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly: It contains the ſtomach, guts, liver, ſpleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritonæum. The lower part is called the hypogaſtrium; the foremoſt part is divided into the epigaſtrium, the right and left hypochondria, and the navel; 'tis bounded above by the cartilago enſiformis and the diaphragm, ſideways by the ſhort or lower ribs, and behind by the vertebræ of the loins, the bones of the coxendix, that of the pubes and os ſacrum. It is covered with ſeveral muſcles, from whoſe alternate relaxations and contractions in reſpiration, digeſtion is forwarded, and the due motion of all the parts therein contained promoted, both for ſecretion and expulſion. *Quincy.*

The *abdomen* conſiſts moreover of parts containing and contained. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Abdo'minal. } *adj.* relating to the abdomen.
Abdo'minous. }

To ABDU'CE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abduco.*] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another. A word chiefly uſed in phyſic or ſcience.

And if we *abduce* the eye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate; for, in that poſition, the axis of the cones remain in the ſame plain, as is demonſtrated in the optics delivered by Galen. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 20.

Abdu'cent. *adj.* Muſcles abducent, are thoſe which ſerve to open or pull back divers parts of the body; their oppoſites being called adducent. *Dict.*

Abdu'ction. *n. ſ.* [*abductio*, Lat.]

1. The act of drawing apart, or withdrawing one part from another.
2. A particular form of argument.

ABDU'CTOR. n. ſ. [*abductor*, Lat.] The name given by anatomiſts to the muſcles, which ſerve to draw back the ſeveral members.

In purſuance of this theory, he ſuppoſed the conſtrictors of the eyelids muſt be ſtrengthened in the ſupercilious; the *abductors* in drunkards, and contemplative men, who have the ſame ſteady and grave motion of the eye. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

Abece-

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Abeceda'rian. *n. ſ.* [from the names of *a*, *b*, *c*, the three firſt letters of the alphabet.] He that teaches or learns the alphabet, or firſt rudiments of literature.

This word is uſed by *Wood* in his *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, where mentioning Farnaby the critic, he relates, that, in ſome part of his life, he was reduced to follow the trade of an *abecedarian* by his misfortunes.

A'becedary. *adj.* [See Abecedarian.]

1. Belonging to the alphabet.
2. Inſcribed with the alphabet.

This is pretended from the ſympathy of two needles touched with the loadſtone, and placed in the center of two *abecedary* circles, or rings of letters, deſcribed round about them, one friend keeping one, and another the other, and agreeing upon an hour wherein they will communicate. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 2.

Abe'd. *adv.* [from *a*, for *at*. See (A,) and Bed.] In bed.

It was a ſhame for them to mar their complexions, yea and conditions too, with long lying *abed*: and that, when ſhe was of their age, ſhe trowed, ſhe would have made a handkerchief by that time o' day. *Sidney, b.* ii.

She has not been *abed*, but in her chapel
All night devoutly watch'd, and brib'd the ſaints
With prayers for her deliverance. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

Aberr'ance. *n. ſ.* [from *aberro*, Lat. to wander from the right way.] A deviation from the right way; an errour; a miſtake; a falſe opinion.

Could a man be compoſed to ſuch an advantage of conſtitution, that it ſhould not at all adulterate the images of his mind; yet this ſecond nature would alter the craſis of his underſtanding, and render it as obnoxious to *aberrances*, as now. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica, c.* 16.

Abe'rrancy. The ſame with Aberrance.

They do not only ſwarm with errors, but vices depending thereon. Thus they commonly affect no man any farther than he deſerts his reaſon, or complies with their *aberrancies*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 3.

Abe'rrant. *adj.* [from *aberrans*, Lat.] Deviating, wandering from the right or known way. *Dict.*

Aberra'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *aberratio*, Lat.] The act of deviating from the common track.

And if it be a miſtake, it is only ſo; there is no hereſy in ſuch an harmleſs *aberration*; at the worſt, with the ingenuous, the probability of it will render it a lapſe of eaſy pardon. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica, c.* 11.

Abe'rring. *part.* [from the verb *aberr*, of *aberro*, Lat.] Wandering, going aſtray.

Though there were a fatality in this year, yet divers were, and others might be, out in their account, *aberring* ſeveral ways from the true and juſt compute, and calling that one year, which perhaps might be another. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 12.

Of the verb *aberr* I have found no example.

To Aberu'ncate. *v. a* [*averunco*, Lat.] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly. *Dict.*

To ABE'T. *v. a.* [from beꞇan, Sax. ſignifying to enkindle or animate.] To puſh forward another, to ſupport him in his deſigns by connivance, encouragement, or help. It is generally taken, at leaſt by modern writers, in an ill ſenſe; as may be ſeen in Abetter.

To *abet* ſignifieth, in our common law, as much as to encourage or ſet on. *Cowel.*

Then ſhall I ſoon, quoth he, return again,
Abet that virgin's cauſe diſconſolate,
And ſhortly back return unto this place,
To walk this way in pilgrim's poor eſtate. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

A widow who by ſolemn vows,
Contracted to me, for my ſpouſe,
Combin'd with him to break her word,
And has *abetted* all.——— *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* 3.

Men lay ſo great weight upon their being of right opinions, and their eagerneſs of *abetting* them, that they account that the unum neceſſarium. *Decay of Piety.*

In the reign of king Charles the firſt, though that prince was married to a daughter of France, and was perſonally beloved and eſteemed in the French court; it is well known that they *abetted* both parties in the civil war, and always furniſhed ſupplies to the weaker ſide, leaſt there ſhould be an end put to theſe fatal diviſions. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 28.

Abe'tment. *n. ſ.* The act of abetting. *Dict.*

Abe'tter, or Abe'ttor. *n. ſ.* He that abets; the ſupporter or encourager of another.

You ſhall be ſtill plain Torriſmond with me,
Th' *abettor*, partner, (if you like the name)
The huſband of a tyrant, but no king;
Till you deſerve that title by your juſtice. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Whilſt this ſin of calumny has two ſuch potent *abetters*, we are not to wonder at its growth: as long as men are malicious and deſigning, they will be traducing. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

Theſe and the like conſiderations, though they may have no influence on the headſtrong unruly multitude, ought to ſink

into the minds of thoſe who are their *abettors*, and who, if they eſcape the puniſhment here due to them, muſt very well know, that theſe ſeveral miſchiefs will be one day laid to their charge. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 50.

Abey'ance. *n. ſ.* [from the French *aboyer*, *allatrare*, to bark at.] This word, in *Littleton, cap. Diſcontinuance*, is thus uſed. The right of fee-ſimple lieth in *abeyance*, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment, and conſideration of the law. The frank tenement of the glebe of the parſonage, is in no man during the time that the parſonage is void, but is in *abeyance*. *Cowel.*

Abgrega'tion. *n. ſ.* [*abgregatio*, Lat.] A ſeparation from the flock. *Dict.*

To ABHO'R. *v. a.* [*abhorreo*, Lat.] To hate with acrimony; to deteſt to extremity; to loath.

Whilſt I was big in clamour, came there a man,
Who having ſeen me in my worſer ſtate,
Shunn'd my *abhorr'd* ſociety. *Shakeſpear's K. Lear.*

To whom thus Michael: Juſtly thou *abhorr'ſt*
That ſon, who on the quiet ſtate of men
Such trouble brought, affecting to ſubdue
Rational liberty. *Milt. Parad. Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 79.

The ſelf-ſame thing they will *abhor*
One way, and long another for. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 1.

A church of England man *abhors* the humour of the age, in delighting to fling ſcandals upon the clergy in general; which, beſides the diſgrace to the reformation, and to religion itſelf, caſt an ignominy upon the kingdom that it doth not deſerve. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England man.*

Abho'rrence. *n. ſ.* [from *abhor*.]

1. The act of abhorring, deteſtation.

It draws upon him the juſt and univerſal hatred and *abhorrence* of all men here; and, finally, ſubjects him to the wrath of God, and eternal damnation hereafter. *South's Serm.*

2. The diſpoſition to abhor, hatred.

He knew well that even a juſt and neceſſary offence does, by giving men acquaintance with war, take off ſomewhat from the *abhorrence* of it, and inſenſibly diſpoſe them to farther hoſtilities. *Decay of Piety.*

Abho'rrency. *n. ſ.* The ſame with Abhorrence.

The firſt tendency to any injuſtice that appears, muſt be ſuppreſſed with a ſhow of wonder and *abhorrency* in the parents and governours. *Locke on Education*, § 110.

Abho'rrent. *adj.* [from *abhor*]

1. Struck with abhorrence.

— — — For if the worlds
In worlds incloſ'd would on his ſenſes burſt,
He would *abhorrent* turn. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 310.

2. Contrary to, foreign, inconſiſtent with. It is uſed with the particles *from* or *to*, but more properly with *from*.

This I conceive to be an hypotheſis, well worthy a rational belief; and yet is it ſo *abhorrent from* the vulgar, that they would as ſoon believe Anaxagoras, that ſnow is black, as him that ſhould affirm it is not white; and if any ſhould in effect aſſert, that the fire is not formally hot, it would be thought that the heat of his brain had fitted him for Anticyra, and that his head were ſo to madneſs. *Glanville's Scepſis Scient. c.* 12.

Why then theſe foreign thoughts of ſtate employments,
Abhorrent to your function and your breeding?
Poor droning truants of unpractis'd cells,
Bred in the fellowſhip of beardleſs boys,
What wonder is it if you know not men? *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Abho'rrer. *n. ſ.* [from *abhor*.] The perſon that abhors; a hater, deteſter.

The repreſentatives of the lower clergy were railed at, for diſputing the power of the biſhops, by the known *abhorrers* of epiſcopacy, and abuſed for doing nothing in the convocations, by theſe very men who wanted to bind up their hands. *Swift. Examiner*, N° 21.

Abho'rring. The object of abhorrence. This ſeems not to be the proper uſe of the participial noun.

And they ſhall go forth, and look upon the carcaſes of the men that have tranſgreſſed againſt me: for their worm ſhall not die, neither ſhall their fire be quenched, and they ſhall be an *abhorring* unto all fleſh. *Iſaiah*, lxvi. 44.

To ABI'DE. *v. n.* I abode or abid. [from bıðian, or aubıðian, Sax.]

1. To dwell in a place, not remove.

Thy ſervant became ſurety for the lad unto my father, ſaying, if I bring him not unto thee, then I ſhall bear the blame to my father for ever. Now therefore I pray thee, let thy ſervant *abide* inſtead of the lad, a bondman to my lord; and let the lad go up with his brethren. *Gen.* xliv. 32, 33.

2. To dwell.

The Marquis Dorſet, as I hear, is fled
To Richmond, in the parts where he *abides*. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

3. To remain, not ceaſe or fail.

They that truſt in the Lord ſhall be as mount Zion, which cannot be removed, but *abideth* for ever. *Pſalm* cxxv. 1.

4. To continue in the ſame ſtate.

The fear of the Lord tendeth to life; and he that hath it ſhall *abide* ſatisfied. *Prov.* xix. 23.

Thoſe who apply themſelves to learning, are forced to acknowledge one God, incorruptible and unbegotten; who is the only true being, and *abides* for ever above the higheſt heavens, from whence he beholds all the things that are done in heaven and earth. *Stillingfl. Defence of Diſc. on Rom. Idolat.*

There can be no ſtudy without time; and the mind muſt *abide* and dwell upon things, or be always a ſtranger to the inſide of them. *South.*

5. To wait for, expect, attend, wait upon, await; uſed of things prepared for perſons, as well as of perſons expecting things.

Home is he brought, and laid in ſumptuous bed,
Where many ſkilful leeches him *abide*,
To ſalve his hurts. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 5. *ſtanz.* 17.

While lions war, and battle for their dens,
Poor harmleſs lambs *abide* their enmity. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI. *p.* 3.

Bonds and afflictions *abide* me. *Acts* xx. 23.

6. To bear or ſupport the conſequences of a thing.

Ah me! they little know
How dearly I *abide* that boaſt ſo vain. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 87.

7. To bear or ſupport, without being conquered or deſtroyed.

But the Lord he is the true God, he is the living God, and an everlaſting king: At his wrath the earth ſhall tremble, and the nations ſhall not be able to *abide* his indignation. *Jer.* x. 10.

It muſt be allowed a fair preſumption in favour of the truth of my doctrines, that they have *abid* a very rigorous teſt now for above thirty years, ſtand yet firm; and the longer and more ſtrictly they are look'd into, the more they are confirmed to this very day. *Woodward, Letter* i.

8. To bear without averſion; in which ſenſe it is commonly uſed with a negative.

Thou can'ſt not *abide* Tiridates; this is but love of thyſelf. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Thy vile race,
Though thou didſt learn, had that in't, which good natures
Could not *abide* to be with; therefore waſt thou
Deſervedly confin'd into this rock. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

9. To bear or ſuffer.

That chief (rejoin'd the God) his race derives
From Ithaca, and wond'rous woes ſurvives;
Laertes' ſon: girt with circumfluous tides
He ſtill calamitous conſtraint *abides*. *Pope's Odyſſ. b.* iv. *l.* 750.

10. It is uſed with the particle *with* before a perſon, and *at* or *in* before a place.

It is better that I give her to thee, than that I ſhould give her to another man: *Abide with* me. *Gen.* xxix. 19.

For thy ſervant vowed a vow, while I *abode at* Geſhur in Syria, ſaying, if the Lord ſhall bring me again indeed to Jeruſalem, then I will ſerve the Lord. 2 *Sam.* xv. 8.

11. It is uſed with *by* before a thing; as, to *abide by* his teſtimony; to *abide by* his own ſkill; that is, *to rely upon them*; to *abide by* an opinion; *to maintain it*; to *abide by* a man, is alſo, *to defend or ſupport him*. But theſe forms are ſomething low.

Of the participle *abid*, I have found only the example in Woodward.

Abi'der. *n. ſ.* [from *abide*.] The perſon that abides or dwells in a place; perhaps that lives or endures. A word little in uſe.

Abi'ding. *n. ſ.* [from *abide*.] Continuance.

We are ſtrangers before thee and ſojourners, as were all our fathers: our days on the earth are as a ſhadow, and there is none *abiding*. 1 *Chron.* xxix. 15.

The air in that region is ſo violently removed, and carried about with ſuch ſwiftneſs, as nothing in that place can conſiſt or have *abiding*. *Rawleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

A'BJECT. *adj.* [*abjectus*, Lat. thrown away as of no value.]

1. Mean, or worthleſs, ſpoken of perſons.

That rebellion
Came like itſelf in baſe and *abject* routs,
Led on by bloody youth goaded with rage,
And countenanc'd by boys and beggary. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

Honeſt men, who tell their ſovereigns what they expect from them, and what obedience they ſhall be always ready to pay them, are not upon an equal foot with ſuch baſe and *abject* flatterers; and are therefore always in danger of being the laſt in the royal favour. *Addiſon's Whig Examiner.*

2. Contemptible, or of no value; uſed of things.

I was at firſt, as other beaſts that graze
The troden herb, of *abject* thoughts and low. *Milt. Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix. *l.* 571.

3. Without hope or regard; uſed of condition.

The rarer thy example ſtands,
By how much from the top of wond'rous glory,
Strongeſt of mortal men,
To loweſt pitch of *abject* fortune thou art fall'n. *Milton's Samſon Agoniſtes.*

We ſee man and woman in the higheſt innocence and perfection, and in the moſt *abject* ſtate of guilt and infirmity. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 273.

4. Deſtitute, mean and deſpicable; uſed of actions.

To what baſe ends, and by what *abject* ways,
Are mortals urg'd thro' ſacred luſt of praiſe? *Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.*

The rapine is ſo *abject* and profane,
They not from trifles, nor from gods refrain. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat.* 8.

A'bject. *n. ſ.* A man without hope; a man whoſe miſeries are irretrievable.

But in mine adverſity they rejoiced, and gathered themſelves together: yea, the *abjects* gathered themſelves together againſt me, and I knew it not; they did tear me, and ceaſed not. *Pſalm* xxxv. 15.

To Abje'ct. *v. a.* [*abjicio*, Lat.] To throw away. A word rarely uſed.

Abje'ctedness. *n. ſ.* [from *abject*.] The ſtate of an abject.

He would love at no leſs rate than death; and, from the ſupereminent height of glory, ſtooped and abaſed himſelf to the ſufferance of the extremeſt of indignities, and ſunk himſelf to the bottom of *abjectedneſs*, to exalt our condition to the contrary extreme. *Boyle's Works.*

Abje'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *abject*.] Meanneſs of mind; want of ſpirit; ſervility; baſeneſs.

That this ſhould be termed baſeneſs, *abjection* of mind, or ſervility, is it credible? *Hooker, b.* v. § 47.

Now the juſt medium of this caſe lies betwixt the pride and the *abjection*, the two extremes. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'bjectly. *adv.* [from *abject*.] In an abject manner, meanly, baſely, ſervilely, contemptibly.

A'bjectness. *n. ſ.* [from *abject*.] The ſame with abjection; ſervility, meanneſs.

Servility and *abjectneſs* of humour is implicitely involved in the charge of lying; the condeſcending to that, being a mark of a diſingenuous ſpirit. *Government of the Tongue*, § 8.

By humility I mean not the *abjectneſs* of a baſe mind: but a prudent care not to over-value ourſelves upon any account. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b.* ii. *c.* 7.

Abi'lity. *n. ſ.* [*Habileté*, Fr.]

1. The power to do any thing, whether depending upon ſkill, or riches, or ſtrength, or any other quality.

Of ſinging thou haſt got the reputation,
Good Thyrſis, mine I yield to thy *ability*;
My heart doth ſeek another eſtimation. *Sidney, b.* i.

If aught in my *ability* may ſerve
To heighten what thou ſuffer'ſt, and appeaſe
Thy mind with what amends is in my pow'r. *Milton's Sampſon Agoniſtes, l.* 744.

They gave after their *ability* unto the treaſure of the work. *Ezra* ii. 69.

If any man miniſter, let him do it as of the *ability* which God giveth: that God in all things may be glorified through Jeſus Chriſt. 1 *Pet.* iv. 11.

2. Capacity.

Children in whom there was no blemiſh, but well-favoured, and ſkilful in all wiſdom, and cunning in knowledge, and underſtanding ſcience, and ſuch as had *ability* in them to ſtand in the king's palace. *Dan.* i. 4.

3. When it has the plural number, *abilities*, it frequently ſignifies the faculties or powers of the mind, and ſometimes the force of underſtanding given by nature, as diſtinguiſhed from acquired qualifications.

Wherever we find our *abilities* too weak for the performance, he aſſures us of the aſſiſtance of his holy ſpirit. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Whether it may be thought neceſſary, that in certain tracts of country, like what we call pariſhes, there ſhould be one man, at leaſt, of *abilities* to read and write? *Swift's Arguments againſt aboliſhing Chriſtianity.*

Abinte'state. *adj.* [of *ab*, from, and *inteſtatus*, Lat.] A term of law, implying him that inherits from a man, who, though he had the power to make a will, yet did not make it.

To A'bjugate. *v. a.* [*abjugo*, Lat.] To unyoke, to uncouple. *Dict.*

To ABJU'RE. *v. a.* [*abjuro*, Lat.]

1. To caſt off upon oath, to ſwear not to do ſomething.

Either to die the death, or to *abjure*
For ever the ſociety of man. *Shakeſp. Midſum. Night's Dream.*

No man, therefore, that hath not *abjured* his reaſon, and ſworn allegiance to a preconceived fantaſtical hypotheſis, can undertake the defence of ſuch a ſuppoſition. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. To retract, or recant, or abnegate; a poſition upon oath.

Abjura'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *abjure*.] The act of abjuring. The oath taken for that end.

Until Henry VIII. his time, if a man, having committed felony, could go into a church or church-yard, before he were apprehended, he might not be taken from thence to the uſual trial of law, but confeſſing his fault to the juſtices, or to the coroner, gave his oath to forſake the realm for ever, which was called *abjuration*.

There are ſome *abjurations* ſtill in force among us here in England; as, by the ſtatute of the 25th of king Charles II. all perſons that are admitted into any office, civil or military,

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

muſt take the teſt; which is an *abjuration* of ſome doctrines of the church of Rome.

There is likewiſe another oath of *abjuration*, which laymen and clergymen are both obliged to take; and that is, to abjure the Pretender. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

To ABLA'CTATE. *v. a.* [*ablacto*, Lat.] To wean from the breaſt.

ABLACTA'TION. *n. ſ.* One of the methods of grafting; and, according to the ſignification of the word, as it were a weaning of a cyon by degrees from its mother ſtock, not cutting it off wholly from the ſtock, till it is firmly united to that on which it is grafted.

ABLAQUEA'TION. [*ablaqueatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees, to let the air and water operate upon them.

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the ſpring: Prepare alſo ſoil, and uſe it where you have occaſion: Dig borders. Uncover as yet roots of trees, where *ablaqueation* is requiſite. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

The tenure in chief ought to be kept alive and nouriſhed; the which, as it is the very root that doth maintain this ſilver ſtem, that by many rich and fruitful branches ſpreadeth itſelf into the chancery, exchequer, and court of wards: ſo if it be ſuffered to ſtarve, by want of *ablaqueation*, and other good huſbandry, not only this yearly fruit will much decreaſe from time to time, but alſo the whole body and boughs of that precious tree itſelf, will fall into danger of decay and dying. *Bacon's Office of Alienations.*

ABLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ablatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.

A'BLATIVE. *n. a.* [*ablativus*, Lat.]

1. That which takes away.
2. The ſixth caſe of the Latin nouns; the caſe which, among other ſignifications, includes the perſon from whom ſomething is taken away. A term of grammar.

A'BLE. *adj.* [*habile*, Fr. *habilis*, Lat. Skilful, ready.]

1. Having ſtrong faculties, or great ſtrength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune.

He was not afraid of an *able* man, as Lewis the Eleventh was. But, contrariwiſe, he was ſerved by the *ableſt* men that were to be found; without which his affairs could not have proſpered as they did. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Such other gambol faculties he hath, that ſhew a weak mind and an *able* body, for the which the prince admits him: for the prince himſelf is ſuch another: the weight of an hair will turn the ſcales. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

2. Having power ſufficient; enabled.

All mankind acknowledge themſelves *able* and ſufficient to do many things, which actually they never do. *South's Serm.*

Every man ſhall give as he is *able*, according to the bleſſing of the Lord thy God, which he hath given thee. *Deut.* xvi. 17.

3. Before a verb, with the participle *to*, it ſignifies generally having the power; before a noun, with *for*, it means *qualified.*

Wrath is cruel, and anger is outrageous; but who is *able to* ſtand before envy? *Prov.* xxvii. 4.

There have been ſome inventions alſo, which have been *able for* the utterance of articulate ſounds, as the ſpeaking of certain words. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magic.*

To A'BLE. *v. a.* To make able; to enable, which is the word commonly uſed. See ENABLE.

Plate ſin with gold,
And the ſtrong lance of juſtice hurtleſs breaks:
Arm it with rags, a pigmy's ſtraw doth pierce it.
None does offend, none, I ſay none; I'll *able* 'em;
Take that of me, my friend, who have the pow'r
To ſeal th' accuſer's lips. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

ABLE-BODIED. *adj.* Strong of body.

It lies in the power of every fine woman, to ſecure at leaſt half a dozen *able-bodied* men to his majeſty's ſervice. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, Nº 4.

To A'BLEGATE. *v. a.* [*ablego*, Lat.] To ſend abroad upon ſome employment; alſo to ſend a perſon out of the way that one is weary of. *Dict.*

ABLEGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ablegate.*] A ſending abroad, or out of the way. *Dict.*

A'BLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *able.*] Ability of body, vigour, force.

That nation doth ſo excel, both for comelineſs and *ableneſs*, that from neighbour countries they ordinarily come, ſome to ſtrive, ſome to learn, ſome to behold. *Sidney, b.* ii.

A'BLEPSY. *n. ſ.* [Ἀβλεψία, Gr.] Want of ſight, natural blindneſs; alſo unadviſedneſs. *Dict.*

ABLIGURI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*abliguritio*, Lat.] A prodigal ſpending on meat and drink. *Dict.*

To A'BLIGATE. *v. a.* [*abligo*, Lat.] To bind or tye up from. *D.*

To A'BLOCATE. *v. a.* [*abloco*, Lat.] To let out to hire.

Perhaps properly by him who has hired it from another. *Calvin's Lexicon Juridicum.*

ABLOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ablocate.*] A letting out to hire.

To ABLU'DE. *v. n.* [*abludo*, Lat.] To be unlike. *Dict.*

A'BLUENT. *adj.* [*abluens*, Lat. from *abluo*, to waſh away.]

1. That which waſhes clean.
2. That which has the power of cleanſing. *Dict.*

ABLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ablutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cleanſing, or waſhing clean.

There is a natural analogy between the *ablution* of the body and the purification of the ſoul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the ſacred chalice, and a participation of the body and blood of Chriſt. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Waſh'd by the briny wave, the pious train
Are cleans'd, and caſt th' *ablutions* in the main. *Pope's Iliad.*

2. The rinſing of chymical preparations in water, to diſſolve and waſh away any acrimonious particles.
3. The cup given, without conſecration, to the laity in the popiſh churches.

To A'BNEGATE. *v. a.* [from *abnego*, Lat.] To deny.

ABNEGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*abnegatio*, Lat. denial, from *abnego*, to deny.] Denial, renunciation.

The *abnegation* or renouncing of all his own holds and intereſts, and truſts of all that man is moſt apt to depend upon, that he may the more expeditely follow Chriſt. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

ABNODA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*abnodatio*, Lat.] The act of cutting away knots from trees; a term of gardening. *Dict.*

ABNO'RMOUS. *adj.* [*abnormis*, Lat. out of rule.] Irregular, miſhapen. *Dict.*

ABO'ARD. *adv.* [a ſea-term, but adopted into common language; derived immediately from the French *à bord*, as, *aller à bord, envoyer à bord. Bord* is itſelf a word of very doubtful original, and perhaps, in its different acceptations, deducible from different roots. Boꞃð, in the ancient Saxon, ſignified a *houſe*; in which ſenſe, *to go aboard*, is to take up reſidence in a ſhip.]

In a ſhip.

Which, when far off, Cymocles heard and ſaw,
He loudly call'd to ſuch as were *aboard*,
The little bark unto the ſhore to draw,
And him to ferry over that deep ford. *Fairy Q. b.* ii. *cant.* 6.

I made this anſwer, that he might land them, if it pleaſed him, or otherwiſe keep them *aboard. Sir W. Rawleigh's Eſſays.*

When morning roſe, I ſent my mates to bring
Supplies of water from a neighb'ring ſpring;
Whilſt I the motions of the winds explor'd;
Then ſummon'd in my crew, and went *aboard.*
Addiſon's Ovid's Metamorphoſes, b. iii.

ABO'DE. *n. ſ.* [from *abide.*]

1. Habitation, dwelling, place of reſidence.

But I know thy *abode* and thy going out, and thy coming in, and thy rage againſt me. 2 *Kings*, xix. 27.

Others may uſe the ocean as their road,
Only the Engliſh make it their *abode*;
Whoſe ready ſails with every wind can fly,
And make a cov'nant with th' inconſtant ſky. *Waller.*

2. Stay, continuance in a place.

Sweet friends, your patience for my long *abode*;
Not I, but my affairs, have made you wait.
Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.

Making a ſhort *abode* in Sicily the ſecond time, landing in Italy, and making the war, may be reaſonably judged the buſineſs but of ten months. *Dryden's Dedicat. to Æneid.*

The woodcocks early viſit, and *abode*
Of long continuance in our temp'rate clime,
Foretel a liberal harveſt. *Phillips.*

3. To make abode; to dwell, to reſide, to inhabit.

Deep in a cave the Sibyl makes *abode*;
Thence full of fate returns, and of the God. *Dryd. Æn.* 6.

To ABO'DE. *v. a.* [See BODE.] To foretoken or foreſhow; to be a prognoſtic, to be ominous. It is taken, with its derivatives, in the ſenſe either of good or ill.

Every man,
After the hideous ſtorm that follow'd, was
A thing inſpir'd; and, not conſulting, broke
Into a general prophecy, that this tempeſt,
Daſhing the garment of this peace, *aboded*
The ſudden breach of it. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

ABO'DEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *to abode.*] A ſecret anticipation of ſomething future; an impreſſion upon the mind of ſome event to come; prognoſtication; omen.

I like not this.
For many men that ſtumble at the threſhold,
Are well foretold that danger lurks within.—
—Tuſh! man, *abodements* muſt not now affright us.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI. *p.* iii.

My lord biſhop, being ſomewhat troubled, took the freedom to aſk him, Whether he had never any ſecret *abodement* in his mind? No, replied the duke; but I think ſome adventure may kill me as well as another man. *Wotton.*

To ABO'LISH. *v. a.* [from *aboleo*, Lat. to blot out.]

1. To annul.

For us to *aboliſh* what he hath eſtabliſhed, were preſumption moſt intolerable. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 10.

On the parliament's part it was propoſed, that all the biſhops, deans, and chapters, might be immediately taken away, and *aboliſhed. Clarendon, b.* viii.

2. To put an end to; to deſtroy.

The long continued wars, between the Engliſh and the Scots, had then raiſed invincible jealouſies and hate, which long continued peace hath ſince *aboliſhed. Sir John Hayward.*

That ſhall Perocles well requite, I wot,
And, with thy blood, *aboliſh* ſo reproachful blot.
Fairy Queen, b. ii. *cant.* 4. *ſtanza* 45.

More deſtroy'd than they,
We ſhould be quite *aboliſh'd*, and expire.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ii. *l.* 92.

Or wilt thou thyſelf
Aboliſh thy creation, and unmake
For him, what for thy glory thou haſt made? *Idem, b.*iii. *l.*163.

Fermented ſpirits contract, harden, and conſolidate many fibres together, *aboliſhing* many canals; eſpecially where the fibres are the tendereſt, as in the brain. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

Nor could Vulcanian flame
The ſtench *aboliſh*, or the ſavour tame. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.* iii.

ABO'LISHABLE. *adj.* [from *aboliſh.*] That which may be aboliſhed.

ABO'LISHER. *n. ſ* [from *aboliſh.*] He that aboliſhes.

ABO'LISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *aboliſh.*] The act of aboliſhing.

The plain and direct way againſt us herein, had been only to prove, that all ſuch ceremonies, as they require to be aboliſhed, are retained by us with the hurt of the church, or with leſs benefit than the *aboliſhment* of them would bring. *Hooker, b.* iv.

He ſhould therefore think the *aboliſhment* of that order among us, would prove a mighty ſcandal and corruption to our faith, and manifeſtly dangerous to our monarchy.
Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of Englandman.

ABOLI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aboliſh.*] The act of aboliſhing. This is now more frequently uſed than *aboliſhment.*

From the total *abolition* of the popular power, may be dated the ruin of Rome: for had the reducing hereof to its ancient condition, propoſed by Agrippa, been accepted inſtead of Mæcenas's model, that ſtate might have continued unto this day. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b.* iii. *c.* 4.

An apoplexy is a ſudden *abolition* of all the ſenſes, external and internal, and of all voluntary motion, by the ſtoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal ſpirits through the nerves deſtined for thoſe motions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ABO'MINABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *abominable.*] The quality of being abominable; hatefulneſs, odiouſneſs.

Till we have proved, in its proper place, the eternal and eſſential difference between virtue and vice, we muſt forbear to urge atheiſts with the corruption and *abominableneſs* of their principles. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ABO'MINABLE. *adj.* [*abominabilis*, Lat.]

1. Hateful, deteſtable.

Return'd
Succeſsful beyond hope, to lead thee forth
Triumphant out of this infernal pit
Abominable, accurs'd, the houſe of woe. *M. Par. Loſt, b.* x.

It is not to be queſtioned, but the queen and miniſtry might eaſily redreſs this *abominable* grievance, by enlarging the number of juſtices of the peace, by endeavouring to chooſe men of virtuous principles. *Swift's Project for the advancement of Religion.*

2. Unclean.

The ſoul that ſhall touch any unclean thing, as the uncleanneſs of man, or any unclean beaſt, or any *abominable* unclean thing, and eat of the fleſh of the ſacrifice of peace-offerings, which pertain unto the Lord, even that ſoul ſhall be cut off from his people. *Leviticus*, vii. 21.

3. In low and ludicrous language, it is a word of looſe and indeterminate cenſure.

They ſay you are a melancholy fellow.—I am ſo; I do love it better than laughing.—Thoſe that are in extremity of either, are *abominable* fellows, and betray themſelves to every modern cenſure, worſe than drunkards. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

ABO'MINABLY. *adv.* [from *abominable.*] A word of low or familiar language, ſignifying exceſſively, extremely, exceedingly; in the ill ſenſe.

Since I have been your wife, I have obſerved great abuſes and diſorders in your family; your ſervants are mutinous and quarrelſome, and cheat you moſt *abominably.*
Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.

To ABO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*abominor*, Lat.] To abhor, deteſt, hate utterly.

We are not guilty of your injuries,
No way conſent to them; but abhor,
Abominate, and loath this cruelty. *Southern's Oroonoko.*

He profeſſed both to *abominate* and deſpiſe all myſtery, refinement, and intrigue, either in a prince or miniſter. He could not tell what I meant by ſecrets of ſtate, where an enemy, or ſome rival nation, were not in the caſe. *Swift's Gulliv. Travels.*

ABOMINA'TION. *n. ſ.*

1. Hatred, deteſtation; as, *to have in abomination.*

To aſſiſt king Charles by Engliſh or Dutch forces, would render him odious to his new ſubjects, who have nothing in ſo great *abomination*, as thoſe whom they hold for heretics. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

2. The object of hatred.

That ye ſhall ſay, thy ſervant's trade hath been about cattle, from our youth even until now, both we and alſo our fathers: that ye may dwell in the land of Goſhen; for every ſhepherd is an *abomination* to the Egyptians. *Geneſis*, xlvi. 34.

3. Pollution, defilement.

And there ſhall in no wiſe enter into it any thing that defileth, neither whatſoever worketh *abomination*, or maketh a lie. *Rev.* xxi. 27.

Each heart in Rome does love and pity you;
Only th' adulterous Antony, moſt large
In his *abominations*, turns you off,
And gives his potent regiment to a trull,
That noſes it againſt us. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

4. The cauſe of pollution.

And the high places that were before Jeruſalem, which were on the right hand of the mount of corruption, which Solomon the king of Iſrael had builded for Aſhtoreth the *abomination* of the Zidonians, and for Chemoſh the *abomination* of the Moabites, and for Milcom the *abomination* of the children of Ammon, did the king defile. 2 *Kings*, xxiii. 13.

ABORI'GINES. n. ſ. Lat. The earlieſt inhabitants of a country; thoſe of whom no original is to be traced; as, the Welſh in Britain.

To ABO'RT. *v. n.* [*aborto*, Lat.] To bring forth before the time; to miſcarry. *Dict.*

ABO'RTION. *n. ſ.* [*abortio*, Lat.]

1. The act of bringing forth untimely.
2. The produce of an untimely birth.

His wife miſcarried; but as the *abortion* proved only a female fœtus, he comforted himſelf, that, had it arrived to perfection, it would not have anſwered his account.
Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.

Behold my arm thus blaſted, dry and wither'd,
Shrunk like a foul *abortion*, and decay'd,
Like ſome untimely product of the ſeaſons,
Robb'd of its properties of ſtrength and office.
Rowe's Jane Shore.

ABO'RTIVE. *n. ſ.* That which is born before the due time. See ABORTIVE, *adj.*

No common wind, no cuſtomed event,
But they will pluck away its nat'ral cauſes,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and ſigns,
Abortives, and preſages, tongues of heav'n
Plainly denouncing vengeance upon John. *Shakeſ. K. John.*

Take the fine ſkin of an *abortive*, and, with ſtarch thin laid on, prepare your ground or tablet. *Peacham on Drawing.*

This is certain, that many are, by this means, preſerved, and do ſignal ſervice to their country, who, without ſuch a proviſion, might have periſhed as *abortives*, or have come to an untimely end, and perhaps have brought, upon their guilty parents, the like deſtruction. *Addiſon. Guardian*, Nº 106.

ABO'RTIVE. *adj.* [*abortivus*, Lat.]

1. That which is brought forth before the due time of birth.

If ever he have child, *abortive* be it,
Prodigious, and untimely brought to light. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

All th' unaccompliſh'd works of nature's hand,
Abortive, monſtrous, or unkindly mix'd,
Diſſolv'd on earth, fleet hither. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii. *l.* 456.

2. Figuratively, that which fails for want of time.

This is the true cauſe, why ſo many politic conceptions, ſo elaborately formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for delivery, do yet, in the iſſue, miſcarry and prove abortive. *South's Sermons.*

Falſe hopes
He cheriſhes, nor will his fruit expect
Th' autumnal ſeaſon, but, in ſummer's pride
When other orchards ſmile, *abortive* fail. *Phillips.*

How often haſt thou waited at my cup,
Fed from my trencher, kneel'd down at the board,
When I have feaſted with queen Margaret?
Remember it, and let it make thee creſt-faln;
Ay, and allay this thy *abortive* pride. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI. *p.* ii.

3. That which brings forth nothing.

Theſe paſs'd, if any paſs, the void profound
Of uneſſential night receives him next,
Wide-gaping! and with utter loſs of being
Threatens him, plung'd in that *abortive* gulf.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ii. *l.* 451.

ABO'RTIVELY. *adv.* [from *abortive.*] Born without the due time; immaturely, untimely.

ABO'RTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *abortive.*] The ſtate of abortion.

ABO'RTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *abort.*] The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth.

I ſhall not then doubt the happy iſſue of my undertakings in this deſign, whereby concealed treaſures, which now ſeem utterly loſt to mankind, ſhall be confined to ſo univerſal a piety, and brought into uſe by the induſtry of converted penitents, whoſe wretched carcaſes the impartial laws have, or ſhall, dedicate, as untimely feaſts, to the worms of the earth, in whoſe womb thoſe deſerted mineral riches muſt ever lie buried as loſt *abortments*, unleſs thoſe be made the active midwives to deliver them. *Bacon's Phyſical Rem* i. 15.

ABO'VE. *prep.* [from *a*, and buꝼan, Saxon; *boven*, Dutch.]

1. Higher in place.

So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom riſe;

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Above the brims they force their firy way;
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day. *Dryden, Æneid* vii. *l.* 643.

2. More in quantity or number.

Every one that paſſeth among them, that are numbered from twenty years old and *above*, ſhall give an offering unto the Lord. *Exodus*, xxx. 14.

3. Higher in rank, power or excellence.

The Lord is high *above* all nations, and his glory *above* the heavens. *Pſalm* cxiii. 4.

The public power of all ſocieties is *above* every ſoul contained in the ſame ſocieties. *Hooker, b.* i.

There is no riches *above* a ſound body, and no joy *above* the joy of the heart. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxx. 16.

To her
Thou didſt reſign thy manhood, and the place
Wherein God ſet thee *above* her, made of thee,
And for thee: whoſe perfection far excell'd
Her's, in all real dignity. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 147.

Latona ſees her ſhine *above* the reſt,
And feeds with ſecret joy her ſilent breaſt. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. Superiour to; unattainable by.

It is an old and true diſtinction, that things may be *above* our reaſon, without being contrary to it. Of this kind are the power, the nature, and the univerſal preſence of God, with innumerable other points. *Swift.*

5. Beyond; more than.

We were preſſed out of meaſure, *above* ſtrength; inſomuch that we deſpaired even of life. 2 *Cor.* i. 8.

In this, of having thoughts unconfuſed, and being able, nicely to diſtinguiſh one thing from another, where there is but the leaſt difference, conſiſts, in a great meaſure, the exactneſs of judgment and clearneſs of reaſon, which is to be obſerved in one man *above* another. *Locke.*

The inhabitants of Tirol have many particular privileges *above* thoſe of the other hereditary countries of the emperour. *Addiſon on Italy.*

6. Too proud for; too high for. A phraſe chiefly uſed in familiar expreſſion.

Kings and princes, in the earlier ages of the world, laboured in arts and occupations, and were *above* nothing that tended to promote the conveniences of life. *Pope's Odyſſey; notes.*

ABO'VE. *adv.*

1. Over-head.

To men ſtanding below, men ſtanding aloft ſeem much leſſened; to thoſe *above*, men ſtanding below, ſeem not ſo much leſſened. *Bacon.*

When he eſtabliſhed the clouds *above*; when he ſtrengthened the fountains of the deep; when he gave to the ſea his decree, that the waters ſhould not paſs his commandment: when he appointed the foundations of the earth: then I was by him, as one brought up with him: and I was daily his delight, rejoicing always before him. *Proverbs*, viii. 28.

2. In the regions of heaven.

Your praiſe the birds ſhall chant in every grove,
And winds ſhall waft it to the pow'rs *above*. *Pope's Paſtorals.*

3. Before. [See ABOVE-CITED.]

I ſaid *above*, that theſe two machines of the balance, and the dira, were only ornamental, and that the ſucceſs of the duel had been the ſame without them. *Dryd. Dedicat. Æneid.*

FROM ABOVE.

1. From an higher place.

The Trojans *from above* their foes beheld;
And with arm'd legions all the rampires fill'd. *Dryd. Æneid.*

2. From heaven.

Every good gift, and every perfect gift is *from above*, and cometh down from the father of lights, with whom is no variableneſs, neither ſhadow of turning. *James*, i. 17.

ABOVE ALL. In the firſt place; chiefly.

I had alſo ſtudied Virgil's deſign, his diſpoſition of it, his manners, his judicious management of the figures, the ſober retrenchments of his ſenſe, which always leaves ſomewhat to gratify our imagination, on which it may enlarge at pleaſure; but *above all*, the elegance of his expreſſion, and the harmony of his numbers. *Dryden's Dedication to the Æneid.*

ABOVE-BOARD. In open ſight; without artifice or trick. A figurative expreſſion, borrowed from gameſters, who, when they put their hands under the table, are changing their cards. It is uſed only in familiar language.

It is the part alſo of an honeſt man to deal *above-board*, and without tricks. *L'Eſtrange.*

Though there have not been wanting ſuch heretofore, as have practiſed theſe unworthy arts (for as much as there have been villains in all places, and all ages) yet now-a-days they are owned *above-board*. *South's Sermons.*

ABOVE-CITED. Cited before. A figurative expreſſion, taken from the ancient manner of writing books on ſcrolls; as whatever is cited or mentioned before in the ſame page, muſt be above.

Nor would I mention this particular, did it not appear from the authority *above-cited*, that this was a fact confeſſed by heathens themſelves. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

ABOVE-GROUND. An expreſſion uſed to ſignify, that a man is alive; not in the grave.

ABOVE-MENTIONED. See ABOVE-CITED.

I do not remember, that Homer any-where falls into the faults *above-mentioned*, which were indeed the falſe refinements of latter ages. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 279.

To ABO'UND. *v. n.* [*abundo*, Lat. *abonder*, French.]

1. To have in great plenty; uſed ſometimes with the particle *in*, and ſometimes the particle *with*.

The king-becoming graces,
I have no reliſh of them, but *abound*
In the diviſion of each ſeveral crime,
Acting it many ways. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Corn, wine, and oil, are wanting to this ground,
In which our countries fruitfully abound. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*

A faithful man ſhall *abound with* bleſſings: but he that maketh haſte to be rich, ſhall not be innocent. *Prov.* xxviii. 20.

Now that languages are made, and *abound with* words, ſtanding for ſuch combinations, an uſual way of getting theſe complex ideas, is by the explication of thoſe terms that ſtand for them. *Locke.*

2. To be in great plenty.

And becauſe iniquity ſhall *abound*, the love of many ſhall wax cold. *Matthew*, xxiv. 12.

Words are like leaves, and where they moſt *abound*,
Much fruit of ſenſe beneath is rarely found. *Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.*

ABO'UT. *prep.* [abutan, or abuton, Sax. which ſeems to ſignify encircling on the outſide.]

1. Round, ſurrounding, encircling.

Let not mercy and truth forſake thee. Bind them *about* thy neck; write them upon the table of thy heart. *Proverbs*, iii. 3.

At this ſhe loudly ſhrieks,
'Tis he, 'tis he, ſhe cries, and tears her cheeks,
Her hair, her veſt; and, ſtooping to the ſands,
About his neck ſhe caſt her trembling hands. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. Near to.

Speak unto the congregation, ſaying, get you up from *about* the tabernacle of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram. *Exodus.*

Thou doſt nothing, Sergius,
Thou canſt endeavour nothing, nay, not think;
But I both ſee and hear it; and am with thee,
By and before, *about* and in thee too. *Benj. Johnſ. Catiline.*

3. Concerning, with regard to, relating to.

When Conſtantine had finiſhed an houſe for the ſervice of God at Jeruſalem, the dedication he judged a matter not unworthy; *about* the ſolemn performance whereof, the greateſt part of the biſhops in chriſtendom ſhould meet together. *Hooker, b.* v. § 12.

The painter is not to take ſo much pains *about* the drapery as *about* the face, where the principal reſemblance lies. *Dryd. Pref. to Dufreſnoy.*

They are moſt frequently uſed as words equivalent, and do both of them indifferently ſignify either a ſpeculative knowledge of things, or a practical skill *about* them, according to the exigency of the matter or thing ſpoken of. *Tillot. Sermon* i.

Theft is always a ſin, although the particular ſpecies of it, and the denomination of particular acts, doth ſuppoſe poſitive laws *about* dominion and property. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſcourſes on Romiſh Idolatry.*

They ſhould always be heard, and fairly and kindly anſwered, when they ask after any thing they would know, and deſire to be informed *about*. Curioſity ſhould be as carefully cheriſhed in children, as other appetites ſuppreſſed. *Locke on Education*, § 108.

It hath been practiſed as a method of making men's court, when they are asked *about* the rate of lands, the abilities of tenants, the ſtate of trade and manufacture, to anſwer, that, in their neighbourhood, all things are in a flouriſhing condition. *Swift's ſhort View of Ireland.*

4. Engaged in, employed upon.

Our bleſſed Lord was pleaſed to command the repreſentation of his death and ſacrifice on the croſs, ſhould be made by breaking of bread and effuſion of wine; to ſignify to us the nature and ſacredneſs of the liturgy we are *about*. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Labour, for labour's ſake, is againſt nature. The underſtanding, as well as all the other faculties, chooſes always the ſhorteſt way to its end, would preſently obtain the knowledge it is *about*, and then ſet upon ſome new enquiry. But this, whether lazineſs or haſte, often miſleads it. *Locke.*

They ought, however, to be provided with ſecretaries, and aſſiſted by our foreign miniſters, to tell their ſtory for them in plain Engliſh, and to let us know, in our mother-tongue, what it is our brave countrymen are *about*. *Addiſon. Spect.* N° 309.

5. Appendant to the perſon; as, cloaths, &c.

If you have this *about* you,
As I will give you when we go, you may
Boldly aſſault the necromancer's hall. *Milton's Comus.*

It is not ſtrange to me, that perſons of the fairer ſex ſhould like, in all things *about* them, that handſomeneſs for which they find themſelves moſt liked. *Boyle on Colours.*

6. Relating to the perſon, as a ſervant.

Liking very well the young gentleman, ſuch I took him to be, admitted this Deiphantus *about* me, who well ſhewed, there is no ſervice like his that ſerves becauſe he loves. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Good maſter, corporal, captain, for my old dame's ſake, ſtand my friend: ſhe hath no body to do any thing *about* her when I am gone, and ſhe is old and cannot help herſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

ABO'UT. *adv.*

1. Circularly.

The weyward ſiſters, hand in hand,
Poſters of the ſea and land,
Thus do go *about, about*,
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
And thrice again to make up nine. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. In circuit.

My honeſt lads, I'll tell you what I am *about*.— Two yards and more.— No quips now, Piſtol: indeed I am in the waſte two yards *about*; but I am about no waſte, I am about thrift. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

A tun *about* was ev'ry pillar there,
A poliſh'd mirrour ſhone not half ſo clear. *Dryd. Fables.*

3. Nearly.

When the boats were come within *about* ſixty yards of the pillar, they found themſelves all bound, and could go no farther; yet ſo as they might move to go about, but might not approach nearer. *Bacon's New Atalantis.*

4. Here and there; every way.

Up roſe the gentle virgin from her place,
And looked all *about*, if ſhe might ſpy
Her lovely knight to move his manly pace. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* ii. *ſtanz.* 33.

A wolf that was paſt labour, had the wit in his old age, yet to make the beſt of a bad game; he borrows a habit, and ſo *about* he goes, begging charity from door to door, under the diſguiſe of a pilgrim. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. With *to* before a verb; as, *about to fly*; upon the point, within a ſmall diſtance of.

Theſe dying lovers, and their floating ſons,
Suſpend the fight, and ſilence all our guns:
Beauty and youth, *about to* periſh, finds
Such noble pity in brave Engliſh minds. *Waller.*

6. The longeſt way, in oppoſition to the ſhort ſtraight way.

Gold hath theſe natures; greatneſs of weight; cloſeneſs of parts; fixation; pliantneſs, or ſoftneſs; immunity from ruſt; colour, or tincture of yellow: Therefore the ſure way (though moſt *about*) to make gold, is to know the cauſes of the ſeveral natures before rehearſed. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.* N° 328.

Spies of the Volſcians
Held me in chaſe, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles *about*; elſe had I, Sir,
Half an hour ſince brought my report. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

7. To bring about; to bring to the point or ſtate deſired; as, *he has brought about his purpoſes*.

Whether this will be brought *about*, by breaking his head, I very much queſtion. *Spectator.*

8. To come about; to come to ſome certain ſtate or point.

Wherefore it came to paſs, when the time was come *about*, after Hannah had conceived, that ſhe bare a ſon. 1 *Sam.* i. 20.

One evening it befel, that looking out,
The wind they long had wiſh'd was come *about*;
Well pleas'd they went to reſt; and if the gale
'Till morn continu'd, both reſolv'd to ſail. *Dryd. Fables.*

9. To go about a thing; to prepare to do it.

Did not Moſes give you the law, and yet none of you keepeth the law? Why go ye *about* to kill me? *John* vii. 19.

In common language, they ſay, to *come about* a man, to *circumvent* him.

Some of theſe phraſes ſeem to derive their original from the French *à bout*; *venir à bout d'une choſe*; *venir a bout de quelqu'un.*

A. Bp. for Archbiſhop; which ſee.

ABRACADA'BRA. A ſuperſtitious charm againſt agues.

To ABRA'DE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abrado.*] To rub off; to wear away from the other parts; to waſte by degrees.

By this means there may be a continued ſupply of what is ſucceſſively *abraded* from them by decurſion of waters. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ABRAHAM'S BALM. The name of an herb.

ABRA'SION. [See ABRADE.]

1. The act of abrading; a rubbing off.

2. [In medicine.] The wearing away of the natural mucus, which covers the membranes, particularly thoſe of the ſtomach and guts, by corroſive or ſharp medicines, or humours. *Quincy.*

3. The matter worn off by the attrition of bodies.

ABRE'AST. *adv.* [See BREAST.] Side by ſide; in ſuch a poſition that the breaſts may bear againſt the ſame line.

My couſin Suffolk,
My ſoul ſhall thine keep company to heav'n:
Tarry, ſweet ſoul, for mine, then fly *abreaſt*. *Shak. Henry* V.

For honour travels in a ſtreight ſo narrow,
Where one but goes *abreaſt*. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

The riders rode *abreaſt*, and one his ſhield,
His lance of cornel-wood another held;
The third his bow, and, glorious to behold!
The coſtly quiver, all of burniſh'd gold. *Dryden's Fables.*

ABRI'COT. See APRICOT.

To ABRI'DGE. *v. a.* [*abreger*, Fr. *abbrevio*, Lat.]

1. To make ſhorter in words, keeping ſtill the ſame ſubſtance.

All theſe ſayings, being declared by Jaſon of Cyrene in five books, we will eſſay to *abridge* in one volume. 2 *Macc.* ii. 23.

2. To contract, to diminiſh, to cut ſhort.

The determination of the will, upon enquiry, is following the direction of that guide; and he, that has a power to act or not to act, according as ſuch determination directs, is free. Such determination *abridges* not that power wherein liberty conſiſts. *Locke.*

3. To deprive of; in which ſenſe it is followed by the particle *from*, or *of*, preceding the thing taken away.

I have diſabled mine eſtate,
By ſhewing ſomething a more ſwelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do I now make moan to be *abridg'd*
From ſuch a noble rate. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

They were formerly, by the common law, diſcharged from pontage and murage; but this privilege has been *abridged* them ſince by ſeveral ſtatutes. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

ABRI'DGED OF. *part.* Deprived of, debarred from, cut ſhort.

An ABRI'DGER.

1. He that abridges; a ſhortener.

2. A writer of compendiums or abridgments.

ABRI'DGMENT. *n. ſ.* [*abregement*, French.]

1. The contraction of a larger work into a ſmall compaſs.

Surely this commandment containeth the law and the prophets; and, in this one word, is the *abridgment* of all volumes of ſcripture. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 5.

Myſelf have play'd
The int'rim, by remembring you 'tis paſt;
Then brook *abridgment*, and your eyes advance
After your thoughts, ſtraight back again to France? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Idolatry is certainly the firſt-born of folly, the great and leading paradox; nay, the very *abridgment* and ſum total of all abſurdities. *South's Sermons.*

2. A diminution in general.

All trying, by a love of littleneſs,
To make *abridgments*, and to draw to leſs,
Even that nothing, which at firſt we were. *Donne.*

3. Reſtraint, or abridgment of liberty.

The conſtant deſire of happineſs, and the conſtraint it puts upon us, no body, I think, accounts an *abridgment* of liberty, or at leaſt an *abridgment* of liberty, to be complained of. *Locke.*

ABRO'ACH. *adv.* [See To BROACH.]

1. In a poſture to run out; to yield the liquor contained; properly ſpoken of veſſels.

The Templer ſpruce, while ev'ry ſpout's *abroach*,
Stays 'till 'tis fair, yet ſeems to call a coach. *Swift's Miſcel.*

The jarrs of gen'rous wine, (Aceſtes' gift,
When his Trinacrian ſhores the navy left)
He ſet *abroach*, and for the feaſt prepar'd,
In equal portions with the ven'ſon ſhar'd. *Dryden's Virgil's Æneid, vol.* ii.

2. In a figurative ſenſe; in a ſtate to be diffuſed or advanced; in a ſtate of ſuch beginning as promiſes a progreſs.

That man, that ſits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the ſunſhine of his favour,
Would he abuſe the count'nance of the king,
Alack! what miſchiefs might be ſet *abroach*,
In ſhadow of ſuch greatneſs? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

ABRO'AD. *adv.* [compounded of *a* and *broad*. See BROAD.]

1. Without confinement; widely; at large.

Intermit no watch
Againſt a wakeful foe, while I *abroad*,
Thro' all the coaſts of dark deſtruction ſeek
Deliverance. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 463.

Again, the lonely fox roams far *abroad*,
On ſecret rapine bent, and midnight fraud;
Now haunts the cliff, now traverſes the lawn,
And flies the hated neighbourhood of man. *Prior.*

2. Out of the houſe.

Welcome, Sir,
This cell's my court; here have I few attendants,
And ſubjects none *abroad*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Lady —— walked a whole hour *abroad*, without dying after it; at leaſt in the time I ſtaid; though ſhe ſeemed to be fainting, and had convulſive motions ſeveral times in her head. *Pope's Letters.*

3. In another country.

They thought it better to be ſomewhat hardly yoked at home, than for ever *abroad*, and diſcredited. *Hooker, Pref.*

Whoſoever offers at verbal tranſlation, ſhall have the miſfortune of that young traveller, who loſt his own language *abroad*, and brought home no other inſtead of it. *Sir J. Denham.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

What learn our youth *abroad*, but to refine
The homely vices of their native land? *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

He who ſojourns in a foreign country, refers what he ſees and hears *abroad*, to the ſtate of things at home. *Atterb. Serm.*

4. In all directions, this way and that.

Full in the midſt of this infernal road,
An elm diſplays her duſky arms *abroad*. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.* vi.

5. Without, not within.

Bodies politic, being ſubject, as much as natural, to diſſolution, by divers means, there are undoubtedly more ſtates overthrown through diſeaſes bred within themſelves, than through violence from *abroad*. *Hooker, Dedication.*

To A'BROGATE. *v. a.* [*abrogo*, Lat.] To take away from a law its force; to repeal, to annul.

Such laws, as have been made upon ſpecial occaſions, which occaſions ceaſing, laws of that kind do *abrogate* themſelves. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 14.

The negative precepts of men may ceaſe by many inſtruments, by contrary cuſtoms, by public diſreliſh, by long omiſſion: but the negative precepts of God never can ceaſe, but when they are expreſly *abrogated* by the ſame authority. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

ABROGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*abrogatio*, Lat.] The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law.

The commiſſioners from the confederate Roman catholics, demanded the *abrogation* and repeal of all thoſe laws, which were in force againſt the exerciſe of the Roman religion. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

To ABRO'OK. *v. a.* [from *To brook*, with *a* ſuperabundant, a word not in uſe.] To brook, to bear, to endure.

Sweet Nell, ill can thy noble mind *abrook*
The abject people gazing on thy face
With envious looks, ſtill laughing at thy ſhame. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

ABRU'PT. *adj.* [*abruptus*, Lat.] Broken off.

1. Broken, craggy.

Reſiſtleſs, roaring, dreadful, down it comes
From the rude mountain, and the moſſy wild,
Tumbling through rocks *abrupt*. *Thomſon's Winter.*

2. Divided, without any thing intervening.

Or ſpread his airy flight,
Upborn with indefatigable wings,
Over the vaſt *abrupt*, ere he arrive
The happy iſle. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 409.

3. Sudden, without the cuſtomary or proper preparatives.

My lady craves
To know the cauſe of your *abrupt* departure. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

The *abrupt* and unkind breaking off the two firſt parliaments, was wholly imputed to the duke of Buckingham. *Clar.*

Abrupt, with eagle-ſpeed ſhe cut the ſky;
Inſtant inviſible to mortal eye.
Then firſt he recogniz'd th' ethereal gueſt. *Pope's Odyſſ. b.* i.

4. Unconnected.

The *abrupt* ſtile, which hath many breaches, and doth not ſeem to end but fall. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

ABRU'PTED. *adj.* [*abruptus*, Lat. a word little in uſe.] Broken off ſuddenly.

The effects of whoſe activity are not precipitouſly *abrupted*, but gradually proceed to their ceſſations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. 10.

ABRU'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*abruptio*, Lat.] Breaking off, violent and ſudden ſeparation.

Thoſe which are incloſed in ſtone, marble, or ſuch other ſolid matter, being difficultly ſeparable from it, becauſe of its adheſion to all ſides of them, have commonly ſome of that matter ſtill adhering to them, or at leaſt marks of its *abruption* from them, on all their ſides. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt. p.* 4.

ABRU'PTLY. *adv.* [See ABRUPT.] Haſtily, without the due forms of preparation.

The ſweetneſs of virtue's diſpoſition, jealous even over itſelf, ſuffered her not to enter *abruptly* into queſtions of Muſidorus. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Now miſſing from their joy ſo lately found,
So lately found, and ſo *abruptly* gone. *Par. Regain. b.* ii.

They both of them punctually obſerved the time thus agreed upon, and that in whatever company or buſineſs they were engaged, they left it *abruptly*, as ſoon as the clock warned them to retire. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 241.

ABRU'PTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *abrupt.*]

1. An abrupt manner, haſte, ſuddenneſs, untimely vehemence.
2. The ſtate of an abrupt thing; unconnectedneſs, roughneſs, cragginess.

The cryſtallized bodies found in the perpendicular intervals, are eaſily known from thoſe that are lodged in the ſtrata. The former have always their root, as the jewellers call it, which is only the *abruptneſs*, at the end of the body whereby it adhered to the ſtone, or ſides of the intervals; which *abruptneſs* is cauſed by its being broke off from the ſaid ſtone. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p.* 4.

A'BSCESS. [*abſceſſus*, Lat.] A morbid cavity in the body; a tumour filled with matter; a term of chirurgery.

If the patient is not relieved, nor dies in eight days, the inflammation ends in a ſuppuration and an *abſceſs* in the lungs, and ſometimes in ſome other part of the body. *Arbuth. of Diet.*

Lindanus conjectured it might be ſome hidden *abſceſs* in the meſentery, which, breaking ſome few days after, was diſcovered to be an apoſtem of the meſentery. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To ABSCI'ND. *v. a.* To cut off, either in a natural or figurative ſenſe.

ABSCI'SSA. [Lat.] Part of the diameter of a conic ſection, intercepted between the vertex and a ſemi-ordinate.

ABSCI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*abſciſſio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cutting off.

Fabricius ab Aquapendente renders the *abſciſſion* of them difficult enough, and not without danger. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. The ſtate of being cut off.

By ceſſation of oracles, with Montacutius, we may underſtand this interciſion, not *abſciſſion*, or conſummate deſolation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b.* vi. *c.* 12.

To ABSCOND. *v. n.* [*abſcondo*, Lat.] To hide one's ſelf; to retire from the public view: generally uſed of perſons in debt, or criminals eluding the law.

ABSCO'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *abſcond.*] The perſon that abſconds.

A'BSENCE. *n. ſ.* [See ABSENT.]

1. The ſtate of being abſent, oppoſed to preſence.

Sir, 'tis fit
You have ſtrong party to defend yourſelf
By calmneſs, or by *abſence*: all's in danger. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

His friends beheld, and pity'd him in vain,
For what advice can eaſe a lover's pain?
Abſence, the beſt expedient they could find,
Might ſave the fortune, if not cure the mind. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. Want of appearance, in the legal ſenſe.

Abſence is of a fourfold kind or ſpecies. The firſt is a neceſſary *abſence*, as in baniſhed perſons; this is entirely neceſſary. A ſecond, neceſſary and voluntary; as, upon the account of the commonwealth, or in the ſervice of the church. The third kind the civilians call a probable *abſence*; as, that of ſtudents on the ſcore of ſtudy. And the fourth, an *abſence* entirely voluntary; as, on the account of trade, merchandiſe, and the like. Some add a fifth kind of *abſence*, which is committed *cum dolo & culpâ*, by a man's non-appearance on a citation; as, in a contumacious perſon, who, in hatred to his contumacy, is, by the law, in ſome reſpects, reputed as a perſon preſent. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

You have given no diſſertation upon the *abſence* of lovers, nor laid down any methods how they ſhould ſupport themſelves under thoſe ſeparations. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 241.

3. Inattention, heedleſſneſs, neglect of the preſent object.

I continued my walk, reflecting on the little *abſences* and diſtractions of mankind. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 77.

4. It is uſed with the particle *from.*

His *abſence from* his mother oft he'll mourn,
And, with his eyes, look wiſhes to return. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.* ii.

A'BSENT. *adj.* [*abſens*, Lat.]

1. Not preſent; uſed with the particle *from.*

In ſpring the fields, in autumn hills I love;
At morn the plains, at noon the ſhady grove;
But Delia always: *abſent from* her ſight,
Nor plains at morn, nor groves at noon delight. *Pope's Paſt.*

Where there is advantage to be given,
Both more and leſs have given him the revolt;
And none ſerve with him but conſtrained things,
Whoſe hearts are *abſent* too. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Whether they were *abſent* or preſent, they were vexed alike. *Wiſd.* xi. 11.

2. Abſent in mind, inattentive; regardleſs of the preſent object.

I diſtinguiſh a man that is *abſent*, becauſe he thinks of ſomething elſe, from him that is *abſent*, becauſe he thinks of nothing. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 77.

To ABSE'NT. *v. a.* To withdraw, to forbear to come into preſence.

If thou didſt ever hold me in thy heart,
Abſent thee from felicity a while,
And in this harſh world draw thy breath in pain,
To tell my tale. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

But if thou think'ſt trial unſought may find
Us both ſecurer, than thus warn'd thou ſeem'ſt,
Go—for thy ſtay, not free, *abſents* thee more. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix. *l.* 372.

Tho' I am forc'd, thus to *abſent* myſelf
From all I love, I ſhall contrive ſome means,
Some friendly intervals, to viſit thee. *Southern's Spartan Dame.*

The Arengo, however, is ſtill called together in caſes of extraordinary importance; and if, after due ſummons, any member *abſents* himſelf, he is to be fined to the value of about a penny Engliſh. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

ABSENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* Relating to abſence; abſent. *Dict.*

ABSENTE'E. *n. ſ.* He that is abſent from his ſtation or employment, or country. A word uſed commonly with regard to Iriſhmen living out of their country.

Then was the firſt ſtatute made againſt *abſentees*, commanding all ſuch as had land in Ireland, to return and reſide thereupon. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

A great part of eſtates in Ireland are owned by *abſentees*, and ſuch as draw over the profits raiſed out of Ireland, refunding nothing. *Child's Diſcourſe on Trade.*

ABSI'NTHIATED. *part.* [from *abſinthium*, Lat. wormwood.] Imbittered, impregnated with wormwood. *Dict.*

A'BSIS. See *APSIS.*

To ABSI'ST. *v. n.* [*abſiſto*, Lat.] To ſtand off, to leave off. *Dict.*

To ABSO'LVE. *v. a.* [*abſolvo*, Lat.]

1. To clear, to acquit of a crime in a judicial ſenſe.

Your great goodneſs, out of holy pity,
Abſolv'd him with an axe. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Our victors, bleſt in peace, forget their wars,
Enjoy paſt dangers, and *abſolve* the ſtars. *Tickell.*

As he hopes, and gives out, by the influence of his wealth, to be here *abſolved*; in condemning this man, you have an opportunity of belying that general ſcandal, of redeeming the credit loſt by former judgments. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

2. To ſet free from an engagement or promiſe.

Compell'd by threats to take that bloody oath,
And the act ill, I am *abſolv'd* by both. *Waller's Maid's Trag.*

This command, which muſt neceſſarily comprehend the perſons of our natural fathers, muſt mean a duty we owe them, diſtinct from our obedience to the magiſtrate, and from which the moſt abſolute power of princes cannot *abſolve* us. *Locke.*

3. To pronounce a ſin remitted, in the eccleſiaſtical ſenſe.

But all is calm in this eternal ſleep;
Here grief forgets to groan, and love to weep;
Ev'n ſuperſtition loſes ev'ry fear;
For God, not man, *abſolves* our frailties here. *Pope's Eloiſa to Abelard.*

4. To finiſh, to complete.

If that which is ſo ſuppoſed infinitely diſtant from what is now current, is diſtant from us by a finite interval, and not infinitely, then that one circulation which preceded it, and muſt neceſſarily be like ours, and conſequently *abſolved* in the ſpace of twenty-four hours. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

What cauſe
Mov'd the creator, in his holy reſt
Through all eternity, ſo late to build
In chaos; and the work begun, how ſoon
Abſolv'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii. *l.* 94.

A'BSOLUTE. *adj.* [*abſolutus*, Lat.]

1. Complete; applied as well to perſons as things.

Becauſe the things that proceed from him are perfect, without any manner of defect or maim; it cannot be, but that the words of his mouth are *abſolute*, and lack nothing which they ſhould have, for performance of that thing whereunto they tend. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 6.

2. Unconditional; as, an *abſolute* promiſe.

Although it runs in forms *abſolute*, yet it is indeed conditional, as depending upon the qualification of the perſon to whom it is pronounced. *South's Sermons.*

3. Not relative; as, *abſolute* ſpace.

I ſee ſtill the diſtinctions of ſovereign and inferior, of *abſolute* and relative worſhip, will bear any man out in the worſhip of any creature with reſpect to God, as well at leaſt as it doth in the worſhip of images. *Stillingſl. Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

An *abſolute* mode is that which belongs to its ſubject, without reſpect to any other beings whatſoever: but a relative mode is derived from the regard that one being has to others. *Watts's Logic.*

In this ſenſe we ſpeak of the ablative caſe *abſolute* in grammar.

4. Not limited; as, *abſolute* power.

My crown is *abſolute*, and holds of none;
I cannot in a baſe ſubjection live,
Nor ſuffer you to take, though I would give. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

5. Poſitive, certain, without any heſitation. In this ſenſe it rarely occurs.

Long is it ſince I ſaw him,
But time hath nothing blurr'd thoſe lines of favour,
Which then he wore; the ſnatches in his voice,
And burſt of ſpeaking were as his: I'm *abſolute*,
'Twas very Cloten. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

What is his ſtrength by land?—
—Great and increaſing: but by ſea
He is an *abſolute* maſter. *Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

A'BSOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *abſolute.*]

1. Completely, without reſtriction.

All the contradictions which grow in thoſe minds, that neither *abſolutely* climb the rock of virtue, nor freely ſink into the ſea of vanity. *Sidney.*

What merit they can build upon having joined with a proteſtant army, under a king they acknowledged, to defend their own liberties and properties, is, to me, *abſolutely* inconceivable; and, I believe, will equally be ſo for ever. *Swift's Presb. Plea.*

2. Without relation.

Abſolutely we cannot diſcommend, we cannot *abſolutely* approve either willingneſs to live, or forwardneſs to die. *Hooker, b.* v.

These then being the perpetual cauſes of zeal; the greateſt good, or the greateſt evil; either *abſolutely* ſo in themſelves, or relatively ſo to us; it is therefore good to be zealouſly affected for the one againſt the other. *Sprat's Sermons.*

No ſenſible quality, as light, and colour, and heat, and ſound, can be ſubſiſtent in the bodies themſelves, *abſolutely* conſidered, without a relation to our eyes and ears, and other organs of ſenſe. Theſe qualities are only the effects of our ſenſation, which ariſe from the different motions, upon our nerves, from objects without, according to their various modifications and poſitions. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. Without limits or dependance.

The prince long time had courted fortune's love,
But, once poſſeſs'd, did *abſolutely* reign:
Thus, with their Amazons, the heroes ſtrove,
And conquer'd firſt thoſe beauties they would gain. *Dryden's Annus Mirabilis.*

4. Without condition.

And of that nature, for the moſt part, are things *abſolutely* unto all mens ſalvation neceſſary, either to be held or denied, either to be done or avoided. *Hooker's Preface.*

5. Peremptorily, poſitively.

Being as I am, why didſt not thou
Command me *abſolutely* not to go,
Going into ſuch danger, as thou ſaidſt? *Parad. Loſt, b.* ix.

A'BSOLUTENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *abſolute.*]

1. Compleatneſs.
2. Freedom from dependance, or limits.

The *abſoluteneſs* and illimitedneſs of his commiſſion was generally much ſpoken of. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

There is nothing that can raiſe a man to that generous *abſoluteneſs* of condition, as neither to cringe, to fawn, or to depend meanly; but that which gives him that happineſs within himſelf, for which men depend upon others. *South's Serm.*

3. Deſpoticiſm.

He kept a ſtrait hand on his nobility, and choſe rather to advance clergymen and lawyers, which were more obſequious to him, but had leſs intereſt in the people; which made for his *abſoluteneſs*, but not for his ſafety. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

ABSOLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*abſolutio*, Lat.]

1. Acquittal.

Abſolution, in the civil law, imports a full acquittal of a perſon by ſome final ſentence of law; alſo, a temporary diſcharge of his farther attendance upon a meſne proceſs, through a failure or defect in pleading; as it does likewiſe in the canon law, where, and among divines, it likewiſe ſignifies a relaxation of him from the obligation of ſome ſentence pronounced either in a court of law, or elſe *in foro pœnitentiali.* Thus there is, in this kind of law, one kind of *abſolution*, termed judicial, and another, ſtiled a declaratory or extrajudicial *abſolution.* *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. The remiſſion of ſins, or penance, declared by eccleſiaſtical authority.

The *abſolution* pronounced by a prieſt, whether papiſt or proteſtant, is not a certain infallible ground to give the perſon, ſo abſolved, confidence towards God. *South's Sermons.*

A'BSOLUTORY. *adj.* [*abſolutorius*, Lat.] That which abſolves.

Though an *abſolutory* ſentence ſhould be pronounced in favour of the perſons, upon the account of nearneſs of blood; yet, if adultery ſhall afterwards be truly proved, he may be again proceeded againſt as an adulterer. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

A'BSONANT. *adj.* [See ABSONOUS.] Contrary to reaſon, wide from the purpoſe.

A'BSONOUS. *adj.* [*abſonus*, Lat. ill-ſounding.] Abſurd, contrary to reaſon.

To ſuppoſe an uniter of a middle conſtitution, that ſhould partake of ſome of the qualities of both, is unwarranted by any of our faculties; yea, moſt *abſonous* to our reaſon. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica, c.* 4.

To ABSO'RB. *v. a.* [*abſorbeo*, Lat. preter, *abſorbed*; part. pret. *abſorbed*, or *abſorpt.*]

1. To ſwallow up.

Some tokens ſhew
Of fearleſs friendſhip, and their ſinking mates
Suſtain; vain love, tho' laudable, *abſorpt*
By a fierce eddy, they together found
The vaſt profundity. *Philips.*

Moſes imputed the deluge to the diſruption of the abyſs; and St. Peter, to the particular conſtitution of that earth, which made it obnoxious to be *abſorpt* in water. *Burn. Theory.*

2. To ſuck up. See ABSORBENT.

Suppoſing the forementioned conſumption ſhould prove ſo durable, as to *abſorb* and extenuate the ſaid ſanguine parts to an extreme degree, it is evident, that the fundamental parts muſt neceſſarily come into danger. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

ABSO'RBENT. *n. ſ.* [*abſorbens*, Lat.]

A medicine that, by the ſoftneſs or poroſity of its parts, either cauſes the aſperities of pungent humours, or dries away ſuperfluous moiſture in the body. *Quincy.*

There is a third claſs of ſubſtances, commonly called *abſorbents*; as, the various kinds of ſhells, coral, chalk, crabs eyes, &c. which likewiſe raiſe an efferveſcence, and are therefore

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called alkalis, though not ſo properly, for they are not ſalts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ABSO'RPT. *part.* [from *abſorb.*] Swallowed up; uſed as well, in a figurative ſenſe, of perſons, as, in the primitive, of things.

What can you expect from a man, who has not talked theſe five days? who is withdrawing his thoughts, as far as he can, from all the preſent world, its cuſtoms and its manners, to be fully poſſeſſed and *abſorpt* in the paſt. *Pope's Letters.*

ABSO'RPTION. *n. ſ.* [from *abſorb.*] The act of ſwallowing up.

It was below the dignity of thoſe ſacred penmen, or the ſpirit of God that directed them, to ſhew us the cauſes of this diſruption, or of this *abſorption*; this is left to the enquiries of men. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To ABSTA'IN. *v. n.* [*abſtineo*, Lat.] To forbear, to deny one's ſelf any gratification; with the particle *from.*

If thou judge it hard and difficult,
Converſing, looking, loving, to *abſtain*
From love's due rites, nuptial embraces ſweet;
And, with deſires, to languiſh without hope.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x. *l.* 993.

To be perpetually longing, and impatiently deſirous of any thing, ſo that a man cannot *abſtain from* it, is to loſe a man's liberty, and to become a ſervant of meat and drink, or ſmoke. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Even then the doubtful billows ſcarce *abſtain*
From the toſs'd veſſel on the troubled main. *Dryden's Virgil.*

ABSTE'MIOUS. *adj.* [*abſtemius*, Lat.] Temperate, ſober, abſtinent, refraining from exceſs or pleaſures. It is uſed of perſons; as, an *abſtemious* hermit: and of things; as, an *abſtemious* diet. It is ſpoken likewiſe of things that cauſe temperance.

The inſtances of longevity are chiefly amongſt the *abſtemious.* Abſtinence in extremity will prove a mortal diſeaſe; but the experiments of it are very rare. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Clytorean ſtreams the love of wine expel,
(Such is the virtue of the *abſtemious* well)
Whether the colder nymph that rules the flood,
Extinguiſhes, and balks the drunken god:
Or that Melampus (ſo have ſome aſſur'd)
When the mad Prætides with charms he cur'd,
And pow'rful herbs, both charms and ſimples caſt
Into the ſober ſpring, where ſtill their virtues laſt. *Dryd. Fab.*

ABSTE'MIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *abſtemious.*] Temperately, ſoberly, without indulgence.

ABSTE'MIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [See ABSTEMIOUS.] The quality of being abſtemious.

ABSTE'NTION. *n. ſ.* [from *abſtineo*, Lat.] The act of holding off, or reſtraining; reſtraint. *Dict.*

To ABSTE'RGE. *v. a.* [*abſtergo*, Lat.] To cleanſe by wiping; to wipe.

A'BSTERGENT. *adj.* Cleanſing; having a cleanſing quality.

To ABSTE'RSE. [See ABSTERGE.] To cleanſe, to purify; a word very little in uſe, and leſs analogical than *abſterge.*

Nor will we affirm, that iron receiveth, in the ſtomach of the oſtrich, no alteration; but we ſuſpect this effect rather from corroſion than digeſtion; not any tendence to chilification by the natural heat, but rather ſome attrition from an acid and vitriolous humidity in the ſtomach, which may *abſterſe* and ſhave the ſcorious parts thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

ABSTE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*abſterſio*, Lat.] The act of cleanſing. See ABSTERGE.]

The ſeventh cauſe is *abſterſion*; which is plainly a ſcouring off, or inciſion of the more viſcous humours, and making the humours more fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as is found in nitrous water, which ſcoureth linen cloth ſpeedily from the foulneſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 42.

ABSTE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *abſterge.*] That has the quality of abſterging or cleanſing.

It is good, after purging, to uſe apozemes and broths, not ſo much opening as thoſe uſed before purging; but *abſterſive* and mundifying clyſters alſo are good to conclude with, to draw away the reliques of the humours. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

A tablet ſtood of that *abſterſive* tree,
Where Æthiops' ſwarthy bird did build to neſt. *Sir J. Denh.*
There, many a flow'r *abſterſive* grew,
Thy fav'rite flow'rs of yellow hue. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

A'BSTINENCE. *n. ſ.* [*abſtinentia*, Lat.]

1. Forbearance of any thing; with the particle *from.*

Becauſe the *abſtinence from* a preſent pleaſure, that offers itſelf, is a pain, nay, oftentimes a very great one: it is no wonder that that operates after the ſame manner pain does, and leſſens, in our thoughts, what is future; and ſo forces us, as it were, blindfold into its embraces. *Locke.*

2. Faſting, or forbearance of neceſſary food. It is generally diſtinguiſhed from temperance, as the greater degree from the leſs; ſometimes as ſingle performances from habits; as, a day of *abſtinence*, and a life of temperance.

Say, can you faſt? your ſtomachs are too young:
And *abſtinence* ingenders maladies. *Shakeſp. Love's Lab. Loſt.*
Religious men, who hither muſt be ſent
As awful guides of heavenly government;

To teach you penance, faſts, and *abſtinence*,
To puniſh bodies for the ſouls offence. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

And the faces of them, which have uſed *abſtinence*, ſhall ſhine above the ſtars; whereas our faces ſhall be blacker than darkneſs. 2 *Eſdras*, vii. 55.

A'BSTINENCY. *n. ſ.* The ſame with ABSTINENCE.

Were our rewards for the *abſtinencies*, or riots, of this preſent life, under the prejudices of ſhort or finite, the promiſes and threats of Chriſt would loſe much of their virtue and energy. *Hammond's Fundam.*

A'BSTINENT. *adj.* [*abſtinens*, Lat.] That uſes abſtinence, in oppoſition to covetous, rapacious, or luxurious. It is uſed chiefly of perſons.

ABSTO'RTED. *adj.* [*abſtortus*, Lat.] Forced away, wrung from another by violence. *Dict.*

To ABSTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*abſtraho*, Lat.]

1. To take one thing from another.

Could we abſtract from theſe pernicious effects, and ſuppoſe this were innocent, it would be too light to be matter of praiſe. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To ſeparate ideas.

Thoſe, who cannot diſtinguiſh, compare and *abſtract*, would hardly be able to underſtand and make uſe of language, or judge or reaſon to any tolerable degree. *Locke.*

3. To reduce to an epitome.

If we would fix in the memory the diſcourſes we hear, or what we deſign to ſpeak, let us *abſtract* them into brief compends, and review them often. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

A'BSTRACT. *adj.* [*abſtractus*, Lat. See the verb To ABSTRACT.]

1. Separated from ſomething elſe, generally uſed with relation to mental perceptions; as, *abſtract* mathematics, *abſtract* terms, in oppoſition to concrete.

Mathematics, in its latitude, is uſually divided into pure and mixed. And though the pure do handle only *abſtract* quantity in general, as geometry, arithmetic; yet that which is mixed, doth conſider the quantity of ſome particular determinate ſubject. So aſtronomy handles the quantity of heavenly motions, muſic of ſounds, and mechanics of weights and powers. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Abſtract terms ſignify the mode or quality of a being, without any regard to the ſubject in which it is; as, whiteneſs, roundneſs, length, breadth, wiſdom, mortality, life, death. *Watts's Logick.*

2. With the particle *from.*

Another fruit from the conſidering things in themſelves, *abſtract from* our opinions and other mens notions and diſcourſes on them, will be, that each man will purſue his thoughts in that method, which will be moſt agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his apprehenſion of what it ſuggeſts to him. *Locke.*

A'BSTRACT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſmaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater.

You ſhall there find a man, who is the *abſtract*
Of all faults all men follow. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
If you are falſe, theſe epithets are ſmall;
You're then the things, and *abſtract* of them all. *Dryd. Aur.*

2. An epitome made by taking out the principal parts.

When Mnemon came to the end of a chapter, he recollected the ſentiments he had remarked; ſo that he could give a tolerable analyſis and *abſtract* of every treatiſe he had read, juſt after he had finiſhed it. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. The ſtate of being abſtracted.

The hearts of great princes, if they be conſidered, as it were in *abſtract*, without the neceſſity of ſtates, and circumſtances of time, can take no full and proportional pleaſure in the exerciſe of any narrow bounty. *Wotton.*

A'BSTRACTED. *part. adj.* [from *abſtract.*]

1. Separated.

That ſpace the evil one *abſtracted* ſtood
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd
Stupidly good. *Milton.*

2. Refined, abſtruſe.

Abſtracted ſpiritual love, they like
Their ſouls, exhal'd. *Donne.*

3. Abſent of mind, inattentive to preſent objects; as, an *abſtracted* ſcholar.

ABSTRA'CTEDLY. *adv.* With abſtraction, ſimply, ſeparately from all contingent circumſtances.

Or whether more *abſtractedly* we look,
Or on the writers, or the written book:
Whence, but from heav'n, could men unſkill'd in arts,
In ſeveral ages born, in ſeveral parts,
Weave ſuch agreeing truths? or how, or why
Should all conſpire to cheat us with a lie?
Unask'd their pains, ungrateful their advice,
Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price.
Dryden's Religio Laici.

ABSTRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*abſtractio*, Lat.]

1. The act of abſtracting.

The word *abſtraction* ſignifies a withdrawing ſome part of an

an idea from other parts of it; by which means, ſuch abſtracted ideas are formed, as neither repreſent any thing corporeal or ſpiritual; that is, any thing peculiar or proper to mind or body. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The ſtate of being abſtracted.
3. Abſence of mind, inattention.
4. Diſregard of worldly objects.

ABSTRA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *abſtract.*] Having the power or quality of abſtracting.

ABSTRA'CTLY. *adv.* [from *abſtract.*] In an abſtract manner, abſolutely, without reference to any thing elſe.

Matter *abſtractly* and abſolutely conſidered, cannot have born an infinite duration now paſt and expired. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ABSTRI'CTED. *part. adj.* [*abſtrictus*, Lat.] Unbound. *Dict.*

To ABSTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*abſtringo*, Lat.] To unbind. *Dict.*

To ABSTRU'DE. *v. a.* [*abſtrudo*, Lat.] To thruſt off, or pull away. *Dict.*

ABSTRU'SE. *adj.* [*abſtruſus*, Lat. thruſt out of ſight.]

1. Hidden.

Th' eternal eye, whoſe ſight diſcerns
Abſtruſeſt thoughts, from forth his holy mount;
And from within the golden lamps that burn
Nightly before him, ſaw, without their light,
Rebellion riſing. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v. *l.* 712.

2. Difficult, remote from conception or apprehenſion. It is oppoſed to *obvious* and *eaſy.*

So ſpake our Sire, and, by his count'nance, ſeem'd
Ent'ring on ſtudious thoughts *abſtruſe. Parad. Loſt, b.* viii.

The motions and figures within the mouth are *abſtruſe*, and not eaſy to be diſtinguiſhed, eſpecially thoſe of the tongue, which is moved through the help of many muſcles, ſo eaſily, and habitually, and variouſly, that we are ſcarce able to give a judgment of motions and figures thereby framed. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

No man could give a rule of the greateſt beauties, and the knowledge of them was ſo *abſtruſe*, that there was no manner of ſpeaking which could expreſs them. *Dryd. Dufreſnoy.*

ABSTRU'SELY. *adv.* In an abſtruſe manner; obſcurely, not plainly, or obviouſly.

ABSTRU'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *abſtruſe.*] The quality of being abſtruſe; difficulty, obſcurity.

It is not oftentimes ſo much what the ſcripture ſays, as what ſome men perſuade others it ſays, that makes it ſeem obſcure, and that as to ſome other paſſages that are ſo indeed, ſince it is the *abſtruſeneſs* of what is taught in them, that makes them almoſt inevitably ſo; it is little leſs ſaucy, upon ſuch a ſcore, to find fault with the ſtyle of the ſcripture, than to do ſo with the author for making us but men. *Boyle on the Scripture.*

ABSTRU'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *abſtruſe.*]

1. Abſtruſeneſs.
2. That which is abſtruſe. A word ſeldom uſed.

Authors are alſo ſuſpicious, nor greedily to be ſwallowed, who pretend to write of ſecrets, to deliver antipathies, ſympathies, and the occult *abſtruſities* of things. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

To ABSU'ME. *v. a.* [*abſumo*, Lat.] To bring to an end by a gradual waſte; to eat up.

That which had been burning an infinite time could never be burnt, no not ſo much as any part of it; for if it had burned part after part, the whole muſt needs be *abſumed* in a portion of time. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ABSU'RD. *adj.* [*abſurdus*, Lat.]

1. Unreaſonable, without judgment, as uſed of men.

Seeming wiſe men may make ſhift to get opinion; but let no man chooſe them for employment; for certainly you had better take for buſineſs a man ſomewhat *abſurd*, than over formal. *Bacon's Eſſay*, 27.

2. Inconſiſtent, contrary to reaſon, uſed of ſentiments or practices.

The thing itſelf appeared deſireable to him, and accordingly he could not but like and deſire it; but then, it was after a very irrational *abſurd* way, and contrary to all the methods and principles of a rational agent; which never wills a thing really and properly, but it applies to the means, by which it is to be acquired. *South's Sermons.*

A man, who cannot write with wit on a proper ſubject, is dull and ſtupid; but one, who ſhews it in an improper place, is as impertinent and *abſurd.* *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 291.

But grant that thoſe can conquer, theſe can cheat,
'Tis phraſe *abſurd* to call a villain great:
Who wickedly is wiſe, or madly brave,
Is but the more a fool, the more a knave. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

ABSU'RDITY. *n. ſ.* [from *abſurd.*]

1. The quality of being abſurd; want of judgment applied to men; want of propriety applied to things.

How clear ſoever this idea of the infinity of number be, there is nothing more evident than the *abſurdity* of the actual idea of an infinite number. *Locke.*

2. That which is abſurd; as, his travels were full of *abſurdities.* In which ſenſe it has a plural.

That ſatiſfaction we receive from the opinion of ſome preeminence in ourſelves, when we ſee the *abſurdities* of another, or when we reflect on any paſt *abſurdities* of our own. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 249.

ABSU'RDLY. *adv.* [from *abſurd.*] After an abſurd manner; improperly, unreaſonably.

But man we find the only creature,
Who, led by folly, combats nature;
Who, when ſhe loudly cries, forbear,
With obſtinacy fixes there;
And where his genius leaſt inclines,
Abſurdly bends his whole deſigns. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

We may proceed yet further with the atheiſt, and convince him, that not only his principle is abſurd, but his conſequences alſo as *abſurdly* deduced from it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ABSU'RDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *abſurd.*] The quality of being abſurd; injudiciouſneſs, impropriety. See ABSURDITY; which is more frequently uſed.

ABU'NDANCE. *n. ſ.* [*abondance*, Fr.]

1. Plenty; a ſenſe chiefly poetical.

At the whiſper of thy word,
Crown'd *abundance* ſpreads my board. *Craſhaw*
The doubled charge his ſubjects love ſupplies,
Who, in that bounty, to themſelves are kind;
So glad Egyptians ſee their Nilus riſe,
And, in his plenty, their *abundance* find. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

2. Great numbers.

The river Inn, during its courſe through the Tyrol, is generally ſhut up between a double range of mountains, that are moſt of them covered with woods of fir-trees. *Abundance* of peaſants are employed in hewing down of the largeſt of theſe trees, that, after they are barked and cut into ſhape, are tumbled down. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. A great quantity.

Their chief enterprize was the recovery of the Holy land; in which worthy, but extremely difficult, action, it is lamentable to remember what *abundance* of noble blood hath been ſhed with very ſmall benefit unto the Chriſtian ſtate. *Sir Walter Raleigh's Eſſays.*

4. Exuberance, more than enough.

For well I wot, moſt mighty ſovereign,
That all this famous antique hiſtory,
Of ſome, th' *abundance* of an idle brain
Will judged be, and painted forgery. *Spenſ. Fairy Q. b.* ii.

ABU'NDANT. *adj.* [*abundans*, Lat.]

1. Plentiful.

Good the more
Communicated, more *abundant* grows;
The author not impair'd, but honour'd more. *Par. Loſt, b.* v.

2. Exuberant.

If the veſſels are in a ſtate of too great rigidity, ſo as not to yield, a ſtrong projectile motion occaſions their rupture, and hæmorrhages; eſpecially in the lungs, where the blood is *abundant.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Fully ſtored. It is followed ſometimes by *in*, commonly by *with.*

The world began but ſome ages before theſe were found out, and was *abundant with* all things at firſt; and men not very numerous; and therefore were not put ſo much to the uſe of their wits, to find out ways for living commodiouſly. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. It is applied generally to things, ſometimes to perſons.

The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, longſuffering and *abundant in* goodneſs and truth. *Exod.* xxxiv. 6.

ABU'NDANTLY. *adv.* [from *abundant.*]

1. In plenty.

Let the waters bring forth *abundantly* the moving creature that hath life. *Geneſis*, i. 20.

God on thee
Abundantly his gifts hath alſo pour'd;
Inward and outward both, his image fair. *Par. Loſt, b.* viii.

2. Amply, liberally, more than ſufficiently.

What the example of our equals wants of authority, is *abundantly* ſupplied in the imaginations of friendſhip, and the repeated influences of a conſtant converſation. *Rogers's Serm.*

Heroic poetry has ever been eſteemed the greateſt work of human nature. In that rank has Ariſtotle placed it; and Longinus is ſo full of the like expreſſions, that he *abundantly* confirms the other's teſtimony. *Dryden's State of Innocence, Pref.*

To ABU'SE. *v. a.* [*abutor*, Lat.]

In *abuſe* the verb, *ſ* has the ſound of *z*; in the noun, the common ſound.

1. To make an ill uſe of.

They that uſe this world, as not *abuſing* it; for the faſhion of this world paſſeth away. 1 *Cor.* vii. 31.

He has fixed and determined the time for our repentance, beyond which he will no longer await the perverſeneſs of men, no longer ſuffer his compaſſion to be *abuſed.* *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To deceive, to impoſe upon.

The world hath been much *abuſed* by the opinion of making gold: the work itſelf I judge to be poſſible; but the means hitherto propounded, are, in the practice, full of error. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 126.

He perhaps,
Out of my weakneſs and my melancholy,
As he is very potent with ſuch ſpirits,
Abuſes me to damn me. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

It

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

It imports the miſrepreſentation of the qualities of things and actions, to the common apprehenſions of men, *abuſing* their minds with falſe notions; and ſo, by this artifice, making evil paſs for good, and good for evil, in all the great concerns of life. *South's Sermons.*

Nor be with all theſe tempting words *abus'd*;
Theſe tempting words were all to Sappho us'd.
Pope's Sappho to Phaon.

3. To treat with rudeneſs, to reproach.

I am no ſtrumpet, but of life as honeſt
As you that thus *abuſe* me. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

But he mocked them, and laughed at them, and *abuſed* them ſhamefully, and ſpake proudly. 1 *Mac.* vii. 34.

Some praiſe at morning what they blame at night,
But always think the laſt opinion right.
A muſe by theſe is like a miſtreſs us'd,
This hour ſhe's idoliz'd, the next *abus'd*. *Pope's Eſſ. on Crit.*

The next criticiſm upon the ſtars ſeems to be introduced for no other reaſon, but to mention Mr. Bickerſtaff, whom the author every-where endeavours to imitate and *abuſe*. *Addiſon.*

Abu'se. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *abuſe.*]

1. The ill uſe of any thing.

The caſting away things profitable for the ſuſtenance of man's life, is an unthankful *abuſe* of the fruits of God's good providence towards mankind. *Hooker, b.* v. § 9.

Little knows
Any, but God alone, to value right
The good before him, but perverts beſt things
To worſt *abuſe*, or to their meaneſt uſe. *Parad. Loſt, b.* iv.

2. A corrupt practice, bad cuſtom.

The nature of things is ſuch, that, if *abuſes* be not remedied, they will certainly encreaſe. *Swift for Advancem. of Relig.*

3. Seducement.

Was it not enough for him to have deceived me, and through the deceit abuſed me, and, after the *abuſe*, forſaken me, but that he muſt now, of all the company, and before all the company, lay want of beauty to my charge. *Sidney, b.* ii.

4. Unjuſt cenſure, rude reproach, contumely.

I dark in light, expos'd
To daily fraud, contempt, *abuſe*, and wrong. *Sampſ. Agon.*

Abu'ser. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *abuſe.*]

1. He that makes an ill uſe.
2. He that deceives.

Next thou, th' *abuſer* of thy prince's ear. *Denh. Sophy.*

3. He that reproaches with rudeneſs.
4. A raviſher, a violater.

Abu'sive. *adj.* [from *abuſe.*]

1. Practiſing abuſe.

The tongue mov'd gently firſt, and ſpeech was low,
Till wrangling ſcience taught it noiſe and ſhow,
And wicked wit aroſe, thy moſt *abuſive* foe. *Pope's Miſcell.*

Dame Nature, as the learned ſhow,
Provides each animal its foe;
Hounds hunt the hare, the wily fox
Devours your geeſe, the wolf your flocks.
Thus envy pleads a natural claim,
To perſecute the muſe's fame,
On poets in all times *abuſive*,
From Homer down to Pope incluſive. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

2. Containing abuſe; as, an *abuſive* lampoon.

Next, Comedy appear'd with great applauſe,
Till her licentious and *abuſive* tongue
Waken'd the magiſtrates coercive pow'r. *Roſcommon.*

3. Deceitful; a ſenſe little uſed, yet not improper.

It is verified by a number of examples, that whatſoever is gained by an *abuſive* treaty, ought to be reſtored *in integrum.* *Bacon's Conſiderations on War with Spain.*

Abu'sively. *adv.* [from *abuſe.*]

1. Improperly, by a wrong uſe.

The oil, *abuſively* called ſpirit, of roſes ſwims at the top of the water, in the form of a white butter; which I remember not to have obſerved in any other oil drawn in any limbeck. *Boyle's Sceptical Chymiſtry.*

2. Reproachfully.

Abu'siveness. *n. ſ.* [from *abuſe.*] The quality of being abuſive; foulneſs of language.

Pick out of mirth, like ſtones out of thy ground,
Profaneneſs, filthineſs, *abuſiveneſs*.
Theſe are the ſcum, with which coarſe wits abound:
The fine may ſpare theſe well, yet not go leſs. *Herbert.*

To ABU'T. *v. n.* obſolete. [*aboutir*, to touch at the end, Fr.] To end at, to border upon; to meet, or approach to, with the particle *upon.*

Two mighty monarchies,
Whoſe high upreared and *abutting* fronts
Perilous the narrow ocean parts aſunder. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

In entering the ſame, we will firſt pitch at the Looes, two ſeveral corporations, diſtinguiſhed by the addition of eaſt and weſt, *abutting* upon a navigable creek, and joined by a fair bridge of many arches. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Abu'ttal. *n. ſ.* [from *abut.*] The butting or boundaries of any land. A writing declaring on what lands, highways, or other places, it does abut. *Dict.*

Abu'tment. *n. ſ.* [from *abut.*] That which abuts, or borders upon another.

Aby'sm. *n. ſ.* [*abyſme*, old Fr. now written contractedly *abîme.*] A gulf; the ſame with *abyſs.*

My good ſtars, that were my former guides,
Have empty left their orbs, and ſhot their fires
Into the *abyſm* of hell. *Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

Aby'ss. *n. ſ.* [*abyſſus*, Lat. Ἄβυσσος, bottomleſs, Gr.]

1. A depth without bottom.

Who ſhall tempt with wand'ring feet
The dark, unbottom'd, infinite *abyſs*,
And, through the palpable obſcure, find out
This uncouth way. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 405.

2. A great depth, a gulph.

The yawning earth diſclos'd th' *abyſs* of hell:
The weeping ſtatues did the wars foretell,
And holy ſweat from brazen idols fell. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.* i.

3. In a figurative ſenſe, that in which any thing is loſt.

For ſepulchres themſelves muſt crumbling fall
In time's *abyſs*, the common grave of all. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.* x.

If, diſcovering how far we have clear and diſtinct ideas, we confine our thoughts within the contemplation of thoſe things, that are within the reach of our underſtandings, and launch not out into that *abyſs* of darkneſs, out of a preſumption, that nothing is beyond our comprehenſion. *Locke.*

4. The body of waters ſuppoſed at the center of the earth.

We are here to conſider what is generally underſtood by the great *abyſs*, in the common explication of the deluge; and 'tis commonly interpreted either to be the ſea, or ſubterraneous waters hid in the bowels of the earth. *Burnet's Theor. Earth.*

5. In the language of divines, hell.

From that inſatiable *abyſs*,
Where flames devour, and ſerpents hiſs,
Promote me to thy ſeat of bliſs. *Roſcommon.*

Ac, Ak, or Ake.

Being initials in the names of places, as *Acton*, ſignify an oak, from the Saxon ac, an oak. *Gibſon's Camden.*

ACA'CIA. n. ſ. [Lat.]

1. A drug brought from Egypt, which, being ſuppoſed the inſpiſſated juice of a tree, is imitated by the juice of ſloes, boiled to the ſame conſiſtence. *Dictionaire de Comm. Savary. Trevoux.*
2. A tree commonly ſo called here, though different from that which produces the true *acacia*; and therefore termed *pſeudocacia*, or *Virginian acacia.*

It hath a papilionaceous flower, from whoſe flower-cup riſes the pointal, wrapped in a fimbriated membrane, which afterwards becomes a pod, opening into two parts, in which are contained ſeveral kidney-ſhaped ſeeds. *Millar.*

Acade'mial. *adj.* [from *academy.*] Relating to an academy, belonging to an academy.

Acade'mian. *n. ſ.* [from *academy.*] A ſcholar of an academy or univerſity; a member of an univerſity. *Wood*, in his *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, mentions a great feaſt made for the *academians.*

Acade'mick. *n. ſ.* [from *academy.*] A ſtudent of an univerſity.

A young *academic* ſhall dwell upon a journal that treats of trade in a dictatorial ſtyle, and ſhall be laviſh in the praiſe of the author; while, at the ſame time, perſons well ſkilled in thoſe different ſubjects, hear the tattle with contempt. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p.* i. *c.* 5.

Acade'mick. *adj.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Relating to an univerſity.

While thro' poetic ſcenes the genius roves,
Or wanders wild in *academic* groves. *Dunciad, b.* iv. *l.* 481.

Acade'mical. *adj.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Belonging to an univerſity.

He drew him firſt into the fatal circle, from a kind of reſolved privateneſs at his houſe at Lampſie in South Wales; where, after the *academical* life, he had taken ſuch a taſte of the rural, as I have heard him ſay, that he could well have bent his mind to a retired courſe. *Wotton.*

Academi'cian. *n. ſ.* [*academicien*, Fr.] The member of an academy. It is generally uſed in ſpeaking of the profeſſors in the academies of France.

Aca'demist. *n. ſ.* [from *academy.*] The member of an academy.

It is obſerved by the Pariſian *academiſts*, that ſome amphibious quadrupeds, particularly the ſea-calf or ſeal, hath his epiglottis extraordinarily large. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'CADEMY. *n. ſ.* [anciently, and properly, with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, now frequently on the ſecond. *Academia*, Lat. from *Academus* of Athens, whoſe houſe was turned into a ſchool, from whom the *Groves of Academe* in Milton.]

1. An aſſembly or ſociety of men, uniting for the promotion of ſome art.

Our court ſhall be a little *academy*,
Still and contemplative in living arts. *Shak. Love's Lab. Loſt.*

2. The place where ſciences are taught.

Amongſt the *academies*, which were compoſed by the rare genius of thoſe great men, theſe four are reckoned as the principal; namely, the Athenian ſchool, that of Sicyon, that of Rhodes, and that of Corinth. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

3. An univerſity.
4. A place of education, in contradiſtinction to the univerſities or public ſchools.

ACANTHUS.

ACA'NTHUS. n. ſ. [Lat.] The name of the herb bears-foot, remarkable for being the model of the foliage on the Corinthian chapiter.

On either ſide
Acanthus, and each od'rous buſhy ſhrub,
Fenc'd up the verdant wall. *Milt. Parad. Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 696.

Acatale'ctic. *n. ſ.* [ἀκαταλήκτικος, Gr.] A verſe which has the compleat number of ſyllables, without defect or ſuperfluity.

To ACCE'DE. *v. n.* [*accedo*, Lat.] To be added to, to come to; generally uſed in political accounts; as, another power has *acceded* to the treaty; that is, has become a party.

To ACCE'LERATE. *v. a.* [*accelero*, Lat.]

1. To make quick, to haſten, to quicken motion; to give a continual impulſe to motion, ſo as perpetually to encreaſe.

Take new beer, and put in ſome quantity of ſtale beer into it; and ſee whether it will not *accelerate* the clarification, by opening the body of the beer, whereby the groſſer parts may fall down into lees. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 307.

If the rays endeavour to recede from the denſeſt part of the vibration, they may be alternately *accelerated* and retarded by the vibrations overtaking them. *Newton's Optics.*

Spices quicken the pulſe, and *accelerate* the motion of the blood, and diſſipate the fluids; from whence leanneſs, pains in the ſtomach, loathings, and fevers. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Lo! from the dread immenſity of ſpace
Returning, with *accelerated* courſe,
The ruſhing comet to the ſun deſcends. *Thomſ. Sum. l.* 1690.

2. It is generally applied to matter, and uſed chiefly in philoſophical language; but is ſometimes uſed on other occaſions.

In which council the king himſelf, whoſe continual vigilancy did ſuck in ſometimes cauſeleſs ſuſpicions, which few elſe knew, inclined to the *accelerating* a battle. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Perhaps it may point out to a ſtudent now and then, what may employ the moſt uſeful labours of his thoughts, and *accelerate* his diligence in the moſt momentous enquiries. *Watts's Impr.*

Accelera'tion. *n. ſ.* [*acceleratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of quickening motion.

The law of the *acceleration* of falling bodies, diſcovered firſt by Galileo, is, that the velocities acquired by falling, being as the time in which the body falls, the ſpaces through which it paſſes, will be as the ſquares of the velocities, and the velocity and time taken together, as in a quadruplicate ratio of the ſpaces.

2. The ſtate of the body accelerated, or quickened in its motion.

The degrees of *acceleration* of motion, the gravitation of the air, the exiſtence or non-exiſtence of empty ſpaces, either coacervate or interſperſed, and many the like, have taken up the thoughts and times of men in diſputes concerning them. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To ACCE'ND. *v. a.* [*accendo*, Lat.] To kindle, to ſet on fire; a word very rarely uſed.

Our devotion, if ſufficiently *accended*, would, as theirs, burn up innumerable books of this ſort. *Decay of Piety.*

Acce'nsion. *n. ſ.* [*accenſio*, Lat.] The act of kindling, or the ſtate of being kindled.

The fulminating damp will take fire at a candle, or other flame, and, upon its *accenſion*, gives a crack or report, like the diſcharge of a gun, and makes likewiſe an exploſion ſo forcible as ſometimes to kill the miners, break their limbs, ſhake the earth, and force coals, ſtones, and other bodies, even though they be of very great weight and bulk, from the bottom of the pit or mine. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p.* iv.

A'CCENT. *n. ſ.* [*accentus*, Lat.]

1. The manner of ſpeaking or pronouncing, with regard either to force or elegance.

I know, Sir, I am no flatterer; he that beguiled you in a plain *accent* was a plain knave; which, for my part, I will not be. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Your *accent* is ſomething finer than you could purchaſe in ſo removed a dwelling. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

2. In grammar, the marks made upon ſyllables to regulate their pronunciation.

Accent, as in the Greek names and uſage, ſeems to have regarded the tune of the voice; the acute *accent* raiſing the voice in ſome certain ſyllables to a higher, *i. e.* more acute pitch or tone, and the grave depreſſing it lower, and both having ſome emphaſis, *i. e.* more vigorous pronunciation. *Holder's Elem.*

3. Poetically, language or words.

How many ages hence
Shall this our lofty ſcene be acted o'er,
In ſtates unborn, and *accents* yet unknown. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

Winds on your wings to heav'n her *accents* bear;
Such words as heav'n alone is fit to hear. *Dryd. Virg. Paſt.* 3.

4. A modification of the voice, expreſſive of the paſſions or ſentiments.

The tender *accent* of a woman's cry
Will paſs unheard, will unregarded die;
When the rough ſeaman's louder ſhouts prevail,
When fair occaſion ſhews the ſpringing gale. *Prior.*

To Acce'nt. *v. a.* [from *accentus*, Lat.]

1. To pronounce, to ſpeak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules.

Having got ſomebody to mark the laſt ſyllable but one, where it is long, in words above two ſyllables (which is enough to re-

gulate her pronunciation, and *accenting* the words) let her read daily in the goſpels, and avoid underſtanding them in Latin, if ſhe can. *Locke on Education*, § 177.

2. In poetry, to pronounce or utter in general.

O my unhappy lines! you that before
Have ſerv'd my youth to vent ſome wanton cries,
And, now congeal'd with grief, can ſcarce implore
Strength to *accent*, Here my Albertus lies! *Wotton.*

3. To write or note the accents.

To Acce'ntuate. *v. a.* [*accentuer*, Fr.] To place the proper accents over the vowels.

Accentua'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *accentuate.*]

1. The act of placing the accent in pronunciation.
2. Marking the accent in writing.

To ACCE'PT. *v. a.* [*accipio*, Lat. *accepter*, Fr.]

1. To take with pleaſure; to receive kindly; to admit with approbation. It is diſtinguiſhed from *receive*, as *ſpecific* from *general*; noting a particular manner of receiving.

Neither do ye kindle fire on my altar for nought. I have no pleaſure in you, ſaith the Lord of hoſts, neither will I *accept* an offering at your hand, *Malachi*, i. 10.

Then Peter opened his mouth, and ſaid, Of a truth I perceive that God is no reſpecter of perſons: but, in every nation, he that feareth him, and worketh righteouſneſs, is *accepted* with him. *Acts*, x. 34, 35.

You have been graciouſly pleaſed to *accept* this tender of my duty. *Dryden's Dedication to his Fables.*

Charm by *accepting*, by ſubmitting ſway,
Yet have your humour moſt when you obey. *Pope.*

2. It is uſed in a kind of juridical ſenſe; as, to *accept* terms, *accept* a treaty.

His promiſe Palamon *accepts*, but pray'd
To keep it better than the firſt he made. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. In the language of the bible, to *accept perſons*, is to act with perſonal and partial regard.

He will ſurely reprove you, if ye do ſecretly *accept* perſons. *Job*, xiii. 10.

4. It is ſometimes uſed with the particle *of.*

I will appeaſe him with the preſent that goeth before me, and afterward I will ſee his face; peradventure he will *accept of* me. *Geneſis*, xxxii. 20.

Acceptabi'lity. *n. ſ.* The quality of being acceptable. See Acceptable.

He hath given us his natural blood to be ſhed, for the remiſſion of our ſins, and for the obtaining the grace and *acceptability* of repentance. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Acce'ptable. *adj.* [*acceptable*, Fr. from the Latin.] It is pronounced by ſome with the accent in the firſt ſyllable, as by Milton; by others, with the accent on the ſecond.

1. That which is likely to be accepted; grateful; pleaſing. It is uſed with the particle *to* before the perſon *accepting.*

This woman, whom thou mad'ſt to be my help,
And gav'ſt me as thy perfect gift, ſo good,
So fit, ſo *acceptable*, ſo divine,
That from her hand I could expect no ill. *Parad. Loſt, b.* ii.

I do not ſee any other method left for men of that function to take, in order to reform the world, than by uſing all honeſt arts to make themſelves *acceptable* to the laity. *Swift's Proj. &c.*

After he had made a peace ſo *acceptable* to the church, and ſo honourable to himſelf, he ſpent the remainder of his life at Ripaille, and died with an extraordinary reputation of ſanctity. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Acce'ptableness. *n. ſ.* [from *acceptable.*] The quality of being acceptable.

It will thereby take away the *acceptableneſs* of that conjunction. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b.* ii. *c.* 2.

Acce'ptably. *adv.* [from *acceptable.*] In an acceptable manner; ſo as to pleaſe; with the particle *to.* For the accent, ſee Acceptable.

Do not omit thy prayers, for want of a good oratory; for he that prayeth upon God's account, cares not what he ſuffers, ſo he be the friend of Chriſt; nor where nor when he prays, ſo he may do it frequently, fervently, and *acceptably.* *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

If you can teach them to love and reſpect other people, they will, as your age requires it, find ways to expreſs it *acceptably* to every one. *Locke on Education*, § 145.

Acce'ptance. *n. ſ.* [*acceptance*, Fr.]

1. Reception with approbation.

By that *acceptance* of his ſovereignty, they alſo accepted of his laws; why then ſhould any other laws be now uſed amongſt them? *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

If he tells us his noble deeds, we muſt alſo tell him our noble *acceptance* of them. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Some men cannot be fools with ſo good *acceptance* as others. *South's Sermons.*

Thus I imbolden'd ſpake, and freedom us'd
Permiſſive, and *acceptance* found. *Par. Loſt, b.* viii. *l.* 435.

2. The meaning of a word as it is received or underſtood; acceptation.

That pleaſure is man's chiefeſt good, becauſe indeed it is the perception of good that is properly pleaſure, is an aſſertion

moſt

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moſt certainly true, though, under the common *acceptance* of it, not only falſe but odious: for, according to this, pleaſure and ſenſuality paſs for terms equivalent; and therefore he, who takes it in this ſenſe, alters the ſubject of the diſcourſe. *South.*

ACCEPTANCE. [in law.] The receiving of a rent, whereby the giver binds himſelf, for ever, to allow a former fact done by another, whether it be in itſelf good or not. *Cowel.*

ACCEPTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *accept.*]

1. Reception, whether good or bad. This large ſenſe ſeems now wholly out of uſe.

Yet, poor ſoul! knows he no other, but that I do ſuſpect, neglect, yea, and deteſt him? For, every day, he finds one way or other to ſet forth himſelf unto me; but all are rewarded with like coldneſs of *acceptation.* *Sidney, b.* ii.

What is new finds better *acceptation,* than what is good or great. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Good reception, acceptance.

Cain, envious of the *acceptation* of his brother's prayer and ſacrifice, ſlew him; making himſelf the firſt manſlayer, and his brother the firſt martyr. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World, b.* i.

3. The ſtate of being acceptable, regard.

Some things, although not ſo required of neceſſity, that, to leave them undone, excludeth from ſalvation, are, notwithſtanding, of ſo great dignity and *acceptation* with God, that moſt ample reward in heaven is laid up for them. *Hooker, b.* ii.

They have thoſe enjoyments only as the conſequences of the ſtate of eſteem and *acceptation* they are in with their parents and governours. *Locke on Education,* § 53.

4. Acceptance in the juridical ſenſe. This ſenſe occurs rarely.

As, in order to the paſſing away a thing by gift, there is required a ſurrender of all right on his part that gives; ſo there is required alſo an *acceptation* on his part to whom it is given. *South's Sermons.*

5. The meaning of a word, as it is commonly received.

Thereupon the earl of Lauderdale made a diſcourſe upon the ſeveral queſtions, and what *acceptation* theſe words and expreſſions had. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

All matter is either fluid or ſolid, in a large *acceptation* of the words, that they may comprehend even all the middle degrees between extreme fixedneſs and coherency, and the moſt rapid inteſtine motion of the particles of bodies. *Bentl. Serm.*

An ACCE'PTER. *n. ſ.* [from *accept.*] The perſon that accepts.

ACCEPTILA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*acceptilatio,* Lat.] A term of the civil law, importing the remiſſion of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, teſtifying the receipt of money which has never been paid.

ACCE'PTION. [*acception,* Fr. from *acceptio,* Lat.] The received ſenſe of a word; the meaning.

That this hath been eſteemed the due and proper *acception* of this word, I ſhall teſtify by one evidence, which gave me the firſt hint of this notion. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

ACCE'SS. *n. ſ.* [In ſome of its ſenſes, it ſeems derived from *acceſſus,* in others, from *acceſſio,* Lat. *acces,* Fr.]

1. The way by which any thing may be approached.

There remained very advantageous *acceſſes* for temptations to enter and invade men, the fortifications being very ſlender, little knowlege of immortality, or any thing beyond this life, and no aſſurance that repentance would be admitted for ſin. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

And here th' *acceſs* a gloomy grove defends;
And here th' unnavigable lake extends,
O'er whoſe unhappy waters, void of light,
No bird preſumes to ſteer his airy flight. *Dryd. Æneid* vi.

2. The means, or liberty, of approaching either to things or men.

When we are wrong'd, and would unfold our griefs,
We are deny'd *acceſs* unto his perſon,
Ev'n by thoſe men that moſt have done us wrong. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* 2.

They go commiſſion'd to require a peace,
And carry preſents to procure *acceſs.* *Dryd. Æn.* vii. *l.* 209.

He grants what they beſought;
Inſtructed, that to God is no *acceſs*
Without Mediator, whoſe high office now
Moſes in figures bears. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 239.

3. Encreaſe, enlargement, addition.

The gold was accumulated, and ſtore treaſure, for the moſt part; but the ſilver is ſtill growing. Beſides, infinite is the *acceſs* of territory and empire by the ſame enterprize. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Although to opinion, there be many gods, may ſeem an *acceſs* in religion, and ſuch as cannot at all conſiſt with atheiſm, yet doth it deductively, and upon inference, include the ſame; for unity is the inſeparable and eſſential attribute of Deity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 10.

Nor think ſuperfluous their aid;
I, from the influence of thy looks, receive
Acceſs in every virtue; in thy ſight
More wiſe, more watchful, ſtronger. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

The reputation
Of virtuous actions paſt, if not kept up
With an *acceſs,* and freſh ſupply, of new ones,
Is loſt and ſoon forgotten. *Denham's Sophy.*

4. It is ſometimes uſed, after the French, to ſignify the returns of fits of a diſtemper; but this ſenſe ſeems yet ſcarcely received into our language.

For as relapſes make diſeaſes
More deſperate than their firſt *acceſſes.* *Hud. p.* iii. *cant.* ii.

A'CCESSARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *acceſſary.*] The ſtate of being acceſſary.

Perhaps this will draw us into a negative *acceſſarineſs* to the miſchiefs. *Decay of Piety.*

A'CCESSARY. *adj.* [A corruption, as it ſeems, of the word *acceſſory,* which ſee; but now more commonly uſed than the proper word.]

That which, without being the chief agent in a crime, contributes to it. But it had formerly a good and general ſenſe.

As for thoſe things that are *acceſſary* hereunto, thoſe things that ſo belong to the way of ſalvation, &c. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 3.

He had taken upon him the government of Hull, without any apprehenſion or imagination, that it would ever make him *acceſſary* to rebellion. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

ACCE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*acceſſibilis,* Lat. *acceſſible,* Fr.] That which may be approached; that which we may reach or arrive at.

It is applied both to perſons and things, with the particle *to.*

In converſation, the tempers of men are open and *acceſſible,* their attention is awake, and their minds diſpoſed to receive the ſtrongeſt impreſſions; and what is ſpoken is generally more affecting, and more appoſite to particular occaſions. *Rogers.*

As an iſland, we are *acceſſible* on every ſide, and expoſed to perpetual invaſions; againſt which it is impoſſible to fortify ourſelves ſufficiently, without a power at ſea. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Thoſe things, which were indeed inexplicable, have been rackt and tortured to diſcover themſelves, while the plainer and more *acceſſible* truths, as if deſpicable while eaſy, are clouded and obſcured. *Decay of Piety.*

Some lie more open to our ſenſes and daily obſervation; others are more occult and hidden, and though *acceſſible,* in ſome meaſure, to our ſenſes, yet not without great ſearch and ſcrutiny, or ſome happy accident. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ACCE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*acceſſio,* Lat. *acceſſion,* Fr.]

1. Encreaſe by ſomething added, enlargement, augmentation.

There would not have been found the difference here ſet down betwixt the force of the air, when expanded, and what that force ſhould have been according to the theory, but that the included inch of air received ſome little *acceſſion* during the trial. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

The wiſeſt among the nobles began to apprehend the growing power of the people; and therefore, knowing what an *acceſſion* thereof would accrue to them, by ſuch an addition of property, uſed all means to prevent it. *Swift on the Conteſts in Athens and Rome.*

Charity, indeed, and works of munificence are the proper diſcharge of ſuch over-proportioned *acceſſions,* and the only virtuous enjoyment of them. *Rogers's Sermons,* ii. *p.* 37.

2. The act of coming to, or joining one's ſelf to; as, *acceſſion* to a confederacy.

Beſide, what wiſe objections he prepares
Againſt my late *acceſſion* to the wars?
Does not the fool perceive his argument
Is with more force againſt Achilles bent? *Dryden's Fables.*

3. The act of arriving at; as, the king's *acceſſion* to the throne.

A'CCESSORILY. *adv.* [from *acceſſory.*] In the manner of an acceſſory.

A'CCESSORY. *adj.* Joined to another thing, ſo as to increaſe it; Additional.

In this kind there is not the leaſt action, but it doth ſomewhat make to the *acceſſory* augmentation of our bliſs. *Hooker.*

A'CCESSORY. *n. ſ.* [*acceſſorius,* Lat. *acceſſoire,* Fr. This word, which had anciently a general ſignification, is now almoſt confined to forms of law.]

1. Applied to perſons.

A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation; as, by commandment, advice, or concealment. And a man may be *acceſſory* to the offence of another, after two ſorts, by the common law, or by ſtatute: and, by the common law, two ways alſo; that is, before or after the fact. Before the fact; as, when one commandeth or adviſeth another to commit a felony, and is not preſent at the execution thereof; for his preſence makes him alſo a principal: wherefore there cannot be an *acceſſory* before the fact in manſlaughter; becauſe manſlaughter is ſudden and not prepenſed. *Acceſſory* after the fact, is, when one receiveth him, whom he knoweth to have committed felony. *Acceſſory* by ſtatute, is he that abets, counſels, or hides any man committing, or having committed an offence made felony by ſtatute. *Cowel.*

By the common law, the *acceſſories* cannot be proceeded againſt, till the principal has received his trial. *Spenſ. State of Irel.*

But pauſe, my ſoul! and ſtudy, ere thou fall
On accidental joys, th' eſſential.
Still before *acceſſories* do abide
A trial, muſt the principal be try'd. *Donne.*

Now were all transform'd
Alike, to ſerpents all, as *acceſſories*
To his bold riot. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 520.

2. Applied to things.

An *acceſſory* is ſaid to be that which does accede unto ſome principal fact or thing in law; and, as ſuch, generally ſpeaking, follows the reaſon and nature of its principal. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

A'CCIDENCE. *n. ſ.* [a corruption of *accidents,* from *accidentia,* Lat.] The little book containing the firſt rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of ſpeech.

I do confeſs I do want eloquence,
And never yet did learn mine *accidence.* *Taylor the Water-poet.*

A'CCIDENT. *n. ſ.* [*accidens,* Lat.]

1. The property or quality of any being, which may be ſeparated from it, at leaſt in thought.

If ſhe were but the body's *accident,*
And her ſole being did in it ſubſiſt,
As white in ſnow, ſhe might herſelf abſent,
And in the body's ſubſtance not be miſs'd. *Sir John Davies.*

An accidental mode, or an *accident,* is ſuch a mode as is not neceſſary to the being of a thing; for the ſubject may be without it, and yet remain of the ſame nature that it was before; or it is that mode which may be ſeparated or aboliſhed from its ſubject. *Watts's Logick.*

2. In grammar, the property of a word.

The learning of a language is nothing elſe but the informing of ourſelves, what compoſures of letters are, by conſent and inſtitution, to ſignify ſuch certain notions of things, with their modalities and *accidents.* *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

3. That which happens unforeſeen; caſualty, chance.

General laws are like general rules in phyſic, according whereunto, as no wiſe man will deſire himſelf to be cured, if there be joined with his diſeaſe ſome ſpecial *accident,* in regard whereof, that whereby others in the ſame infirmity, but without the like *accident,* recover health, would be, to him, either hurtful, or, at the leaſt, unprofitable. *Hooker, b.* v. § 9.

The flood, and other *accidents* of time, made it one common field and paſture with the land of Eden. *Raleigh's Hiſt. World.*

Thus we rejoic'd, but ſoon our joy is turn'd
Into perplexity, and new amaze;
For whither is he gone? What *accident*
Hath rapt him from us? *Paradiſe Regained, b.* i.

And trivial *accidents* ſhall be forborn,
That others may have time to take their turn. *Dryd. Fables.*

The reformation owed nothing to the good intentions of king Henry. He was only an inſtrument of it (as the logicians ſpeak) by *accident.* *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

ACCIDE'NTAL. *n. ſ.* [*accidental,* Fr. See ACCIDENT.] A property noneſſential.

Conceive, as much as you can, of the eſſentials of any ſubject, before you conſider its *accidentals.* *Watts's Logick.*

ACCIDE'NTAL. *adj.* [from *accident.*]

1. Having the quality of an accident, noneſſential; uſed with the particle *to,* before that in which the accident inheres.

A diſtinction is to be made between what pleaſes naturally in itſelf, and what pleaſes upon the account of machines, actors, dances, and circumſtances, which are merely *accidental to* the tragedy. *Rymer's Tragedies of the laſt Age.*

This is *accidental to* a ſtate of religion, and therefore ought to be reckoned among the ordinary difficulties of it. *Tillotſon.*

2. Caſual, fortuitous, happening by chance.

Thy ſin's not *accidental,* but a trade. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

So ſhall you hear
Of *accidental* judgments, caſual ſlaughters;
Of deaths put on by cunning, and forc'd cauſe. *Shakeſ. Ham.*

Look upon things of the moſt *accidental* and mutable nature; *accidental* in their production, and mutable in their continuance; yet God's preſcience of them is as certain in him, as the memory of them is, or can be, in us. *South's Sermons.*

3. In the following paſſage it ſeems to ſignify *adventitious.*

Ay, ſuch a miniſter as wind to fire,
That adds an *accidental* fierceneſs to
Its natural fury. *Denham's Sophy.*

ACCIDE'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *accidental.*]

1. After an accidental manner; noneſſentially.

Other needful points of public matters, no leſs concerning the good of the commonwealth, though but *accidentally* depending upon the former. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

I conclude choler *accidentally* better, and acrimonious, but not in itſelf. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

2. Caſually, fortuitouſly.

Although virtuous men do ſometimes *accidentally* make their way to preferment, yet the world is ſo corrupted, that no man can reaſonably hope to be rewarded in it, merely upon account of his virtue. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

ACCIDE'NTALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *accidental.*] The quality of being accidental. *Dict.*

ACCI'PIENT. *n. ſ.* [*accipiens,* Lat.] A receiver, perhaps ſometimes uſed for *recipient.* *Dict.*

To ACCI'TE. *v. a.* [*accito,* Lat.] To call, to ſummons; a word not in uſe now.

Our coronation done, we will *accite*
No prince, no peer, ſhall have juſt cauſe to ſay,
Heav'n ſhorten Harry's happy life one day. *Shakeſ. Henry* IV.

ACCLA'IM. *n. ſ.* [*acclamo,* Lat. from which probably firſt the verb *acclaim,* now loſt, and then the noun.] A ſhout of praiſe acclamation.

Back from purſuit thy pow'rs, with loud *acclaim,*
Thee only extoll'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* iii. *l.* 397.

The herald ends; the vaulted firmament
With loud *acclaims,* and vaſt applauſe, is rent. *Dryd. Fables.*

ACCLAMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*acclamatio,* Lat.] Shouts of applauſe; ſuch as thoſe with which a victorious army ſalutes the general.

It hath been the cuſtom of chriſtian men, in token of the greater reverence, to ſtand, to utter certain words of *acclamation,* and, at the name of Jeſus, to bow. *Hooker, b.* v. § 29.

Gladly then he mix'd
Among thoſe friendly pow'rs, who him receiv'd
With joy, and *acclamations* loud, that one,
That, of ſo many myriads fall'n, yet one
Return'd, not loſt. *Milt. Parad. Loſt, b.* vi. *l.* 23.

Such an enchantment is there in words, and ſo fine a thing does it ſeem to ſome, to be ruined plauſibly, and to be uſhered to their deſtruction with panegyric and *acclamation.* *South. Ser.*

ACCLI'VITY. *n. ſ.* [from *acclivus,* Lat.] The ſteepneſs or ſlope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards; as, the aſcent of an hill is the *acclivity,* the deſcent is the declivity. *Quincy.*

The men, leaving their wives and younger children below, do, not without ſome difficulty, clamber up the *acclivities,* dragging their kine with them, where they feed them, and milk them, and make butter and cheeſe, and do all the dairy-work. *Ray on the Creation.*

ACCLI'VOUS. *adj.* [*acclivus,* Lat.] Riſing with a ſlope.

To ACCLO'Y. *v. a.* [See CLOY.]

1. To fill up, in an ill ſenſe; to croud, to ſtuff full; a word almoſt obſolete.

At the well-head the pureſt ſtreams ariſe:
But mucky filth his branching arms annoys,
And with uncomely weeds the gentle wave *accloys.* *Fairy Q.*

2. To fill to ſatiety; in which ſenſe *cloy* is ſtill in uſe.

They that eſcape beſt in the temperate zone, would be *accloyed* with long nights, very tedious, no leſs than forty days. *Ray on the Creation.*

To ACCO'IL. *v. n.* [See COIL.] To croud, to keep a *coil* about; to buſtle, to be in a hurry; a word now out of uſe.

About the cauldron many cooks *accoil'd,*
With hooks and ladles, as need did require;
The while the viands in the veſſel boil'd,
They did about their buſineſs ſweat, and ſorely toil'd. *Fairy Q.*

A'CCOLENT. *n. ſ.* [*accolens,* Lat.] He that inhabits near a place; a borderer. *Dict.*

ACCO'MMODABLE. *adj.* [*accommodabilis,* Lat.] That which may be fitted; with the particle *to.*

As there is infinite variety in the circumſtances of perſons, things, actions, times and places; ſo we muſt be furniſhed with ſuch general rules as are *accommodable to* all this variety, by a wiſe judgment and diſcretion. *Watts's Logick.*

To ACCO'MMODATE. *v. a.* [*accommodo,* Lat.]

1. To ſupply with conveniencies of any kind.

Theſe three,
Three thouſand confident, in act as many;
For three performers are the file, when all
The reſt do nothing; with this word ſtand, ſtand;
Accommodated by the place, (more charming
With their own nobleneſs, which could have turn'd
A diſtaff to a lance) gilded pale looks. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

2. With the particle *to,* to adapt, to fit, to make conſiſtent with.

He had altered many things, not that they were not natural before, but that he might *accommodate* himſelf *to* the age in which he lived. *Dryden on Dramatic Poetry.*

'Twas his misfortune to light upon an hypotheſis, that could not be *accommodated to* the nature of things, and human affairs; his principles could not be made to agree with that conſtitution and order which God had ſettled in the world. *Locke.*

ACCOMMO'DATE. *adj.* [*accommodatus,* Lat.] Suitable, fit; uſed ſometimes with the particle *for,* but more frequently with *to.*

They are ſo acted and directed by nature, as to caſt their eggs in ſuch places as are moſt *accommodate for* the excluſion of their young, and where there is food ready for them ſo ſoon as they be hatched. *Ray on the Creation.*

In theſe caſes, we examine the why, the what, and the how, of things, and propoſe means *accommodate to* the end. *L'Eſtrange.*

God did not primarily intend to appoint this way of worſhip, and to impoſe it upon them as that which was moſt proper and agreeable to him, but that he condeſcended to it as moſt *accommodate to* their preſent ſtate and inclination. *Tillotſ. Serm.* v.

ACCO'MMODATELY. *adv.* [from *accommodate.*] Suitably, fitly.

ACCOMMODA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *accommodate.*]

1. Proviſion of conveniencies.

2. In the plural, conveniencies, things requiſite to eaſe or refreſhment.

The king's commiſſioners were to have ſuch *accommodations,* as the other thought fit to leave to them; who had been very civil to the king's commiſſioners. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

3. Adaptation, fitneſs; with the particle *to.*

The organization of the body, with *accommodation to* its functions,

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tions, is fitted with the moſt curious mechaniſm. *Hale's Origin.*

4. Compoſition of a difference, reconciliation, adjuſtment.

Acco'mpanable. *adj.* [from *accompany.*] Sociable; a word now not uſed.

A ſhow, as it were, of an *accompanable* ſolitarineſs, and of a civil wildneſs. *Sidney, b.* i.

Acco'mpanier. *n. ſ.* [from *accompany.*] The perſon that makes part of the company; companion. *Dict.*

To ACCO'MPANY. *v. a.* [*accompagner*, Fr.]

1. To be with another as a companion.

Go viſit her, in her chaſte bower of reſt,
Accompany'd with angel-like delights. *Spenſer, Sonnet* iii.

The great buſineſs of the ſenſes being to make us take notice of what hurts or advantages the body, it is wiſely ordered by nature, that pain ſhould *accompany* the reception of ſeveral ideas. *Locke.*

2. To join with.

With regard to ſheep, as folly is uſually *accompanied* with perverſeneſs, ſo it is here. There is ſomething ſo monſtrous to deal in a commodity, which we are not allowed to export; there is, I ſay, ſomething ſo ſottiſh, that it wants a name, in our language, to expreſs it by. *Swift's ſhort View of Ireland.*

Acco'mplice. *n. ſ.* [*complice*, Fr. from *complex*, a word in the barbarous Latin, much in uſe, *Complices ſertæ prudentius.*]

1. An aſſociate, a partaker, uſually in an ill ſenſe.

There were ſeveral ſcandalous reports induſtriouſly ſpread by Wood, and his *accomplices*, to diſcourage all oppoſition againſt his infamous project. *Swift.*

2. A partner, or co-operator; in a ſenſe indifferent.

If a tongue would be talking without a mouth, what could it have done, when it had all its organs of ſpeech, and *accomplices* of ſound, about it. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 247.

3. It is uſed with the particle *to* before a thing, and *with* before a perſon.

Childleſs Arturius, vaſtly rich before,
Thus by his loſſes multiplies his ſtore,
Suſpected for *accomplice to* the fire,
That burnt his palace but to build it higher. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.*
Who, ſhould they ſteal, for want of his relief,
He judg'd himſelf *accomplice with* the thief. *Dryden's Fables.*

To ACCO'MPLISH. *v. a.* [*accomplir*, Fr. from *compleo*, Lat.]

1. To complete, to execute fully; as, to *accompliſh* a deſign.

He that is far off ſhall die of the peſtilence, and he that is near ſhall fall by the ſword, and he that remaineth, and is beſieged, ſhall die by the famine. Thus will I *accompliſh* my fury upon them. *Ezekiel*, vi. 12.

2. To complete a period of time.

He would *accompliſh* ſeventy years in the deſolations of Jeruſalem. *Daniel*, ix. 2.

3. To fulfil; as, a prophecy.

The viſion,
Which I made known to Lucius ere the ſtroke
Of this yet ſcarce cold battle, at this inſtant
Is full *accompliſh'd.* *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

We ſee every day thoſe events exactly *accompliſhed*, which our Saviour foretold at ſo great a diſtance. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

4. To gain, to obtain.

Tell him from me (as he will win my love)
He bear himſelf with honourable action;
Such as he hath obſerv'd in noble ladies
Unto their lords, by them *accompliſhed.* *Shak. Tam. of a Shrew.*
I'll make my heaven in a lady's lap,
And deck my body in gay ornaments.
Oh miſerable thought, and more unlikely,
Than to *accompliſh* twenty golden crowns. *Shak. Henry* V.

5. To adorn, or furniſh, either mind or body.

From the tents
The armourers *accompliſhing* the knights,
With buſy hammers cloſing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Acco'mplished. *participial adj.*

1. Complete in ſome qualification.

For who expects, that, under a tutor, a young gentleman ſhould be an *accompliſhed* public orator or logician. *Locke on Ed.*

2. Elegant, finiſhed in reſpect of embelliſhments; uſed commonly with reſpect to acquired qualifications, without including moral excellence.

The next I took to wife,
O that I never had! fond wiſh too late,
Was in the vale of Sorec, Dalila,
That ſpecious monſter, my *accompliſh'd* ſnare. *Samſon Agon.*

Acco'mplisher. *n. ſ.* [from *accompliſh.*] The perſon that accompliſhes. *Dict.*

Acco'mplishment. *n. ſ.* [*accompliſſement*, Fr.]

1. Completion, full performance, perfection.

Thereby he might evade the *accompliſhment* of thoſe afflictions, he now but gradually endureth. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

This would be the *accompliſhment* of their common felicity, in caſe, by their evil, either through deſtiny or advice, they ſuffered not the occaſion to be loſt. *Sir John Haywood.*

He thought it impoſſible to find, in any one body, all thoſe perfections which he ſought for the *accompliſhment* of a Helena; becauſe nature, in any individual perſon, makes nothing that is perfect in all its parts. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Pref.*

2. Completion; as, of a prophecy.

The miraculous ſucceſs of the apoſtles preaching, and the *accompliſhment* of many of their predictions, which, to thoſe early chriſtians, were matters of faith only, are, to us, matters of ſight and experience. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Embelliſhment, elegance, ornament of mind or body.

Young heirs, and elder brothers, from their own reflecting upon the eſtates they are born to, and therefore thinking all other *accompliſhments* unneceſſary, are of no manner of uſe but to keep up their families. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 123.

4. The act of obtaining any thing.

The means ſuggeſted by policy and worldly wiſdom, for the attainment of thoſe earthly enjoyments, are unfit for that purpoſe, not only upon the account of their inſufficiency for, but alſo of their frequent oppoſition and contrariety to, the *accompliſhment* of ſuch ends. *South's Sermons.*

Acco'mpt. *n. ſ.* [Fr. *compter* and *compte*, anciently *accompter. Skinner.*] An account, a reckoning. See Account.

The ſoul may have time to call itſelf to a juſt *accompt* of all things paſt, by means whereof repentance is perfected. *Hooker, b.* v. § 46.

Each Chriſtmas they *accompts* did clear;
And wound their bottom round the year. *Prior.*

Acco'mptant. *n. ſ.* [*accomptant*, Fr.] A reckoner, computer. See Accountant.

As the accompt runs on, generally the *accomptant* goes backward. *South's Sermons.*

Acco'mpting-day. The day on which the reckoning is to be ſettled.

To whom thou much doſt owe, thou much muſt pay;
Think on the debt againſt th' *accompting-day.* *Sir J. Denham.*

To ACCO'RD. *v. a.* [derived, by ſome, from *corda* the ſtring of a muſical inſtrument, by others, from *corda* hearts, in the firſt, implying *harmony*, in the other, *unity.*]

To make agree; to adjuſt one thing to another; with the particle *to.*

The firſt ſports the ſhepherds ſhowed, were full of ſuch leaps and gambols, as being *accorded to* the pipe which they bore in their mouths, even as they danced, made a right picture of their chief god Pan, and his companions the ſatyrs. *Sidney, b.* i.

Her hands *accorded* the lute's muſic *to* the voice; her panting heart danced to the muſic. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The lights and ſhades, whoſe well *accorded* ſtrife,
Gives all the ſtrength and colour of our life. *Pope's Epiſt.*

To Acco'rd. *v. n.* To agree, to ſuit one with another; with the particle *with.*

Things are often ſpoke, and ſeldom meant;
But that my heart *accordeth with* my tongue,
Seeing the deed is meritorious,
And to preſerve my ſovereign from his foe. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

Several of the main parts of Moſes's hiſtory, as concerning the flood, and the firſt fathers of the ſeveral nations of the world, do very well *accord with* the moſt ancient accounts of profane hiſtory. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

Acco'rd. *n. ſ.* [*accord*, Fr.]

1. A compact; an agreement.

If both are ſatisfy'd with this *accord*,
Swear by the laws of knighthood on my ſword. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. Concurrence, union of mind.

At laſt ſuch grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my ſpouſe had won,
Accord of friends, conſent of parents ſought,
Affiance made, my happineſs begun. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *c.* 4.

They gathered themſelves together, to fight with Joſhua and Iſrael, with one *accord.* *Joſhua*, ix. 2.

3. Harmony, ſymmetry, juſt correſpondence of one thing with another.

Beauty is nothing elſe but a juſt *accord* and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful conſtitution. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Pref.*

4. Muſical note.

Try if there were in one ſteeple two bells of uniſon, whether the ſtriking of the one would move the other, more than if it were another *accord.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 281.

We muſt not blame Apollo, but his lute,
If falſe *accords* from her falſe ſtrings be ſent. *Sir Jo. Davies.*

5. Voluntary motion.

Ne Guyon yet ſpake word,
Till that they came unto an iron door,
Which to them open'd of its own *accord.* *Fairy Q. b.* ii. *c.* 7.

Will you blame any man for doing that of his own *accord*, which all men ſhould be compelled to do, that are not willing of themſelves. *Hooker.*

All animal ſubſtances, expoſed to the air, turn alkaline of their own *accord*; and ſome vegetables, by heat, will not turn acid, but alkaline. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

6. Action in ſpeaking, correſpondent to the words.

Titus, I am come to talk with thee.—
—No, not a word: how can I grace my talk,
Wanting a hand to give it that *accord?* *Shakeſp. Titus And.*

Acco'rdance. *n. ſ.* [from *accord.*]

1. Agreement with a perſon; with the particle *with.*

And prays he may in long *accordance* bide,
With that great worth which hath ſuch wonders wrought. *Fairfax, b.* ii. *ſtanza* 63.

2. Conformity to ſomething.

The only way of defining of ſin, is, by the contrariety to the will of God; as of good, by the *accordance with* that will. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Acco'rdant. *adj.* [*accordant*, Fr.] Willing; in a good humour.

The prince diſcovered to Claudio, that he loved your niece my daughter, and meant to acknowledge it this night in a dance; and, if he found her *accordant*, he meant to take the preſent time by the top, and inſtantly break with you of it. *Shakeſpeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

Acco'rding. *prep.* [from *accord.*]

1. In a manner ſuitable to, agreeably to, in proportion.

Our churches are places provided, that the people might there aſſemble themſelves in due and decent manner, *according* to their ſeveral degrees and orders. *Hooker, b.* v. § 13.

Our zeal, then, ſhould be *according* to knowledge. And what kind of knowledge? Without all queſtion, firſt, *according* to the true, ſaving, evangelical knowledge. It ſhould be *according* to the goſpel, the whole goſpel: not only *according* to its truths, but precepts: not only *according* to its free grace, but neceſſary duties: not only *according* to its myſteries, but alſo its commandments. *Sprat's Sermons.*

How much more noble is the fame that is built on candour and ingenuity, *according* to thoſe beautiful lines of Sir John Denham, in his Poem on Fletcher's works. *Addiſ. Spect.*

A man may, with prudence and a good conſcience, approve of the profeſſed principles of one party more than the other, *according* as he thinks they beſt promote the good of church and ſtate. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of Engl. man.*

2. With regard to.

God made all things in number, weight, and meaſure, and gave them to be conſidered by us *according* to theſe properties, which are inherent in created beings. *Holder on Time.*

Acco'rdingly. *adv.* [from *accord.*] Agreeably, ſuitably, conformably.

Sirrah, thou'rt ſaid to have a ſtubborn ſoul,
That apprehends no further than this world;
And ſquar'ſt thy life *accordingly.* *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſ.*

As the actions of men are of ſundry diſtinct kinds, ſo the laws thereof muſt *accordingly* be diſtinguiſhed. *Hooker, b.* i.

Whoever is ſo aſſured of the authority and ſenſe of ſcripture, as to believe the doctrine of it, and to live *accordingly*, ſhall be ſaved. *Tillotſon's Preface.*

Mealy ſubſtances, fermented, turn ſour. *Accordingly*, given to a weak child, they ſtill retain their nature; for bread will give them the cholic. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To ACCO'ST. *v. a.* [*accoſter*, Fr.] To ſpeak to firſt; to addreſs; to ſalute.

You miſtake, knight: *accoſt* her, front her, board her, woo her, aſſail her. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

At length, collecting all his ſerpent wiles,
With ſoothing words renew'd, him thus *accoſts.* *Parad. Reg.*
I firſt *accoſted* him: I ſu'd, I ſought,
And, with a loving force, to Pheneus brought. *Dryd. Æneid.*

Acco'stable. *adj.* [from *accoſt.*] Eaſy of acceſs; familiar.

They were both indubitable, ſtrong, and high-minded men, yet of ſweet and *accoſtable* nature, almoſt equally delighting in the preſs and affluence of dependents and ſuitors. *Wotton.*

ACCO'UNT. *n. ſ.* [from the old French *accompt*, from *compactus*, Lat. originally written *accompt*, which ſee; but, by gradually ſoftening the pronunciation, in time the orthography changed to *account.*]

1. A computation of debts or expences; a regiſter of facts relating to money.

At many times I brought in my *accounts*,
Laid them before you; you would throw them off,
And ſay you found them in mine honeſty. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

When my young maſter has once got the ſkill of keeping *accounts* (which is a buſineſs of reaſon more than arithmetic) perhaps it will not be amiſs, that his father from thenceforth require him to do it in all his concernments. *Locke on Education.*

2. The ſtate or reſult of a computation; as, the *account* ſtands thus between us.

Behold this have I found, ſaith the Preacher, counting one by one, to find out the *account.* *Eccleſiaſticus*, vii. 27.

3. Such a ſtate of perſons or things, as may make them more or leſs worthy of being conſidered in the reckoning. Value, or eſtimation.

For the care that they took for their wives and their children, their brethren and kinsfolks, was in leaſt *account* with them: but the greateſt and principal fear was for the holy temple. *2 Maccab.* xv. 18.

That good affection, which things of ſmaller *account* have once ſet on work, is by ſo much the more eaſily raiſed higher. *Hooker, b.* v. § 35.

I ſhould make more *account* of their judgment, who are men of ſenſe, and yet have never touched a pencil, than of the opinion given by the greateſt part of painters. *Dryden's Dufreſn.*

We would eſtabliſh our ſouls in ſuch a ſolid and ſubſtantial virtue, as will turn to *account* in that great day, when it muſt ſtand the teſt of infinite wiſdom and juſtice. *Add. Spect.* N° 399.

4. Diſtinction, dignity, rank.

There is ſuch a peculiarity in Homer's manner of apoſtrophizing Eumæus, and ſpeaking of him in the ſecond perſon: it is generally applied, by that poet, only to men of *account* and diſtinction. *Pope's Odyſſey; notes.*

5. A reckoning verified by finding the value of a thing equal to what it was accounted.

Conſidering the uſual motives of human actions, which are pleaſure, profit, and ambition, I cannot yet comprehend how thoſe perſons find their *account* in any of the three. *Swift's Addreſs to Parliament.*

6. A reckoning referred to, or ſum charged upon any particular perſon; and thence, figuratively, regard, conſideration, ſake.

If he hath wronged thee, or oweth thee ought, put that on my *account.* *Philemon*, i. 8.

This muſt be always remembered, that nothing can come into the *account* of recreation, that is not done with delight. *Locke on Education*, § 197.

In matters where his judgment led him to oppoſe men on a public *account*, he would do it vigorouſly and heartily. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The aſſertion is our Saviour's, though uttered by him in the perſon of Abraham, the father of the faithful; who, on the *account* of that character, is very fitly introduced. *Idem.*

Theſe tribunes, a year or two after their inſtitution, kindled great diſſenſions between the nobles and the commons, on the *account* of Coriolanus, a nobleman, whom the latter had impeached. *Swift's Conteſts in Athens and Rome.*

Nothing can recommend itſelf to our love, on any other *account*, but either as it promotes our preſent, or is a means to aſſure to us a future happineſs. *Rogers's Sermon* v.

Sempronius gives no thanks on this *account.* *Addiſon's Cato.*

7. A narrative, relation; in this uſe it may ſeem to be derived from *conte*, Fr. a tale, a narration.

8. The review or examination of an affair taken by authority; as, the magiſtrate took an *account* of the tumult.

Therefore is the kingdom of heaven likened unto a certain king, which would take *account* of his ſervants; and when he had begun to reckon, one was brought unto him, which owed him ten thouſand talents. *Matt.* xix. 23, 24.

9. The relation and reaſons of a tranſaction given to a perſon in authority.

Fie, my lord, fie! a ſoldier, and afraid! What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to *account?* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The true ground of morality can only be the will and law of a God, who ſees men in the dark, has in his hands rewards and puniſhments, and power enough to call to *account* the proudeſt offender. *Locke.*

10. Explanation; aſſignment of cauſes.

It is eaſy to give *account*, how it comes to paſs, that though all men deſire happineſs, yet their wills carry them ſo contrarily. *Locke.*

It being, in our author's *account*, a right acquired by begetting, to rule over thoſe he had begotten, it was not a power poſſible to be inherited, becauſe the right, being conſequent to, and built on, an act perfectly perſonal, made that power ſo too, and impoſſible to be inherited. *Locke.*

11. An opinion concerning things previouſly eſtabliſhed.

Theſe were deſigned to join with the forces at ſea, there being prepared a number of flat-bottomed boats to tranſport the land-forces, under the wing of the great navy: for they made no *account*, but that the navy ſhould be abſolutely maſter of the ſeas. *Bacon's Conſiderations on War with Spain.*

A prodigal young fellow, that had ſold his clothes, upon the ſight of a ſwallow, made *account* that ſummer was at hand, and away went his ſhirt too. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* cxxvii.

12. The reaſons of any thing collected.

Being convinced, upon all *accounts*, that they had the ſame reaſon to believe the hiſtory of our Saviour, as that of any other perſon to which they themſelves were not actually eyewitneſſes, they were bound, by all the rules of hiſtorical faith, and of right reaſon, to give credit to this hiſtory. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

13. In law.

Account is, in the common law, taken for a writ or action brought againſt a man, that, by means of office or buſineſs undertaken, is to render an *account* unto another; as, a bailiff toward his maſter, a guardian to his ward. *Cowell.*

To Acco'unt. *v. a.* [See ACCOUNT.]

1. To eſteem, to think, to hold in opinion.

That alſo was *accounted* a land of giants. *Deut.*

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2. To reckon, to compute.

The calendar months are likewiſe arbitrarily and unequally ſettled by the ſame power; by which months we, to this day, *account*, and they meaſure, and make up, that which we call the Julian year. *Holder on Time.*

3. To give an account, to aſſign the cauſes; in which ſenſe it is followed by the particle *for*.

If any one ſhould aſk, why our general continued ſo eaſy to the laſt? I know no other way to *account for* it, but by that unmeaſurable love of wealth, which his beſt friends allow to be his predominant paſſion. *Swift.*

4. To make up the reckoning; to anſwer for practices.

Then thou ſhalt ſee him plung'd, when leaſt he fears,
At once *accounting for* his deep arrears. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.* xiii.

They have no uneaſy preſages of a future reckoning, wherein the pleaſures they now taſte, muſt be *accounted for*; and may, perhaps, be outweighed by the pains, which ſhall then lay hold of them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

5. To appear as the medium by which any thing may be explained.

Such as have a faulty circulation through the lungs, ought to eat very little at a time; becauſe the increaſe of the quantity of freſh chyle, muſt make that circulation ſtill more uneaſy; which, indeed, is the caſe of conſumptive and ſome aſthmatic perſons, and *accounts for* the ſymptoms they are troubled with after eating. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

6. To aſſign to, with the particle *to*.

For ſome years, really accrued the yearly ſum of two hundred thouſand pounds to the king's coffers: and it was, in truth, the only project that was *accounted to* his own ſervice. *Clarendon.*

7. To hold in eſteem.

Silver was nothing *accounted* of in the days of Solomon. *Chron.*

Acco'untable. *adj.* [from *account.*] Of whom an account may be required; who muſt anſwer for: followed by the particle *to* before the perſon, and *for* before the thing.

Accountable to none,
But to my conſcience and my God alone. *Oldham.*

Thinking themſelves excuſed from ſtanding upon their own legs, or being *accountable for* their own conduct, they very ſeldom trouble themſelves with enquiries. *Locke on Education.*

The good magiſtrate will make no diſtinction; for the judgment is God's; and he will look upon himſelf as *accountable* at his bar *for* the equity of it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Accou'ntant. *adj.* [from *account.*] Accountable to; reſponſible for.

His offence is ſo, as it appears
Accountant to the law upon that pain. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

I love her too,
Not out of abſolute luſt (though, peradventure,
I ſtand *accountant* for as great a ſin)
But partly led to diet my revenge. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Accou'ntant. *n. ſ.* [See Accomptant.] A computer; a man ſkilled or employed in accounts.

The different compute of divers ſtates; the ſhort and irreconcileable years of ſome; the exceeding errour in the natural frame of others; and the falſe deductions of ordinary *accountants* in moſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Acco'unt-book. *n. ſ.* A book containing accounts.

I would endeavour to comfort myſelf upon the loſs of friends, as I do upon the loſs of money; by turning to my *account-book*, and ſeeing whether I have enough left for my ſupport. *Swift, Letter* lxii.

Acco'unting. *n. ſ.* [from *account.*] The act of reckoning, or making up of accounts.

This method faithfully obſerved, muſt keep a man from breaking, or running behind hand in his ſpiritual eſtate; which, without frequent *accountings*, he will hardly be able to prevent. *South's Sermons.*

To Acco'uple. *v. a.* [*accoupler*, Fr.] To join, to link together.

He ſent a ſolemn embaſſage to treat a peace and league with the king; *accoupling* it with an article in the nature of a requeſt. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To Acco'urage. *v. a.* [obſolete. See COURAGE.] To animate.

That forward pair ſhe ever would aſſuage,
When they would ſtrive due reaſon to exceed;
But that ſame froward twain would *accourage*,
And of her plenty add unto her need. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *c.* ii.

To Acco'urt. *v. a.* [See To COURT.] To entertain with courtſhip, or courteſy; a word now not in uſe.

Who all this while were at their wanton reſt,
Accourting each her friend with laviſh feaſt. *Fairy Q. b.*ii. *c.*ii.

To ACCOUTRE. *v. a.* [*accoûtrer*, Fr.] To dreſs, to equip.

Is it for this they ſtudy? to grow pale,
And miſs the pleaſures of a glorious meal?
For this, in rags *accoutred* are they ſeen,
And made the may-game of the public ſpleen? *Dryd. Perſius.*

Acco'utrement. *n. ſ.* [*accoûtrement*, Fr.] Dreſs, equipage, furniture relating to the perſon; trappings, ornaments.

I profeſs requital to a hair's breadth; not only in the ſimple office of love, but in all the *accoutrement*, complement, and ceremony of it. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

I have ſeen the pope officiate at St. Peter's, where, for two hours together, he was buſied in putting on or off his different *accoutrements*, according to the different parts he was to act in them. *Addiſon. Spectator,* Nº 201.

How gay with all th' *accoutrements* of war,
The Britons come, with gold well-fraught they come. *Phil.*

Chriſtianity is loſt among them, in the trappings and *accoutrements* of it; with which, inſtead of adorning religion, they have ſtrangely diſguiſed it, and quite ſtifled it in the croud of external rites and ceremonies. *Tillotſon, Sermon* xxviii.

ACCRE'TION. *n. ſ.* [*accretio*, Lat.] The act of growing to another, ſo as to encreaſe it.

Plants do nouriſh; inanimate bodies do not: they have an *accretion*, but no alimentation. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 602.

The changes ſeem to be effected by the exhaling of the moiſture, which may leave the tinging corpuſcles more denſe, and ſomething augmented by the *accretion* of the oily and earthy parts of that moiſture. *Newton's Optics.*

Infants ſupport abſtinence worſt, from the quantity of aliment conſumed in *accretion*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Accre'tive. *adj.* [from *accretion.*] Growing; that which by growth is added.

If the motion be very ſlow, we perceive it not: we have no ſenſe of the *accretive* motion of plants and animals: and the ſly ſhadow ſteals away upon the dial; and the quickeſt eye can diſcover no more but that it is gone. *Glanv. Scepſis Scient.*

To ACCRO'ACH. *v. a.* [*accrocher*, Fr.] To draw to one as with a hook; to gripe, to draw away by degrees what is another's.

Accro'achment. *n. ſ.* [from *accroach.*] The act of accroaching. *Dict.*

To ACCRUE. *v. n.* [from the participle *accrû*, formed from *accroître*, Fr.]

1. To accede to, to be added to; as, a natural production or effect, without any particular reſpect to good or ill.

The Son of God, by his incarnation, hath changed the manner of that perſonal ſubſiſtence; no alteration thereby *accruing* to the nature of God. *Hooker, b.* v. § 54.

2. To be added, as an advantage or improvement, in a ſenſe inclining to good rather than ill; in which meaning it is more frequently uſed by later authors.

From which compact there ariſing an obligation upon every one, ſo to convey his meaning, there *accrues* alſo a right to every one, by the ſame ſigns, to judge of the ſenſe or meaning of the perſon ſo obliged to expreſs himſelf. *South's Sermons.*

Let the evidence of ſuch a particular miracle be never ſo bright and clear, yet it is ſtill but particular; and muſt therefore want that kind of force, that degree of influence, which *accrues* to a ſtanding general proof, from its having been tried or approved, and conſented to, by men of all ranks and capacities, of all tempers and intereſts, of all ages and nations. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. To append to, or ariſe from; as, an ill conſequence; this ſenſe ſeems to be leſs proper.

His ſcholar Ariſtotle, as in many other particulars, ſo likewiſe in this, did juſtly oppoſe him, and became one of the authors; chooſing a certain benefit, before the hazard that might *accrue* from the diſreſpects of ignorant perſons. *Wilk. Math. Mag.*

4. In a commercial ſenſe, to be produced, or ariſe; as, profits.

The yearly benefit, that, out of thoſe his works, *accrueth* to her majeſty, amounteth to one thouſand pounds. *Carew's Surv.*

The great profits which have *accrued* to the duke of Florence from his free port, have ſet ſeveral of the ſtates of Italy on the ſame ſubject. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. Sometimes to follow, as loſs; but leſs properly.

The benefit or loſs of ſuch a trade *accruing* to the government, until it comes to take root in the nation. *Temple's Miſc.*

Accuba'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *accubo*, to lye down to, Lat.] The antient poſture of leaning at meals.

It will appear, that *accubation*, or lying down at meals, was a geſture uſed by very many nations. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b.* v.

To Accu'mb. *v. a.* [*accumbo*, Lat.] To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner. *Dict.*

To ACCU'MULATE. *v. a.* [from *accumulo*, Lat.] To heap one thing upon another; to pile up, to heap together. It is uſed either literally, as, to *accumulate* money, or, figuratively, as, to *accumulate* merit or wickedneſs.

If thou doſt ſlander her, and torture me,
Never pray more; abandon all remorſe;
On horrors head horrors *accumulate*;
For nothing can'ſt thou to damnation add. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Cruſht by imaginary treaſon's weight,
Which too much merit did *accumulate*. *Sir John Denham.*

Accumula'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *accumulate.*]

1. The act of accumulating.

Some, perhaps, might otherwiſe wonder at ſuch an *accumulation* of benefits, like a kind of embroidering, or liſting of one favour upon another. *Wotton.*

One of my place in Syria, his lieutenant,
For quick *accumulation* of renown,
Which he atchiev'd by th' minute, loſt his favour.
Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

2. The ſtate of being accumulated.

By the regular returns of it in ſome people, and their freedom from it after the morbid matter is exhauſted, it looks as there were regular *accumulations* and gatherings of it, as of other humours in the body, growing perhaps on ſome people as corns. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Accu'mulative. *adj.* [from *accumulate.*]

1. That which accumulates.
2. That which is accumulated.

If the injury meet not with meekneſs, it then acquires another *accumulative* guilt, and ſtands anſwerable not only for its own poſitive ill, but for all the accidental, which it cauſes in the ſufferer. *Government of the Tongue,* § 4.

Accumula'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *accumulate.*] He that accumulates; a gatherer or heaper together.

Injuries may fall upon the paſſive man, yet there would be no broils and quarrels, the great *accumulators* and multipliers of injuries; which demonſtrates how unjuſtly meekneſs is charged with ſo much as accidental production of them. *Decay of Piety.*

A'ccuracy. *n. ſ.* [*accuratio*, Lat.] Exactneſs, nicety.

The man who hath the ſtupid ignorance, or hardened effrontery! to inſult the revealed will of God; or the petulant conceit to turn it into ridicule; or the arrogance to make his own perfections the meaſure of the Divinity; or, at beſt, that can collate a text, or quote an authority, with an inſipid *accuracy*; or demonſtrate a plain propoſition, in all the formality of A's and B's; theſe now are the only men worth mentioning. *Delany.*

We conſider the uniformity of the whole deſign, *accuracy* of the calculations, and ſkill in reſtoring and comparing paſſages of ancient authors. *Arbuthnot on Coins, Pref.*

A'CCURATE. *adj.* [*accuratus*, Lat.]

1. Exact, as oppoſed to negligence or ignorance, applied to perſons.
2. Exact, without defect or failure, applied to things.

No man living has made more *accurate* trials than Reaumure, that brighteſt ornament of France. *Colſon Elements of Nat. Phil.*

A'ccurately. *adv.* [from *accurate.*] In an accurate manner; exactly, without errour, nicely.

The ſine of incidence is either *accurately*, or very nearly, in a given ratio to the ſine of refraction. *Newt. Opt. ax.* v.

That all theſe diſtances, motions, and quantities of matter, ſhould be ſo *accurately* and harmoniouſly adjuſted in this great variety of our ſyſtem, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material cauſes, and muſt certainly flow from that eternal fountain of wiſdom. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A'ccurateness. *n. ſ.* [from *accurate.*] Exactneſs, nicety.

But ſometime after, ſuſpecting that in making this obſervation I had not determined the diameter of the ſphere with ſufficient *accurateneſs*, I repeated the experiment. *Newton's Opt.*

To Accu'rse. *v. a.* [See CURSE.] To doom to miſery; to invoke miſery upon any one.

As if it were an unlucky comet, or as if God had ſo *accurſed* it, that it ſhould never ſhine to give light in things concerning our duty any way towards him. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 4.

Accu'rsed. *part. adj.*

1. That which is curſed or doomed to miſery.

'Tis the moſt certain ſign the world's *accurſt*,
That the beſt things corrupted are and worſt. *Denh. Poems.*

2. That which deſerves the curſe; execrable; hateful; deteſtable; and, by conſequence, wicked; malignant.

Some holy angel
Fly to the court of England, and unfold
His meſſage ere he come; that a ſwift bleſſing
May ſoon return to this our ſuffering country,
Under a hand *accurs'd!* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The chief part of the miſery of wicked men, and thoſe *accurſed* ſpirits, the devils, is this, that they are of a diſpoſition contrary to God. *Tillotſon, Sermon* iv.

They, like the ſeed from which they ſprung, *accurſt*,
Againſt the gods immortal hatred nurſt. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Accu'sable. *adj.* [from the verb *accuſe.*] That which may be cenſured; blamable; culpable.

There would be a manifeſt defect, and her improviſion juſtly *accuſable*; if animals, ſo ſubject unto diſeaſes from bilious cauſes, ſhould want a proper conveyance for choler. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Accusa'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *accuſe.*]

1. The act of accuſing.

Thus they in mutual *accuſation* ſpent
The fruitleſs hours, but neither ſelf-condemning,
And of their vain conteſt appear'd no end. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

2. The charge brought againſt any one by the accuſer.

You read
Theſe *accuſations*, and theſe grievous crimes
Committed by your perſon, and your followers.
Shakeſpeare's Richard II.

All *accuſation*, in the very nature of the thing, ſtill ſuppoſing, and being founded upon ſome law: for where there is no law, there can be no tranſgreſſion; and where there can be no tranſgreſſion, I am ſure there ought to be no *accuſation*. *South.*

3. In the ſenſe of the courts—

A declaration of ſome crime preferred before a competent judge, by the intervention of an inſcription lawfully made, in order to inflict ſome judgment on the guilty perſon. *Ayl. Parer.*

Accu'sative. *n. adj.* [*accuſativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar, ſignifying the relation of the noun, on which the action implied in the verb terminates.

Accu'satory. *adj.* [from *accuſe.*] That which produceth or containeth an accuſation.

In a charge of adultery, the accuſer ought to ſet forth, in the *accuſatory* libel, ſome certain and definite time. *Ayl. Parerg.*

To ACCU'SE. *v. a.* [*accuſo*, Lat.]

1. To charge with a crime. It requires the particle *of* before the ſubject of accuſation.

He ſtripp'd the bears-foot of its leafy growth;
And, calling weſtern winds, *accus'd* the ſpring *of* ſloth.
Dryden's Virgil, Georg. iv. *l.* 205.

The profeſſors are *accuſed of* all the ill practices which may ſeem to be the ill conſequences of their principles. *Add. on Italy.*

2. It ſometimes admits the particle *for*.

Never ſend up a leg of a fowl at ſupper, while there is a cat or dog in the houſe, that can be *accuſed for* running away with it: But, if there happen to be neither, you muſt lay it upon the rats, or a ſtrange greyhound. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

3. To blame or cenſure, in oppoſition to applauſe or juſtification.

Their conſcience bearing witneſs, and their thoughts the mean while *accuſing* or elſe excuſing one another. *Rom.* ii. 15.

Your valour would your ſloth too much *accuſe*,
And therefore, like themſelves, they princes chooſe.
Dryden's Tyrannick Love.

Accu'ser. *n. ſ.* [from *accuſe.*] He that brings a charge againſt another.

There are ſome perſons forbidden to be *accuſers*, on the ſcore of their ſex, as women; others, of their age, as pupils and infants; others, upon the account of ſome crimes committed by them; and others, on the ſcore of ſome filthy lucre to propoſe to gain thereby; others, on the ſcore of their conditions, as libertines againſt their patrons; and others, through a ſuſpicion of calumny, as having once already given falſe evidence; and, laſtly, others on account of their poverty, as not being worth more than fifty aurei. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

—That good man, who drank the pois'nous draught,
With mind ſerene, and could not wiſh to ſee
His vile *accuſer* drink as deep as he. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.* xiii.

If the perſon accuſed maketh his innocence plainly to appear upon his trial, the *accuſer* is immediately put to an ignominious death; and, out of his goods and lands, the innocent perſon is quadruply recompenſed. *Gulliver's Travels.*

To ACCU'STOM. *v. a.* [*accoûtumer*, Fr.] To habituate, to enure, with the particle *to*. It is uſed chiefly of perſons.

How ſhall we breathe in other air
Leſs pure, *accuſtom'd to* immortal fruits? *Par. Loſt, b.* xi.

It has been ſome advantage to *accuſtom* one's ſelf *to* books of the ſame edition. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p.* i. *c.* 17.

Accu'stomable. *adj.* [from *accuſtom.*] Of long cuſtom or habit; habitual, cuſtomary.

Animals even of the ſame original, extraction, and ſpecies, may be diverſified by *accuſtomable* reſidence in one climate, from what they are in another. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Accu'stomably. *adv.* According to cuſtom.

Touching the king's fines *accuſtomably* paid for the purchaſing of writs original, I find no certain beginning of them, and do therefore think that they alſo grew up with the chancery. *Bacon's Alienation.*

Accu'stomance. *n. ſ.* [*accoûtumance*, Fr.] Cuſtom, habit, uſe.

Through *accuſtomance* and negligence, and perhaps ſome other cauſes, we neither feel it in our own bodies, nor take notice of it in others. *Boyle's Works.*

Accu'stomarily. *adv.* In a cuſtomary manner; according to common or cuſtomary practice.

Accu'stomary. *adj.* [from *accuſtom.*] Uſual, practiſed; according to cuſtom.

Accu'stomed. [from *accuſtom.*] According to cuſtom; frequent; uſual.

Look how ſhe rubs her hands.——It is an *accuſtomed* action with her, to ſeem thus waſhing her hands: I have known her continue in this a quarter of an hour. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

A'ce. *n. ſ.* [*As* not only ſignified a piece of money, but any integer, from whence is derived the word *áce*, or unit. Thus *As* ſignified the whole inheritance. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*]

1. An unit; a ſingle point on cards or dice.

When lots are ſhuffled together in a lap, urn, or pitcher; or if a man blindfold caſts a die, what reaſon in the world can he have to preſume, that he ſhall draw a white ſtone rather than a black, or throw an *ace* rather than a ſiſe. *South Sermons.*

2. A ſmall quantity.

He will not bate an *ace* of abſolute certainty; but however doubtful or improbable the thing is, coming from him it muſt go for an indiſputable truth. *Government of the Tongue,* § 11.

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I'll not wag an *ace* farther: the whole world ſhall not bribe me to it. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

ACE'PHALOUS. *n. a.* [ἀκέφαλ☉, Gr.] Without a head. *Dict.*

ACE'RB. *adj.* [*acerbus*, Lat.] Acid, with an addition of roughneſs, as moſt fruits are before they are ripe. *Quincy.*

ACE'RBITY. *n. ſ.* [*acerbitas*, Lat.]

1. A rough ſower taſte.

2. Applied to men, ſharpneſs of temper; ſeverity.

True it is, that the talents for criticiſm, namely, ſmartneſs, quick cenſure, vivacity of remark, indeed all but *acerbity*, ſeem rather the gifts of youth than of old age. *Pope's Intr. to Dun.*

To ACE'RVATE. *v. a.* [*acervo*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*

ACERVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *acervate.*] The act of heaping together.

ACE'RVOSE. *adj.* Full of heaps. *Dict.*

ACE'SCENT. *adj.* [*aceſcens*, Lat.] That which has a tendency to ſourneſs or acidity.

The ſame perſons, perhaps, had enjoyed their health as well with a mixture of animal diet, qualified with a ſufficient quantity of *aceſcents*; as, bread, vinegar, and fermented liquors. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ACETO'SE. *adj.* That which has in it acids or vinegar. *Dict.*

ACETO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *acetoſe.*] The ſtate of being acetoſe, or of containing vinegar. *Dict.*

ACE'TOUS. *adj.* [from *acetum*, vinegar, Lat.] Having the quality of vinegar, ſour.

Raiſins, which conſiſt chiefly of the juice of grapes, inſpiſſated in the ſkins or husks by the avolation of the ſuperfluous moiſture through their pores, being diſtilled in a retort, did not afford any vinous, but rather an *acetous* ſpirit. *Boyle of Spirits.*

ACHE. *n. ſ.* [ace, Sax. ἄχ☉, Gr. now generally written *ake*, and in the plural *akes*, of one ſyllable; the primitive manner being preſerved chiefly in poetry, for the ſake of the meaſure.]

A continued pain. See AKE.

I'll rack thee with old cramps;
Fill all thy bones with *aches*, make thee roar,
That beaſts ſhall tremble at thy din. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

A coming ſhow'r your ſhooting corns preſage,
Old *aches* throb, your hollow tooth will urge. *Swift's Miſc.*

To ACHE. *v. n.* [See ACHE.] To be in pain.

Upon this account, our ſenſes are dulled and ſpent by any extraordinary intention, and our very eyes will *ache*, if long fixed upon any difficultly diſcerned object. *Glanv. Scepſis, c.* xiv.

To ACHI'EVE. *v. a.* [*achever*, Fr. to complete.]

1. To perform, to finiſh a deſign proſperouſly.

Our toils, my friends, are crown'd with ſure ſucceſs:
The greater part perform'd, *achieve* the leſs. *Dryd. Æneid.*

2. To gain, to obtain.

Experience is by induſtry *achiev'd*,
And perfected by the ſwift courſe of time.
Shakeſpeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.

Tranio, I burn, I pine, I periſh, Tranio,
If I *achieve* not this young modeſt girl.
Shakeſpeare's Taming the Shrew.

Thou haſt *achiev'd* our liberty, confin'd
Within hell-gates till now. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 368.

Show all the ſpoils by valiant kings *achiev'd*,
And groaning nations by their arms reliev'd. *Prior.*

An ACHI'EVER. *n. ſ.* He that performs; he that obtains what he endeavours after.

A victory is twice itſelf, when the *achiever* brings home full numbers. *Shakeſpeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

An ACHI'EVEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*achevement*, Fr.]

1. The performance of an action.

From every coaſt that heaven walks about,
Have thither come the noble martial crew,
That famous hard *achievements* ſtill purſue. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

2. The eſcutcheon, or enſigns armorial, granted to any man for the performance of great actions.

Then ſhall the war, and ſtern debate, and ſtrife
Immortal, be the bus'neſs of my life;
And in thy fane, the duſty ſpoils among,
High on the burniſh'd roof, my banner ſhall be hung;
Rank'd with my champions bucklers, and below
With arms revers'd, th' *achievements* of the foe. *Dryd. Fab.*

Achievement, in the firſt ſenſe, is derived from *achive*, as it ſignifies *to perform*; in the ſecond, from *achieve*, as it imports *to gain.*

ACHOR. *n. ſ.* [*achor*, Lat. ἀχὼρ, Gr. *furfur.*]

A ſpecies of the herpes; it appears with a cruſty ſcab, which cauſes an itching on the ſurface of the head, occaſioned by a ſalt ſharp ſerum oozing through the ſkin. *Quincy.*

A'CID. *adj.* [*acidus*, Lat. *acide*, Fr.] Sour, ſharp.

Wild trees laſt longer than garden trees; and in the ſame kind, thoſe whoſe fruit is *acid*, more than thoſe whoſe fruit is ſweet. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 585.

Acid, or ſour, proceeds from a ſalt of the ſame nature, without mixture of oil; in auſtere taſtes the oily parts have not diſentangled themſelves from the ſalts and earthy parts; ſuch is the taſte of unripe fruits. *Arbuthnot on aliments.*

Liquors and ſubſtances are called *acids*, which being com-

poſed of pointed particles, affect the taſte in a ſharp and piercing manner. The common way of trying, whether any particular liquor hath in it any particles of this kind, is by mixing it with ſyrup of violets, which it will turn of a red colour; but if it contains alkaline or lixivial particles, it changes that ſyrup green. *Quincy.*

ACI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *acid.*] The quality of being acid; an acid taſte; ſharpneſs; ſourneſs.

Fiſhes, by the help of a diſſolvent liquor, corrode and reduce their meats, ſkin, bones, and all, into a chylus or cremor; and yet this liquor manifeſts nothing of *acidity* to the taſte. *Ray on the Creation.*

When the taſte of the mouth is bitter, it is a ſign of a redundance of a bilious alkali, and demands a quite different diet from the caſe of *acidity* or ſourneſs. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A'CIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *acid.*] The quality of being acid; acidity. See ACIDITY.

ACI'DULÆ. *n. ſ.* [that is, *aquæ acidulæ.*]

Medicinal ſprings impregnated with ſharp particles, as all the nitrous, chalybeate, and alum-ſprings are. *Quincy.*

The *acidulæ*, or medical ſprings, emit a greater quantity of their minerals than uſual; and even the ordinary ſprings, which were before clear, freſh and limpid, become thick and turbid, and are impregnated with ſulphur and other minerals, as long as the earthquake laſts. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p.* 4.

To ACI'DULATE. *v. a.* [*aciduler*, Fr.] To impregnate or tinge with acids in a ſlight degree.

The muriatic ſcurvy is evidently a diet of freſh unſalted things, watery liquors *acidulated*, farinaceous emollient ſubſtances, ſour milk, butter, and acid fruits. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

To ACKNO'WLEDGE. *v. a.* [a word formed, as it ſeems, between the Latin and Engliſh, from *agnoſco*, and *knowledge*, which is deduced from the Saxon, cnapan, *to know.*]

1. To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or perſon in a particular character.

My people do already know my mind,
And will *acknowledge* you and Jeſſica,
In place of lord Baſſanio and myſelf. *Shakeſp. Mer. of Ven.*

None that *acknowledge* God, or providence,
Their ſouls eternity did ever doubt. *Sir John Davies.*

2. To confeſs; as, a fault.

For I *acknowledge* my tranſgreſſions; and my ſin is ever before me. *Pſalm* li. 3.

3. To own; as, a benefit; ſometimes with the particle *to* before the perſon conferring the benefit.

His ſpirit
Taught them; but they his gifts *acknowledg'd* not. *Par. Loſt.*

In the firſt place, therefore, I thankfully *acknowledge* to the Almighty power the aſſiſtance he has given me in the beginning, and the proſecution of my preſent ſtudies. *Dryden's Æneis.*

ACKNO'WLEDGING. *adj.* [from *acknowledge.*] Grateful; ready to acknowledge benefits received.

He has ſhewn his hero *acknowledging* and ungrateful, compaſſionate and hard-hearted; but, at the bottom, fickle and ſelf-intereſted. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedication.*

ACKNO'WLEDGMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *acknowledge.*]

1. Conceſſion of any character in another; as, exiſtence, ſuperiority.

The due contemplation of the human nature doth, by a neceſſary connexion and chain of cauſes, carry us up to the unavoidable *acknowledgment* of the Deity; becauſe it carries every thinking man to an original of every ſucceſſive individual. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Conceſſion of the truth of any poſition.

Immediately upon the *acknowledgment* of the chriſtian faith, the eunuch was baptized by Philip. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 1.

3. Confeſſion of a fault.

4. Confeſſion of a benefit received; gratitude.

5. Act of atteſtation to any conceſſion; ſuch as homage.

There be many wide countries in Ireland, in which the laws of England were never eſtabliſhed, nor any *acknowledgment* of ſubjection made. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

The ſecond is an *acknowledgment* to his majeſty for the leave of fiſhing upon his coaſts; and though this may not be grounded upon any treaty, yet, if it appear to be an ancient right on our ſide, and cuſtom on theirs, not determined or extinguiſhed by any treaty between us, it may with juſtice be inſiſted on. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

A'CME. *n. ſ.* [ἀκμη, Gr.]

The height of any thing; more eſpecially uſed to denote the height of a diſtemper, which is divided into four periods. 1. The *arche*, the beginning or firſt attack. 2. *Anabaſis*, the growth. 3. *Acme*, the height. And, 4. *Paracme*, which is the declenſion of the diſtemper. *Quincy.*

ACO'LOTHIST. *n. ſ.* [ἀκολουθέω, Gr.] One of the loweſt order in the Romiſh church, whoſe office is to prepare the elements for the offices, to light the church, &c.

In the Romiſh communion it is duty, according to the papal law, when the biſhop ſings maſs, to order all the inferior clergy to appear in their proper habits; and to ſee that all the offices of the church be rightly performed; to ordain the *acolothiſt*, to keep the ſacred veſſels, &c. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

A'COLYTE. *n. ſ.* The ſame with ACOLOTHIST.

A'CONITE. *n. ſ.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] Properly the herb wolfs-bane, but commonly uſed in poetical language for poiſon in general.

Our land is from the rage of tygers freed,
Nor nouriſhes the lion's angry ſeed;
Nor pois'nous *aconite* is here produc'd,
Or grows unknown, or is, when known, refus'd. *Dryd. Virg.*

Deſpair, that *aconite* does prove,
And certain death to others, love,
That poiſon never yet withſtood,
Does nouriſh mine, and turns to blood. *Granville's Poems.*

A'CORN. *n. ſ.* [Æcepn, Sax. from ac, an oak, and copn, corn or grain; that is, the grain of the oak.]

The ſeed or fruit born by the oak.

What roots old-age contracteth into errours, and how ſuch as are but *acorns* in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become inflexible. *Brown's Pref. to Vulgar Errours.*

Content with food which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on ſtrawberries they fed;
Cornels and bramble-berries gave the reſt,
And falling *acorns* furniſh'd out a feaſt. *Dryden's Ovid.*

He that is nouriſhed by the *acorns* he picked up under an oak, or the apples he gathered from the trees in the wood, has certainly appropriated them to himſelf. *Locke.*

ACO'USTICKS. *n. ſ.* [Ἀκουστικὰ, of ἀκούω, Gr. to hear.]

1. The doctrine or theory of ſounds.

2. Medicines to help the hearing. *Quincy.*

To ACQUA'INT. *v. a.* [*accointer*, Fr.]

1. To make familiar with; applied either to perſons or things.

We that *acquaint* ourſelves with ev'ry zone,
And paſs the tropicks, and behold each pole;
When we come home, are to ourſelves unknown,
And unacquainted ſtill with our own ſoul. *Sir J. Davies.*

There with thee, new welcome ſaint,
Like fortunes may her ſoul *acquaint*;
With thee there clad in radiant ſheen. *Mil. on March. Win.*

Before a man can ſpeak on any ſubject, it is neceſſary to be *acquainted* with it. *Locke on Education*, § 171.

Acquaint yourſelves with things ancient and modern, natural, civil, and religious, domeſtic and national; things of your own and foreign countries; and, above all, be well *acquainted* with God and yourſelves; learn animal nature, and the workings of your own ſpirits. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To inform.

But for ſome other reaſons, my grave Sir,
Which is not fit you know, I not *acquaint*
My father of this buſineſs. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

I have lately received a letter from a friend in the country, wherein he *acquaints* me, that two or three men of the town are got among them, and have brought down particular words and phraſes, which were never before in thoſe parts. *Tatler.*

ACQUA'INTANCE. *n. ſ.* [*accointance*, Fr.]

1. The ſtate of being acquainted with; familiarity, knowledge. It is applied as well to perſons as things, with the particle *with.*

Nor was his *acquaintance* leſs *with* the famous poets of his age, than *with* the noblemen and ladies. *Dryd.*

Our admiration of a famous man leſſens upon our nearer *acquaintance with* him; and we ſeldom hear of a celebrated perſon, without a catalogue of ſome notorious weakneſſes and infirmities. *Addiſ. Spectator*, N° 256.

Would we be admitted into an *acquaintance with* God: let us ſtudy to reſemble him. We muſt be partakers of a divine nature, in order to partake of this high privilege and alliance. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Familiar knowledge, ſimply without a prepoſition.

Brave ſoldier, pardon me,
That any accent breaking from my tongue,
Should 'ſcape the true *acquaintance* of mine ear. *Shak. K. John.*

This keeps the underſtanding long in converſe with an object, and long converſe brings *acquaintance.* *South's Sermons.*

In what manner he lived with thoſe who were of his neighbourhood and *acquaintance*, how obliging his carriage was to them, what kind offices he did, and was always ready to do them, I forbear particularly to ſay. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. A ſlight or initial knowledge, ſhort of friendſhip, as applied to perſons.

I hope I am pretty near ſeeing you, and therefore I would cultivate an *acquaintance*; becauſe if you do not know me when we meet, you need only keep one of my letters, and compare it with my face; for my face and letters are counterparts of my heart. *Swift to Pope, Letter* xii.

A long noviciate of *acquaintance* ſhould precede the vows of friendſhip. *Bolingbroke.*

4. The perſon with whom we are acquainted; him of whom we have ſome knowledge, without the intimacy of friendſhip.

In this ſenſe, the plural is, in ſome authors, *acquaintance*, in others *acquaintances.*

But ſhe, all vow'd unto the red-croſs knight,
His wand'ring peril cloſely did lament,
Ne in this new *acquaintance* could delight,
But her dear heart with anguiſh did torment. *F. Queen, b.* i.

That young men travel under ſome tutor, I allow well, ſo that he be ſuch a one that may be able to tell them, what *acquaintances* they are to ſeek, what exerciſes or diſcipline the place yieldeth. *Bacon, Eſſay* xix.

This, my lord, has juſtly acquired you as many friends, as there are perſons who have the honour to be known to you; meer *acquaintance* you have none, you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who have converſed with you, are for ever after inviolably yours. *Dryd. Juvenal, Dedicat.*

We ſee he is aſhamed of his neareſt *acquaintances.* *Boyle againſt Bentley.*

ACQUA'INTED. [from *acquaint.*] Familiar, well known; not new.

Now call we our high court of parliament;
That war or peace, or both at once, may be
As things *acquainted* and familiar to us. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

ACQU'EST. *n. ſ.* [*acqueſt*, Fr. from *acquerir*, written by ſome *acquiſt*, with a view to the word *acquire*, or *acquiſita.*]

Attachment, acquiſition; the thing gained.

New *acqueſts* are more burden than ſtrength. *Bac. Hen.* VII.

Mud, repoſed near the oſtia of thoſe rivers, makes continual additions to the land, thereby excluding the ſea, and preſerving theſe ſhells as trophies and ſigns of its new *acqueſts* and encroachments. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt. p.* i.

To ACQUIE'SCE. *v. n.* [*acquieſcer*, Fr. *acquieſcere*, Lat.] To reſt in, or remain ſatisfied with, without oppoſition or diſcontent.

Neither a bare approbation of, nor a mere wiſhing, nor unactive complacency in; nor, laſtly, a natural inclination to things virtuous and good, can paſs before God for a man's willing of ſuch things; and, conſequently, if men, upon this account, will needs take up and *acquieſce* in an airy ungrounded perſuaſion, that they will thoſe things which really they not will, they fall thereby into a groſs and fatal deluſion. *South.*

He hath employed his tranſcendent wiſdom and power, that by theſe he might make way for his benignity, as the end wherein they ultimately *acquieſce.* *Grew's Coſmolog. Sac. b.* i.

ACQUIE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *acquieſce.*]

1. A ſilent appearance of content, diſtinguiſhed on one ſide from avowed conſent, on the other from oppoſition.

Neither from any of the nobility, nor of the clergy, who were thought moſt averſe from it, there appeared any ſign of contradiction to that; but an entire *acquieſcence* in all the biſhops thought fit to do. *Clarendon.*

2. Satiſfaction, reſt, content.

Many indeed have given over their purſuits after fame, either from diſappointment, or from experience of the little pleaſure which attends it, or the better informations or natural coldneſs of old-age; but ſeldom from a full ſatisfaction and *acquieſcence* in their preſent enjoyments of it. *Addiſ. Spectator*, N° 256.

3. Submiſſion.

The greateſt part of the world take up their perſuaſions concerning good and evil, by an implicit faith, and a full *acquieſcence* in the word of thoſe, who ſhall repreſent things to them under theſe characters. *South's Sermons.*

ACQUI'RABLE. *adj.* [from *acquire.*] That which may be acquired or obtained; attainable.

Thoſe rational inſtincts, the connate principles engraven in the human ſoul, though they are truths *acquirable* and deducible by rational conſequence and argumentation, yet they ſeem to be inſcribed in the very craſis and texture of the ſoul, antecedent to any acquiſition by induſtry or the exerciſe of the diſcurſive faculty in man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

If the powers of cogitation and volition, and ſenſation, are neither inherent in matter as ſuch, nor *acquirable* to matter by any motion or modification of it; it neceſſarily follows, that they proceed from ſome cogitative ſubſtance, ſome incorporeal inhabitant within us, which we call ſpirit and ſoul. *Bentley.*

To ACQU'IRE. *v. a.* [*acquerir*, Fr. *acquiro*, Lat.] To gain by one's own labour or power; to obtain what is not received from nature, or tranſmitted by inheritance.

I've done enough. A lower place not well,
May make too great an act: for learn this, Silius,
Better to leave undone, than by our deed
Acquire too high a fame, while he, we ſerve, 's away.
Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

ACQU'IRED. *particip. adj.* [from *acquire.*] Gained by one's ſelf, in oppoſition to thoſe things which are beſtowed by nature.

We are ſeldom at eaſe, and free enough from the ſolicitation of our natural or adopted deſires; but a conſtant ſucceſſion of uneaſineſſes, out of that ſtock, which natural wants, or *acquired* habits, have heaped up, take the will in their turns. *Locke.*

An ACQUI'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *acquire.*] The perſon that acquires; a gainer.

An ACQUI'REMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *acquire.*] That which is acquired; gain; attainment. The word may be properly uſed in oppoſition to the gifts of nature.

Theſe his *acquirements*, by induſtry, were exceedingly both enriched and enlarged by many excellent endowments of nature. *Hayward on Edward* VI.

By a content and acquieſcence in every ſpecies of truth, we

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embrace the ſhadow thereof: or ſo much as may palliate its juſt and ſubſtantial *acquirements*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

It is very difficult to lay down rules for the *acquirement* of ſuch a taſte as that I am here ſpeaking of. The faculty muſt, in ſome degree, be born with us. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 409.

Acquisi'tion. *n. ſ.* [*acquiſitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of acquiring or gaining.

Each man has but a limited right to the good things of the world; and the natural allowed way, by which he is to compaſs the poſſeſſion of theſe things, is by his own induſtrious *acquiſition* of them. *South's Sermons.*

2. The thing gained; acquirement.

Great Sir, all *acquiſition*
Of glory as of empire, here I lay before
Your royal feet. *Denham's Sophy.*

A ſtate can never arrive to its period in a more deplorable criſis, than when ſome prince lies hovering like a vulture to diſmember its dying carcaſe; by which means it becomes only an *acquiſition* to ſome mighty monarchy, without hopes of a reſurrection. *Swift on the Diſſenſions in Athens and Rome.*

Acqu'isitive. *adj.* [*acquiſitivus*, Lat.] That which is acquired or gained.

He died not in his *acquiſitive* but in his native ſoil; nature herſelf, as it were, claiming a final intereſt in his body, when fortune had done with him. *Wotton.*

Acqu'ist. *n. ſ.* [See Acquest.] Acquirement; attainment; gain.

His ſervant he with new *acquiſt*
Of true experience from this great event,
With peace and conſolation hath diſmiſt. *M. Sampſon Agon.*

To ACQU'IT. *v. a.* [*acquiter*, Fr. See QUIT.]

1. To ſet free.

Ne do I wiſh (for wiſhing were but vain)
To be *acquit* from my continual ſmart;
But joy her thrall for ever to remain,
And yield for pledge my poor captived heart. *Spenſ. Son.* xlii.

2. To clear from a charge of guilt; to abſolve; oppoſed to *condemn*, either ſimply with an accuſative, as, *the jury acquitted him*, or with the particles *from* or *of*, which is more common, before the crime.

If I ſin, then thou markeſt me, and thou wilt not *acquit* me *from* mine iniquity. *Job*, x. 14.

By the ſuffrage of the moſt and beſt he is already *acquitted*, and, by the ſentence of ſome, condemned. *Dryden's Conqueſt of Granada, Dedic.*

He that judges, without informing himſelf to the utmoſt that he is capable, cannot *acquit* himſelf *of* judging amiſs. *Locke.*

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his majeſty, whom I entirely *acquit of* any imputation upon this matter. *Swift.*

3. To clear from any obligation.

Steady to my principles, and not diſpirited with my afflictions, I have, by the bleſſing of God on my endeavours, overcome all difficulties; and, in ſome meaſure, *acquitted* myſelf *of* the debt which I owed the publick, when I undertook this work. *Dryden.*

4. In a ſimilar ſenſe, it is ſaid, *The man hath acquitted himſelf well*; that is, he diſcharged his duty.

Acqu'itment. *n. ſ.* [from *acquit.*] The ſtate of being acquitted; or act of acquitting.

The word imports properly an *acquitment* or diſcharge of a man upon ſome precedent accuſation, and a full trial and cognizance of his cauſe had thereupon. *South's Sermons.*

Acqu'ittal, *n. ſ* in law, is a deliverance and ſetting free from the ſuſpicion or guiltineſs of an offence. *Cowell.*

The conſtant deſign of both theſe orators, was to drive ſome one particular point, either the condemnation or *acquittal* of an accuſed perſon, a perſuaſive to war, and the like. *Swift.*

To Acqu'ittance. *v n.* To procure an acquittance; to acquit; a word not in preſent uſe.

But if black ſcandal and foul-fac'd reproach,
Attend the ſequel of your impoſition,
Your meer enforcement ſhall *acquittance* me
From all the impure blots and ſtains thereof. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Acqu'ittance. *n. ſ.* [from *acquit.*]

1. The act of diſcharging from a debt.

But ſoon ſhall find
Forbearance, no *acquittance*, ere day end
Juſtice ſhall not return, as beauty, ſcorn'd. *Par. Loſt, b.* x.

2. A writing teſtifying the receipt of a debt.

You can produce *acquittances*
For ſuch a ſum, from ſpecial officers
Of Charles his father. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*

They quickly pay their debt, and then
Take no *acquittances*, but pay again. *Donne.*

They had got a worſe trick than that; the ſame man bought and ſold to himſelf, paid the money, and gave the *acquittance*. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

A'cre. *n. ſ.* [Æcpe, Sax.] A quantity of land containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thouſand eight hundred and forty ſquare yards. *Dict.*

Search ev'ry *acre* in the high-grown field,
And bring him to our eye. *Shakeſpeare's K. Lear.*

A'crid. *adj.* [*acer*, Lat.] Of a hot biting taſte; bitter, ſo as to leave a painful heat upon the organs of taſte.

Bitter and *acrid* differ only by the ſharp particles of the firſt, being involved in a greater quantity of oil than thoſe of the laſt. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Acrimo'nious. *adj.* Abounding with acrimony; ſharp; corroſive.

If gall cannot be rendered *acrimonious*, and bitter of itſelf, then whatever acrimony or amaritude redounds in it, muſt be from the admixture of melancholy. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

A'crimony. *n. ſ.* [*acrimonia*, Lat.]

1. Sharpneſs, corroſiveneſs.

There be plants that have a milk in them when they are cut; as, figs, old lettuce, ſow-thiſtles, ſpurge, *&c.* The cauſe may be an inception of putrefaction: for thoſe milks have all an *acrimony*, though one would think they ſhould be lenitive. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 639.

The chymiſts define ſalt, from ſome of its properties, to be a body fuſible in the fire, congealable again by cold into brittle glebes or cryſtals, ſoluble in water, ſo as to diſappear, not malleable, and having ſomething in it which affects the organs of taſte with a ſenſation of *acrimony* or ſharpneſs. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Sharpneſs of temper, ſeverity, bitterneſs of thought or language.

This made John the Baptiſt ſet himſelf, with ſo much *acrimony* and indignation, to baffle this ſenſeleſs arrogant conceit of theirs, which made them huff at the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them, and not at all belonging to them. *South.*

A'critude. *n. ſ.* [from *acrid.*] An acrid taſte; a biting heat on the palate.

Green vitriol, mixed with ſome rays of a pale blue, from the ſame place; with its aſtringent and ſweetiſh taſtes, is joined ſome *acritude*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Acroama'tical. *adj.* [ἀκροάομαι, Gr. I bear.] Of or pertaining to deep learning; the oppoſite of exoterical.

Acroa'ticks. *n. ſ.* [Ἀκροαλικὰ, Gr.] Ariſtotle's lectures on the more nice and principal parts of philoſophy, to whom none but friends and ſcholars were admitted by him.

Acro'nycal. *adj.* [from ἄκρος, *ſummus*, and νὺξ, *nox*; importing the beginning of night.] A term of aſtronomy, applied to the ſtars, of which the riſing and ſetting is called *acronycal*, when they either appear above or ſink below the horizon at the time of ſunſet. It is oppoſed to *coſmical.*

Acro'nycally. *adv.* [from *acronycal.*] At the acronycal time.

He is tempeſtuous in the ſummer, when he riſes heliacally, and rainy in the winter, when he riſes *acronycally*. *Dryden's Æneid, Dedicat.*

A'crospire. *n. ſ.* [from ἄκρος and σπεῖρα, Gr.] A ſhoot or ſprout from the end of ſeeds before they are put in the ground.

Many corns will ſmilt, or have their pulp turned into a ſubſtance like thick cream; and moſt of thoſe which come without extraordinary pains, will ſend forth their ſubſtance in an *acroſpire*. *Mort. Husbandry.*

A'crospired. *part. adj.* Having ſprouts, or having ſhot out.

For want of turning, when the malt is ſpread on the floor, it comes and ſprouts at both ends, which is called *acroſpired*, and is fit only for ſwine. *Mort. Husbandry.*

Acro'ss. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, or the French *à*, as it is uſed in *à travers*, and *croſs.*] Athwart, laid over ſomething ſo as to croſs it.

The harp hath the concave not along the ſtrings, but *acroſs* the ſtrings; and no harp hath the ſound ſo melting and prolonged as the Iriſh harp. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 223.

This view'd, but not enjoy'd, with arms *acroſs*,
He ſtood, reflecting on his country's loſs. *Dryd. Fables.*

There is a ſet of artiſans, who, by the help of ſeveral poles, which they lay *acroſs* each others ſhoulders, build themſelves up into a kind of pyramid; ſo that you ſee a pile of men in the air of four or five rows riſing one above another. *Addiſ. on Italy.*

An Acro'stick. *n. ſ.* [from ἄκρος and στίχος, Gr.] A poem in which the firſt letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the perſon or thing on which the poem is written.

Acro'stick. *adj.*

1. That which relates to an acroſtick.
2. That which contains acroſticks.

Leave writing plays, and chooſe for thy command
Some peaceful province in *acroſtick* land:
There thou may'ſt wings diſplay, and altars raiſe,
And torture one poor word ten thouſand ways. *Dryden.*

A'CROTERS, or *ACROTERIA*. *n. ſ.* [In architecture; from ἄκρον, Gr. the extremity of any body.] Little pedeſtals without baſes, placed at the middle and the two extremes of pediments, ſometimes ſerving to ſupport ſtatues.

To ACT. *v. a.* [*ago*, *actum*, Lat.]

1. To be in action, not to reſt.

He hangs between in doubt to *act* or reſt. *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

2. To perform the proper functions.

Albeit the will is not capable of being compelled to any of its actings, yet it is capable of being made to *act* with more or leſs difficulty, according to the different impreſſions it receives from motives or objects. *South's Sermons.*

3. To practiſe the arts or duties of life; to conduct one's ſelf.

'Tis plain, that ſhe who, for a kingdom now,
Would ſacrifice her love, and break her vow,
Not out of love, but intereſt, *acts* alone,
And would, ev'n in my arms, lie thinking of a throne.
Dryden's Conqueſt of Granada.

The deſire of happineſs, and the conſtraint it puts upon us to *act* for it, no body accounts an abridgment of liberty. *Locke.*

The ſplendour of his office, is the token of that ſacred character which he inwardly bears: and one of theſe ought conſtantly to put him in mind of the other, and excite him to *act* up to it, through the whole courſe of his adminiſtration. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

It is our part and duty to co-operate with this grace, vigorouſly to exert thoſe powers, and *act* up to thoſe advantages to which it reſtores us. He has given eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame. *Rogers's Sermons.*

4. To bear a borrowed character, as, a ſtage-player.

Honour and ſhame from no condition riſe;
Act well your part, there all the honour lies.
Pope's Eſſay on Man, ep. 4. *l.* 193.

5. To counterfeit; to feign by action.

His former trembling once again renew'd,
With *acted* fear the villain thus purſu'd. *Dryd. Æneid.* 2.

6. To produce effects in ſome paſſive ſubject.

Hence 'tis we wait the wond'rous cauſe to find
How body *acts* upon impaſſive mind. *Garth's Diſpenſary.*

The ſtomach, the inteſtines, the muſcles of the lower belly, all *act* upon the aliment; beſides, the chyle is not ſucked, but ſqueezed into the mouths of the lacteals, by the action of the fibres of the guts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

7. To actuate; to put in motion; to regulate the movements.

Moſt people in the world are *acted* by levity and humour, by ſtrange and irrational changes. *South's Sermons.*

Perhaps they are as proud as Lucifer, as covetous as Demas, as falſe as Judas, and, in the whole courſe of their converſation, *act*, and are *acted*, not by devotion, but deſign. *Idem.*

We ſuppoſe two diſtinct incommunicable conſciouſneſſes *acting* the ſame body, the one conſtantly by day, the other by night; and, on the other ſide, the ſame conſciouſneſs *acting* by intervals two diſtinct bodies. *Locke.*

Act. *n. ſ.* [*actum*, Lat.]

1. Something done; a deed; an exploit, whether good or ill.

I've done enough. A lower place, not well,
May make too great an *act*: for learn this, Silius,
Better to leave undone than by our deed
Acquire too high a fame, when he, we ſerve, 's away.
Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

The conſcious wretch muſt all his *acts* reveal;
Loth to confeſs, unable to conceal;
From the firſt moment of his vital breath,
To his laſt hour of unrepenting death. *Dryd. Æneid* vi.

2. Agency; the power of producing an effect.

I will try the forces
Of theſe thy compounds on ſuch creatures as
We count not worth the hanging; but none human;
To try the vigour of them, and apply
Allayments to their *act*; and by them gather
Their ſeveral virtues and effects. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

3. Action; the performance of exploits; production of effects.

'Tis ſo much in your nature to do good, that your life is but one continued *act* of placing benefits on many, as the ſun is always carrying his light to ſome part or other of the world. *Dryden's Fables, Dedicat.*

Who forth from nothing call'd this comely frame,
His will and *act*, his word and work the ſame. *Prior.*

4. The doing of ſome particular thing; a ſtep taken; a meaſure executed.

This *act* perſuades me,
That this remotion of the duke and her,
Is practice only. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

5. A ſtate of action.

The ſeeds of herbs and plants at the firſt are not in *act*, but in poſſibility that which they afterwards grow to be. *Hooker.*

God alone excepted, who actually and everlaſtingly is whatſoever he may be, and which cannot hereafter be that which now he is not; all other things beſides are ſomewhat in poſſibility, which as yet they are not in *act*. *Hooker, b.* i.

Sure they're conſcious
Of ſome intended miſchief, and are fled
To put it into *act*. *Denham's Sophy.*

Her legs were buſkin'd, and the left before;
In *act* to ſhoot, a ſilver bow ſhe bore. *Dryd. Fables.*

6. A part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption.

Many never doubt but the whole condition required by Chriſt, the repentance he came to preach, will, in that laſt ſcene of their laſt *act*, immediately before the exit, be as opportunely and acceptably performed, as at any other point of their lives. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Five *acts* are the juſt meaſure of a play. *Roſcommon.*

7. A decree of a court of juſtice, or edict of a legiſlature.

They make edicts for uſury to ſupport uſurers, repeal daily any wholeſome *act* eſtabliſhed againſt the rich, and provide more piercing ſtatutes daily to chain up and reſtrain the poor. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

You that are king, though he do wear the crown,
Have caus'd him, by new *act* of parliament,
To blot out me. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

8. Record of judicial proceedings.

Judicial *acts* are all thoſe matters, which relate to judicial proceedings; and being reduced into writing by a publick notary, are recorded by the authority of the judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

A'ction. *n. ſ.* [*action*, Fr. *actio*, Lat.]

1. The quality or ſtate of acting, oppoſite to *reſt*.

O noble Engliſh, that could entertain
With half their forces the full power of France;
And let another half ſtand laughing by,
All out of work, and cold for *action*. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

2. An act or thing done; a deed.

This *action*, I now go on,
Is for my better grace. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

God never accepts a good inclination inſtead of a good *action*, where that *action* may be done; nay, ſo much the contrary, that, if a good inclination be not ſeconded by a good *action*, the want of that *action* is made ſo much the more criminal and inexcuſable. *South's Sermons.*

3. Agency, operation.

It is better therefore, that the earth ſhould move about its own center, and make thoſe uſeful viciſſitudes of night and day, than expoſe always the ſame ſide to the *action* of the ſun. *Bentley's Sermons.*

He has ſettled laws, and laid down rules, conformable to which natural bodies are governed in their *actions* upon one another. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

4. The ſeries of events repreſented in a fable

This *action* ſhould have three qualifications. Firſt, it ſhould be but one *action*; ſecondly, it ſhould be an entire *action*; and, thirdly, it ſhould be a great *action*. *Addiſ. Spectat.* Nº 267.

5. Geſticulation; the accordance of the motions of the body with the words ſpoken; a part of oratory.

—He that ſpeaks doth gripe the hearer's wriſt,
While he that hears makes fearful *action*
With wrinkled brows. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Our oratours are obſerved to make uſe of leſs geſture or *action* than thoſe of other countries. *Addiſon. Spectat.* Nº 407.

6. [In law.] It is uſed with the prepoſition *againſt* before the perſon, and *for* before the thing.

Actions are perſonal, real, and mixt: *action* perſonal belongs to a man *againſt* another, by reaſon of any contract, offence, or cauſe, of like force with a contract or offence made or done by him or ſome other, for whoſe fact he is to anſwer. *Action* real is given to any man *againſt* another, that poſſeſſes the thing required or ſued for in his own name, and no other man's. *Action* mixt is that which lies as well *againſt* or *for* the thing which we ſeek, as *againſt* the perſon that hath it; called *mixt*, becauſe it hath a mixt reſpect both to the thing and to the perſon.

Action is divided into civil, penal, and mixt. *Action* civil is that which tends only to the recovery of that which is due to us; as, a ſum of money formerly lent. *Action* penal is that which aims at ſome penalty or puniſhment in the party ſued, be it corporal or pecuniary: as, in common law, the next friends of a man feloniouſly ſlain ſhall purſue the law *againſt* the murderer. *Action* mixt is that which ſeeks both the thing whereof we are deprived, and a penalty alſo for the unjuſt detaining of the ſame.

Action upon the caſe, is an *action* given for redreſs of wrongs done without force *againſt* any man, by law not ſpecially provided for.

Action upon the ſtatute, is an *action* brought *againſt* a man upon breach of a ſtatute. *Cowell.*

There was never man could have a juſter *action againſt* filthy fortune than I, ſince all other things being granted me, her blindneſs is the only lett. *Sidney.*

For our reward then,
Firſt, all our debts are paid; dangers of law,
Actions, decrees, judgments, *againſt* us quitted.
Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.

7. In the plural, in France, the ſame as *ſtocks* in England.

A'ctionable. *adj.* [from *action.*] That which admits an action in law to be brought againſt it; puniſhable.

After he had been thus, as a man would think, quite extinguiſhed, his proceſs was formed; whereby he was found guilty of nought elſe, that I could learn, which was *actionable*, but of ambition. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

A'ctionary, or A'ctionist. *n. ſ.* [from *action.*] One that has a ſhare in *actions* or ſtocks.

A'ction-taking. *adj.* Accuſtomed to reſent by means of law; litigious.

A knave, a raſcal, an eater of broken meats, a filthy worſted-ſtocking knave; a lily-liver'd *action-taking* knave. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Actita'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *actito*, Lat.] Action quick and frequent. *Dict.*

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To A'CTIVATE. *v. a.* [from *active.*] To make active. This word is perhaps uſed only by the author alleged.

As ſnow and ice, eſpecially being holpen, and their cold *activated* by nitre or ſalt, will turn water into ice, and that in a few hours; ſo it may be, it will turn wood or ſtiff clay into ſtone, in longer time. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 83.

A'CTIVE. *adj.* [*activus*, Lat.]

1. That which has the power or quality of acting.

Theſe particles have not only a *vis inertiæ*, accompanied with ſuch paſſive laws of motion, as naturally reſult from that force, but alſo they are moved by certain *active* principles, ſuch as is that of gravity, and that which cauſes fermentation, and the coheſion of bodies. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. That which acts, oppoſed to *paſſive*, or that which ſuffers.

— When an even flame two hearts did touch,
His office was indulgently to fit
Actives to paſſives, correſpondency
Only his ſubject was. *Donne.*

If you think that by multiplying the additaments in the ſame proportion, that you multiply the ore, the work will follow, you may be deceived: for quantity in the paſſive will add more reſiſtance than the quantity in the *active* will add force. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

3. Buſy, engaged in action; oppoſed to *idle* or *ſedentary*, or any ſtate of which the duties are performed only by the mental powers.

'Tis virtuous action that muſt praiſe bring forth,
Without which, ſlow advice is little worth;
Yet they who give good counſel, praiſe deſerve,
Though in the *active* part they cannot ſerve. *Sir J. Denham.*

4. Practical; not merely theoretical.

The world hath had in theſe men freſh experience, how dangerous ſuch *active* errors are. *Hooker, Preface.*

5. Nimble; agile; quick.

Some bend the ſtubborn bow for victory;
And ſome with darts their *active* ſinews try. *Dryd. Æn.* vii.

6. In grammar.

A verb *active* is that which ſignifies action, as does, *I teach.* *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

A'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *active.*] In an active manner; buſily; nimbly. In an active ſignification; as, *the word is uſed actively.*

A'CTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *active.*] The quality of being active; quickneſs; nimbleneſs. This is a word more rarely uſed than *activity.*

What ſtrange agility and *activeneſs* do our common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to, by continual exerciſe? *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

ACTI'VITY. *n. ſ.* [from *active.*] The quality of being active, applied either to things or perſons.

Salt put to ice, as in the producing of the artificial ice, increaſeth the *activity* of cold. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 73.

Our adverſary will not be idle, though we are; he watches every turn of our ſoul, and incident of our life; and, if we remit our *activity*, will take advantage of our indolence. *Rogers.*

A'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*actor*, Lat.]

1. He that acts, or performs any thing.

The virtues of either age may correct the defects of both: and good for ſucceſſion, that young men may be learners, while men in age are *actors.* *Bacon, Eſſay* civ.

He, who writes an *Encomium Neronis*, if he does it heartily, is himſelf but a tranſcript of Nero in his mind, and would, no doubt, gladly enough ſee ſuch pranks, as he was famous for, acted again, though he dares not be the *actor* of them himſelf. *South's Sermons.*

2. He that perſonates a character; a ſtage-player.

Would you have
Such an Herculean *actor* in the ſcene,
And not this hydra? They muſt ſweat no leſs
To fit their properties, than t'expreſs their parts. *Ben Johnſon's Catiline.*

When a good *actor* doth his part preſent,
In every act he our attention draws,
That at the laſt he may find juſt applauſe. *Sir J. Denham.*

Theſe falſe beauties of the ſtage are no more laſting than a rain-bow; when the *actor* ceaſes to ſhine upon them, when he gilds them no longer with his reflection, they vaniſh in a twinkling. *Dryd. Spaniſh Friar, Dedication.*

A'CTRESS. *n. ſ.* [*actrice*, Fr.]

1. She that performs any thing.

Virgil has, indeed, admitted Fame as an *actreſs* in the *Æneid*; but the part ſhe acts is very ſhort, and none of the moſt admired circumſtances of that divine work. *Addiſ. Spect.*

2. A woman that plays on the ſtage.

We ſprights have juſt ſuch natures
We had, for all the world, when human creatures;
And therefore I that was an *actreſs* here,
Play all my tricks in hell, a goblin there. *Dryd. Tyr. Love.*

A'CTUAL. *adj.* [*actuel*, Fr.]

1. That which compriſes action.

In this ſlumbry agitation, beſides her walking and other *actual* performances, what, at any time, have you heard her ſay? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. Really in act; not merely potential.

Sin, there in pow'r before
Once *actual*; now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant. *Milt. Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x. *l.* 587.

3. In act; not purely in ſpeculation.

For he that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an *actual* fault:
Then what muſt he expect, that ſtill proceeds
To finiſh ſin, and work up thoughts to deeds? *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat.* xiii.

ACTUA'LITY. *n ſ.* [from *actual.*] The ſtate of being actual.

The *actuality* of theſe ſpiritual qualities is thus impriſoned, though their potentiality be not quite deſtroyed; and thus a craſs, extended, impenetrable, paſſive, diviſible, unintelligent ſubſtance is generated, which we call matter. *Cheyn. Phil. Prin.*

A'CTUALLY. *adv.* [from *actual.*] In act; in effect; really.

All mankind acknowledge themſelves able and ſufficient to do many things, which *actually* they never do. *South.*

Read one of the chronicles written by an author of this frame of mind, and you will think you were reading a hiſtory of the kings of Iſrael or Judah, where the hiſtorians were *actually* inſpired, and where, by a particular ſcheme of providence, the kings were diſtinguiſhed by judgments or bleſſings, according as they promoted idolatry, or the worſhip of the true God. *Addiſ n. Spectator*, N° 483.

Though our temporal proſpects ſhould be full of danger, or though the days of ſorrow ſhould *actually* overtake us, yet ſtill we muſt repoſe ourſelves on God. *Rogers, Sermon* xix.

A'CTUALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *actual.*] The quality of being actual.

A'CTUARY. *n. ſ.* [*actuarius*, Lat.] The regiſter who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court; a term of the civil law.

Suppoſe the judge ſhould ſay, that he would have the keeping of the acts of court remain with him, and the notary will have the cuſtody of them with himſelf: certainly, in this caſe, the *actuary* or writer of them ought to be preferred. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

A'CTUATE. *adj.* [from the verb *To actuate.*] Put into action; animated; brought into effect.

The active informations of the intellect, filling the paſſive reception of the will, like form cloſing with matter, grew *actuate* into a third and diſtinct perfection of practice. *South.*

To A'CTUATE. *v. a.* [from *ago*, *actum*, Lat.] To put into action; to invigorate or encreaſe the powers of motion.

The light made by this animal depends upon a living ſpirit, and ſeems, by ſome vital irradiation, to be *actuated* into this luſtre. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 6.

Such is every man, who has not *actuated* the grace given him, to the ſubduing of every reigning ſin. *Decay of Piety.*

Men of the greateſt abilities are moſt fired with ambition; and, on the contrary, mean and narrow minds are the leaſt *actuated* by it. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 255.

Our paſſions are the ſprings which *actuate* the powers of our nature. *Rogers, Sermon* iii.

ACTUO'SE. *adj.* [from *act.*] That which hath ſtrong powers of action; a word little uſed.

To A'CUATE. *v. a.* [*acuo*, Lat.] To ſharpen, to invigorate with any powers of ſharpneſs.

ACU'LEATE. *adj.* [*aculeatus*, Lat.] That which has a point or ſting; prickly; that which terminates in a ſharp point.

ACU'MEN. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A ſharp point; figuratively, quickneſs of intellects.

The word was much affected by the learned Ariſtarchus in common converſation, to ſignify genius or natural *acumen.* *Pope's Dunciad, b.* iv. *notes.*

ACU'MINATED. *particip. adj.* Ending in a point; ſharp-pointed.

This is not *acuminated* and pointed, as in the reſt, but ſeemeth, as it were, cut off. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii. *c.* 14.

I appropriate this word, *Noli me tangere*, to a ſmall round *acuminated* tubercle, which hath not much pain, unleſs it be touched or rubbed, or otherways exaſperated by topicks. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ACU'TE. *adj.* [*acutus*, Lat.]

1. Sharp, ending in a point; oppoſed to *obtuſe* or *blunt.*

Having the ideas of an obtuſe and an *acute* angled triangle, both drawn from equal baſes and between parallels, I can, by intuitive knowledge, perceive the one not to be the other, but cannot that way know whether they be equal. *Locke.*

2. In a figurative ſenſe applied to men; ingenious; penetrating; oppoſed to *dull* or *ſtupid.*

The *acute* and ingenious author, among many very fine thoughts, and uncommon reflections, has ſtarted the notion of ſeeing all things in God. *Locke.*

3. Spoken of the ſenſes, vigorous; powerful in operation.

Were our ſenſes altered, and made much quicker and *acuter*, the appearance and outward ſcheme of things would have quite another face to us. *Locke.*

4. Acute diſeaſe. Any diſeaſe, which is attended with an increaſed velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days. *Quincy.*

5. Acute accent; that which raiſes or ſharpens the voice.

ACU'TELY. *adv.* [from *acute.*] After an acute manner; ſharply; it is uſed as well in the figurative as primitive ſenſe.

He that will look into many parts of Aſia and America, will find men reaſon there, perhaps, as *acutely* as himſelf, who yet never heard of a ſyllogiſm. *Locke.*

ACU'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *acute*, which ſee.]

1. Sharpneſs.

2. Force of intellects.

They would not be ſo apt to think, that there could be nothing added to the *acuteneſs* and penetration of their underſtandings. *Locke.*

3. Quickneſs and vigour of ſenſes.

If eyes ſo framed could not view at once the hand and the hour-plate, their owner could not be benefited by that *acuteneſs*; which, whilſt it diſcovered the ſecret contrivance of the machine, made him loſe its uſe. *Locke.*

4. Violence and ſpeedy criſis of a malady.

We apply preſent remedies according to indications, reſpecting rather the *acuteneſs* of the diſeaſe, and precipitancy of the occaſion, than the riſing and ſetting of ſtars. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 13.

5. Sharpneſs of ſound.

This *acuteneſs* of ſound will ſhew, that whilſt, to the eye, the bell ſeems to be at reſt, yet the minute parts of it continue in a very briſk motion, without which they could not ſtrike the air. *Boyle.*

ADA'CTED. *participial adj.* [*adactus*, Lat.] Driven by force; a word little uſed. *Dict.*

A'DAGE. *n. ſ.* [*adagium*, Lat.] A maxim handed down from antiquity; a proverb.

Shallow unimproved intellects, that are confident pretenders to certainty; as if, contrary to the *adage*, ſcience had no friend but ignorance. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica, c.* 2.

Fine fruits of learning! old ambitious fool,
Dar'ſt thou apply that *adage* of the ſchool;
As if 'tis nothing worth that lies conceal'd;
And ſcience is not ſcience till reveal'd? *Dryd. Perſ. Sat.* i.

ADA'GIO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A term uſed by muſicians, to mark a ſlow time.

A'DAMANT. *n. ſ.* [*adamas*, Lat. from α and δαμάω, Gr. that is, *inſuperable*, *infrangible.*]

1. A ſtone, imagined by writers, of impenetrable hardneſs.

So great a fear my name amongſt them ſpread,
That they ſuppos'd I could rend bars of ſteel,
And ſpurn in pieces poſts of *adamant.* *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Satan, with vaſt and haughty ſtrides advanc'd,
Came tow'ring, arm'd in *adamant*, and gold. *Parad. Loſt.*

Eternal Deities,
Who rule the world with abſolute decrees,
And write whatever time ſhall bring to paſs,
With pens of *adamant*, on plates of braſs. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The diamond.

Hardneſs, wherein ſome ſtones exceed all other bodies, and among them the *adamant* all other ſtones, being exalted to that degree thereof, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the factitious ſtones of chymiſts, in imitation, being eaſily detected by an ordinary lapidiſt. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Adamant is taken for the loadſtone.

Let him change his lodging from one end and part of the town to another, which is a great *adamant* of acquaintance. *Bacon, Eſſay* xix.

You draw me, you hard-hearted *adamant!*
But yet you draw not iron; for my heart
Is true as ſteel. *Shakeſpeare's Midſum Night's Dream.*

ADAMANTE'AN. *adj.* [from *adamant.*] Hard as adamant.

He ran on embattel'd armies clad in iron,
And weaponleſs himſelf,
Made arms ridiculous, uſeleſs the forgery
Of brazen ſhield and ſpear, the hammer'd cuiraſs,
Chalybean temper'd ſteel, and frock of mail
Adamantean proof. *Milton's Samſon Agoniſtes, l.* 134.

This word occurs perhaps only in this paſſage.

ADAMA'NTINE. *adj.* [*adamantinus*, Lat.]

1. Made of adamant.

Wide is the fronting gate, and rais'd on high
With *adamantine* columns, threats the ſky. *Dryd. Æn.* vi.

2. Having the qualities of adamant; as, hardneſs, indiſſolubility.

Could Eve's weak hand, extended to the tree,
In ſunder rend that *adamantine* chain,
Whoſe golden links, effects and cauſes be,
And which to God's own chair doth fix'd remain? *Davies.*

An eternal ſterility muſt have poſſeſſed the world, where all things had been fixed and faſtened everlaſtingly with the *adamantine* chains of ſpecific gravity; if the Almighty had not ſpoken and ſaid, Let the earth bring forth graſs, the herb yielding ſeed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after its kind; and it was ſo. *Bentley's Sermons.*

In *adamantine* chains ſhall death be bound,
And hell's grim tyrant feel th' eternal wound. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

Tho' *adamantine* bonds the chief reſtrain,
The dire reſtraint his wiſdom will defeat,
And ſoon reſtore him to his regal ſeat. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* i.

A'DAM'S-APPLE. *n. ſ.* [in anatomy.] A prominent part of the throat.

To ADA'PT. *v. a.* [*adapto*, Lat.] To fit one thing to another; to ſuit; to proportion.

'Tis true, but let it not be known,
My eyes are ſomewhat dimmiſh grown;
For nature, always in the right,
To your decays *adapts* my ſight. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

It is not enough that nothing offends the ear, but a good poet will *adapt* the very ſounds, as well as words, to the things he treats of. *Pope's Letters.*

ADAPTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *adapt.*] The act of fitting one thing to another; the fitneſs of one thing to another.

Some ſpecies there be of middle natures, that is, of bird and beaſt, as batts; yet are their parts ſo ſet together, that we cannot define the beginning or end of either, there being a commixtion of both, rather than *adaptation* or cement of the one unto the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* ii.

Their adheſion may be in part aſcribed, either to ſome elaſtical motion in the preſſed glaſs, or to the exquiſite *adaptation* of the almoſt numberleſs, though very ſmall, aſperities of the one, and the numerous little cavities of the other; whereby the ſurfaces do lock in with one another, or are, as it were, claſped together. *Boyle.*

ADA'PTION. *n. ſ.* [from *adapt.*] The act of fitting.

It were alone a ſufficient work to ſhew all the neceſſities, the wiſe contrivances, and prudent *adaptions*, of theſe admirable machines, for the benefit of the whole. *Cheyne's Phil. Princip.*

To ADCO'RPORATE. *v. a.* [from *ad* and *corpus.*] To unite one body with another; more uſually wrote *accorporate*; which ſee.

To ADD. *v. a.* [*addo*, Lat.]

1. To join ſomething to that which was before.

Mark if his birth makes any difference,
If to his words it *adds* one grain of ſenſe. *Dryd. Conq. of Gran.*

They, whoſe muſes have the higheſt flown,
Add not to his immortal memory,
But do an act of friendſhip to their own. *Dryd.*

2. To perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another.

Whatſoever poſitive ideas a man has in his mind, of any quantity, he can repeat it, and *add* it to the former, as eaſily as he can *add* together the ideas of two days, or two years. *Locke.*

A'DDABLE. *adj.* [from *add.*] That which may be added. *Addible* is more proper.

The firſt number in every addition is called the *addable* number, the other, the number or numbers added, and the number invented by the addition, the aggregate or ſum. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

To ADDE'CIMATE. *v. a.* [*addecimo*, Lat.] To take or aſcertain tithes. *Dict.*

To ADDE'EM. *v. a.* [from *deem.*] To eſteem; to account. This word is now out of uſe.

She ſcorns to be *addeem'd* ſo worthleſs-baſe,
As to be mov'd to ſuch an infamy. *Daniel's Civil Wars.*

A'DDER. *n. ſ.* [Ættep, Ættop, Naddpe, as it ſeems from ettep, Sax. poiſon.] A ſerpent, a viper, a poiſonous reptile; perhaps of any ſpecies. In common language, *adders* and *ſnakes* are not the ſame.

Or is the *adder* better than the eel,
Becauſe his painted ſkin contents the eye. *Shak. As you like it.*

An *adder* did it; for, with doubler tongue
Than thine, thou ſerpent, never *adder* ſtung. *Shakeſpeare's Midſum. Night's Dream.*

The *adder* teaches us where to ſtrike, by her curious and fearful defending of her head. *Taylor of living holy.*

A'DDER'S-GRASS. *n. ſ.* The name of a plant, imagined by *Skinner* to be ſo named, becauſe ſerpents lurk about it.

A'DDER'S-TONGUE. *n. ſ.* [*ophioglоſſum*, Lat.] The name of an herb.

It hath no viſible flower; but the ſeeds are produced on a ſpike, which reſembles a ſerpent's tongue; which ſeed is contained in many longitudinal cells, which open, and caſt forth the ſeeds when ripe. It grows wild in moiſt meadows, and is uſed in medicine. *Millar.*

The moſt common ſimples with us in England, are comfrey, bugle, agrimony, ſanicle, paul's-betony, fluellin, periwinkle, *adder's-tongue.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A'DDER'S-WORT. *n. ſ.* An herb ſo named, on account of its virtue, real or ſuppoſed, of curing the bite of ſerpents.

A'DDIBLE. *adj.* [from *add.*] Poſſible to be added. See ADDABLE.

The cleareſt idea it can get of infinity, is the confuſed, incomprehenſible remainder of endleſs, *addible* numbers, which affords no proſpect of ſtop, or boundary. *Locke.*

ADDIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *addible.*] The poſſibility of being added.

This endleſs addition, or *addibility* (if any one like the word better) of numbers, ſo apparent to the mind, is that which gives us the cleareſt and moſt diſtinct idea of infinity. *Locke.*

A'DDICE. *n. ſ.* [for which we corruptly ſpeak and write *adz*, from adeſe, Sax. an axe.]

The *addice* hath its blade made thin and ſomewhat arching.

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As the axe hath its edge parallel to its handle, ſo the *addice* hath its edge athwart the handle, and is ground to a baſil on its inſide to its outer edge. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

To ADDI'CT. *v. a.* [*addico*, Lat.]

1. To devote, to dedicate, in a good ſenſe; which is rarely uſed.

Ye know the houſe of Stephanus, that they have *addicted* themſelves to the miniſtry of the ſaints. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 15.

2. It is commonly taken in a bad ſenſe; as, *he addicted himſelf to vice.*

A'ddictedness. *n. ſ.* [from *addicted.*] The quality or ſtate of being addicted.

Thoſe, that know how little I have remitted of my former *addictedneſs* to make chymical experiments, will believe, that the deſign was to give occaſion to the more knowing artiſts to lay aſide their reſervedneſs. *Boyle.*

Addi'ction. *n. ſ.* [*addictio*, Lat.]

1. The act of devoting, or giving up.
2. The ſtate of being devoted.

It is a wonder how his grace ſhould glean it,
Since his *addiction* was to courſes vain;
His companies unletter'd, rude and ſhallow;
His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, ſports *Shak. Hen.* V.

An A'dditament. *n. ſ.* [*additamentum*, Lat.] The addition, or thing added.

Iron will not incorporate with braſs, nor other metals, of itſelf, by ſimple fire: ſo as the enquiry muſt be upon the calcination, and the *additament*, and the charge of them. *Bacon.*

In ſuch a palace there is firſt the caſe or fabrick, or moles of the ſtructure itſelf; and, beſides that, there are certain *additaments* that contribute to its ornament and uſe; as, various furniture, rare fountains and aqueducts, curious motions of divers things appendicated to it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Addi'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *add.*]

1. The act of adding one thing to another; oppoſed to *diminution.*

The infinite diſtance between the Creator and the nobleſt of all creatures, can never be meaſured, nor exhauſted by endleſs *addition* of finite degrees. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Additament, or the thing added.

It will not be modeſtly done, if any of our own wiſdom intrude or interpoſe, or be willing to make *additions* to what Chriſt and his Apoſtles have deſigned. *Hammond's Fundam.*

Some ſuch reſemblances, methinks, I find
Of our laſt evening's talk, in this thy dream,
But with *addition* ſtrange! *Milt. Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* v.

The aboliſhing of villanage, together with the cuſtom permitted, among the nobles, of ſelling their lands, was a mighty *addition* to the power of the commons. *Swift on the Diſſenſions in Athens and Rome.*

3. In arithmetick.

Addition is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind, together into one ſum or total. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

4. In law. A title given to a man over and above his chriſtian name and ſurname, ſhewing his eſtate, degree, occupation, trade, age, place of dwelling. *Cowell.*

Only retain
The name, and all th' *addition* to a king;
The ſway, revenue, execution of th' laſt,
Beloved ſons, be yours; which to confirm,
This coronet part between you. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

From this time,
For what he did before Corioli, call him,
With all th' applauſe and clamour of the hoſt,
Caius Marcius Coriolanus. Bear th' *addition* nobly ever. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

There aroſe new diſputes upon the perſons named by the king, or rather againſt the *additions* and appellations of title, which were made to their names. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

Addi'tional. *adj.* [from *addition.*] That which is added.

Our kalendar being once reformed and ſet right, it may be kept ſo, without any conſiderable variation, for many ages, by omitting one leap-year; *i. e.* the *additional* day, at the end of every 134 years. *Holder on Time.*

The greateſt wits, that ever were produced in one age, lived together in ſo good an underſtanding, and celebrated one another with ſo much generoſity, that each of them receives an *additional* luſtre from his cotemporaries. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

They include in them that very kind of evidence, which is ſuppoſed to be ſo powerful; and do, withal, afford us ſeveral other *additional* proofs, of great force and clearneſs. *Atter. Serm.*

A'dditory. *adj.* [from *add.*] That which has the power or quality of adding.

The *additory* fiction gives to a great man a larger ſhare of reputation than belongs to him, to enable him to ſerve ſome good end or purpoſe. *Arbuthnot's Art of political Lying.*

A'DDLE. *adj.* [from adel, a diſeaſe, Sax. according to *Skinner* and *Junius*; perhaps from ydel, idle, barren, unfruitful.] Originally applied to eggs, and ſignifying ſuch as produce nothing, but grow rotten under the hen; thence transferred to brains that produce nothing.

There's one with truncheon, like a ladle,
That carries eggs too freſh or *addle*;

And ſtill at random, as he goes,
Among the rabble rout beſtows. *Hudibras*, *p.* ii. *cant.* ii.

After much ſolitarineſs, faſting, or long ſickneſs, their brains were *addle*, and their bellies as empty of meat as their heads of wit. *Burton on Melancholy.*

Thus far the poet; but his brains grow *addle*:
And all the reſt is purely from this noddle. *Dryd. Don Seb.*

To A'ddle. *v. a.* [from *addle*, *adj.*] To make addle; to corrupt; to make barren.

This is alſo evidenced in eggs, whereof the ſound ones ſink, and ſuch as are *addled* ſwim; as do alſo thoſe that are termed *hypenemiæ*, or wind-eggs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* iv.

A'ddle-pated. *adj.* Having addled brains. See Addle.

Poor ſlaves in metre, dull and *addle-pated*,
Who rhyme below even David's pſalms tranſlated. *Dryden's Abſalom and Achitophel.*

To ADDRE'SS. *v. a.* [*addreſſer*, Fr. from *dereçar*, Span. from *dirigo*, *directum*, Lat.]

1. To prepare one's ſelf to enter upon any action; as, *he addreſſed himſelf to the work.*

It lifted up its head, and did *addreſs*
Itſelf to motion, like as it would ſpeak. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

With him the Palmer eke, in habit ſad,
Himſelf *addreſt* to that adventure hard;
So to the river's ſide they both together far'd. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.

Then Turnus, from his chariot leaping light,
Addreſs'd himſelf on foot to ſingle fight. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To get ready; to put in a ſtate for immediate uſe.

By this means they fell directly on head on the Engliſh battle; whereupon the earl of Warwick *addreſſed* his men to take the flank. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Duke Frederick hearing, how that every day
Men of great worth reſorted to this foreſt,
Addreſs'd a mighty power, which were on foot,
In his own conduct purpoſely to take
His brother here. *Shakeſpeare, As you like it.*

To-night in Harfleur we will be your gueſt,
To-morrow for the march we are *addreſt.* *Shak. Henry* V.

3. To apply to another by words, with various forms of conſtruction.
4. Sometimes without a prepoſition.

Are not your orders to *addreſs* the ſenate? *Addiſon's Cato.*

5. Sometimes with *to.*

Addreſſing to Pollio, his great patron, and himſelf no vulgar poet, he no longer could reſtrain the freedom of his ſpirit, but began to aſſert his native character, which is ſublimity. *Dryden's Dedication of Virgil's Paſt.*

Among the croud, but far above the reſt,
Young Turnus *to* the beauteous maid *addreſt.* *Dryd. Æneid.*

6. Sometimes with the reciprocal pronoun; as, *he addreſſed himſelf to the general.*
7. Sometimes with the accuſative of the matter of the addreſs, which may be the nominative to the paſſive.

The young hero had *addreſſed* his *prayers* to him for his aſſiſtance. *Dryd. Æneid, Dedicat.*

The prince himſelf, with awful dread poſſeſs'd,
His *vows* to great Apollo thus *addreſt.* *Dryden, Æneid* vi.

His ſuit was common; but, above the reſt,
To both the *brother-princes* thus *addreſt.* *Dryden's Fables.*

8. To addreſs, is to apply to the king in form.

The repreſentatives of the nation in parliament, and the privy-council, *addreſs'd* the king to have it recalled. *Swift.*

Addre'ss. *n. ſ.* [*addreſſe*, Fr.]

1. Verbal application to any one, by way of perſuaſion, petition.

Henry, in knots involving Emma's name,
Had half confeſs'd and half conceal'd his flame
Upon this tree; and as the tender mark
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,
Venus had heard the virgin's ſoft *addreſs*,
That, as the wound, the paſſion might encreaſe. *Prior.*

Moſt of the perſons, to whom theſe *addreſſes* are made, are not wiſe and ſkilful judges, but are influenced by their own ſinful appetites and paſſions. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Courtſhip.

They both behold thee with their ſiſters eyes,
And often have reveal'd their paſſion to me:
But, tell me, whoſe *addreſs* thou favour'ſt moſt;
I long to know, and yet I dread to hear it. *Addiſon's Cato.*

About three years ſince, a gentleman, whom, I am ſure, you yourſelf would have approved, made his *addreſſes* to me. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 163.

3. Manner of addreſſing another; as, we ſay, *a man of an happy or a pleaſing addreſs*; *a man of an aukward addreſs.*
4. Skill, dexterity.

I could produce innumerable inſtances from my own memory and obſervation, of events imputed to the profound ſkill and *addreſs* of a miniſter, which, in reality, were either mere effects of negligence, weakneſs, humour, paſſion, or pride, or, at beſt, but the natural courſe of things left to themſelves. *Swift's Thoughts on the preſent Poſture of Affairs.*

5. Manner of directing a letter; a ſenſe chiefly mercantile.

Addre'sser. *n. ſ.* [from *addreſs.*] The perſon that addreſſes or petitions.

Addu'cent. *adj.* [*adducens*, Lat.]

A word applied to thoſe muſcles that bring forward, cloſe, or draw together the parts of the body to which they are annexed. *Quincy.*

To Addu'lce. *v. a.* [*addoucir*, Fr. *dulcis*, Lat.] To ſweeten; a word not now in uſe.

Thus did the French embaſſadors, with great ſhew of their king's affection, and many ſugared words, ſeek to *addulce* all matters between the two kings. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

A'deling. *n. a.* [from æðel, Sax. illuſtrious.] A word of honour among the Angles, properly appertaining to the king's children: king Edward the Confeſſor, being without iſſue, and intending to make Edgar his heir, called him *adeling.* *Cowell.*

Adeno'graphy. *n. ſ.* [from ἀδὴν and γράφω, Gr.] A treatiſe of the glands.

Ade'mption. *n. ſ.* [*adimo*, *ademptum*, Lat.] Taking away; privation. *Dict.*

Ade'pt. *n. ſ.* [from *adeptus*, Lat. that is, *adeptus artem.*]

He that is completely ſkilled in all the ſecrets of his art. It is, in its original ſignification, appropriated to the chymiſts, but is now extended to other artiſts.

The preſervation of chaſtity is eaſy to true *adepts.* *Pope.*

Ade'pt. *adj.* Skilful; throughly verſed.

If there be really ſuch *adept* philoſophers as we are told of, I am apt to think, that, among their arcana, they are maſters of extremely potent menſtruums. *Boyle.*

A'dequate. *adj.* [*adequatus*, Lat.] Equal to; proportionate; correſpondent to, ſo as to bear an exact reſemblance or proportion. It is uſed generally in a figurative ſenſe, and often with the particle *to.*

Contingent death ſeems to be the whole *adequate* object of popular courage; but a neceſſary and unavoidable coffin ſtrikes paleneſs into the ſtouteſt heart. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The arguments were proper, *adequate*, and ſufficient to compaſs their reſpective ends. *South's Sermons.*

All our ſimple ideas are *adequate*; becauſe, being nothing but the effects of certain powers in things, fitted and ordained by God to produce ſuch ſenſations in us, they cannot but be correſpondent and *adequate to* thoſe powers. *Locke.*

Thoſe are *adequate* ideas, which perfectly repreſent their archetypes or objects. Inadequate are but a partial, or incomplete, repreſentation of thoſe archetypes to which they are referred. *Watts's Logick.*

A'dequately. *adv.* [from *adequate.*]

1. In an adequate manner; with juſtneſs of repreſentation; with exactneſs of proportion.

Gratitude conſiſts *adequately* in theſe two things: firſt, that it is a debt; and, ſecondly, that it is ſuch a debt as is left to every man's ingenuity, whether he will pay or no. *South.*

2. It is uſed with the particle *to.*

Piety is the neceſſary chriſtian virtue, proportioned *adequately to* the omniſcience and ſpirituality of that infinite Deity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

A'dequateness. *n. ſ.* [from *adequate.*] The ſtate of being adequate; juſtneſs of repreſentation; exactneſs of proportion.

Adespo'tick. *adj.* Not abſolute; not deſpotick. *Dict.*

To ADHE'RE. *v. n.* [*adhæreo*, Lat.]

1. To ſtick to; as, wax to the finger.
2. To ſtick, in a figurative ſenſe; to be conſiſtent; to hold together.

Why every thing *adheres* together, that no dram of a ſcruple, no ſcruple of a ſcruple, no obſtacle, no incredulous or unſafe circumſtance— *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

3. To remain firmly fixed to a party, perſon, or opinion.

Good gentlemen, he hath much talk'd of you;
And ſure I am, two men there are not living,
To whom he more *adheres.* *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Every man of ſenſe will agree with me, that ſingularity is laudable, when, in contradiction to a multitude, it *adheres* to the dictates of conſcience, morality, and honour. *Boyle.*

Adhe'rence. *n. ſ.* [from *adhere.*] See Adhesion.

1. The quality of adhering, or ſticking; tenacity.
2. In a figurative ſenſe, fixedneſs of mind; attachment; ſteadineſs.

Their firm *adherence* to their religion is no leſs remarkable than their diſperſion; conſidering it as perſecuted or contemned over the whole earth. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 495.

A conſtant *adherence* to one ſort of diet may have bad effects on any conſtitution. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Plain good ſenſe, and a firm *adherence* to the point, have proved more effectual than thoſe arts, which are contemptuouſly called the ſpirit of negociating. *Swift.*

Adhe'rency. *n. ſ.* [The ſame with *adherence.*]

1. Steady attachment.
2. That which adheres.

Vices have a native *adherency* of vexation. *Decay of Piety.*

Adhe'rent. *adj.* [from *adhere.*]

1. Sticking to.

Cloſe to the cliff with both his hands he clung,
And ſtuck *adherent*, and ſuſpended hung. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. United with.

Modes are ſaid to be inherent or *adherent*, that is, proper or improper. *Adherent* or improper modes ariſe from the joining of ſome accidental ſubſtance to the chief ſubject, which yet may be ſeparated from it; ſo when a bowl is wet, or a boy is cloathed, theſe are *adherent* modes; for the water and the clothes are diſtinct ſubſtances which adhere to the bowl, or to the boy. *Watts's Logick.*

Adhe'rent. *n. ſ.* [from *adhere.*] The perſon that adheres; one that ſupports the cauſe, or follows the fortune of another; a follower; a partiſan.

Princes muſt give protection to their ſubjects and *adherents*, when worthy occaſion ſhall require it. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

A new war muſt be undertaken upon the advice of thoſe, who, with their partiſans and *adherents*, were to be the ſole gainers by it. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Adhe'rer. *n. ſ.* [from *adhere.*] He that adheres.

He ought to be indulgent to tender conſciences; but, at the ſame time, a firm *adherer* to the eſtabliſhed church. *Swift.*

Adhe'sion. *n. ſ.* [*adhæſio*, Lat.]

1. The act or ſtate of ſticking to ſomething. *Adheſion* is generally uſed in the natural, and *adherence* in the metaphorical ſenſe; as, *the adheſion of iron to the magnet*; and *adherence of a client to his patron.*

Why therefore may not the minute parts of other bodies, if they be conveniently ſhaped for *adheſion*, ſtick to one another, as well as ſtick to this ſpirit? *Boyle.*

The reſt conſiſting wholly in the ſenſible configuration, as ſmooth and rough; or elſe more, or leſs, firm *adheſion* of the parts, as hard and ſoft, tough and brittle, are obvious. *Locke.*

——— Prove that all things, on occaſion,
Love union, and deſire *adheſion.* *Prior.*

2. It is ſometimes taken, like *adherence*, figuratively, for firmneſs in an opinion, or ſteadineſs in a practice.

The ſame want of ſincerity, the ſame *adheſion* to vice, and averſion from goodneſs, will be equally a reaſon for their rejecting any proof whatſoever. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Adhe'sive. *adj.* [from *adheſion.*] Sticking; tenacious; with *to.*

If ſlow, yet ſure, *adheſive to* the tract,
Hot-ſteaming up. *Thomſon's Autumn*, *l.* 440.

To ADHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*adhibeo*, Lat.] To apply; to make uſe of.

Adhibi'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *adhibit.*] Application; uſe. *Dict.*

Adja'cency. *n. ſ.* [from *adjaceo*, Lat.]

1. The ſtate of lying cloſe to another thing.
2. That which is adjacent. See Adjacent.

Becauſe the Cape hath ſea on both ſides near it, and other lands, remote as it were, equidiſtant from it; therefore, at that point, the needle is not diſtracted by the vicinity of *adjacencies.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* ii. *c.* 2.

Adja'cent. *adj.* [*adjacens*, Lat.] Lying cloſe; bordering upon ſomething.

It may corrupt within itſelf, although no part of it iſſue into the body *adjacent.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 771.

Uniform pellucid mediums, ſuch as water, have no ſenſible reflection but in their external ſuperficies, where they are *adjacent* to other mediums of a different denſity. *Newton's Opt.*

Adja'cent. *n. ſ.* That which lies next another.

The ſenſe of the author goes viſibly in its own train, and the words receiving a determined ſenſe from their companions and *adjacents*, will not conſent to give countenance and colour to what muſt be ſupported at any rate. *Locke's Eſſ. upon S. Paul.*

Adia'phorous. *adj.* [ἀδιάφορος, Gr.] Neutral; particularly uſed of ſome ſpirits and ſalts, which are neither of an acid or alkaline nature. *Quincy.*

Our *adiaphorous* ſpirit may be obtained, by diſtilling the liquor that is afforded by woods and divers other bodies. *Boyle.*

Adia'phory. *n. ſ.* [ἀδιαφορία, Gr.] Neutrality; indifference.

To ADJE'CT. *v. a.* [*adjicio*, *adjectum*, Lat.] To add to; to put to another thing.

Adje'ction. *n. ſ.* [*adjectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjecting, or adding.
2. The thing adjected, or added.

That unto every pound of ſulphur, an *adjection* of one ounce of quickſilver; or unto every pound of petre, one ounce of ſal-armoniac, will much intend the force, and conſequently the report, I find no verity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* ii.

Adjecti'tious. *adj.* [from *adjection.*] Added; thrown in upon the reſt.

A'djective. *n. ſ.* [*adjectivum*, Lat.]

A word added to a noun, to ſignify the addition or ſeparation of ſome quality, circumſtance, or manner of being; as, *good*, *bad*, are *adjectives*, becauſe, in ſpeech, they are applied to nouns, to modify their ſignification, or intimate the manner of exiſtence in the things ſignified thereby. *Clarke's Latin Gram.*

All the verſification of Claudian is included within the compaſs of four or five lines; perpetually cloſing his ſenſe at the end of a verſe, and that verſe commonly which they call golden, or two ſubſtantives and two *adjectives*, with a verb betwixt them, to keep the peace. *Dryd.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

A'DJECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *adjective.*] After the manner of an adjective; a term of grammar.

ADIEU'. *adv.* [from *à Dieu*, uſed elliptically for *à Dieu je vous commende*, uſed at the departure of friends.] The form of parting, originally importing a commendation to the Divine care, but now uſed, in a popular ſenſe, ſometimes to things inanimate; farewell.

> Ne gave him leave to bid that aged ſire
> *Adieu*, but nimbly ran her wonted courſe. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Uſe a more ſpacious ceremony to the noble lords; you reſtrained yourſelf within the liſt of too cold an *adieu*; be more expreſſive to them. *Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.*

> While now I take my laſt *adieu*,
> Heave thou no ſigh, nor ſhed a tear;
> Leſt yet my half-clos'd eye may view
> On earth an object worth its care. *Prior.*

To ADJO'IN. *v. a.* [*adjoindre*, Fr. *adjungo*, Lat.] To join to; to unite to; to put to.

Corrections or improvements ſhould be as remarks *adjoined*, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places, and ſuperadded to a regular treatiſe. *Watts's Improvem. of the Mind.*

To ADJOI'N. *v. n.* To be contiguous to; to lye next ſo as to have nothing between.

> Th' *adjoining* fane, th' aſſembled Greks expreſs'd,
> And hunting of the Caledonian beaſt. *Dryden's Fables.*

In learning any thing, as little ſhould be propoſed to the mind at once, as is poſſible; and, that being underſtood and fully maſtered, proceed to the next *adjoining*, yet unknown, ſimple, unperplexed propoſition, belonging to the matter in hand, and tending to the clearing what is principally deſigned. *Locke.*

To ADJO'URN. *v. a.* [*adjourner*, Fr.]

1. To put off to another day, naming the time; a term uſed in juridical proceedings; as, of parliaments, or courts of juſtice.

> The queen being abſent, 'tis a needful fitneſs,
> That we *adjourn* this court to further day. *Shakeſp.Hen.*VIII.

By the king's authority alone, and by his writs they are aſſembled, and by him alone are they prorogued and diſſolved; but each houſe may *adjourn* itſelf. *Bac. Advice to Sir G. Villiers.*

2. To put off; to defer; to let ſtay to another time.

> Then, Jupiter, thou king of gods,
> Why haſt thou thus *adjourn'd*
> The graces for his merits due,
> Being all to dolours turn'd. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

> Crown high the goblets with a chearful draught;
> Enjoy the preſent hour, *adjourn* the future thought.
> *Dryd. Æneid.* vii. *l.* 181.

The formation of animals being foreign to my purpoſe, I ſhall *adjourn* the conſideration of it to another occaſion. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory, p.* iii.

ADJO'URNMENT. *n. ſ.* [*adjournement*, Fr.] An aſſignment of a day, or a putting off till another day. *Adjournement in eyre*, an appointment of a day, when the juſtices in eyre mean to ſit again. *Cowell.*

We will and we will not, and then we will not again, and we will. At this rate we run our lives out in *adjournments* from time to time, out of a fantaſtical levity that holds us off and on, betwixt hawk and buzzard. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'DIPOUS. *adj.* [*adipoſus*, Lat.] Fat. *Dict.*

A'DIT. *n. ſ.* [*aditus*, Lat.] A paſſage for the conveyance of water under ground; a paſſage under ground in general: a term among the minemen.

For conveying away the water, they ſtand in aid of ſundry devices; as, *adits*, pumps, and wheels, driven by a ſtream, and interchangeably filling and emptying two buckets. *Carew's Surv.*

The delfs would be ſo flown with waters (it being impoſſible to make any *adits* or ſoughs to drain them) that no gins or machines could ſuffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray on the Creat.*

ADI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *adeo*, *aditum*, Lat.] The act of going to another. *Dict.*

To ADJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.]

1. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties by a judicial ſentence; with the particle *to* before the perſon.

The way of diſputing in the ſchools leads from it, by inſiſting on one topical argument; by the ſucceſs of which, victory is *adjudged to* the opponent, or defendant. *Locke.*

> The great competitors for Rome
> Cæſar and Pompey on Pharſalian plains,
> Where ſtern Bellona, with one final ſtroke,
> *Adjudg'd* the empire of this globe *to* one. *Phillips.*

2. To ſentence, or condemn to a puniſhment; with *to* before the thing.

> But though thou art *adjudged to* the death;
> Yet I will favour thee in what I can. *Shakeſp.Com. of Err.*

3. Simply, to judge; to decree; to determine.

He *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendſhip and favour; purpoſing ſharply to revenge the wrong he had received. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

ADJUDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*adjudicatio*, Lat.] The act of judging, or of granting ſomething to a litigant, by a judicial ſentence.

To ADJU'DICATE. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.] To adjudge; to give ſomething controverted to one of the litigants, by a ſentence or deciſion.

To A'DJUGATE. *v. a.* [*adjugo*, Lat.] To yoke to; to join to another by a yoke. *Dict.*

A'DJUMENT. *n. ſ.* [*adjumentum*, Lat.] Help; ſupport. *Dict.*

A'DJUNCT. *n. ſ.* [*adjunctum*, Lat.]

1. Something adherent or united to another, though not eſſentially part of it.

> Learning is but an *adjunct* to ourſelf,
> And where we are, our learning likewiſe is.
> *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*

But I make haſte to conſider you as abſtracted from a court, which (if you will give me leave to uſe a term of logick) is only an *adjunct*, not a propriety, of happineſs. *Dryd. Aureng. Ded.*

The talent of diſcretion, as I have deſcribed it in its ſeveral *adjuncts* and circumſtances, is no where ſo ſerviceable as to the clergy. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

2. A perſon joined to another. This ſenſe rarely occurs.

He made him the aſſociate of his heir apparent, together with the lord Cottington (as an *adjunct* of ſingular experience and truſt) in foreign travels, and in a buſineſs of love. *Wotton.*

A'DJUNCT. *adj.* United with; immediately conſequent.

> So well, that what you bid me undertake,
> Though that my death were *adjunct* to my act,
> I'd do't. *Shakeſp. King John.*

ADJU'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [*adjunctio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjoining, or coupling together.
2. The thing joined.

ADJU'NCTIVE. *n. ſ.* [*adjunctivus*, Lat.]

1. He that joins.
2. That which is joined.

ADJURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*adjuratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjuring, or propoſing an oath to another.
2. The form of oath propoſed to another.

When theſe learned men ſaw ſickneſs and frenzy cured, the dead raiſed, the oracles put to ſilence, the dæmons and evil ſpirits forced to confeſs themſelves no gods, by perſons, who only made uſe of prayer and *adjurations* in the name of their crucified Saviour; how could they doubt of their Saviour's power on the like occaſions? *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

To ADJU'RE. *v. a.* [*adjuro*, Lat.] To impoſe an oath upon another, preſcribing the form in which he ſhall ſwear.

> Thou know'ſt, the magiſtrates
> And princes of my country came in perſon,
> Solicited, commanded, threaten'd, urg'd,
> *Adjur'd* by all the bonds of civil duty,
> And of religion, preſs'd how juſt it was,
> How honourable. *Milton's Sampſon Agoniſtes, l.* 853.

> Ye lamps of heav'n! he ſaid, and lifted high
> His hands now free, thou venerable ſky!
> Inviolable pow'rs! ador'd with dread,
> Ye fatal fillets! that once bound this head,
> Ye ſacred altars! from whoſe flames I fled,
> Be all of you *adjured*. *Dryden, Æneid* ii.

To ADJU'ST. *v. a.* [*adjuſter*, Fr.]

1. To regulate; to put in order; to ſettle in the right form.

Your Lordſhip removes all our difficulties, and ſupplies all our wants, faſter than the moſt viſionary projector can *adjuſt* his ſchemes. *Swift to the Lord High Treaſurer.*

2. To reduce to the true ſtate or ſtandard; to make accurate.

The names of mixed modes, for the moſt part, want ſtandards in nature, whereby men may rectify and *adjuſt* their ſignification; therefore they are very various and doubtful. *Locke.*

3. To make conformable. It requires the particle *to* before the thing to which the conformity is made.

As to the accompliſhment of this remarkable prophecy, whoever reads the account given by Joſephus, without knowing his character, and compares it with what our Saviour foretold, would think the hiſtorian had been a chriſtian, and that he had nothing elſe in view, but to *adjuſt* the event *to* the prediction. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

ADJU'STMENT. *n. ſ.* [*adjuſtement*, Fr.]

1. Regulation; the act of putting in method; ſettlement.

The farther and clearer *adjuſtment* of this affair, I am conſtrained to adjourn to the larger treatiſe. *Woodward's Nat.Hiſt.*

2. The ſtate of being put in method, or regulated.

It is a vulgar idea we have of a watch or clock, when we conceive of it as an inſtrument made to ſhew the hour: but it is a learned idea which the watch-maker has of it, who knows all the ſeveral parts of it, together with the various connexions and *adjuſtments* of each part. *Watts's Logick.*

A'DJUTANT. *n. ſ.* A petty officer, whoſe duty is to aſſiſt the major, by diſtributing the pay, and overſeeing the puniſhment, of the common men.

To ADJU'TE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, *adjutum*, Lat.] To help; to concur; a word not now in uſe.

> For there be
> Six bachelors as bold as he,
> *Adjuting* to his company;
> And each one hath his livery. *Ben. Johnſon's Under-woods.*

ADJU'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*adjutor*, Lat.] A helper. *Dict.*

ADJU'TORY. *adj.* [*adjutorius*, Lat.] That which helps. *Dict.*

An ADJU'TRIX. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] She who helps. *Dict.*

A'DJUVANT. *adj.* [*adjuvans*, Lat.] Helpful; uſeful. *Dict.*

To

To A'DJUVATE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, Lat.] To help; to further; to put forward. *Dict.*

ADME'ASUREMENT. *n. ſ.* [See MEASURE.] The adjuſtment of proportions; the act or practice of meaſuring according to rule.

Admeaſurement is a writ, which lieth for the bringing of thoſe to a mediocrity, that uſurp more than their part. It lieth in two caſes: one is termed *admeaſurement* of dower, where the widow of the deceaſed holdeth from the heir, or his guardian, more in the name of her dower, than belongeth to her. The other is *admeaſurement* of paſture, which lieth between thoſe that have common of paſture appendant to their freehold, or common by vicinage, in caſe any one of them, or more, do ſurcharge the common with more cattle than they ought. *Cowell.*

In ſome counties they are not much more acquainted with *admeaſurement* by acre; and thereby the writs of thoſe counties contain twice or thrice ſo many acres more than the land hath. *Bacon's Hiſt. Off. Alienat.*

ADMENSURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ad* and *menſura*, Lat.] The act, or practice, of meaſuring out to each his part.

ADMI'NICLE. *n. ſ.* [*adminiculum*, Lat.] Help; ſupport; furtherance. *Dict.*

ADMINI'CULAR. *adj.* [from *adminiculum*, Lat.] That which gives help. *Dict.*

To ADMI'NISTER. *v. a.* [*adminiſtro*, Lat.]

1. To give; to afford; to ſupply.

> Let zephyrs bland
> *Adminiſter* their tepid genial airs;
> Naught fear he from the weſt, whoſe gentle warmth
> Diſcloſes well the earth's all-teeming womb. *Philips.*

2. To act as the miniſter or agent in any employment or office; generally, but not always, with ſome hint of ſubordination, to adminiſter the government.

> For forms of government let fools conteſt,
> Whate'er is beſt *adminiſter'd*, is beſt. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

3. To adminiſter juſtice.
4. To adminiſter the ſacraments.

Have not they the old popiſh cuſtom of *adminiſtering* the bleſſed ſacrament of the holy euchariſt with wafer-cakes? *Hooker, b.* iv. § 10.

5. To adminiſter an oath.

> Swear by the duty that you owe to heav'n,
> To keep the oath that we *adminiſter*. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

6. To adminiſter phyſick.

I was carried on men's ſhoulders, *adminiſtering* phyſick and phlebotomy. *Wafers's Voyage.*

7. To adminiſter to; to contribute; to bring ſupplies.

I muſt not omit, that there is a fountain riſing in the upper part of my garden, which forms a little wandering rill, and *adminiſters* to the pleaſure, as well as the plenty, of the place. *Spectator*, N° 477.

8. To perform the office of an adminiſtrator, in law. See ADMINISTRATOR.

Neal's order was never performed, becauſe the executors durſt not *adminiſter*. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martin. Scribler.*

To ADMI'NISTRATE. *v. a.* [*adminiſtro*, Lat.] To exhibit; to give as phyſick.

They have the ſame effects in medicine, when inwardly *adminiſtrated* to animal bodies. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

ADMINISTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*adminiſtratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adminiſtering or conducting any employment; as, the conducting the publick affairs; diſpenſing the laws.

> I then did uſe the perſon of your father;
> The image of his pow'r lay then in me:
> And in th' *adminiſtration* of his law,
> While I was buſy for the commonwealth,
> Your highneſs pleaſed to forget my place. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

In the ſhort time of his *adminiſtration*, he ſhone ſo powerfully upon me, that, like the heat of a Ruſſian ſummer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate. *Dryden's Dedication of Virgil's Paſtorals.*

2. The active or executive part of government.

It may paſs for a maxim in ſtate, that the *adminiſtration* cannot be placed in too few hands, nor the legiſlature in too many. *Swift's Sentiments of a Church of England man.*

3. Thoſe to whom the care of publick affairs is committed.
4. Diſtribution; exhibition; diſpenſation.

There is, in ſacraments, to be obſerved their force, and their form of *adminiſtration*. *Hooker, b.* v.

By the univerſal *adminiſtration* of grace, begun by our bleſſed Saviour, enlarged by his apoſtles, carried on by their immediate ſucceſſors, and to be compleated by the reſt to the world's end; all types that darkened this faith are enlightened. *Sprat's Sermons.*

ADMI'NISTRATIVE. *adj.* [from *adminiſtrate.*] That which adminiſters; that by which any one adminiſters.

ADMINISTRA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*adminiſtrator*, Lat.]

1. Is properly taken for him that has the goods of a man dying inteſtate, committed to his charge by the ordinary, and is accountable for the ſame, whenever it ſhall pleaſe the ordinary to call upon him thereunto. *Cowell.*

He was wonderfully diligent to enquire and obſerve what

became of the king of Arragon, in holding the kingdom of Caſtille, and whether he did hold it in his own right, or as *adminiſtrator* to his daughter. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. He that officiates in divine rites.

I feel my conſcience bound to remember the death of Chriſt, with ſome ſociety of chriſtians or other, ſince it is a moſt plain command; whether the perſon, who diſtributes theſe elements, be only an occaſional or a ſettled *adminiſtrator*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p.* i. *c.* 18.

3. He that conducts the government.

The reſidence of the prince, or chief *adminiſtrator*, of the civil power. *Swift's ſhort View of Ireland.*

ADMI'NISTRATRIX. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] She who adminiſters in conſequence of a will.

ADMINISTRA'TORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *adminiſtrator.*] The office of adminiſtrator.

A'DMIRABLE. *adj.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] To be admired; worthy of admiration; of power to excite wonder; always taken in a good ſenſe, and applied either to perſons or things.

The more power he hath to hurt, the more *admirable* is his praiſe, that he will not hurt. *Sidney, b.* ii.

God was with them in all their afflictions, and, at length, by working their *admirable* deliverance, did teſtify that they ſerved him not in vain. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 2.

What *admirable* things occur in the remains of ſeveral other philoſophers? Short, I confeſs, of the rules of chriſtianity, but generally above the lives of chriſtians. *South's Sermons.*

> You can at moſt
> To an indiff'rent lover's praiſe pretend:
> But you would ſpoil an *admirable* friend. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

A'DMIRABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *admirable.*] The quality of being admirable; the power of raiſing wonder.

ADMIRABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] The quality or ſtate of being admirable. *Dict.*

A'DMIRABLY. *adv.* [from *admirable.*] So as to raiſe wonder; in an admirable manner.

The theatre is, I think, the moſt ſpacious of any I ever ſaw, and, at the ſame time, ſo *admirably* well contrived, that, from the very depth of the ſtage, the loweſt ſound may be heard diſtinctly to the fartheſt part of the audience, as in a whiſpering place; and yet, if you raiſe your voice as high as you pleaſe, there is nothing like an echo to cauſe in it the leaſt confuſion. *Addiſon on Italy.*

A'DMIRAL. *n. ſ.* [*amiral*, Fr. of uncertain etymology.]

1. An officer or magiſtrate that has the government of the king's navy, and the hearing and determining all cauſes, as well civil as criminal, belonging to the ſea. *Cowell.*
2. The chief commander of a fleet.

He alſo, in battle at ſea, overthrew Rodericus Rotundus, *admiral* of Spain; in which fight the *admiral*, with his ſon, were both ſlain, and ſeven of his gallies taken. *Knolles's Hiſt. Turks.*

> Make the ſea ſhine with gallantry, and all
> The Engliſh youth flock to their *admiral*. *Waller.*

3. The ſhip which carries the admiral or commander of the fleet.

The *admiral* galley, wherein the emperor himſelf was, by great miſchance ſtruck upon a ſand. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

A'DMIRALSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *admiral.*] The office or power of an admiral.

ADMIRA'LTY. *n. ſ.* [*ammiraulté*, Fr.] The power, or officers, appointed for the adminiſtration of naval affairs.

ADMIRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*admiratio*, Lat.]

1. Wonder; the act of admiring or wondering.

> Indu'd with human voice, and human ſenſe.
> Reaſoning to *admiration*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

They are imitations of the paſſions, which always move, and therefore, conſequently, pleaſe; for, without motion, there can be no delight: which cannot be conſidered but as an active paſſion. When we view thoſe elevated ideas of nature, the reſult of that view is *admiration*, which is always the cauſe of pleaſure. *Dryd. Dufreſnoy, Pref.*

There is a pleaſure in *admiration*, and this is that which properly cauſeth *admiration*, when we diſcover a great deal in an object, which we underſtand to be excellent; and yet we ſee, we know not how much more beyond that, which our underſtandings cannot fully reach and comprehend. *Tillotſon's Serm.*

2. It is taken ſometimes in a bad ſenſe, though generally in a good.

> Your boldneſs I with *admiration* ſee;
> What hope had you to gain a queen like me?
> Becauſe a hero forc'd me once away,
> Am I thought fit to be a ſecond prey? *Dryd.*

To ADMI'RE. *v. a.* [*admiro*, Lat. *admirer*, Fr.]

1. To regard with wonder; generally in a good ſenſe.

'Tis here that knowledge wonders, and there is an admiration that is not the daughter of ignorance. This indeed ſtupidly gazeth at the unwonted effect; but the philoſophic paſſion truly *admires* and adores the ſupreme efficient. *Glanville.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed, in more familiar ſpeech, for *to regard with love.*
3. It is uſed, but rarely, in an ill ſenſe.

> You have diſplac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting
> With moſt *admir'd* diſorder. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

To Admire. *v. n.* To wonder; ſometimes with the particle *at*.

The eye is already ſo perfect, that I believe the reaſon of a man would eaſily have reſted here, and *admir'd at* his own contrivance. *Ray on the Creation.*

An Admi'rer. *n. ſ.* [from *admire.*]

1. The perſon that wonders, or regards with admiration.

Neither Virgil nor Horace would have gained ſo great reputation, had they not been the friends and *admirers* of each other. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

Who moſt to ſhun or hate mankind pretend,
Seek an *admirer*, or would fix a friend. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

2. In common ſpeech, a lover.

Admi'ringly. *adv.* [from *admire.*] With admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

The king very lately ſpoke of him *admiringly* and mournfully. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

We may yet further *admiringly* obſerve, that though men uſually give freelieſt where they have not given before, and make it an excuſe of their deſiſtance from giving, that they have given it otherwiſe. *Boyle.*

Admi'ssible. *adj.* [*admitto*, *admiſſum*, Lat.] That which may be admitted.

Suppoſe that this ſuppoſition were *admiſſible*, yet this would not any way be inconſiſtent with the eternity of the divine nature and eſſence. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Admi'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*admiſſio*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of admitting.

There was alſo enacted that charitable law, for the *admiſſion* of poor ſuitors without fee; whereby poor men became rather able to vex, than unable to ſue. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

By means of our ſolitary ſituation, and our rare *admiſſion* of ſtrangers, we know moſt part of the habitable world, and are ourſelves unknown. *Bacon's New Atalantis.*

2. The ſtate of being admitted.

My father ſaw you ill deſigns purſue;
And my *admiſſion* ſhow'd his fear of you. *Dryd. Aurengzebe.*

God did then exerciſe man's hopes with the expectations of a better paradiſe, or a more intimate *admiſſion* to himſelf. *South's Sermons.*

3. Admittance; the power of entering, or being admitted.

All ſprings have ſome degree of heat, none ever freezing, no not in the longeſt and ſevereſt froſts; eſpecially thoſe, where there is ſuch a ſite and diſpoſition of the ſtrata as gives free and eaſy *admiſſion* to this heat. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Our king deſcends from Jove:
And hither are we come, by his command,
To crave *admiſſion* in your happy land. *Dryd. Æneid* vii.

4. In the eccleſiaſtical law.

It is, when the patron preſents a clerk to a church that is vacant, and the biſhop, upon examination, admits and allows of ſuch clerk to be fitly qualified, by ſaying, *Admitto te habilem*, *&c.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. The allowance of an argument; the grant of a poſition not fully proved.

To ADMI'T. *v. a.* [*admitto*, Lat.]

1. To ſuffer to enter; to grant entrance.

Does not one table Bavius ſtill *admit?*

2. To ſuffer to enter upon an office; in which ſenſe, the phraſe of *admiſſion into a college*, &c. is uſed.

The treaſurer found it no hard matter ſo far to terrify him, that, for the king's ſervice, as was pretended, he *admitted*, for a ſix-clark, a perſon recommended by him. *Clarendon.*

3. To allow an argument or poſition.

Suppoſe no weapon can thy valour's pride
Subdue, that by no force thou may'ſt be won,
Admit no ſteel can hurt or wound thy ſide,
And be it heav'n hath thee ſuch favour done. *Fairfax*, *b.* ii.

This argument is like to have the leſs effect on me, ſeeing I cannot eaſily *admit* the inference. *Locke.*

4. To allow, or grant in general; ſometimes with the particle *of*.

If you once *admit of* a latitude, that thoughts may be exalted, and images raiſed above the life, that leads you inſenſibly from your own principles to mine. *Dryd. on Heroic Poetry.*

Admi'ttable. *adj.* [from *admit.*] The perſon or thing which may be admitted.

The clerk, who is preſented, ought to prove to the biſhop, that he is a deacon, and that he has orders; otherwiſe, the biſhop is not bound to admit him: for, as the law then ſtood, a deacon was *admittable.* *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Admi'ttance. *n. ſ.* [from *admit.*]

1. The act of admitting; allowance or permiſſion to enter.

It cannot enter any man's conceit to think it lawful, that every man which liſteth ſhould take upon him charge in the church; and therefore a ſolemn *admittance* is of ſuch neceſſity, that, without it, there can be no church-polity. *Hooker*, *b.* iii.

As to the *admittance* of the weighty elaſtic parts of the air into the blood, through the coats of the veſſels, it ſeems contrary to experiments upon dead bodies. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The power or right of entering.

What
If I do line one of their hands?—'tis gold
Which buys *admittance.* *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Surely a daily expectation at the gate, is the readieſt way to gain *admittance* into the houſe. *South's Sermons.*

There's news from Bertran; he deſires
Admittance to the king, and cries aloud,
This day ſhall end our fears. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

There are ſome ideas which have *admittance* only through one ſenſe, which is peculiarly adapted to receive them. *Locke.*

3. Cuſtom, or prerogative, of being admitted to great perſons; a ſenſe now out of uſe.

Now, Sir John, here is the heart of my purpoſe: you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, of great *admittance*, authentick in your place and perſon, generally allowed for your many warlike, courtlike, and learned preparations. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

4. Conceſſion of a poſition.

Nor could the Pythagorean give eaſy *admittance* thereto; for, holding that ſeparate ſouls ſucceſſively ſupplied other bodies, they could hardly allow the raiſing of ſouls from other worlds. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* i.

To Admi'x. *v. a.* [*admiſceo*, Lat.] To mingle with ſomething elſe.

Admi'xtion. *n. ſ.* [from *admix.*] The union of one body with another, by mingling them.

All metals may be calcined by ſtrong waters, or by *admixtion* of ſalt, ſulphur, and mercury. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

The elements are no where pure in theſe lower regions; and if there is any free from the *admixtion* of another, ſure it is above the concave of the moon. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

There is no way to make a ſtrong and vigorous powder of ſaltpetre, without the *admixtion* of ſulphur. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Admi'xture. *n. ſ.* [from *admix.*] The body mingled with another; perhaps ſometimes the act of mingling.

A maſs which to the eye appears to be nothing but mere ſimple earth, ſhall, to the ſmell or taſte, diſcover a plentiful *admixture* of ſulphur, alum, or ſome other mineral. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory*, *p.* iv.

Whatever acrimony, or amaritude, at any time redounds in it, muſt be derived from the *admixture* of another ſharp bitter ſubſtance. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To ADMO'NISH. *v. a.* [*admoneo*, Lat.]

To warn of a fault; to reprove gently; to counſel againſt wrong practices; to put in mind of a fault or a duty; with the particle *of*, or *againſt*, which is more rare, or the infinitive mood of a verb.

One of his cardinals, who better knew the intrigues of affairs, *admoniſhed* him *againſt* that unſkilful piece of ingenuity. *Decay of Piety.*

He *of* their wicked ways
Shall them *admoniſh*, and before them ſet
The paths of righteouſneſs. *Milt. Par. Loſt*, *b.* xi.

But when he was *admoniſhed* by his ſubject *to deſcend*, he came down, gently circling in the air, and ſinging, to the ground. *Dryden's Dedication of Virgil's Paſt.*

Admo'nisher. *n. ſ.* [from *admoniſh.*] The perſon that admoniſhes, or puts another in mind of his faults or duty.

Horace was a mild *admoniſher*; a court-ſatyriſt fit for the gentle times of Auguſtus. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.*

Admo'nishment. *n. ſ.* [from *admoniſh.*] Admonition; the notice by which one is put in mind of faults or duties: a word not often uſed.

But yet be wary in thy ſtudious care.—
—Thy grave *admoniſhments* prevail with me. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V. *p.* i.

To th' infinitely Good we owe
Immortal thanks, and his *admoniſhment*
Receive, with ſolemn purpoſe to obſerve
Immutably his ſovereign will, the end
Of what we are. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* vii. *l.* 77.

Admoni'tion. *n. ſ.* [*admonitio*, Lat.] The hint of a fault or duty; counſel; gentle reproof.

They muſt give our teachers leave, for the ſaving of thoſe ſouls, to intermingle ſometimes, with other more neceſſary things, *admonition* concerning theſe not unneceſſary. *Hooker.*

From this *admonition* they took only occaſion to redouble their fault, and to ſleep again; ſo that, upon a ſecond and third *admonition*, they had nothing to plead for their unſeaſonable drowſineſs. *South's Sermons.*

Admoni'tioner. *n. ſ.* [from *admonition.*] A liberal diſpenſer of admonition; a general adviſer. A ludicrous term.

Albeit the *admonitioners* did ſeem at firſt to like no preſcript form of prayer at all, but thought it the beſt that their miniſter ſhould always be left at liberty to pray, as his own diſcretion did ſerve, their defender, and his aſſociates, have ſithence propoſed to the world a form as themſelves did like. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 27.

Admo'nitory. *adj.* [*admonitorius*, Lat.] That which admoniſhes.

The ſentence of reaſon is either mandatory, ſhewing what muſt be done; or elſe permiſſive, declaring only what may be done; or, thirdly, *admonitory*, opening what is the moſt convenient for us to do. *Hooker's Eccleſiaſtical Polity*, *b.* i.

Admurmura'tion. *n. ſ.* [*admurmuro*, Lat.] The act of murmuring, or whiſpering to another. *Dict.*

To Admo've. *v. a.* [*admoveo*, Lat.] To bring one thing to another.

If, unto the powder of loadſtone or iron, we *admove* the north-pole of the loadſtone, the powders, or ſmall diviſions, will erect and conform themſelves thereto. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b* ii.

Ado'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *to do*, with *a* before it, as the French *affaire*, from *à* and *faire.*]

1. Trouble, difficulty.

He took Clitophon priſoner, whom, with much *ado*, he keepeth alive; the Helots being villainouſly cruel. *Sidney*, *b.* i.

They moved, and in the end perſuaded, with much *ado*, the people to bind themſelves by ſolemn oath. *Hooker*, *Pref.*

He kept the borders and marches of the pale with much *ado*; he held many parliaments, wherein ſundry laws were made. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

With much *ado*, he partly kept awake;
Not ſuff'ring all his eyes repoſe to take:
And aſk'd the ſtranger, who did reeds invent,
And whence began ſo rare an inſtrument. *Dryden.*

2. Buſtle; tumult; buſineſs; ſometimes with the particle *about.*

Let's follow, to ſee the end of this *ado.* *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

All this *ado about* Adam's fatherhood, and the greatneſs of its power, helps nothing to eſtabliſh the power of thoſe that govern. *Locke.*

3. It has a light and ludicrous ſenſe, implying more tumult and ſhew of buſineſs, than the affair is worth; in this ſenſe it is generally uſed.

I made no more *ado*, but took all their ſeven points in my target, thus. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

We'll keep no great *ado*—a friend or two—
For, hark, Tybalt being ſlain ſo late,
It may be thought we held him careleſly,
Being our kinſman, if we revel much. *Shakeſp. Rom. and Jul.*

Come, come, ſays Puſs, without any more *ado*, 'tis time for me to go to breakfaſt; for cats don't live upon dialogues. *L'Eſtrange*, *Fab.* ii.

Adole'scence. *n. ſ.* [*adoleſcentia*, Lat.]

The age ſucceeding childhood, and ſucceeded by puberty; more largely, that part of life in which the body has not yet reached its full perfection. See Adolescency.

The ſons muſt have a tedious time of childhood and *adoleſcence*, before they can either themſelves aſſiſt their parents, or encourage them with new hopes of poſterity. *Bentley's Serm.*

Adole'scency. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *adoleſcence.*

He was ſo far from a boy, that he was a man born, and at his full ſtature, if we believe Joſephus, who places him in the laſt *adoleſcency*, and makes him twenty-five years old. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* v. *c.* 8.

To ADO'PT. *v. a.* [*adopto*, Lat.]

1. To take a ſon by choice; to make him a ſon, who was not ſo by birth.

Were none of all my father's ſiſters left;
Nay, were I of my mother's kin bereft;
None by an uncle's or a grandame's ſide,
Yet I cou'd ſome *adopted* heir provide. *Dryd. Perſ. Sat.* vi.

2. To place any perſon or thing in a nearer relation, than they have by nature, to ſomething elſe.

Whether, *adopted* to ſome neighb'ring ſtar,
Thou roll'ſt above us, in thy wand'ring race,
Or, in proceſſion fix'd and regular,
Mov'd with the heav'ns majeſtic pace;
Or call'd to more celeſtial bliſs,
Thou tread'ſt, with ſeraphims, the vaſt abyſs. *Dryd.*

We are ſeldom at eaſe from the ſolicitation of our natural or *adopted* deſires; but a conſtant ſucceſſion of uneaſineſſes, out of that ſtock, which natural wants, or acquired habits, have heaped up, take the will in their turns. *Locke.*

Ado'ptedly. *adv.* [from *adopted.*] After the manner of ſomething adopted.

Adoptedly, as ſchool-maids change their names,
By vain, though apt, affection. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſ.*

Ado'pter. *n. ſ.* [from *adopt.*]

He that gives ſome one by choice the rights of a ſon.

Ado'ption. *n. ſ.* [*adoptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adopting, or taking to one's ſelf what is not native.

See the hell of having a falſe woman! My bed ſhall be abuſed, my coffers ranſacked, my reputation gnawn at; and I ſhall not only receive this villainous wrong, but ſtand under the *adoption* of abominable terms, and by him that does me the wrong. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

2. The ſtate of being adopted.

In which time ſhe purpos'd,
By watching, weeping, tendance, kiſſing, to
O'ercome you with her ſhew: yes, and in time
(When ſhe had fitted you with her craft) to work
Her ſon into th' *adoption* of the crown. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

In every act of our chriſtian worſhip, we are taught to call upon him under the endearing character of our Father, to remind us of our *adoption*, that we are made heirs of God, and joint heirs of Chriſt. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Ado'ptive. *adj.* [*adoptivus*, Lat.]

1. He that is adopted by another, and made his ſon.

It is impoſſible an elective monarch ſhould be ſo free and abſolute as an hereditary; no more than it is poſſible for a father to have ſo full power and intereſt in an *adoptive* ſon, as in a natural. *Bacon's Conſiderations on a War with Spain.*

2. He that adopts another, and makes him his ſon.

An adopted ſon cannot cite his *adoptive* father into court, without his leave. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Ado'rable. *adj.* [*adorable*, Fr.] That which ought to be adored; that which is worthy of divine honours.

On theſe two, *viz.* the love of God, and our neighbour, hang both the law and the prophets, ſays the *adorable* Author of chriſtianity; and the Apoſtle ſays, the end of the law is charity. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

Ado'rableness. *n. ſ.* [from *adorable.*] The quality of being adorable; worthineſs of divine honours.

Ado'rably. *adv.* [from *adorable.*] In a manner worthy of adoration.

Adora'tion. *n. ſ.* [*adoratio*, Lat.]

1. The external homage paid to the Divinity, diſtinct from mental reverence.

Solemn and ſerviceable worſhip we name, for diſtinction ſake, whatſoever belongeth to the church, or publick ſociety, of God, by way of external *adoration.* *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 4.

It is poſſible to ſuppoſe, that thoſe who believe a ſupreme excellent Being, may yet give him no external *adoration* at all. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſcourſes on Rom. Idolatry.*

2. Homage paid to perſons in high place or eſteem.

O ceremony, ſhew me but thy worth:
What is thy toll, O *adoration!*
Art thou nought elſe but place, degree, and form,
Creating awe and fear in other men?
Wherein thou art leſs happy, being fear'd,
Than they in fearing.
What drink'ſt thou oft, inſtead of homage ſweet,
But poiſon'd flattery? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

To ADO'RE. *v. a.* [*adoro*, Lat.]

1. To worſhip with external homage; to pay divine honours.

The mountain nymphs and Themis they *adore*,
And from her oracles relief implore. *Dryden.*

2. It is uſed, popularly, to denote a high degree of reverence or regard; to reverence; to honour; to love.

The people appear *adoring* their prince, and their prince *adoring* God. *Tatler*, N° 57.

Ado'rement. *n. ſ.* [from *adore.*] Adoration; worſhip: a word ſcarcely uſed.

The prieſts of elder times deluded their apprehenſions with ſooth-ſaying, and ſuch oblique idolatries, and won their credulities to the literal and downright *adorement* of cats, lizzards, and beetles. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* i. *c.* 3.

Ado'rer. *n. ſ.* [from *adore.*]

He that adores; a worſhiper: a term generally uſed in a low ſenſe; as, by lovers, or admirers.

Being ſo far provoked as I was in France, I would abate her nothing; though I profeſs myſelf her *adorer*, not her friend. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Whilſt as th' approaching pageant does appear,
And echoing crouds ſpeak mighty Venus near;
I, her *adorer*, too devoutly ſtand
Faſt on the utmoſt margin of the land. *Prior.*

2. A worſhipper, in a ſerious ſenſe.

He was ſo ſevere an *adorer* of truth, as not to diſſemble; or to ſuffer any man to think that he would do any thing, which he reſolved not to do. *Clarendon.*

To ADO'RN. *v. a.* [*adorno*, Lat.]

1. To dreſs; to deck the perſon with ornaments.

He hath cloathed me with the garments of ſalvation, he hath covered me with the robe of righteouſneſs, as a bridegroom decketh himſelf with ornaments, and as a bride *adorneth* herſelf with her jewels. *Iſaiah*, lxi. 10.

Yet 'tis not to *adorn* and gild each part,
That ſhews more coſt than art;
Jewels at noſe and lips, but ill appear. *Cowley.*

2. To ſet out any place or thing with decorations.

A gallery *adorned* with the pictures or ſtatues of the invention of things uſeful to human life. *Cowley.*

3. To embelliſh with oratory or elegance of language.

This will ſupply men's tongues with many new things, to be named, *adorned*, and deſcribed, in their diſcourſe. *Sprat's Hiſtory of the Royal Society.*

Thouſands there are in darker fame that dwell,
Whoſe names ſome nobler poem ſhall *adorn*;
For, though unknown to me, they ſure fought well. *Dryd.*

Ado'rnment. *n. ſ.* [from *adorn.*] Ornament; embelliſhment; elegance.

Which attribute was not given to the earth, while it was confuſed; nor to the heavens, before they had motion and *adornment.* *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

She held the very garment of Poſthumus in more reſpect than my noble and natural perſon, together with the *adornment* of my qualities. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Ado'wn. *adv.* [from *a* and *down.*] Down; on the ground.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Thrice did ſhe ſink *adown* in deadly ſound,
And thrice he her reviv'd with buſy pain. *Fairy Queen*, *b*. i.

ADO'WN. *prep.* Down; towards the ground; from a higher ſituation towards a lower.

In this remembrance Emily ere day
Aroſe, and dreſs'd herſelf in rich array;
Freſh as the month, and as the morning fair,
Adown her ſhoulders fell her length of hair. *Dryd. Fables.*

ADRE'AD. *adv.* [from *a* and *dread*; as, *aſide*, *athirſt*, *aſleep.*] In a ſtate of fear; frighted; terrified: now obſolete.

And thinking to make all men *adread* to ſuch a one an enemy, who would not ſpare, nor fear to kill ſo great a prince. *Sidney*, *b*. ii.

ADRI'FT. *adv.* [from *a* and *drift*, from *drive.*] Floating at random; as, any impulſe may drive.

Then, ſhall this mount
Of paradiſe, by might of waves, be mov'd
Out of his place, puſh'd by the horned flood;
With all his verdure ſpoil'd, and trees *adrift*
Down the great river, to the opening gulf,
And there take root. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b*. xi. *l*. 832.

It ſeem'd a corps *adrift* to diſtant ſight;
But at a diſtance who could judge aright. *Dryd. Fables.*

The cuſtom of frequent reflection will keep their minds from running *adrift*, and call their thoughts home from uſeleſs unattentive roving. *Locke on Education*, § 176.

ADRO'IT. *adj.* [French.] Dextrous; active; ſkilful.

An *adroit* ſtout fellow would ſometimes deſtroy a whole family, with juſtice apparently againſt him the whole time. *Jervas's Introduct. to Don Quixote.*

ADRO'ITNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *adroit.*] Dexterity; readineſs; activity. Neither this word, nor *adroit*, ſeem yet completely naturalized.

ADRY'. *adv.* [from *a* and *dry.*] Athirſt; thirſty; in want of drink.

He never told any of them, that he was his humble ſervant, but his well-wiſher; and would rather be thought a malecontent, than drink the king's health when he was not *adry*. *Spect.*

ADSCITI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*adſcititius*, Lat.] That which is taken in to complete ſomething elſe, though originally extrinſick; ſupplemental; additional.

ADSTRI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*adſtrictio*, Lat.] The act of binding together; and applied, generally, to medicaments and applications, which have the power of making the part contract.

To ADVA'NCE. *v. a.* [*avancer*, Fr.]

1. To bring forward. in the local ſenſe.

Now morn, her roſy ſteps in th' eaſtern clime
Advancing, ſow'd the earth with orient pearl. *Parad. Loſt.*

2. To raiſe to preferment; to aggrandize.

The declaration of the greatneſs of Mordecai, whereunto the king *advanced* him. *Eſther*, x. 2.

3. To improve.

What laws can be adviſed more proper and effectual to *advance* the nature of man to its higheſt perfection, than theſe precepts of chriſtianity? *Tillotſon.*

4. To heighten; to grace; to give luſtre to.

As the calling dignifies the man, ſo the man much more *advances* his calling. As a garment, though it warms the body, has a return with an advantage, being much more warmed by it. *South's Sermons.*

5. To forward; to accelerate.

Theſe three laſt were ſlower than the ordinary Indian wheat of itſelf; and this culture did rather retard than *advance*. *Bacon.*

6. To propoſe; to offer to the publick.

I dare not *advance* my opinion againſt the judgment of ſo great an author; but I think it fair to leave the deciſion to the publick. *Dryden's Fables*, *Pref.*

Some ne'er *advance* a judgment of their own,
But catch the ſpreading notion of the town. *Pop. Eſſ. on Crit.*

To ADVA'NCE. *v. n.*

1. To come forward.

At this the youth, whoſe vent'rous ſoul
No fears of magick art controul,
Advanc'd in open ſight. *Parnel.*

2. To make improvement.

They who would *advance* in knowledge, and not deceive and ſwell themſelves with a little articulated air, ſhould not take words for real entities in nature, till they can frame clear and diſtinct ideas of thoſe entities. *Locke.*

ADVA'NCE. *n. ſ.* [from *to advance.*]

1. The act of coming forward.

All the foot were put into Abington, with a reſolution to quit, or defend, the town, according to the manner of the enemy's *advance* towards it. *Clarendon*, *b*. viii.

So, like the ſun's *advance*, your titles ſhow;
Which, as he riſes, does the warmer grow. *Waller.*

2. A tendency to come forward to meet a lover; an act of invitation.

In vain are all the practis'd wiles,
In vain thoſe eyes would love impart;
Not all th' *advances*, all the ſmiles,
Can move one unrelenting heart. *Walſh.*

His genius was below
The ſkill of ev'ry common beau;
Who, tho' he cannot ſpell, is wiſe
Enough to read a lady's eyes;
And will each accidental glance
Interpret for a kind *advance*. *Swift's Miſcell.*

He has deſcribed the unworthy paſſion of the goddeſs Calypſo, and the indecent *advances* ſhe made to detain him from his own country. *Pope's Odyſſey*, *b*. vii. *notes.*

3. Progreſſion; riſe from one point to another.

Our Saviour raiſed the ruler's daughter, the widow's ſon, and Lazarus; the firſt of theſe, when ſhe had juſt expired; the ſecond, as he was carried to the grave on his bier; and the third, after he had been ſome time buried. And having, by theſe gradual *advances*, manifeſted his divine power, he at laſt exerted the higheſt and moſt glorious degree of it; and raiſed himſelf alſo by his own all-quickening virtue, and according to his own expreſs prediction. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Men of ſtudy and thought, that reaſon right, and are lovers of truth, do make no great *advances* in their diſcoveries of it. *Locke of Human Underſtanding*, § 3.

4. Improvement; progreſs towards perfection.

The principle and object of the greateſt importance in the world to the good of mankind, and for the *advance* and perfecting of human nature. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ADVA'NCEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*avancement*, Fr.]

1. The act of coming forward.

This refinement having begun about the time of the revolution, I had ſome ſhare in the honour of promoting it; and I obſerve, that it makes daily *advancements*, and, I hope, in time, will raiſe our language to the utmoſt perfection. *Swift.*

2. The ſtate of being advanced; preferment.

During whoſe reign, the Percies of the North
Finding his uſurpation moſt unjuſt,
Endeavour'd my *advancement* to the throne.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI. *p*. i.

3. The act of advancing another.

In his own grace he doth exalt himſelf
More than in your *advancement*. *Shakeſpeare's K. Lear.*

4. Improvement.

Nor can we conceive it may be unwelcome unto thoſe honoured worthies, who endeavour the *advancement* of learning. *Brown's Pref. to Vulgar Errours.*

ADVA'NCER. *n. ſ.* [from *advance.*] He that advances any thing; a promoter; forwarder.

Soon after the death of a great officer, who was judged no *advancer* of the king's matters, the king ſaid to his ſolicitor Bacon, who was his kinſman, How, tell me truly, what ſay you of your couſin that is gone? *Bacon's Apothegms.*

Let us add only this concerning this latter ſort, that they are greater *advancers* of defamatory deſigns, than the very firſt contrivers. *Government of the Tongue*, § 5.

ADVA'NTAGE. *n. ſ.* [*avantage*, Fr.]

1. Superiority; often with *of* or *over* before a perſon.

In the practical prudence of managing ſuch gifts, the laity may have ſome *advantage over* the clergy; whoſe experience is, and ought to be, leſs of this world than the others. *Sprat.*

All other ſorts and ſects of men would evidently have the *advantage of* us, and a much ſurer title to happineſs than we. *Atterbury's Preface to his Sermons.*

2. Superiority gained by ſtratagem, or unlawful means.

The common law hath left them this benefit, whereof they make *advantage*, and wreſt it to their bad purpoſes. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

But ſpecially he took *advantage* of the night for ſuch privy attempts, inſomuch that the bruit of his manlineſs was ſpread every-where. 2 *Macc*. viii. 7.

It is a noble and a ſure defiance of a great malice, backed with a great intereſt; which yet can have no *advantage* of a man, but from his own expectations of ſomething that is without him. *South's Sermons.*

As ſoon as he was got to Sicily, they ſent for him back; deſigning to take *advantage*, and proſecute him in the abſence of his friends. *Swift on the Diſſent. in Athens and Rome.*

3. Opportunity; convenience.

I beſeech you,
If you think fit, or that it may be done,
Give me *advantage* of ſome brief diſcourſe
With Deſdemona alone. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

4. Favourable circumſtances.

Like jewels to *advantage* ſet,
Her beauty by the ſhade does get. *Waller.*

A face, which is over-fluſhed, appears to *advantage* in the deepeſt ſcarlet, and the darkeſt complexion is not a little alleviated by a black hood. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 265.

True wit is nature to *advantage* dreſs'd,
What oft was thought, but ne'er ſo well expreſs'd.
Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.

5. Gain; profit.

For thou ſaidſt, what *advantage* will it be unto thee, and what profit ſhall I have, if I be cleanſed from my ſin? *Job*, xxxv. 3.

Certain it is, that *advantage* now ſits in the room of conſcience, and ſteers all. *South's Sermons.*

6. Overplus; ſomething more than the mere lawful gain.

O my gentle Hubert,
We owe thee much; within this wall of fleſh
There is a ſoul counts thee her creditor,
And with *advantage* means to pay thy love.
Shakeſpeare's King John.

You ſaid, you neither lend nor borrow
Upon *advantage*. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

7. Preponderation on one ſide of the compariſon.

Much more ſhould the conſideration of this pattern arm us with patience againſt ordinary calamities; eſpecially if we conſider his example with this *advantage*, that though his ſufferings were wholly undeſerved, and not for himſelf but for us, yet he bore them patiently. *Tillotſon.*

To ADVA'NTAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To benefit.

Convey what I ſet down to my lady: it ſhall *advantage* more than ever the bearing of letter did.
Shakeſpeare's Twelfth-Night.

The great buſineſs of the ſenſes being to make us take notice of what hurts or *advantages* the body, it is wiſely ordered by nature, that pain ſhould accompany the reception of ſeveral ideas. *Locke.*

We ſhould have purſued ſome other way, more effectual, for diſtreſſing the common enemy, and *advantaging* ourſelves. *Swift.*

The trial hath endamag'd thee no way,
Rather more honour left, and more eſteem;
Me naught *advantag'd*, miſſing what I aim'd. *Par. Regained.*

2. To promote; to bring forward; to gain ground.

To ennoble it with the ſpirit that inſpires the Royal Society, were to *advantage* it in one of the beſt capacities in which it is improveable. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica*, *Pref.*

ADVA'NTAGED. *adj.* [from *to advantage.*] Poſſeſſed of advantages.

In the moſt *advantaged* tempers, this diſpoſition is but comparative; whereas the moſt of men labour under diſadvantages, which nothing can rid them off. *Glanv. Scepſis Scientifica.*

ADVA'NTAGE-GROUND. *n. ſ.* Ground that gives ſuperiority, and opportunities of annoyance or reſiſtance.

This excellent man, who ſtood not upon the *advantage-ground* before, from the time of his promotion to the archbiſhoprick, or rather from that of his being commiſſioner of the treaſury, exceedingly provoked, or underwent the envy, and reproach, and malice of men of all qualities and conditions; who agreed in nothing elſe. *Clarendon.*

ADVANTA'GEOUS. *adj.* [*avantageux*, Fr.]

1. Of advantage; profitable; uſeful; opportune; convenient.

The time of ſickneſs, or affliction, is, like the cool of the day to Adam, a ſeaſon of peculiar propriety for the voice of God to be heard; and may be improved into a very *advantageous* opportunity of begetting or increaſing ſpiritual life in the ſoul. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Here perhaps
Some *advantageous* act may be atchiev'd
By ſudden onſet, either with hell-fire
To waſte his whole creation; or poſſeſs
All as our own. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b*. ii. *l*. 363.

2. It is uſed with relation to perſons, and followed by *to*.

Since every painter paints himſelf in his own works, 'tis *advantageous to* him to know himſelf, to the end that he may cultivate thoſe talents which make his genius. *Dryd. Dufreſnoy.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *advantageous.*] Conveniently; opportunely; profitably.

It was *advantageouſly* ſituated, there being an eaſy paſſage from it to Ægypt, Æthiopia, Perſia, and India, by ſea. *Arbuth.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *advantageous.*] Quality of being advantageous; profitableneſs; uſefulneſs; convenience.

The laſt property, which qualifies God for the fitteſt object of our love, is, the *advantageouſneſs* of his to us, both in the preſent and the future life. *Boyle's Seraphic Love.*

To ADVE'NE. *v. n.* [*advenio*, Lat.] To accede to ſomething; to become part of ſomething elſe, without being eſſential; to be ſuperadded.

A ſixth cauſe conſidered in judicature, is ſtiled an accidental cauſe; and the accidental of any act, is ſaid to be whatever *advenes* to the act itſelf already ſubſtantiated. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ADVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*adveniens*, Lat.] Advening; coming from outward cauſes; ſuperadded.

If to ſuppoſe the ſoul a diſtinct ſubſtance from the body, and extrinſecally *advenient*, be a great error in philoſophy, almoſt all the world hath hitherto been miſtaken.
Glanville's Vanity of Dogmatiſm.

Being thus divided from truth in themſelves, they are yet farther removed by *advenient* deception; for they are daily mocked into error by ſubtler deviſers *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

A'DVENT. *n. ſ.* [from *adventus*; that is, *adventus Redemptoris.*] The name of one of the holy ſeaſons, ſignifying the *coming*; that is, the *coming* of our Saviour; which is made the ſubject of our devotion during the four weeks before Chriſtmas.

ADVE'NTINE. *adj.* [from *advenio*, *adventum.*] Adventitious; that which is extrinſically added; that which comes from outward cauſes: a word ſcarcely in uſe.

As for the peregrine heat, it is thus far true, that, if the proportion of the *adventine* heat be greatly predominant to the natural heat and ſpirits of the body, it tendeth to diſſolution or notable alteration. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 836.

ADVENTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*adventitius*, Lat.] That which advenes; accidental; ſupervenient; extrinſically added, not eſſentially inherent.

Diſeaſes of continuance get an *adventitious* ſtrength from cuſtom, beſides their material cauſe from the humours. *Bacon.*

Though we may call the obvious colours natural, and the others *adventitious*; yet ſuch changes of colours, from whatſoever cauſe they proceed, may be properly enough taken in, to illuſtrate the preſent ſubject. *Boyle on Colours.*

If his blood boil, and th' *adventitious* fire
Rais'd by high meats, and higher wines, require
To temper and allay the burning heat;
Waters are brought, which by decoction get
New coolneſs. *Dryd. Juvenal*, *Sat.* v.

Of this we have an inſtance in the gem-kind; where, of all the many ſorts reckoned up by lapidaries, there are not above three or four that are original; their diverſities, as to luſtre, colour, and hardneſs, ariſing from the different admixture of other *adventitious* mineral matter. *Woodward's Natural Hiſt.*

ADVE'NTIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *advenio*, Lat.] The thing or perſon that comes from without: a word not now in uſe.

That the natives be not ſo many, but that there may be elbow-room enough for them, and for the *adventives* alſo.
Bacon's Advice to Sir George Villiers.

ADVE'NTUAL. *adj.* [from *advent.*] Relating to the ſeaſon of advent.

I do alſo daily uſe one other collect; as, namely, the collects *advent*ual, quadrageſimal, paſchal, or pentecoſtal, for their proper ſeaſons. *Biſhop Saunderſon upon Submiſſion to Uſurpers.*

ADVE'NTURE. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. An accident; a chance; a hazard; an event of which we have no direction.

The general ſummoned three caſtles that were near: one deſperate of ſuccour, and not deſirous to diſpute the defence, preſently yielded; but two ſtood upon their *adventure*.
Sir John Hayward.

2. In this ſenſe is uſed the phraſe, *at all adventures*; [*à l'adventure*, Fr.] By chance; without any rational ſcheme.

Blows flew *at all adventures*, wounds and deaths given and taken unexpected; many ſcarce knowing their enemies from their friends. *Sir John Hayward.*

Where the mind does not perceive this probable connection, there men's opinions are the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating *at all adventures*, without choice and without direction. *Locke.*

3. The occaſion of caſual events; an enterpriſe in which ſomething muſt be left to hazard.

For I muſt love, and am reſolv'd, to try
My fate, or, failing in th' *adventure*, die. *Dryden's Fables.*

This noun, with all its derivatives, are frequently written without *ad*; as, *venture*, *venturous.*

To ADVE'NTURE. *v. n.* [*adventurer*, Fr.]

1. To try the chance; to dare.

Be not angry,
Moſt mighty princeſs, that I have *adventur'd*
To try your taking of a falſe report. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

The tender and delicate woman among you, which would not *adventure* to ſet the ſole of her foot upon the ground, for delicateneſs and tenderneſs. *Deuter.* xxviii. 26.

2. In an active ſenſe, to put into the power of chance.

For my father fought for you, and *adventured* his life for, and delivered you out of the hand of Midian. *Judges*, ix. 17.

3. It is often uſed with the reciprocal pronoun; as, *he adventured himſelf.*

ADVE'NTURER. *n. ſ.* [*adventurier*, Fr.] He that ſeeks occaſions of hazard; he that puts himſelf in the hands of chance.

He is a great *adventurer*, ſaid he,
That hath his ſword through hard aſſay forgone,
And now hath vow'd, till he avenged be
Of that deſpight, never to wear none. *Fairy Queen*, *b*. ii.

The kings of England did not make the conqueſt of Ireland their own work; it was begun by particular *adventurers*, and other voluntaries, who came to ſeek their fortunes in Ireland.
Sir John Davies on Ireland.

In this action, highly commendable, he intended to hazard his own action, that ſo the more eaſily he might win *adventurers*, who elſe were like to be leſs forward. *Sir W. Raleigh's Eſſ.*

Had it not been for the Britiſh, which the late wars drew over, and of *adventurers* or ſoldiers ſeated here, the country had, by the laſt war, and plague, been left, in a manner, deſtitute.
Temple's Miſcellanies.

Their wealthy trade from pirate's rapine free,
Our merchants ſhall no more *advent'rers* be. *Dryden.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Adve'nturous. *adj.* [*adventureux*, Fr.]

1. He that is inclined to adventures; and, consequently, bold, daring, courageous.

At land and sea, in many a doubtful fight,
Was never known a more *advent'rous* knight;
Who oftner drew his sword, and always for the right.
Dryd. Hind and Panther.

2. Applied to things; that which is full of hazard; which requires courage; dangerous.

But I've already troubled you too long,
Nor dare attempt a more *advent'rous* song.
My humble verse demands a softer theme;
A painted meadow, or a purling stream. *Addison.*

Adve'nturously. *adv.* [from *adventurous.*]

After an adventurous manner; boldly; daringly.

They are both hanged; and so would this be, if he durst steal any thing *adventurously*. *Shakespeare's Henry* V.

Adve'nturesome. *adj.* [from *adventure.*]

The same with *adventurous:* a low word, scarcely used in writing.

Adve'nturesomeness. *n. s.* [from *adventuresome*]

The quality of being adventuresome. *Dict.*

A'DVERB. *n. s.* [*adverbium*, Lat.]

A word joined to a verb or adjective, and solely applied to the use of qualifying and restraining the latitude of their signification, by the intimation of some circumstance thereof; as, of quality, manner, degree. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Thus we say, he runs *swiftly*; the bird flies *aloft*; he lives *virtuously*.

Adve'rbial. *adj.* [*adverbialis*, Lat.]

That which has the quality or structure of an adverb.

Adve'rbially. *adv.* [*adverbialiter*, Lat.]

Like an adverb; in the manner of an adverb.

I should think *alta* was joined *adverbially* with *tremit*, did Virgil make use of so equivocal a syntax. *Addis. Rem. on Italy.*

Adve'rsable. *adj.* [from *adverse.*]

Contrary to; opposite to. *Dict.*

ADVERSA'RIA. n. s. [Lat. A book, as it should seem, in which *Debtor* and *Creditor* were set in opposition.] A common-place; a book to note in.

These parchments are supposed to have been St. Paul's *adversaria*. *Bull's Sermons.*

A'dversary. *n. s.* [*adversaire*, Fr. *adversarius*, Lat.]

An opponent; antagonist; enemy: generally applied to those that have verbal or judicial quarrels; as, controvertists or litigants: sometimes to an opponent in single combat. It may sometimes imply an open profession of enmity; as we say, a secret enemy is worse than an open *adversary*.

Yet am I noble, as the *adversary*
I come to cope. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Those rites and ceremonies of the church, therefore, which were the self-same now that they were, when holy and virtuous men maintained them against profane and deriding *adversaries*, her own children have in derision. *Hooker, b.* i. § 1.

Mean while th' *adversary* of God and man,
Satan, with thoughts inflam'd, of highest design,
Puts on swift wings. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ii. *l.* 620.

An *adversary*, on the contrary, makes a stricter search into us, and discovers every flaw and imperfection in our tempers. A friend exaggerates a man's virtues; an enemy inflames his crimes. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 399.

Adve'rsative. *adj.* [*adversativus*, Lat.]

A term of grammar, applied to a word which makes some opposition or variety; as in this sentence: *This diamond is orient*, but *it is rough*. *But* is an *adversative* conjunction.

A'DVERSE. *adj.* [*adversus*, Lat.]

In prose it has now the accent on the first syllable; in verse it is accented on the first by *Shakespeare*; on either, indifferently, by *Milton*; on the last, by *Dryden*; on the first, by *Roscommon*.

1. Acting with contrary directions; as, two bodies in collision.

Was I for this nigh wreckt upon the sea,
And twice, by *adverse* winds, from England's bank
Drove back again unto my native clime. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

As when two polar winds blowing *adverse*,
Upon the Cronian sea together drive
Mountains of ice. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* x. *l.* 289.

With *adverse* blast up-turns them from the South,
Notus and Afer. *Ibid. l.* 701.

A cloud of smoke envelopes either host,
And all at once the combatants are lost;
Darkling they join *adverse*, and shock unseen;
Coursers with coursers justling, men with men. *Dryd.*

2. Figuratively, contrary to the wish or desire; thence, calamitous; afflictive; pernicious. It is opposed to *prosperous*.

What if he hath decreed, that I shall first
Be try'd in humble state, and things *adverse*;
By tribulations, injuries, insults,
Contempts, and scorns, and snares, and violence. *Par. Reg.*

Some the prevailing malice of the great,
Unhappy men, or *adverse* fate,
Sunk deep into the gulfs of an afflicted state. *Roscommon.*

3. Personally opponent; the person that counteracts another, or contests any thing.

Well she saw her father was grown her *adverse* party; and yet her fortune such, as she must favour her rivals. *Sidney.*

Adve'rsity. *n. s.* [*adversité*, Fr.]

Affliction; calamity; that is, opposition to our wishes.

1. The cause of our sorrow; affliction; misfortune. In this sense it may have a plural.

Let me embrace these four *adversities*,
For wise men say, it is the wisest course. *Shakesp. Hen.* VI.

2. The state of unhappiness; misery.

Sweet are the uses of *adversity*,
Which like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head. *Shak. As you like it.*

Concerning deliverance itself from all *adversity*, we use not to say men are in *adversity*, whensoever they feel any small hinderance of their welfare in this world, but when some notable affliction or cross, some great calamity or trouble, befalleth them. *Hooker, b.* v. § 48.

A remembrance of the good use he had made of prosperity, contributed to support his mind under the heavy weight of *adversity*, which then lay upon him. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Adve'rsly. *adv.* [from *adverse.*]

In an adverse manner; oppositely; unfortunately.

What I think, I utter, and spend my malice in my breath. Meeting two such wealsmen as you are, (I cannot call you Lycurgusses) if the drink you give me touch my palate *adversly*, I make a crooked face at it. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

To ADVE'RT. *v. n.* [*adverto*, Lat.]

To attend to; to regard; to observe; with the particle *to* before the object of regard.

The mind of man being not capable at once to *advert to* more than one thing, a particular view and examination of such an innumerable number of vast bodies, will afford matter of admiration. *Ray on the Creation.*

Now *to* the universal whole *advert*;
The earth regard as of that whole a part;
In which wide frame more noble worlds abound;
Witness, ye glorious orbs, which hang around. *Blackmore.*

We sometimes say, *To* advert *the mind* to *an object.*

Adve'rtence. *n. s.* [from *advert.*]

Attention to; regard to; consideration.

Christianity may make Archimedes his challenge; give it but where it may set its foot; allow but a sober *advertence* to its proposals, and it will move the whole world. *Decay of Piety.*

Adve'rtency. *n. s.* [from *advert.*]

The same with *advertence*. Attention; regard; heedfulness.

Too much *advertency* is not your talent; or else you had fled from that text, as from a rock. *Swift.*

To ADVERTI'SE. *v. a.* [*advertir*, Fr.]

It is now spoken with the accent upon the last syllable; but appears to have been anciently accented on the second.

1. To inform another; to give intelligence; with an accusative of the person informed.

The bishop did require a respite,
Wherein he might the *king* his lord *advertise*,
Whether our daughter were legitimate.
Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

As I by friends am well *advertised*,
Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
Bishop of Exeter, his elder brother,
With many more confederates are in arms.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

2. To inform; to give notice; with *of* before the subject of information.

The death of Selymus nothing suspected, Ferhates, understanding that Solyman expected more assured advertisement, sent unto the other Bassas; unto whom he declared the death of the emperor: *of* which they, by another messenger, *advertised* Solyman; firming those letters with all their hands and seals. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

They were to *advertise* the chief hero *of* the distresses of his subjects, occasioned by his absence, to crave his succour, and solicite him to hasten his return. *Dryd. Pref. Dufresn.*

3. To give notice of any thing, by means of an advertisement in the publick prints; as, *He* advertised *his loss.*

Adverti'sement, or Adve'rtisement. *n. s.* [*advertissement*, Fr.]

1. Instruction; admonition.

—'Tis all men's office to speak patience
To those, that wring under the load of sorrow;
But no man's virtue nor sufficiency,
To be so moral, when he shall endure
The like himself: therefore give me no counsel;
My griefs are louder than *advertisement*.
Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.

2. Intelligence; information.

Then, as a cunning prince that useth spies,
If they return no news, doth nothing know;
But if they make *advertisement* of lies,
The prince's counsel all awry do go. *Sir John Davies.*

He had received *advertisement*, that the party, which was sent for his relief from London, had received some brush in Somersetshire, which would much retard their march. *Clarendon.*

The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds, serve for many kinds of *advertisements*, in military affairs: the bells serve to proclaim a scare-fire; and, in some places, water-breaches; the departure of a man, woman, or child; time of divine service; the hour of the day; day of the month. *Holder.*

3. Notice of any thing published in a paper of intelligence.

Adverti'ser. *n. s.* [*advertiseur*, Fr.]

1. He that gives intelligence or information.

2. The paper in which advertisements are published.

Adve'rtising, or Adverti'sing. *part. adj.* [from *advertise.*]

Active in giving intelligence; monitory: a word not now in use.

As I was then
Advertising, and holy to your business,
Not changing heart with habit, I am still
Attornied at your service. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

To Adve'sperate. *v. n.* [*advespero*, Lat.]

To draw towards evening. *Dict.*

Advi'ce. *n. s.* [*avis*, *advis*, Fr. from *adviso*, low Latin.]

1. Counsel; instruction: except that instruction implies superiority, and advice may be given by equals or inferiors.

Break we our match up, and, by my *advice*,
Let us impart what we have seen to-night
Unto young Hamlet. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

O troubled, weak and coward, as thou art!
Without thy poor *advice*, the lab'ring heart
To worse extremes with swifter steps would run;
Not sav'd by virtue, yet by vice undone. *Prior.*

2. Reflection; prudent consideration; as, he always acts with good *advice*.

What he hath won, that he hath fortified:
So hot a speed, with such *advice* dispos'd,
Such temperate order, in so fierce a course,
Doth want example. *Shakesp. King John.*

3. Consultation; deliberation; with the particle *with*.

Great princes, for the most part, taking *advice with* workmen, with no less cost, set their things together. *Bacon's Ess.*

4. Intelligence; as, the merchants received *advice* of their loss. This sense is somewhat low, and chiefly commercial.

Advi'ce-boat. *n. s.* A vessel employed to bring intelligence.

Advi'sable. *adj.* [from *advise.*] Prudent; fit to be advised.

Some judge it *advisable* for a man to account with his heart every day; and this, no doubt, is the best and surest course; for still the oftner, the better. *South's Sermons.*

It is not *advisable* to reward, where men have the tenderness not to punish. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Advi'sableness. *n. s.* [from *advisable.*] The quality of being advisable, or fit; fitness; propriety.

To ADVI'SE. *v. a.* [*adviser*, Fr.]

1. To counsel; with the particle *to* before the thing advised.

If you do stir abroad, go arm'd.——
——— Arm'd; brother!———
——— Brother, I *advise* you *to* the best. *Shak. K. Lear.*

I would *advise* all gentlemen *to* learn merchants accounts, and not to think it a skill that belongs not to them. *Locke.*

When I consider the scruples and cautions I here lay in your way, methinks it looks as if I *advised* you *to* something which I would have offered at, but in effect not done. *Idem.*

2. To give information; to inform; to make acquainted with any thing; often with the particle *of* before the thing told.

You were *advis'd*, his flesh was capable
Of wounds and scars; and that his forward spirit
Would lift him, where most trade of danger rang'd.
Shakespeare's Henry IV. *p.* ii.

Such discourse bring on,
As may *advise* him *of* his happy state;
Happiness in his pow'r, left free to will. *Paradise Lost.*

A posting messenger dispatch'd from hence,
Of this fair troop *advis'd* their aged prince. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To Advi'se. *v. n.*

1. To consult; with the particle *with* before the person consulted; as, *he advised with his companions.*

2. To consider; to deliberate.

Advise if this be worth
Attempting, or to sit in darkness here,
Hatching vain empires. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ii.

Advi'sed. *participial adj.* [from *advise.*]

1. Acting with deliberation and design; prudent; wise.

Let his travel appear rather in his discourse, than in his apparel or gesture; and, in his discourse, let him be rather *advised* in his answers, than forward to tell stories. *Bacon's Ess.*

Th' Almighty Father, where he sits
Shrin'd in his sanctuary of heav'n secure,
Consulting on the sum of things foreseen,
This tumult, and permitted all, *advis'd. Paradise Lost, b.* vi.

2. Performed with deliberation; done on purpose; acted with design.

By that which we work naturally, as, when we breathe, sleep, and move, we set forth the glory of God, as natural

agents do; albeit we have no express purpose to make that our end, nor any *advised* determination therein to follow a law. *Hooker, b.* i. *p.* 49.

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight,
The self-same way, with more *advised* watch,
To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,
I oft found both. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Advi'sedly. *adv.* [from *advised.*] Deliberately; purposely; by design; prudently.

Surprize may be made by moving things, when the party is in haste, and cannot stay to consider *advisedly* of that which is moved. *Bacon, Essay* xxiii.

Thou stilest second thoughts (which are by all allowed the best) a relapse; and talkest of a quagmire, where no man ever stuck fast; and accusest constancy of mischief in what is natural, and *advisedly* undertaken. *Sir John Suckling.*

Advi'sedness. *n. s.* [from *advised.*] Deliberation; cool and prudent procedure.

While things are in agitation, private men may modestly tender their thoughts to the consideration of those that are in authority; to whose care it belongeth, in prescribing concerning indifferent things, to proceed with all just *advisedness* and moderation. *Saunderson's Judgment in one View.*

Advi'sement. *n. s.* [*advisement*, Fr.]

1. Counsel; information.

Mote I wote,
What strange adventure do ye now pursue?
Perhaps my succour, or *advisement* meet,
Mote stead you much your purpose to subdue. *Fairy Queen.*

I will, according to your *advisement*, declare the evils, which seem most hurtful. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

2. It is taken likewise, in old writers, for prudence and circumspection. It is now, in both senses, antiquated.

Advi'ser. *n. s.* [from *advise.*] The person that advises, or gives counsel; a counsellor.

Here, free from court-compliances, he walks,
And with himself, his best *adviser*, talks. *Waller.*

They never fail of their most artful and indefatigable address, to silence this impertinent *adviser*, whose severity awes their excesses. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Adula'tion. *n. s.* [*adulation*, Fr. *adulatio*, Lat.] Flattery; high compliment.

O be sick, great Greatness!
And bid thy ceremony give thee cure.
Think'st thou the firy fever will go out,
With titles blown from *adulation?* *Shakesp. Henry* V.

They who flattered him most before, mentioned him now with the greatest bitterness, and called him now the corrupter of the king, and betrayer of the people; without imputing the least crime to him, committed since the time of that exalted *adulation*, or that was not then as much known to them, as it could be now. *Clarendon.*

Adula'tor. *n. s.* [*adulator*, Lat.] A flatterer. *Dict.*

A'dulatory. *adj.* [*adulatorius*, Lat.] Flattering; full of compliments.

ADU'LT. *adj.* [*adultus*, Lat.] Grown up; past the age of infancy and weakness.

They would appear less able to approve themselves, not only to the confessor, but even to the catechist, in their *adult* age, than they were in their minority; as having scarce ever thought of the principles of their religion, since they conned them to avoid correction. *Decay of Piety.*

The earth, by these applauded schools, 'tis said,
This single crop of men and women bred;
Who grown *adult*, (so chance, it seems, enjoin'd)
Did, male and female, propagate their kind. *Blackmore.*

Adu'lt. *n. s.* A person above the age of infancy, or grown to some degree of strength; sometimes full grown: a word used chiefly by medicinal writers.

The depression of the cranium, without a fracture, can but seldom occur; and then it happens to children, whose bones are more pliable and soft than those of *adults*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Adu'ltness. *n. s.* [from *adult.*] The state of being adult. See Adolescence. *Dict.*

To Adu'lter. *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr. *adultero*, Lat.] To commit adultery with another: a word not classical.

His chaste wife
He *adulters* still: his thoughts lye with a whore. *Ben. Johns.*

Adu'lterant. *n. s.* [*adulterans*, Lat.] The person or thing which adulterates.

To Adu'lterate. *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr. *adultero*, Lat.]

1. To commit adultery.

But fortune, oh!
Adulterates hourly with thine uncle John;
And with her golden hand hath pluckt on France.
Shakesp. King John.

2. To corrupt by some foreign admixture; to contaminate.

Common pot-ashes, bought of them that sell it in shops, who are not so foolishly knavish, as to *adulterate* them with saltpetre, which is much dearer than pot-ashes. *Boyle.*

Could a man be composed to such an advantage of constitution,

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tion, that it ſhould not at all *adulterate* the images of his mind; yet this ſecond nature would alter the craſis of his underſtanding. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica, c.* xvi.

The preſent war has ſo *adulterated* our tongue with ſtrange words, that it would be impoſſible for one of our great grandfathers to know what his poſterity have been doing. *Spectator.*

ADU'LTERATE. *adj.* [from *To adulterate.*]

1. Tainted with the guilt of adultery.

I am poſſeſs'd with an *adulterate* blot;
My blood is mingled with the grime of luſt;
Being ſtrumpeted by thy contagion. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Err.*
—That inceſtuous, that *adulterate* beaſt. *Idem, Hamlet.*

2. Corrupted with ſome foreign mixture.

It does indeed differ no more, than the maker of *adulterate* wares does from the vender of them. *Governm. of the Tongue.*

They will have all their gold and ſilver, and may keep their *adulterate* copper at home; for we are determined not to purchaſe it with our manufactures. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

ADU'LTERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *adulterate.*] The quality or ſtate of being adulterate, or counterfeit.

ADULTERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *adulterate.*]

1. The act of adulterating or corrupting by foreign mixture; contamination.

To make the compound paſs for the rich metal ſimple, is an *adulteration*, or counterfeiting: but if it be done avowedly, and without diſguiſing, it may be a great ſaving of the richer metal. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 798.

2. The ſtate of being adulterated, or contaminated.

Such tranſlations are like the *adulteration* of the nobleſt wines, where ſomething of the colour, ſpirit, and flavour, will remain; and, while they pleaſe ſome injudicious palates, do only raiſe the indignation of every good taſte. *Felton on the Claſſ.*

ADU'LTERER. *n. ſ.* [*adulter*, Lat.] The perſon guilty of adultery.

With what impatience muſt the muſe behold,
The wife by her procuring huſband ſold;
For tho' the law makes null th' *adulterer*'s deed
Of lands to her, the cuckold may ſucceed. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

ADU'LTERESS. *n. ſ.* [from *adulterer.*] A woman that commits adultery.

The Spartan lady replied, when ſhe was aſked, What was the puniſhment for *adultereſſes?* There are no ſuch things here. *Government of the Tongue*, § 3.

A robe of tiſſue, ſtiff with golden wire;
An upper veſt, once Helen's rich attire;
From Argos by the fam'd *adult'reſs* brought;
With golden flow'rs and winding foliage wrought. *Dry. Vir.*

ADU'LTERINE. *n. ſ.* [*adulterine*, Fr. *adulterinus*, Lat.] A child born of an adultereſs: a term of canon law.

ADU'LTEROUS. *adj.* [*adulter*, Lat.] Guilty of adultery.

Th' *adulterous* Antony, moſt large
In his abominations, turns you off,
And gives his potent regiment to a trull,
That noſes it againſt us. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

An *adulterous* perſon is tied to reſtitution of the injury, ſo far as it is reparable; and to make proviſion for the children, that they may not injure the legitimate. *Taylor.*

Think on whoſe faith th' *adult'rous* youth rely'd;
Who promis'd, who procur'd the Spartan bride? *Dryd. Æn.*

ADU'LTERY. *n. ſ.* [*adulterium*, Lat.] The act of violating the bed of a married perſon.

All thy domeſtic griefs at home be left,
The wife's *adult'ry*, with the ſervant's theft;
And (the moſt racking thought, which can intrude)
Forget falſe friends, and their ingratitude. *Dryd. Juven.*

ADU'MBRANT. *adj.* [from *adumbrate.*] That which gives a ſlight reſemblance.

To ADU'MBRATE. *v. a.* [*adumbro*, Lat.]

To ſhadow out; to give a ſlight likeneſs; to exhibit a faint reſemblance, like that which ſhadows afford of the bodies which they repreſent.

Heaven is deſigned for our reward, as well as reſcue; and therefore is *adumbrated* by all thoſe poſitive excellencies, which can endear or recommend. *Decay of Piety.*

ADUMBRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *adumbrate.*]

1. The act of adumbrating, or giving a ſlight and imperfect repreſentation. See ADUMBRATE.

To make ſome *adumbration* of that we mean, the interiour is rather an impulſion or contuſion of the air, than an eliſion or ſection of the ſame. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 187.

2. The ſlight and imperfect repreſentation of a thing; a faint ſketch.

The obſervers view but the backſide of the hangings; the right one is on the other ſide the grave: and our knowledge is but like thoſe broken ends; at beſt a moſt confuſed *adumbration.* *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

Thoſe of the firſt ſort have ſome *adumbration* of the rational nature, as vegetables have of the ſenſible. *Hales's Origin.*

ADUNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ad* and *unus*, Lat.] The ſtate of being united; union: a word of little uſe.

When, by glaciation, wood, ſtraw, duſt, and water, are ſuppoſed to be united into one lump, the cold does not cauſe any real union or *adunation*, but only hardening the aqueous parts of the liquor into ice; the other bodies, being accidentally preſent in that liquor, are frozen up in it, but not really united. *Boyle.*

ADU'NCITY. *n. ſ.* [*aduncitas*, Lat.] Crookedneſs; flexure inwards; hookedneſs.

There can be no queſtion, but the *aduncity* of the pounces, and beaks of the hawks, is the cauſe of the great and habitual immorality of thoſe animals. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

ADU'NQUE. *adj.* [*aduncus*, Lat.] Crooked; bending inwards; hooked.

The birds that are ſpeakers, are parrots, pies, jays, daws, and ravens; of which parrots have an *adunque* bill, but the reſt not. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 238.

A'DVOCACY. *n. ſ.* [from *advocate.*] The act of pleading; vindication; defence; apology: a word in little uſe.

If any there are who are of opinion, that there are no antipodes, or that the ſtars do fall, they ſhall not want herein the applauſe or *advocacy* of Satan. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

A'DVOCATE. *n. ſ.* [*advocatus*, Lat.]

1. He that pleads the cauſe of another in a court of judicature.

An *advocate*, in the general import of the word, is that perſon who has the pleading and management of a judicial cauſe. In a ſtrict way of ſpeaking, only that perſon is ſtiled *advocate*, who is the patron of the cauſe, and is often, in Latin, termed *togatus*, and, in Engliſh, a perſon of the long robe. *Ayl. Par.*

Learn what thou ow'ſt thy country and thy friend;
What's requiſite to ſpare, and what to ſpend:
Learn this; and, after, envy not the ſtore
Of the greas'd *advocate* that grinds the poor. *Dryd. Perſeus.*

2. He that pleads any cauſe, in whatever manner, as a controvertiſt or vindicator.

If ſhe dares truſt me with her little babe,
I'll ſhew't the king, and undertake to be
Her *advocate* to th' loudeſt. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Of the ſeveral forms of government that have been, or are, in the world, that cauſe ſeems commonly the better, that has the better *advocate*, or is advantaged by freſher experience. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

3. It is uſed with the particle *for* before the perſon or thing, in whoſe favour the plea is offered.

Foes to all living worth except your own,
And *advocates for* folly dead and gone. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

4. In the ſcriptural and ſacred ſenſe, it ſtands for one of the offices of our Redeemer.

Me his *advocate*,
And propitiation; all his works on me,
Good, or not good, ingraft. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

ADVOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *advocate.*]. The office of pleading; plea; apology.

Alas! thrice gentle Caſſio,
My *advocation* is not now in tune;
My lord is not my lord; nor ſhould I know him,
Were he in favour, as in humour, alter'd. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

ADVOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*advolo*, *advolatum*, Lat.] The act of flying to ſomething. *Dict.*

ADVOLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*advolutio*, Lat.] The act of rolling to ſomething.

ADVO'UTRY. *n. ſ.* [*avoutrie*, Fr.] Adultery.

He was the moſt perfidious man upon the earth, and he had made a marriage compounded between an *advoutry* and a rape. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

ADVOWE'. *n. ſ.* He that has the right of advowſon. See ADVOWSON.

ADVO'WSON, or ADVO'WZEN. *n. ſ.* [In common law.]

A right to preſent to a benefice, and ſignifies as much as *Jus Patronatûs.* In the canon law, it is ſo termed, becauſe they that originally obtained the right of preſenting to any church, were great benefactors thereto; and are therefore termed ſometimes *Patroni*, ſometimes *Advocati.* *Cowell.*

To ADU'RE. *v. n.* [*aduro*, Lat.] To burn up.

Such a degree of heat, which doth neither melt nor ſcorch, doth mellow, and not *adure.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 319.

ADU'ST. *adj.* [*aduſtus*, Lat.]

1. Burnt up; hot as with fire, ſcorched.

By this means, the virtual heat of the water will enter; and ſuch a heat as will not make the body *aduſt*, or *fragile.* *Bacon.*

Which with torrid heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air *aduſt*,
Began to parch that temperate clime. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. It is generally now applied, in a medicinal or philoſophical ſenſe, to the complexion and humours of the body.

Such humours are *aduſt*, as, by long heat, become of a hot and fiery nature, as choler, and the like. *Quincy.*

To eaſe the ſoul of one oppreſſive weight,
This quits an empire, that embroils a ſtate.
The ſame *aduſt* complexion has impell'd
Charles to the convent, Philip to the field. *Pope.*

ADU'STED. *adj.* [See ADUST.]

1. Burnt; ſcorch'd; dried with fire.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam
They found, they mingled, and with ſubtle art,
Concocted, and *aduſted*, they reduc'd
To blackeſt grain, and into ſtore convey'd. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Hot, as the complexion.

In regard they are but the fruits of *aduſted* choler, and the evaporations of a vindicative ſpirit, Helia needs not much care for them; beſides, ſhe muſt give loſers leave to ſpeak. *Howell.*

ADU'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *aduſt.*] That which may be aduſted, or burnt up. *Dict.*

ADU'STION. *n. ſ.* [from *aduſt.*] The act of burning up, or drying, as by fire.

This is ordinarily a conſequent of a burning colliquative fever; the ſofter parts being melted away, the heat continuing its *aduſtion*, upon the drier and fleſhy parts, changes into a marcid fever. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

ADZ. *n. ſ.* See ADDICE.

AE, or Æ. A diphthong of very frequent uſe in the Latin language, which ſeems not properly to have any place in the Engliſh; ſince the *æ* of the Saxons has been long out of uſe, being changed to *e* ſimple, to which, in words frequently occurring, the *æ* of the Romans is, in the ſame manner, altered, as in *equator*, *equinoctial*, and even in *Eneas.*

Æ'GLOGUE. *n. ſ.* [written inſtead of *eclogue*, from a miſtaken etymology.] A paſtoral; a dialogue in verſe between goatherds.

Which moved him rather in *æglogues* otherwiſe to write; doubting, perhaps, his ability, which he little needed, or minding to furniſh our tongue with this kind wherein it faulteth. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Æ'GILOPS. *n. ſ.* [αἰγίλωψ, Gr. ſignifying goat-eyed, the goat being ſubject to this ailment.]

A tumour or ſwelling in the great corner of the eye, by the root of the noſe, either with or without an inflammation: alſo a plant ſo called, for its ſuppoſed virtues againſt ſuch a diſtemper. *Quincy.*

Ægilops is a tubercle in the inner canthus of the eye. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ÆGYPTI'ACUM. *n. ſ.* An ointment conſiſting only of honey, verdigreaſe and vinegar. *Quincy.*

ÆL, or EAL, or AL.

In compound names, as πᾶν in the Greek compounds, ſignifies *all*, or *altogether.* So *Ælwin* is a *compleat conqueror*: *Albert*, *all illuſtrious*: *Aldred*, *altogether reverend*: *Alfred*, *altogether peaceful.* To theſe *Pammachius*, *Pancratius*, *Pamphilius*, &c. do in ſome meaſure anſwer. *Gibſon's Camden.*

ÆLF, (which, according to various dialects, is pronounced *ulf*, *welph*, *hulph*, *hilp*, *helfe*, and, at this day, *helpe*) implies aſſiſtance. So *Ælfwin* is *victorious*, and *Ælfwold*, an *auxiliary governour*; *Ælfgiſa*, a *lender of aſſiſtance*: with which *Boetius*, *Symmachus*, *Epicurus*, &c. bear a plain analogy. *Gibſon's Camden.*

ÆNI'GMA. See ENIGMA.

AE'RIAL. *adj.* [*aërius*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the air, as conſiſting of it.

The thunder, when to roll
With terrour through the dark *aerial* hall. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

From all that can with fins or feathers fly,
Thro' the *aerial* or the wat'ry ſky. *Prior.*

I gathered the thickneſs of the air, or *aerial* interval, of the glaſſes at that ring. *Newton's Opticks.*

Vegetables abound more with *aerial* particles, than animal ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Produced by the air.

The gifts of heav'n my foll'wing ſong purſues,
Aerial honey, and ambroſial dews. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

3. Inhabiting the air.

Where thoſe immortal ſhapes
Of bright *aerial* ſpirits live inſpher'd,
In regions mild, of calm and ſerene air. *Paradiſe Regained.*

Aerial animals may be ſubdivided into birds and flies. *Locke.*

4. Placed in the air.

Here ſubterranean works and cities ſee,
There towns *aerial* on the waving tree. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

5. High; elevated in ſituation, and therefore in the air.

A ſpacious city ſtood, with firmeſt walls,
Sure mounded, and with numerous turrets crown'd,
Aerial ſpires, and citadels, the ſeat
Of kings and heroes reſolute in war. *Philips.*

A'ERIE. *n. ſ.* [*airie*, Fr.]

The proper word in hawks and other birds of prey for that which we generally call a neſt in other birds. *Cowell.*

AERO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ἀὴρ and λόγος, Gr.] The doctrine of the air.

A'EROMANCY. *n. ſ.* [ἀὴρ and μάντις, Gr.] The art of divining by the air. *Dict.*

AERO'METRY. *n. ſ.* [ἀὴρ and μετρέω.] The art of meaſuring the air. *Dict.*

AERO'SCOPY. *n. ſ.* [ἀὴρ and σκέπτω, Gr.] The obſervation of the air. *Dict.*

Æ'THIOPS-MINERAL. *n. ſ.*

A medicine ſo called, from its dark colour, prepared of quickſilver and ſulphur, ground together in a marble mortar to a black powder. Such as have uſed it moſt, think its virtues not very great. *Quincy.*

ÆTI'TES. *n. ſ.* [ἀετὸς, an eagle.] Eagle-ſtone. It is about the bigneſs of a cheſnut, and hollow, with ſomewhat in it that rattles upon ſhaking. *Quincy.*

AFA'R. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *far.*] See FAR.

1. At a great diſtance.

So ſhaken as we are, ſo wan with care,
Find we a time for frighted peace to pant,
And breathe ſhort-winded accents of new broils,
To be commenc'd in ſtrouds *afar* remote? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

We hear better when we hold our breath than contrary; inſomuch as in liſtening to attain a ſound *afar* off, men hold their breath. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 284.

2. To a great diſtance.

Hector haſtened to relieve his boy;
Diſmiſs'd his burniſh'd helm that ſhone *afar*,
The pride of warriours, and the pomp of war. *Dryd.*

3. From afar; from a diſtant place.

The rough Vulturnus, furious in its courſe,
With rapid ſtreams divides the fruitful grounds,
And *from afar* in hollow murmur ſounds. *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. Afar off; remotely diſtant.

Much ſuſpecting his ſecret ends, he entertained a treaty of peace with France, but ſecretly and *afar off*, and to be governed as occaſions ſhould vary. *Sir John Hayward.*

AFE'ARD. *participial adj.* [from *to fear*, for *to fright*, with *a* redundant.]

1. Frighted; terrified; afraid.

He loudly bray'd, that like was never heard,
And from his wide devouring oven ſent
A flake of fire, that flaſhing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd, and almoſt made *afeard.* *Fairy Queen.*

But tell me, Hal, art thou not horridly *afeard?* Thou being heir apparent, could the world pick thee out three ſuch enemies again, as Douglas, Percy, and Glendower. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Till he cheriſh'd too much beard,
And make Love, or me *afeard.* *Ben. Johnſon's Underwoods.*

2. It has the particle *of* before the object of fear.

Fear is deſcribed by Spenſer to ride in armour, at the claſhing whereof he looks *afeard of* himſelf. *Peacham.*

It is now obſolete; the laſt authour whom I have found uſing it, is *Sedley.*

A'FER. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The ſouthweſt wind.

With adverſe blaſt upturns them from the ſouth,
Notus, and Afer, black with thund'rous clouds,
From Sierra Liona. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

AFFABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*affabilité*, Fr. *affabilitas*, Lat.] See AFFABLE.

The quality of being affable; eaſineſs of manners; courteouſneſs; civility; condeſcenſion. It is commonly uſed of ſuperiours.

Hearing of her beauty and her wit,
Her *affability* and baſhful modeſty,
Her wond'rous qualities, and mild behaviour. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

He was of a moſt flowing courteſy and *affability* to all men, and ſo deſirous to oblige them, that he did not enough conſider the value of the obligation, or the merit of the perſon. *Clarend.*

All inſtances of charity, ſweetneſs of converſation, *affability*, admonition, all ſignifications of tenderneſs, care and watchfulneſs, muſt be expreſſed towards children. *Taylor.*

It is impoſſible for a publick miniſter to be ſo open and eaſy to all his old friends, as he was in his private condition; but this may be helped out by an *affability* of addreſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'FFABLE. *adj.* [*affable*, Fr. *affabilis*, Lat.]

1. Eaſy of manners; accoſtable; courteous; complaiſant. It is uſed of ſuperiours.

He was *affable*, and both well and fair ſpoken, and would uſe ſtrange ſweetneſs and blandiſhment of words, where he deſired to affect or perſuade any thing that he took to heart. *Bacon.*

Her father is Baptiſta Minola,
An *affable* and courteous gentleman. *Shakeſp. Tam. Shrew.*

Gentle to me, and *affable* hath been
Thy condeſcenſion, and ſhall be honour'd ever
With grateful memory. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

2. It is applied to the external appearance; benign; mild; favourable.

Auguſtus appeared, looking round him with a ſerene and *affable* countenance upon all the writers of his age. *Tatler.*

A'FFABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *affable.*] Courteſy; affability.

A'FFABLY. *adv.* [from *affable.*] In an affable manner; courteouſly; civilly.

A'FFABROUS. *adj.* [*affabre*, Fr.] Skilfully made; complete; finiſhed in a workman-like manner. *Dict.*

AFFABULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*affabulatio*, Lat.] The moral of a fable. *Dict.*

AFFA'IR. *n. ſ.* [*affaire*, Fr.] Buſineſs; ſomething to be managed or tranſacted. It is uſed for both private and publick matters.

I was not born for courts or great *affairs*;
I pay my debts, believe, and ſay my prayers. *Pope.*

A good acquaintance with method will greatly aſſiſt every one in ranging, diſpoſing, and managing all human *affairs.* *Watts's Logick.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

What St. John's ſkill in ſtate *affairs*,
What Ormond's valour, Oxford's cares,
To aid their ſinking country lent,
Was all deſtroy'd by one event. *Swift.*

To Affe'ar. *v. n.* [from *affier*, Fr.] To confirm; to give a ſanction to; to eſtabliſh: an old term of law.

Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great tyranny, lay thou thy baſis ſure;
For goodneſs dares not check thee!
His title is *affear'd*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Affe'ct. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *affect*.]

1. Affection; paſſion; ſenſation.

It ſeemeth that as the feet have a ſympathy with the head; ſo the wriſts have a ſympathy with the heart; we ſee the *affects* and paſſions of the heart and ſpirits are notably diſcloſed by the pulſe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 97.

2. Quality; circumſtance.

I find it difficult to make out one ſingle ulcer, as authors deſcribe it, without other ſymptoms or *affects* joined to it. *Wiſem.*

This is only the antiquated word for *affection*.

To AFFE'CT. *v. a.* [*affecter*, Fr. *afficio*, *affectum*, Lat.]

1. To act upon; to produce effects in any other thing.

The ſun
Had firſt his precept ſo to move, ſo ſhine,
As might *affect* the earth with cold, and heat,
Scarce tolerable. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. x.

The generality of men are wholly governed by names, in matters of good and evil; ſo far as theſe qualities relate to, and *affect*, the actions of men. *South's Sermons.*

Yet even thoſe two particles do reciprocally *affect* each other with the ſame force and vigour, as they would do at the ſame diſtance in any other ſituation imaginable. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To move the paſſions.

As a thinking man cannot but be very much *affected* with the idea of his appearing in the preſence of that Being, whom none can ſee and live; he muſt be much more *affected*, when he conſiders, that this Being whom he appears before, will examine the actions of his life, and reward or puniſh him accordingly. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 513.

3. To aim at; to endeavour after: ſpoken of perſons.

Atrides broke
His ſilence next, but ponder'd ere he ſpoke:
Wiſe are thy words, and glad I would obey,
But this proud man *affects* imperial ſway. *Dryden's Iliad.*

4. To tend to; to endeavour after: ſpoken of things.

The drops of every fluid *affect* a round figure, by the mutual attraction of their parts; as, the globe of the earth and ſea *affects* a round figure, by the mutual attraction of its parts by gravity. *Newton's Opticks.*

5. To be fond of; to be pleaſed with; to love; to regard with fondneſs.

That little which ſome of the heathen did chance to hear, concerning ſuch matter as the ſacred Scripture plentifully containeth, they did in wonderful ſort *affect*. *Hooker*, b. i.

There is your crown;
And he that wears the crown immortally,
Long guard it yours! If I *affect* it more,
Than as your honour, and as your renown,
Let me no more from this obedience riſe. *Shak. Henry IV.*

Think not that wars we love, and ſtrife *affect*;
Or that we hate ſweet peace. *Fairfax*, b. ii.

None but a woman could a man direct
To tell us women what we moſt *affect*. *Dryd. Wife of Bath.*

6. To make a ſhew of ſomething; to ſtudy the appearance of any thing; with ſome degree of hypocriſy.

Another nymph, amongſt the many fair,
Before the reſt *affected* ſtill to ſtand,
And watch'd my eye preventing my command. *Prior.*

Theſe often carry the humour ſo far, till their *affected* coldneſs and indifference quite kills all the fondneſs of a lover. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 171.

The conſcious huſband, whom like ſymptoms ſeize,
Charges on her the guilt of their diſeaſe;
Affecting fury, acts a madman's part,
He'll rip the fatal ſecret from her heart. *Granville.*

7. To imitate in an unnatural and conſtrained manner.

Spenſer, in *affecting* the ancients, writ no language; yet I would have him read for his matter, but as Virgil read Ennius. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

8. To convict of ſome crime; to attaint with guilt: a phraſe merely juridical.

By the civil law, if a dowry with a wife be promiſed and not paid, the huſband is not obliged to allow her alimony: But if her parents ſhall become inſolvent by ſome misfortune, ſhe ſhall have alimony, unleſs you can *affect* them with fraud, in promiſing what they knew they were not able to perform. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Affecta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*affectatio*, Lat.] The act of making an artificial appearance.

In things of their own nature indifferent, if either councils or particular men have at any time, with ſound judgment, miſliked conformity between the church of God and infidels, the cauſe thereof hath been ſomewhat elſe than only *affectation* of diſſimilitude. *Hooker*, b. iv. § 7.

It has been, from age to age, an *affectation* to love the pleaſure of ſolitude, among thoſe who cannot poſſibly be ſuppoſed qualified for paſſing life in that manner. *Spectator*, N° 264.

Affe'cted. *participial adj.* [from *affect*.]

1. Moved; touched with affection; internally diſpoſed or inclined.

No marvel then if he were ill *affected*;
'Tis they have put him on the old man's death,
To have th' expence and waſte of his revenues. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He was aſſured, that the model they ſeemed *affected* to in their directory, was not like to any of their foreign reformed churches now in the world. *Clarendon.*

2. Studied with over-much care, or with hypocritical appearance.

Theſe antick, liſping, *affected* phantaſies, theſe new tuners of accents. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

3. In a perſonal ſenſe, full of affectation; as, *an affected lady*.

Affe'ctedly. *adv.* [from *affected*.] In an affected manner; hypocritically; with more appearance than reality.

Perhaps they are *affectedly* ignorant; they are ſo willing it ſhould be true, that they have not attempted to examine it. *Government of the Tongue*, § 5.

Some indeed have been ſo *affectedly* vain, as to counterfeit immortality, and have ſtolen their death, in hopes to be eſteemed immortal. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. vii c. 10.

By talking ſo familiarly of one hundred and ten thouſand pounds, by a tax upon a few commodities, it is plain, you are either naturally or *affectedly* ignorant of our condition. *Swift.*

Affe'ctedness. *n. ſ.* [from *affected*.] The quality of being affected, or of making falſe appearances.

AFFE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*affection*, Fr. *affectio*, Lat.]

1. The ſtate of being affected by any cauſe, or agent. This general ſenſe is little in uſe.

Some men there are love not a gaping pig;
Some that are mad if they behold a cat;
And others, when the bag-pipe ſings i' th' noſe,
Cannot contain their urine, for *affection*. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. Paſſion of any kind.

Then gan the Palmer thus: moſt wretched man,
That to *affections* does the bridle lend;
In their beginning they are weak and wan,
But ſoon through ſufferance grow to fearful end. *Fairy Q.*

Impute it to my late ſolitary life, which is prone to *affections*. *Sidney*, b. i.

Affections, as joy, grief, fear, and anger, with ſuch like, being, as it were, the ſundry faſhions and forms of appetite, can neither riſe at the conceit of a thing indifferent, nor yet chooſe but riſe at the ſight of ſome things. *Hooker*. b. i.

To ſpeak truth of Cæſar,
I have not known when his *affections* ſway'd
More than his reaſon. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Zeal ought to be compoſed of the higheſt degrees of pious *affections*; of which ſome are milder and gentler, ſome ſharper and more vehement. *Sprat's Sermons.*

I can preſent nothing beyond this to your *affections*, to excite your love and deſire. *Tillotſon.*

3. Love; kindneſs; good-will to ſome perſon; often with *to*, or *towards*, before the perſon.

I have acquainted you
With the dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,
Who mutually hath anſwer'd my *affection*. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

My king is tangl'd in *affection to*
A creature of the queen's lady Anne Bullen. *Sh. Henry VIII.*

What warmth is there in your *affection towards* any of theſe princely ſuitors? *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Make his intereſt depend upon mutual *affection* and good correſpondence with others. *Collier on General Kindneſs.*

Nor at firſt ſight, like moſt, admires the fair;
For you he lives, and you alone ſhall ſhare
His laſt *affection*, as his early care. *Pope.*

4. Good-will to any object; zeal; paſſionate regard.

I have reaſon to diſtruſt mine own judgment, as that which may be overborn by my zeal and *affection to* this cauſe. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Set your *affection* upon my words; deſire them, and ye ſhall be inſtructed. *Wiſdom*, vi. 11.

His integrity to the king was without blemiſh, and his *affection to* the church ſo notorious, that he never deſerted it. *Cla.*

All the precepts of chriſtianity command us to moderate our paſſions, to temper our *affections towards* all things below. *Temple.*

Let not the mind of a ſtudent be under the influence of warm *affection to* things of ſenſe, when he comes to the ſearch of truth. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

5. State of the mind, in general.

There grows,
In my moſt ill compos'd *affection*, ſuch

A ſtanchleſs avarice, that, were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shak. Macbeth.*

The man that hath no muſick in himſelf,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of ſweet ſounds,
Is fit for treaſons, ſtratagems, and ſpoils;
The motions of his ſpirit are dull as night,
And his *affections* dark as Erebus:
Let no ſuch man be truſted. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

6. Quality; property.

The certainty and accurateneſs which is attributed to what they deliver, muſt be reſtrained to what they teach, concerning thoſe purely mathematical diſciplines, arithmetick and geometry, where the *affections* of quantity are abſtractedly conſidered. *Boyle.*

The mouth being neceſſary to conduct the voice to the ſhape of its cavity, neceſſarily gives the voice ſome particular *affection* of ſound in its paſſage before it come to the lips. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

God may have joined immaterial ſouls to other kinds of bodies, and in other laws of union; and, from thoſe different laws of union, there will ariſe quite different *affections*, and natures, and ſpecies of the compound beings. *Bentley's Sermons.*

7. State of the body, as acted upon by any cauſe.

It ſeemed to me a venereal gonorrhæa, and others thought it aroſe from ſome ſcorbutical *affection*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

8. Lively repreſentation in painting.

Affection is the lively repreſentment of any paſſion whatſoever, as if the figures ſtood not upon a cloth or board, but as if they were acting upon a ſtage. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Affe'ctionate. *adj.* [*affectionné*, Fr. from *affection*.]

1. Full of affection; ſtrongly moved; warm; zealous.

In their love of God, and deſire to pleaſe him, men can never be too *affectionate*; and it is as true, that, in their hatred of ſin, men may be ſometimes too paſſionate. *Sprat's Sermons.*

2. Strongly inclined to; diſpoſed to; with the particle *to*.

As for the parliament, it preſently took fire, being *affectionate*, of old, *to* the war of France. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. Fond; tender.

He found me ſitting, beholding this picture, I know not with how *affectionate* countenance, but, I am ſure, with a moſt *affectionate* mind. *Sidney.*

Away they fly
Affectionate, and undeſiring bear
The moſt delicious morſel to their young. *Thomſon's Spring.*

4. Benevolent; tender.

When we reflect on all this *affectionate* care of providence for our happineſs, with what wonder muſt we obſerve the little effect it has on men. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Affe'ctionately. *adv.* [from *affectionate*.] In an affectionate manner; fondly; tenderly; benevolently.

Affe'ctionateness. *n. ſ.* [from *affectionate*.] The quality or ſtate of being affectionate; fondneſs; tenderneſs; good-will; benevolence.

Affe'ctioned. *adj.* [from *affection*.]

1. Affected; conceited. This ſenſe is now obſolete.

An *affectioned* aſs that cons ſtate without book, and utters it by great ſwaths. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

2. Inclined; mentally diſpoſed.

Be kindly *affectioned* one to another. *Rom.* xii. 10.

Affe'ctiously. *adv.* [from *affect*.] In an affecting manner. *Dict.*

Affe'ctive. *adj.* [from *affect*.] That which affects; that which ſtrongly touches. It is generally uſed for painful.

Pain is ſo uneaſy a ſentiment, that very little of it is enough to corrupt every enjoyment: and the effect God intends this variety of ungrateful and *affective* ſentiments ſhould have on us, is to reclaim our affections from this valley of tears. *Rogers.*

Affectuo'sity. *n. ſ.* [from *affectuous*.] Paſſionateneſs. *Dict.*

Affe'ctuous. *adj.* [from *affect*.] Full of paſſion; as, an *affectuous* ſpeech: a word little uſed.

To Affe're. *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr.] A law term, ſignifying to confirm. See Afeard.

Affe'rors. *n. ſ.* [from *affere*.]

Such as are appointed in court-leets, &c. upon oath, to mulct ſuch as have committed faults arbitrarily puniſhable, and have no expreſs penalty ſet down by ſtatute. *Cowell.*

AFFI'ANCE. *n. ſ.* [*affiance*, from *affier*, Fr.]

1. A marriage-contract.

At laſt ſuch grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my ſpouſe had won,
Accord of friends, conſent of parents ſought,
Affiance made, my happineſs begun. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.

2. Truſt in general; confidence; ſecure reliance.

The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well given
To dream on evil, or to work my downfal.—
—Ah! what's more dangerous than this fond *affiance*?
Seems he a dove? his feathers are but borrowed. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

3. Truſt in the divine promiſes and protection. To this ſenſe it is now almoſt confined.

It receives him into a covenant of grace, where there is pardon reached out to all truly penitent ſinners, and aſſiſtance promiſed, and engaged, and beſtowed upon very eaſy conditions, *viz.* humility, prayer, and *affiance* in him. *Hammond's Fund.*

There can be no ſurer way to ſucceſs, than by diſclaiming all confidence in ourſelves, and referring the events of things to God with an implicit *affiance*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To Affi'ance. *v. a.* [from the noun *affiance*.]

1. To betroth; to bind any one by promiſe to marriage.

To me, ſad maid, or rather widow ſad,
He was *affianced* long time before,
And ſacred pledges he both gave and had;
Falſe, errant knight, infamous, and foreſwore. *Fairy Queen.*

Her ſhould Angelo have married; was *affianced* to her by oath, and the nuptial appointed; between which time of the contract, and limit of the ſolemnity, his brother was wrecked, having, in that veſſel, the dowry of his ſiſter. *Sh. Meaſ. for M.*

2. To give confidence.

Stranger! whoe'er thou art, ſecurely reſt,
Affianc'd in my faith, a friendly gueſt. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Affi'ancer. *n. ſ.* [from *affiance*.] He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties. *Dict.*

Affida'tion. } *n. ſ.* [from *affido*, Lat. See Affied.] Mutual
Affida'ture. } contract; mutual oath of fidelity. *Dict.*

Affida'vit. *n. ſ.* [*affidavit* ſignifies, in the language of the common law, *he made oath*.] A declaration upon oath.

You ſaid, if I return'd next 'ſize in Lent,
I ſhould be in remitter of your grace;
In th' interim my letters ſhould take place
Of *affidavits*. *Donne.*

Count Rechteren ſhould have made *affidavit*, that his ſervants had been affronted, and then Monſieur Meſnager would have done him juſtice. *Spectator*, N° 481.

Affi'ed. *participial adj.* [from the verb *affy*, derived from *affido*, Lat. Bracton uſing the phraſe *affidare mulieres*.] Joined by contract; affianced.

Be we *affied*, and ſuch aſſurance ta'en,
As ſhall with either part's agreement ſtand. *Shakeſp. Taming of a Shrew.*

Affilia'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *ad* and *filius*, Lat.] Adoption; the act of taking a ſon. *Chambers.*

A'ffinage. *n. ſ.* [*affinage*, Fr.] The act of refining metals by the cupel. *Dict.*

Affi'ned. *adj.* [from *affinis*, Lat.] Joined by affinity to another; related to another.

If partially *affin'd*, or leagu'd in office,
Thou doſt deliver more or leſs than truth,
Thou art no ſoldier. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Affi'nity. *n. ſ.* [*affinité*, Fr. from *affinis*, Lat.]

1. Relation by marriage; relation contracted by the huſband to the kindred of the wife, and by the wife to thoſe of the huſband. It is oppoſed to *conſanguinity*, or relation by birth.

In this ſenſe it has ſometimes the particle *with*, and ſometimes *to*, before the perſon to whom the relation is contracted.

And Solomon made *affinity with* Pharaoh king of Egypt, and took Pharaoh's daughter. 1 *Kings*, iii. 1.

They had left none alive, who had ſet his hand to their ſervitude, by the blindneſs of rage killing many guiltleſs perſons, either for *affinity to* the tyrant, or enmity to the tyrant-killers. *Sidney*, b. ii.

A breach firſt with Spain, and not long after with France itſelf, notwithſtanding ſo ſtrait an *affinity*, ſo lately treated with the one, and actually accompliſhed with the other; as if indeed (according to that pleaſant maxim of ſtate) kingdoms were never married. *Wotton.*

2. Relation to; connexion with; reſemblance to: ſpoken of things.

The Britiſh tongue, or Welſh, as we now call it, was in uſe only in this iſland, having great *affinity with* the old Gallick. *Camden.*

All things that have *affinity with* the heavens, move upon the center of another, which they benefit. *Bacon, Eſſay* xxiv.

The art of painting hath wonderful *affinity* with that of poetry. *Dryd. Dufreſnoy. Pref.*

Man is more diſtinguiſhed by devotion than by reaſon, as ſeveral brute creatures diſcover ſomething like reaſon, though they betray not any thing that bears the leaſt *affinity to* devotion. *Addiſon. Spect.* N° 201.

To AFFI'RM. *v. n.* [*affirmo*, Lat.] To declare; to tell confidently: oppoſed to the word *deny*.

Yet their own authors faithfully *affirm*,
That the land Salike lies in Germany,
Between the floods of Sala and of Elve. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

To Affi'rm. *v. a.* To ratify or approve a former law, or judgment: oppoſed to *reverſe* or *repeal*.

The houſe of peers hath a power of judicature in ſome caſes, properly to examine and then to *affirm*; or, if there be cauſe, to reverſe the judgments which have been given in the court of king's bench. *Bacon's Advice to Sir G. Villiers.*

In this ſenſe we ſay, *to affirm the truth*.

Affi'rmable. *adj.* [from *affirm*.] That which may be affirmed.

Thoſe attributes and conceptions that were applicable and *affirmable* of him when preſent, are now *affirmable* and applicable to him though paſt. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

AFFI'RMANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *affirm.*] Confirmation: oppoſed to *repeal.*

This ſtatute did but reſtore an ancient ſtatute, which was itſelf alſo made but in *affirmance* of the common law. *Bacon.*

AFFI'RMANT. *n. ſ.* [from *affirm.*] The perſon that affirms; a declarer. *Dict.*

AFFIRMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*affirmatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of affirming or declaring: oppoſed to negation or denial.

This gentleman vouching, upon warrant of bloody *affirmation*, his to be more virtuous, and leſs attemptable, than any of our ladies. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

2. The poſition affirmed.

That he ſhall receive no benefit from Chriſt, is the *affirmation*, whereon his deſpair is founded; and one way of removing this diſmal apprehenſion, is, to convince him, that Chriſt's death, if he perform the condition required, ſhall certainly belong to him. *Hammond's Fundamenials.*

3. Confirmation: oppoſed to *repeal.*

The learned in the laws of our land obſerve, that our ſtatutes ſometimes are only the *affirmation*, or ratification, of that which, by common law, was held before. *Hooker.*

AFFI'RMATIVE. *adj.* [from *affirm.*]

1. That which affirms, oppoſed to *negative*; in which we uſe the *affirmative*, that is, *the affirmative poſition.*

For the *affirmative*, we are now to anſwer ſuch proofs of theirs as have been before alleged. *Hooker.*

Whether there are ſuch beings or not, 'tis ſufficient for my purpoſe, that many have believed the *affirmative.* *Dryden's Preface to Tyrannick Love.*

2. That which can or may be affirmed: a ſenſe uſed chiefly in ſcience.

As in algebra, where *affirmative* quantities vaniſh or ceaſe, there negative ones begin: ſo in mechanicks, where attraction ceaſes, there a repulſive virtue ought to ſucceed. *Newt. Opt.*

3. Applied to perſons; he who has the habit of affirming with vehemence; poſitive; dogmatical.

Be not confident and *affirmative* in an uncertain matter, but report things modeſtly and temperately, according to the degree of that perſuaſion, which is, or ought to be, begotten by the efficacy of the authority, or the reaſon, inducing thee. *Taylor.*

AFFI'RMATIVELY. *adv.* [from *affirmative.*] In an affirmative manner; on the poſitive ſide; not negatively.

The reaſon of man hath no ſuch reſtraint: concluding not only *affirmatively*, but negatively; not only affirming, there is no magnitude beyond the laſt heavens, but alſo denying, there is any vacuity within them. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

AFFI'RMER. *n. ſ.* [from *affirm.*] The perſon that affirms.

If by the word virtue, the *affirmer* intends our whole duty to God and man, and the denier, by the word virtue, means only courage, or, at moſt, our duty toward our neighbour, without including, in the idea of it, the duty which we owe to God. *Watts's Logick.*

To AFFI'X. *v. a.* [*affigo, affixum*, Lat.] To unite to the end, or *à poſteriori*; to ſubjoin.

He that has ſettled in his mind determined ideas, with names *affixed* to them, will be able to diſcern their differences one from another. *Locke.*

If men conſtantly *affixed* applauſe and diſgrace where they ought, this principle would have a very good influence on the publick conduct of men; though on ſecret villanies it lays no reſtraint. *Rogers's Sermons.*

AFFI'X. *n. ſ.* [*affixum*, Lat.] A term of grammar; ſomething united to the end of a word.

In the Hebrew language, the noun has its *affixa*, to denote the pronouns poſſeſſive or relative. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

AFFI'XION. *n. ſ.* [from *affix.*]

1. The act of affixing.
2. The ſtate of being affixed. *Dict.*

AFFLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*afflo, afflatum*, Lat.] The act of breathing upon any thing. *Dict.*

AFFLA'TUS. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Communication of the power of prophecy. *Dict.*

To AFFLI'CT. *v. a.* [*afflicto, afflictum*, Lat.]

1. To put to pain; to grieve; to torment.

In the ſeventh month, on the tenth day of the month, ye ſhall *afflict* your ſouls, and do no work at all, whether it be one of your own country, or a ſtranger that ſojourneth among you. *Leviticus*, xvi. 29.

Give not over thy mind to heavineſs, and *afflict* not thyſelf in thine own counſel. *Ecclus*, xxx. 21.

For a father *afflicted* with untimely mourning, when he hath made an image of his child ſoon taken away, now honoured him as a God, which was then a dead man, and delivered to thoſe that were under him, ceremonies and ſacrifices. *Wiſdom.*

It teacheth us, how God thought fit to plague and *afflict* them, it doth not appoint in what form and manner we ought to puniſh the ſin of idolatry in others. *Hooker, b.* v. § 17.

O coward conſcience! how doſt thou *afflict* me?
The lights burn blue—Is it not dead midnight?
Cold fearful drops ſtand on my trembling fleſh. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

A melancholy tear *afflicts* my eye,
And my heart labours with a ſudden ſigh. *Prior.*

2. The paſſive *to be afflicted*, has often *at* before the cauſal noun.

The mother was ſo *afflicted at* the loſs of a fine boy, who was her only ſon, that ſhe died for grief of it. *Addiſon. Spect.*

AFFLI'CTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *afflicted.*] The ſtate of affliction, or of being afflicted; ſorrowfulneſs; grief.

AFFLI'CTER. *n. ſ.* [from *afflict.*] The perſon that afflicts.

AFFLI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*afflictio*, Lat.]

1. The cauſe of pain or ſorrow; calamity.

To the fleſh, as the Apoſtle himſelf granteth, all *affliction* is naturally grievous: therefore nature, which cauſeth fear, teacheth to pray againſt all adverſity. *Hooker, b.* v. § 48.

We'll bring you to Windſor, to one Mr. Brook, that you have cozened of money; I think, to repay that money will be a biting *affliction.* *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

2. The ſtate of ſorrowfulneſs; miſery: oppoſed to *proſperity.*

Beſides you know,
Proſperity's the very bond of love,
Whoſe freſh complexion, and whoſe heart together
Affliction alters. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Where ſhall we find the man that bears *affliction*,
Great and majeſtic in his griefs, like Cato? *Addiſ. Cato.*

Some virtues are only ſeen in *affliction*, and ſome in proſperity. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 257.

AFFLI'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *afflict.*] That which cauſes affliction; painful; tormenting.

They found martyrdom a duty dreſſed up indeed with all that was terrible and *afflictive* to human nature, yet not at all the leſs a duty. *South.*

Nor find
Where to retire themſelves, or where appeaſe
Th' *afflictive* keen deſire of food, expos'd
To winds, and ſtorms, and jaws of ſavage death. *Philips.*

Reſtleſs Proſerpine—
— On the ſpacious land and liquid main,
Spreads ſlow diſeaſe, and darts *afflictive* pain. *Prior.*

A'FFLUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*affluence*, Fr. *affluentia*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to any place; concourſe. It is almoſt always uſed figuratively.

I ſhall not relate the *affluence* of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince being there had been noiſed. *Wotton.*

2. Exuberance of riches; ſtream of wealth; plenty.

Thoſe degrees of fortune, which give fulneſs and *affluence* to one ſtation, may be want and penury in another. *Rogers.*

Let joy or eaſe, let *affluence* or content,
And the gay conſcience of a life well ſpent,
Calm ev'ry thought, inſpirit ev'ry grace. *Pope.*

A'FFLUENCY. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *affluence.*

A'FFLUENT. *adj.* [*affluent*, Fr. *affluens*, Lat.]

1. Flowing to any part.

Theſe parts are no more than foundation-piles of the enſuing body; which are afterwards to be increaſed and raiſed to a greater bulk by the *affluent* blood, that is tranſmitted out of the mother's body. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

2. Abundant; exuberant; wealthy.

I ſee thee, Lord and end of my deſire,
Loaded and bleſt with all the *affluent* ſtore,
Which human vows at ſmoaking ſhrines implore. *Prior.*

A'FFLUENTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *affluent.*] The quality of being affluent. *Dict.*

A'FFLUX. *n. ſ.* [*affluxus*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to ſome place; affluence.
2. That which flows to another place.

The cauſe hereof cannot be a ſupply by procreations; *ergo*, it muſt be by new *affluxes* to London out of the country. *Graunt.*

The infant grows bigger out of the womb, by agglutinating one *afflux* of blood to another. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

AFFLU'XION. *n. ſ.* [*affluxio*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to a particular place.
2. That which flows from one place to another.

An inflammation either ſimple, conſiſting of an hot and ſanguineous *affluxion*, or elſe denominable from other humours, according unto the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm or choler. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To AFFO'RD. *v. a.* [*affourrer, affourrager*, Fr.]

1. To yield or produce; as, *the ſoil affords grain*; *the trees afford fruits.* This ſeems to be the primitive ſignification.

2. To grant, or confer any thing; generally in a good ſenſe, and ſometimes in a bad, not properly.

So ſoon as Maurmon there arrived, the door
To him did open, and *afforded* way. *Fairy Queen.*

This is the conſolation of all good men, unto whom his ubiquity *affordeth* continual comfort and ſecurity; and this is the affliction of hell, to whom it *affordeth* deſpair and remedileſs calamity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 2.

3. To be able to ſell. It is uſed always with reference to ſome certain price; as, *I can afford this for leſs than the other.*

They fill their magazines in times of the greateſt plenty, that ſo they may *afford* cheaper, and increaſe the public revenue at a ſmall expence of its members. *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. To be able to bear expences; as, *traders can afford more finery in peace than war.*

The ſame errours run through all families, where there is wealth enough to *afford* that their ſons may be good for nothing. *Swift on Modern Education.*

To AFFO'REST. *v. a.* [*afforeſtare*, Lat.] To turn ground into foreſt.

It appeareth, by *Charta de Foreſta*, that he *afforeſted* many woods and waſtes, to the grievance of the ſubject, which by that law were diſafforeſted. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

AFFORESTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *afforeſt.*]

The charter *de Foreſta* was to reform the encroachments made in the time of *Richard* I. and *Henry* II. who had made new *afforeſtations*, and much extended the rigour of the foreſt laws. *Hales's Common Law of England.*

To AFFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [*affrancher*, Fr.] To make free.

To AFFRA'Y. *v. a.* [*effrayer*, or *effriger*, Fr. which *Menage* derives from *frayer*; perhaps it comes from *frigus.*]

To fright; to terrify; to ſtrike with fear. This word is not now in uſe.

The ſame to wight he never won't diſcloſe,
But when as monſters huge he would diſmay,
Or daunt unequal armies of his foes,
Or when the flying heavens he would *affray.* *Fairy Queen.*

AFFRA'Y, or AFFRA'YMENT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

A tumultuous aſſault of one or more perſons upon others; a law term. A battle; in this ſenſe it is written *fray.*

AFFRI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*affrictio*, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing upon another.

I have divers times obſerved, in wearing ſilver-hilted ſwords, that, if they rubbed upon my cloaths, if they were of a light-coloured cloth, the *affriction* would quickly blacken them; and, congruouſly hereunto, I have found pens blacked almoſt all over, when I had a while carried them about me in a ſilver caſe. *Boyle.*

To AFFRI'GHT. *v. a.* [See FRIGHT.]

1. To affect with fear; to terrify: it generally implies a ſudden impreſſion of fear.

Thy name *affrights* me, in whoſe ſound is death. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

God-like his courage ſeem'd, whom nor delight
Could ſoften, nor the face of death *affright.* *Waller.*

He, when his country (threaten'd with alarm)
Requires his courage and his conqu'ring Arm,
Shall, more than once, the Punic bands *affright.* *Dryd. Æn.*

2. It is uſed in the paſſive, ſometimes with *at* before the thing feared.

Thou ſhalt not be *affrighted at* them: for the Lord thy God is among you. *Deut.* vii. 21.

3. Sometimes with the particle *with* before the thing feared.

As one *affright*
With helliſh fiends, or furies mad uproar,
He then uproſe. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 5.

AFFRI'GHT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Terrour; fear. This word is chiefly poetical.

As the moon, cloathed with cloudy night,
Does ſhew to him, that walks in fear and ſad *affright.* *F. Q.*

Wide was his pariſh, not contracted cloſe
In ſtreets, but here and there a ſtraggling houſe;
Yet ſtill he was at hand, without requeſt,
To ſerve the ſick; to ſuccour the diſtreſs'd:
Tempting, on foot, alone, without *affright*,
The dangers of a dark tempeſtuous night. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. The cauſe of fear; a terrible object.

I ſee the gods
Upbraid our ſuff'rings, and would humble them,
By ſending theſe *affrights*, while we are here,
That we might laugh at their ridiculous fear. *B. Johnſ. Catil.*

The war at hand appears with more *affright*,
And riſes ev'ry moment to the ſight. *Dryden's Æneid.*

AFFRI'GHTFUL. *adj.* [from *affright.*] Full of affright or terrour; terrible.

We ſhall find there is an abſence of all that is deſtructive or *affrightful* to human nature. *Decay of Piety.*

AFFRI'GHTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *affright.*]

1. The impreſſion of fear; terrour.

Hearing ſhe was at reſt, he attended till ſhe ſhould awake of herſelf; which ſhe did with the *affrightment* of a dream. *Wotton.*

Paſſionate words or blows from the tutor, fill the child's mind with terrour and *affrightment*; which immediately takes it wholly up, and leaves no room for other impreſſion. *Locke.*

2. The ſtate of fearfulneſs.

Whether thoſe that, under any anguiſh of mind, return to *affrightments* or doubtings, have not been hypocrites. *Hammond.*

To AFFRO'NT. *v. a.* [*affronter*, Fr. that is, *ad frontem ſtare*; *ad frontem & contumeliam allidere*, to inſult a man to his face.]

1. To meet face to face; to encounter. This ſeems the genuine and original ſenſe of the word, which was formerly indifferent to good or ill.

We have cloſely ſent for Hamlet hither,
That he, as 'twere by accident, may here
Affront Ophelia. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The ſeditious, the next day, *affronted* the king's forces at the entrance of a highway; whom when they found both ready and reſolute to fight, they deſired enterparlance, and in the meantime they began to fortify. *Sir John Hayward.*

2. To meet, in an hoſtile manner, front to front.

His holy rites and ſolemn feaſts profan'd,
And with their darkneſs durſt *affront* his light. *Parad. Loſt.*

3. To offer an open inſult; to offend avowedly. With reſpect to this ſenſe, it is obſerved by Cervantes, that, if a man ſtrikes another on the back, and then runs away, the perſon ſo ſtruck is injured, but not *affronted*; an *affront* always implying a juſtification of the act.

But harm precedes not ſin only our foe,
Tempting *affronts* us with his foul eſteem
Of our integrity. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

I would learn the cauſe, why Torriſmond,
Within my palace walls, within my hearing,
Almoſt within my ſight, *affronts* a prince,
Who ſhortly ſhall command him. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

This brings to mind Fauſtina's fondneſs for the gladiator, and is interpreted as ſatire. But how can one imagine, that the Fathers would have dared to *affront* the wife of Aurelius. *Addiſon.*

AFFRO'NT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *affront.*]

1. Inſult offered to the face; contemptuous or rude treatment.

He would often maintain Plantianus, in doing *affronts* to his ſon. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

You've done enough; for you deſign'd my chains:
The grace is vaniſh'd, but th' *affront* remains. *Dryd. Aureng.*

He that is found reaſonable in one thing, is concluded to be ſo in all; and to think or ſay otherwiſe, is thought ſo unjuſt an *affront*, and ſo ſenſeleſs a cenſure, that no body ventures to do it. *Locke.*

There is nothing which we receive with ſo much reluctance as advice: we look upon the man who gives it us, as offering an *affront* to our underſtanding, and treating us like children or ideots. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 512.

2. Outrage; act of contempt, in a more general ſenſe.

Oft have they violated
The temple, oft the law with foul *affronts*,
Abominations rather. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

3. Open oppoſition; encounter: a ſenſe not frequent, though regularly deducible from the derivation.

Far beyond
The ſons of Anak, famous now and blaz'd,
Fearleſs of danger, like a petty god
I walk'd about admir'd of all, and dreaded
On hoſtile ground, none daring my *affront.* *Samſon Agoniſt.*

4. Diſgrace; ſhame. This ſenſe is rather peculiar to the Scottiſh dialect.

Antonius attacked the pirates of Crete, and, by his too great preſumption, was defeated; upon the ſenſe of which *affront* he died with grief. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

AFFRO'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *affront.*] The perſon that affronts.

AFFRO'NTING. *participial adj.* [from *affront.*] That which has the quality of affronting.

Among words which ſignify the ſame principal ideas, ſome are clean and decent, others unclean; ſome are kind, others are *affronting* and reproachful, becauſe of the ſecondary idea which cuſtom has affixed to them. *Watts's Logick.*

To AFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*affundo, affuſum*, Lat.] To pour one thing upon another.

I fruitleſsly poured on them acid liquors, to try if they contained any volatile ſalt or ſpirit, which would probably have diſcovered itſelf, by making an ebullition with the *affuſed* liquor. *Boyle.*

AFFU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*affuſio*, Lat.] The act of pouring one thing upon another.

Upon the *affuſion* of a tincture of galls, it immediately became as black as ink. *Grew's Muſæum.*

To AFFY'. *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr. *affidare mulierem*, Bracton.] To betroth in order to marriage.

Wedded be thou to the hags of hell,
For daring to *affy* a mighty lord
Unto the daughter of a worthleſs king. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

To AFFY'. *v. n.* To put confidence in; to put truſt in.

Marcus Andronicus, ſo I do *affy*
In thy uprightneſs and integrity,
That I will here diſmiſs my loving friends. *Shak. Tit. Andr.*

AFI'ELD. *adv.* [from *a* and *field.* See FIELD.] To the field.

We drove *afield*, and both together heard
What time the grey fly winds her ſultry horn,
Batt'ring our flocks with the freſh dews of night. *Milton.*

Afield I went, amid the morning dew,
To milk my kine, for ſo ſhould houſewives do. *Gay.*

AFLA'T. *adv.* [from *a* and *flat.* See FLAT.] Level with the ground.

When you would have many new roots of fruit-trees, take a low tree, and bow it, and lay all his branches *aflat* upon the ground, and caſt earth upon them; and every twig will take root. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

AFLO'AT. *adv.* [from *a* and *float.* See FLOAT.] Floating; born up in the water: in a figurative ſenſe, within view; in motion.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in ſhallows and in miſeries.
On ſuch a full ſea are we now *afloat*;
And we muſt take the current when it ſerves,
Or loſe our ventures. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Take any paſſion of the ſoul of man, while it is predominant and *afloat*, and, juſt in the critical height of it, nick it with ſome lucky or unlucky word, and you may as certainly over-rule it to your own purpoſe, as a ſpark of fire, falling upon gun-powder, will infallibly blow it up. *South.*

There are generally ſeveral hundred loads *afloat*, for they begin to cut above twenty-five leagues up the river above Hall; and there are other rivers that flow into the Inn, which bring in their contributions. *Addiſon's Italy.*

AFO'OT. *adv.* [from *a* and *foot.*]

1. On foot; not on horſeback.

He thought it beſt to return, for that day, to a village not far off; and diſpatching his horſe in ſome ſort, the next day early, to come *afoot* thither. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

2. In action; as, *a deſign is afoot.*

I pr'ythee, when thou ſeeſt that act *afoot*,
Ev'n with the very comment of thy ſoul
Obſerve mine uncle. *Idem, ibid.*

3. In motion.

Of Albany's and Cornwall's pow'rs you heard not—
'Tis ſaid they are *afoot.* *Shakeſpeare's K. Lear.*

AFO'RE. *prep.* [from *a* and *fore.* See BEFORE.]

1. Before; nearer in place to any thing; as, *he ſtood* afore *him.*

2. Sooner in time.

If your diligence be not ſpeedy, I ſhall be there *afore* you. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

AFO'RE. *adv.*

1. In time foregone or paſt.

Whoſoever ſhould make light of any thing *afore* ſpoken or written, out of his own houſe a tree ſhould be taken, and he thereon be hanged. *Eſdras,* vi. 22.

If he never drank wine *afore*, it will go near to remove his fit. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

2. Firſt in the way.

Æmilia, run you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what hath hap'd;
Will you go on *afore?* *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

3. In front; in the fore-part.

Approaching nigh, he reared high *afore*
His body monſtrous, horrible and vaſt. *Fairy Queen.*

AFO'REGOING. *participial adj.* [from *afore* and *going.*] Going before.

AFOREHAND. *adv.* [from *afore* and *hand.*].

1. By a previous proviſion.

Many of the particular ſubjects of diſcourſe are occaſional, and ſuch as cannot *aforehand* be reduced to any certain account. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Provided; prepared; previouſly fitted.

For it will be ſaid, that in the former times, whereof we have ſpoken, Spain was not ſo mighty, as now it is; and England, on the other ſide, was more *aforehand* in all matters of power. *Bacon's Conſiderations on War with Spain.*

AFO'REMENTIONED. *adj.* [from *afore* and *mentioned.*] Mentioned before.

Among the nine other parts, five are not in a condition to give alms or relief to thoſe *aforementioned*; being very near reduced themſelves to the ſame miſerable condition. *Addiſon.*

AFO'RENAMED. *adj.* [from *afore* and *named.*] Named before.

Imitate ſomething of circular form, in which, as in all other *aforenamed* proportions, you ſhall help yourſelf by the diameter. *Peacham on drawing.*

AFO'RESAID. *adj.* [from *afore* and *ſaid.*] Said before.

It need not go for repetition, if we reſume again that which we ſaid in the *aforeſaid* experiment concerning annihilation. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N° 771.

AFO'RETIME. *adv.* [from *afore* and *time.*] In time paſt.

O thou that art waxen old in wickedneſs, now thy ſins which thou haſt committed *aforetime*, are come to light. *Suſanna.*

AFRA'ID. *participial adj.* [from the verb *affray*: it ſhould therefore properly be written with *ff.*]

1. Struck with fear; terrified; fearful.

So perſecute them with thy tempeſt, and make them *afraid* with thy ſtorm. *Pſalm* lxxxiii. 15.

2. It has often the particle *of* before the object of fear.

There, loathing life, and yet *of* death *afraid*,
In anguiſh of her ſpirit, thus ſhe pray'd. *Dryden's Fables.*
If, while this wearied fleſh draws fleeting breath,
Not ſatisfy'd with life, *afraid of* death,
It hap'ly be thy will, that I ſhould know
Glimpſe of delight, or pauſe from anxious woe;
From now, from inſtant now, great Sire, diſpel
The clouds that preſs my ſoul. *Prior.*

AFRE'SH. *adv.* [from *a* and *freſh.* See FRESH.] Anew; again, after intermiſſion.

The Germans now uſing no ſuch light horſemen, but ſerving upon great horſes, and charged with heavy armour, received great hurt by theſe light ſkirmiſhes; the Turks, with their light horſes, eaſily ſhunning their charge, and again, at their pleaſure, charging them *afreſh*, when they ſaw the heavy horſes almoſt weary. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

When once we have attained theſe ideas, they may be excited *afreſh* by the uſe of words. *Watts's Logick.*

AFRO'NT. *adv.* [from *a* and *front.*] In front; in direct oppoſition to the face.

Theſe four came all *afront*, and mainly thruſt at me. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

A'FTER. *prep.* [æfter, Sax.]

1. Following in place. *After* is commonly applied to words of motion; as, he came *after*, and ſtood *behind* him. It is oppoſed to *before.*

What ſays lord Warwick, ſhall we *after* them?—
— *After* them! nay, *before* them, if we can. *Shak. Henry* VI.

2. In purſuit of.

After whom is the king of Iſrael come out? *After* whom doſt thou purſue? *After* a dead dog, *after* a flea. 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 14.

3. Behind.

Sometimes I placed a third priſm *after* a ſecond, and ſometimes alſo a fourth *after* the third, by all which the image might be often refracted ſideways. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. Poſteriour in time.

Good *after* ill, and *after* pain delight;
Alternate, like the ſcenes of day and night. *Dryden's Fab.*

We ſhall examine the ways of conveyance of the ſovereignty of Adam to princes that were to reign *after* him. *Locke.*

5. According to.

He that thinketh Spain our over-match, is no good mintman, but takes greatneſs of kingdoms according to bulk and currency, and not *after* their intrinſic value. *Bacon.*

6. In imitation of.

There are, among the old Roman ſtatues, ſeveral of Venus, in different poſtures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made *after* the ſame deſign. *Addiſon's Italy.*

This alluſion is *after* the oriental manner: thus in the pſalms, how frequently are perſons compared to cedars. *Pope's Od. notes.*

A'FTER. *adv.*

1. In ſucceeding time. It is uſed of time mentioned as ſucceeding ſome other. So we cannot ſay, I ſhall be happy *after*, but *hereafter*; but we ſay, I was firſt made miſerable by the loſs, but was *after* happier.

Far be it from me, to juſtify the cruelties which were at firſt uſed towards them, which had their reward ſoon *after.* *Bacon.*

The chief were thoſe who, from the pit of hell
Roaming to ſeek their prey on earth, durſt fix
Their ſeats long *after* next the ſeat of God. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Following another.

Let go thy hold, when a great wheel runs down a hill, leſt it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes upward, let him draw thee *after.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

AFTER is compounded with many words, but almoſt always in its genuine and primitive ſignification; ſome, which occurred, will follow, by which others may be explained.

A'FTER ACCEPTATION. [from *after* and *acceptation.*] A ſenſe afterwards, not at firſt admitted.

'Tis true, ſome doctors in a ſcantier ſpace,
I mean, in each apart, contract the place:
Some, who to greater length extend the line,
The church's *after acceptation* join. *Dryd. Hind and Panther.*

A'FTERAGES. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *ages.*] Succeſſive times; poſterity. This word has no ſingular.

Not the whole land, which the Chuſites ſhould, or might in future time, conquer; ſeeing, in *afterages*, they became lords of many nations. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Nor to philoſophers is praiſe deny'd,
Whoſe wiſe inſtructions *afterages* guide. *Sir J. Denham.*

What an opinion will *afterages* entertain of their religion, who bid fair for a gibbet, by endeavouring to bring in a ſuperſtition, which their forefathers periſhed in flames to keep out. *Addiſon's Freeholder,* N° 1.

A'FTER ALL. When all has been taken into the view; when there remains nothing more to be added; at laſt; in fine; in concluſion.

They have given no good proof in aſſerting this extravagant principle; for which, *after all*, they have no ground or colour, but a paſſage or two of ſcripture, miſerably perverted, in oppoſition to many expreſs texts. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

But, *after all*, if they have any merit, it is to be attributed to ſome good old authors, whoſe works I had leiſure to ſtudy. *Pope on Paſtoral Poetry.*

A'FTERBIRTH. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *birth.*] The membrane in which the birth was involved, which is brought away after; the ſecundine.

The exorbitances or degenerations of that, whether from a hurt in labour, or from part of the *after-birth* left behind, produce ſuch virulent diſtempers of the blood, as make it caſt out a tumour. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A'FTERCLAP. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *clap.*] Unexpected events happening after an affair is ſuppoſed to be at an end.

For the next morrow's meed they cloſely went,
For fear of *afterclaps* to prevent. *Spenſ. Hub. Tale.*

It is commonly taken in an ill ſenſe.

A'FTERCOST. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *coſt.*] The latter charges; the expence incurred after the original plan is executed.

You muſt take care to carry off the land-floods and ſtreams, before you attempt draining; leſt your *aftercoſt* and labour prove unſucceſsful. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A'FTERCROP. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *crop.*] The ſecond crop or harveſt of the ſame year.

Aftercrops I think neither good for the land, nor yet the hay good for cattle. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A'FTER-DINNER. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *dinner.*] The hour paſſing juſt after dinner, which is generally allowed to indulgence and amuſement.

Thou haſt nor youth nor age,
But, as it were, an *afterdinner*'s ſleep,
Dreaming on both. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

A'FTER-ENDEAVOUR. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *endeavour.*] Endeavours made after the firſt effort or endeavour.

There is no reaſon why the ſound of a pipe ſhould leave traces in their brains, which, not firſt, but by their *after-endeavours*, ſhould produce the like ſounds. *Locke.*

A'FTER-ENQUIRY. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *enquiry.*] Enquiry made after the fact committed, or after life.

You muſt either be directed by ſome that take upon them to know, or to take upon yourſelf that, which, I am ſure, you do not know, or lump the *after-enquiry* on your peril; and how you ſhall ſpeed in your journey's end, I think, you'll never return to tell me. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To A'FTEREYE. *v. a.* [from *after* and *eye.*] To keep one in view; to follow in view.

Thou ſhouldſt have made him
As little as a crow, or leſs, ere left
To *aftereye* him. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

A'FTERGAME. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *game.*] The ſcheme which may be laid, or the expedients which are practiſed after the original deſign has miſcarried; methods taken after the firſt turn of affairs.

This earl, like certain vegetables, did bud and open ſlowly; nature ſometimes delighting to play an *aftergame*, as well as fortune, which had both their turns and tides in courſe. *Wotton.*

The fables of the ax-handle and the wedge, ſerve to precaution us not to put ourſelves needleſsly upon an *aftergame*, but to weigh beforehand what we ſay and do. *L'Eſtrange's Fab.*

Our firſt deſign, my friend, has prov'd abortive;
Still there remains an *aftergame* to play. *Addiſon's Cato.*

A'FTERHOURS. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *hours.*] The hours that ſucceed.

So ſmile the heav'ns upon this holy act,
That *afterhours* with ſorrow chide us not.
Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.

A'FTER-LIVER. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *live.*] He that lives in ſucceeding times.

By thee my promiſe ſent
Unto myſelf, let *after-livers* know. *Sidney, b.* ii.

A'FTERLOVE. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *love.*] The ſecond or later love.

Intended, or committed, was this fault?
If but the firſt, how heinous ere it be,
To win thy *after-love*, I pardon thee. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

A'FTERMATH. *n. ſ.* [from *after*, and *math*, from *mow.*] The latter math; the ſecond crop of graſs mown in autumn. See AFTERCROP.

A'FTERNOON. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *noon.*] The time from the meridian to the evening.

A beauty-waining and diſtreſſed widow,
Ev'n in the *afternoon* of her beſt days,
Made prize and purchaſe of his wanton eye.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

However, keep the lively taſte you hold
Of God; love him now, but fear him more;
And, in your *afternoons*, think what you told
And promis'd him at morning-prayer before. *Donne.*

Such, all the morning, to the pleadings run;
But when the bus'neſs of the day is done,
On dice, and drink, and drabs, they ſpend the *afternoon.*
Dryden's Perſius, Sat. i.

A'FTERPAINS. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *pain.*]

The pains after birth, by which women are delivered of the ſecundine.

A'FTERPART. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *part.*] The latter part.

The flexibleneſs of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headſtrong, makes it more governable and ſafe; and, in the *afterpart*, reaſon and foreſight begin a little to take place, and mind a man of his ſafety and improvement. *Locke.*

A'FTERPROOF. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *proof.*] Evidence poſteriour to the thing in queſtion.

All know, that he likewiſe at firſt was much under the expectation of his *afterproof*; ſuch a ſolar influence there is in the ſolar aſpect. *Wotton.*

A'FTERTASTE. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *taſte.*] A taſte remaining upon the tongue after the draught, which was not perceived in the act of drinking.

A'FTERTHOUGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *thought.*] Reflections after the act; expedients formed too late. It is not properly to be uſed for *ſecondthought.*

Expence, and *afterthought*, and idle care;
And doubts of motely hue, and dark deſpair;
Suſpicions, and fantaſtical ſurmiſe,
And jealouſy ſuffus'd with jaundice in her eyes,
Diſcolouring all ſhe view'd, in tawny dreſs'd,
Downlook'd, and with a cuckow on her fiſt. *Dryd. Fables.*

A'FTER-TIMES. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *time.*] Succeeding times. See AFTERAGES.

You promis'd once, a progeny divine
Of Romans, riſing from the Trojan line,
In *aftertimes* ſhould hold the world in awe,
And to the land and ocean give the law. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

A'FTERTOSSING. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *toſs.*] The motion of the ſea after a ſtorm.

Confuſions and tumults are only the impotent remains of an unnatural rebellion, and are no more than the *aftertoſſings* of a ſea, when the ſtorm is laid. *Addiſon's Freeholder,* N° 25.

A'FTERWARD. *adv.* [from *after*, and peard, Sax.] In ſucceeding time; ſometimes written *afterwards*, but leſs properly.

Uſes not thought upon before, may *afterward* ſpring up, and be reaſonable cauſes of retaining that, which former conſiderations did formerly procure to be inſtituted. *Hooker.*

An anxious diſtruſt of the divine goodneſs, makes a man more and more unworthy of it; and miſerable beforehand, for fear of being ſo *afterward.* *L'Eſtrange.*

A'FTERWIT. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *wit.*] The contrivance of expedients after the occaſion of uſing them is paſt. See AFTERTHOUGHT.

There is no recalling of what's gone and paſt; ſo that *afterwit* comes too late, when the miſchief is done. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'FTER-WRATH. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *wrath.*] Anger when the provocation ſeems paſt.

I hear him mock
The luck of Cæſar, which the gods give men
T' excuſe their *after-wrath.* *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

A'GA. *n. ſ.* The title of a Turkiſh military officer.

AGA'IN. *adv.* [agen, Sax.]

1. A ſecond time; once more; marking the repetition of the ſame thing.

The poor remnant of human ſeed, which remained in their mountains, peopled their country *again* ſlowly, by little and little. *Bacon's New Atalantis.*

Go now, deluded man, and ſeek *again*
New toils, new dangers, on the duſty plain. *Dryd. Æn.*

Some are already retired into foreign countries; and the reſt, who poſſeſs lands, are determined never to hazard them *again*, for the ſake of eſtabliſhing their ſuperſtition. *Swift.*

2. On the other hand; marking ſome oppoſition or contrariety.

His wit encreaſed upon the occaſion; and ſo much the more, if the occaſion were ſharpened with danger. *Again*, whether it were the ſhortneſs of his foreſight, or the ſtrength of his will, certain it is, that the perpetual trouble of his fortunes could not have been without defects in his nature. *Bacon.*

Thoſe things that we know not what to do withal, if we had them, and thoſe things, *again*, which another cannot part with, but to his own loſs and ſhame, are the very conditions of this fable. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

3. On another part; marking a tranſition to ſome new conſideration.

Behold yon mountain's hoary height,
Made higher with new mounts of ſnow;
Again, behold the winter's weight
Oppreſs the lab'ring woods below. *Dryden.*

4. In return, noting re-action, or reciprocal action; as, his fortune worked upon his nature, and his nature *again* upon his fortune.

5. Back; in reſtitution.

When your head did but ake,
I knit my handkerchief about your brows;
The beſt I had, a princeſs wrought it me,
And I did never aſk it you *again.* *Shakeſp. King John.*

6. In return for any thing; in recompence.

That he hath given will he pay *again.* *Prov.* xix. 27.

7. In order of rank or ſucceſſion; marking diſtribution.

Queſtion was aſked of Demoſthenes, What was the chief part of an orator? He anſwered, Action. What next? Action. What next, *again?* Action. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The cauſe of the holding green, is the cloſe and compact ſubſtance of their leaves, and the pedicles of them: and the cauſe of that *again* is either the tough and viſcous juice of the plant, or the ſtrength and heat thereof. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

8. Beſides; in any other time or place.

They have the Walloons, who are tall ſoldiers; yet that is but a ſpot of ground. But, on the other ſide, there is not in the world *again* ſuch a ſpring and ſeminary of brave military people, as in England, Scotland, and Ireland. *Bacon.*

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9. Twice as much; marking the ſame quantity once repeated.

There are whom heav'n has bleſt with ſtore of wit,
Yet want as much *again* to manage it;
For wit and judgment ever are at ſtrife,
Tho' meant each other's aid, like man and wife. *Pope.*

I ſhould not be ſorry to ſee a chorus on a theatre, more than as large and as deep *again* as ours, built and adorned at a king's charges. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

10. Again and again; with frequent repetition; often.

This is not to be obtained by one or two haſty readings; it muſt be repeated *again and again*, with a cloſe attention to the tenour of the diſcourſe. *Locke's Eſſay on St. P. Epiſtles.*

11. In oppoſition; by way of reſiſtance.

Who art thou that anſwereſt *again?* *Rom.* ix. 20.

12. Back; as, returning from ſome meſſage.

Bring us word *again* which way we ſhall go. *Deut.* i. 22.

Aga'inst. *prep.* [ænᵹeon, onᵹeonꝺ, Sax.]

1. In oppoſition to any perſon.

And he will be a wild man; his hand will be *againſt* every man, and every man's hand *againſt* him. *Gen.* xvi. 12.

2. Contrary; oppoſite, in general.

That authority of men ſhould prevail with men either *againſt* or above reaſon, is no part of our belief. *Hooker.*

He is melancholy without cauſe, and merry *againſt* the hair. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

We might work any effect without and *againſt* matter; and this not holpen by the co-operation of angels or ſpirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

The preventing goodneſs of God does even wreſt him from himſelf, and ſave him, as it were, *againſt* his will. *South.*

The god, uneaſy till he ſlept again,
Reſolv'd, at once, to rid himſelf of pain;
And, tho' *againſt* his cuſtom, call'd aloud,
Exciting Morpheus from the ſleepy crowd. *Dryden.*

Men often ſay a thing is *againſt* their conſcience, when really it is not. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

3. In contradiction to any opinion.

After all that can be ſaid *againſt* a thing, this will ſtill be true, that many things poſſibly are, which we know not of; and that many more things may be than are: and if ſo, after all our arguments *againſt* a thing, it will be uncertain whether it be or not. *Tillotſon.*

The church-clergy have written the beſt collection of tracts *againſt* popery, that ever appeared in England. *Swift.*

4. With contrary motion or tendency; uſed of material action.

Boils and plagues
Plaiſter you o'er, that you may be abhorr'd
Farther than ſeen, and one infect another
Againſt the wind a mile. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The kite being a bird of prey, and therefore hot, delighteth in the freſh air; and many times flieth *againſt* the wind, as trouts and ſalmons ſwim *againſt* the ſtream. *Bacon.*

5. Contrary to rule or law.

If aught *againſt* my life
Thy country ſought of thee, it ſought unjuſtly,
Againſt the law of nature, law of nations. *M. Sam. Agon.*

Againſt the public ſanctions of the peace,
Againſt all omens of their ill ſucceſs;
With fates averſe, the rout in arms reſort,
To force their monarch, and inſult the court. *Dryden's Æn.*

6. Oppoſite to, in place.

Againſt the Tiber's mouth, but far away. *Dryden.*

7. To the hurt of another.

And when thou think'ſt of her eternity,
Think not that death *againſt* her nature is;
Think it a birth: and when thou go'ſt to die,
Sing like a ſwan, as if thou went'ſt to bliſs. *Sir J. Davies.*

8. In proviſion for; in expectation of.

This mode of ſpeaking probably had its original from the idea of making proviſion *againſt*, or in oppoſition to a time of misfortune, but by degrees acquired a neutral ſenſe.

Thence ſhe them brought into a ſtately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair diſpred,
And ready dight with drapets feſtival,
Againſt the viands ſhould be miniſtred. *Fairy Queen.*

The like charge was given them *againſt* the time they ſhould come to ſettle themſelves in the land promiſed unto their fathers. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 11.

Some ſay, that ever *'gainſt* that ſeaſon comes,
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning ſingeth all night long:
And then they ſay no ſpirit walks abroad;
The nights are wholeſome, then no planets ſtrike,
No fairy tales, no witch hath power to charm;
So hallowed and ſo gracious is the time. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

To that purpoſe, he made haſte to Briſtol, that all things might be ready *againſt* the prince came thither. *Clarendon.*

Againſt the promis'd time provides with care,
And haſte*n*s in the woof, the robes he was to wear. *Dryd.*

All which I grant to be reaſonably and truly ſaid, and only deſire they may be remembered *againſt* another day. *Stillingfl.*

A'galaxy. *n. ſ.* [from α and γάλα, Gr.] Want of milk. *Dict.*

Aga'pe. *adv.* [from *a* and *gape.*] Staring with eagerneſs; as, a bird gapes for meat.

In himſelf was all his ſtate;
More ſolemn than the tedious pomp that waits
On princes, when their rich retinue long
Of horſes led, and grooms beſmear'd with gold,
Dazzles the crowd, and ſets them all *agape.* *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Dazzle the crowd, and ſet them all *agape.* *Philips.*

The whole crowd ſtood *agape*, and ready to take the doctor at his word. *Spectator*, Nº 572.

A'garick. *n. ſ.* [*agaricum*, Lat.] A drug of uſe in phyſick, and the dying trade. It is divided into male and female; the male is uſed only in dying, the female in medicine: the male grows on oaks, the female on larches.

There are two excreſcences which grow upon trees; both of them in the nature of muſhrooms: the one the Romans call *boletus*, which groweth upon the roots of oaks, and was one of the dainties of their table; the other is medicinal, that is called *agarick*, which groweth upon the tops of oaks; though it be affirmed by ſome, that it groweth alſo at the roots. *Bacon.*

Aga'st. *adj.* [This word, which is uſually, by later authours, written *aghaſt*, is, not improbably, the true word derived from *agaze*; which has been written *aghaſt*, from a miſtaken etymology. See Aghast.]

Struck with terrour; amazed; frighted to aſtoniſhment.

Thus roving on
In confus'd march forlorn, th' advent'rous bands,
With ſhudd'ring horrour pale, and eyes *agaſt*,
View'd firſt their lamentable lot, and found
No reſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ii. *l.* 616.

A'gate. *n. ſ.* [*agate*, Fr. *achates*, Lat.] A precious ſtone of the loweſt claſs, often clouded with beautiful variegations.

In ſhape no bigger than an *agate* ſtone,
On the forefinger of an alderman. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

Agates are only varieties of the flint kind; they have a grey horny ground, clouded, lineated, or ſpotted with different colours, chiefly duſky, black, brown, red, and ſometimes blue. *Woodward's Method of Foſſils.*

A'gaty. *adj.* [from *agate.*] Partaking of the nature of agate.

An *agaty* flint was above two inches in diameter; the whole covered over with a friable cretaceous cruſt. *Woodward.*

To Aga'ze. *v. a.* [from *a* and *gaze*, to ſet *a gazing*; as, *amaze*, *amuſe*, and others.] To ſtrike with amazement; to ſtupify with ſudden terrour. The verb is now out of uſe.

So as they travell'd, ſo they gan eſpy
An armed knight toward them gallop faſt,
That ſeemed from ſome feared foe to fly,
Or other griſly thing that him *agaſt.* *Fairy Queen.*

Aga'zed. *participial adj.* [from *agaze*; which ſee.] Struck with amazement; terrified to ſtupidity.

Hundreds he ſent to hell, and none durſt ſtand him;
Here, there, and every where, enrag'd he flew:
The French exclaim'd; "The devil was in arms!"
All the whole army ſtood *agazed* on him. *Shak. Henry* VI.

AGE. *n. ſ.* [*age*, Fr. anciently *eage*, or *aage*; it is deduced by *Menage*, from *ætatium*, of *ætas*; by *Junius*, from *aa*, which, in the Teutonic dialects, ſignified long duration.]

1. Any period of time attributed to ſomething as the whole, or part, of its duration: in this ſenſe, we ſay, the *age* of man, the ſeveral *ages* of the world, the golden or iron *age*.

One man in his time plays many parts,
His life being ſeven *ages.* *Shakeſpeare.*

And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt ſeventeen years; ſo the whole *age* of Jacob was an hundred forty and ſeven years. *Geneſis*, xlvii. 28.

2. A ſucceſſion or generation of men.

Hence, laſtly, ſprings care of poſterities,
For things their kind would everlaſting make.
Hence is it, that old men do plant young trees,
The fruit whereof another *age* ſhall take. *Sir J. Davies.*

Next, to the Son,
Deſtin'd Reſtorer of mankind, by whom
New heav'n, and earth, ſhall to the *ages* riſe,
Or down from heav'n deſcend. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

No declining *age*
E'er felt the raptures of poetic rage. *Roſcommon.*

3. The time in which any particular man, or race of men, lived, or ſhall live; as, the *age* of heroes.

4. The ſpace of a hundred years; a ſecular period; a century.

5. The latter part of life; old-age; oldneſs.

You ſee how full of change his *age* is: the obſervation we have made of it hath not been little; he always loved our ſiſter moſt, and with what poor judgment he hath now caſt her off. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Boys muſt not have th' ambitious care of men,
Nor men the weak anxieties of *age.* *Roſcommon.*

And on this forehead, where your verſe has ſaid,
The loves delighted, and the graces play'd;
Inſulting *age* will trace his cruel way,
And leave ſad marks of his deſtructive ſway. *Prior.*

6. Matu-

6. Maturity; ripeneſs; full ſtrength of life.

A ſolemn admiſſion of proſelytes, all that either, being of *age*, deſire that admiſſion for themſelves, or that, in infancy, are by others preſented to that charity of the church. *Hammond.*

We thought our ſires, not with their own content,
Had, ere we came to *age*, our portion ſpent. *Dryd.*

7. In law.

In a man, the *age* of fourteen years is the *age* of diſcretion; and twenty-one years is the full *age*: In a woman, at ſeven years of *age*, the lord her father may diſtrain his tenants for aid to marry her; at the *age* of nine years, ſhe is dowable; at twelve years, ſhe is able finally to ratify and confirm her former conſent given to matrimony; at fourteen, ſhe is enabled to receive her land into her own hands, and ſhall be out of ward at the death of her anceſtor; at ſixteen, ſhe ſhall be out of ward, though, at the death of her anceſtor, ſhe was within the *age* of fourteen years; at twenty-one, ſhe is able to alienate her lands and tenements. At the *age* of fourteen, a ſtripling is enabled to chooſe his own guardian; at the *age* of fourteen, a man may conſent to marriage. *Cowell.*

A'ged. *adj.* [from *age.* It makes two ſyllables in poetry.]

1. Old; ſtricken in years; applied generally to animate beings.

If the compariſon do ſtand between man and man, which ſhall hearken unto other, ſith the *aged*, for the moſt part, are beſt experienced, leaſt ſubject to raſh and unadviſed paſſions. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 7.

Novelty is only in requeſt; and it is as dangerous to be *aged* in any kind of courſe, as it is virtuous to be conſtant in any undertaking. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Kindneſs itſelf too weak a charm will prove,
To raiſe the feeble fires of *aged* love. *Prior.*

2. Old; applied to inanimate things. This uſe is rare, and commonly with ſome tendency to the *proſopopœia*.

The people did not more worſhip the images of gold and ivory, than they did the groves; and the ſame Quintilian ſaith of the *aged* oaks. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

A'gedly. *adv.* [from *aged.*] After the manner of an aged perſon.

Age'n. *adv.* [aᵹen, Sax.] Again; in return. See Again.

This word is only written in this manner, though it be in reality the true orthography, for the ſake of rhime.

Thus Venus: Thus her ſon reply'd *agen*;
None of your ſiſters have we heard or ſeen. *Dryden's Æn.*

A'gency. *n. ſ.* [from *agent.*]

1. The quality of acting; the ſtate of being in action; action.

A few advances there are in the following papers, tending to aſſert the ſuperintendence and *agency* of providence in the natural world. *Woodward's Preface to Nat. Hiſtory.*

2. The office of an agent or factor for another; buſineſs performed by an agent.

Some of the purchaſers themſelves may be content to live cheap in a worſe country, rather than be at the charge of exchange and *agencies.* *Swift.*

A'GENT. *adj.* [*agens*, Lat.] That which acts; oppoſed to *patient*, or that which is acted upon.

This ſucceſs is oft truly aſcribed unto the force of imagination upon the body *agent*; and then, by a ſecondary means, it may upon a diverſe body; as, for example, if a man carry a ring, or ſome part of a beaſt, believing ſtrongly that it will help him to obtain his love, it may make him more induſtrious, and again more confident and perſiſting than otherwiſe he would be. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 902.

A'gent. *n. ſ.*

1. An actor; he that acts; he that profeſſes the faculty of action.

Where there is no doubt, deliberation is not excluded as impertinent unto the thing, but as needleſs in regard of the *agent*, which ſeeth already what to reſolve upon. *Hooker.*

To whom nor *agent*, from the inſtrument,
Nor pow'r of working, from the work is known. *Davies.*

Heav'n made us *agents* free to good or ill,
And forc'd it not, tho' he foreſaw the will.
Freedom was firſt beſtow'd on human race,
And preſcience only held the ſecond place. *Dryden.*

A miracle is a work exceeding the power of any created *agent*, conſequently being an effect of the divine omnipotence. *South's Sermons.*

2. A ſubſtitute; a deputy; a factor; a perſon employed to tranſact the buſineſs of another.

— All hearts in love, uſe your own tongues;
Let every eye negotiate for itſelf,
And truſt no *agent.* *Shakeſpeare.*

They had not the wit to ſend to them, in any orderly faſhion, *agents* or choſen men, to tempt them, and to treat with them. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Remember, Sir, your fury of a wife,
Who, not content to be reveng'd on you,
The *agents* of your paſſion will purſue. *Dryden's Aureng.*

3. That which has the power of operating, or producing effects upon another thing.

They produced wonderful effects, by the proper application of *agents* to patients. *Temple.*

Aggenera'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *ad* and *generatio*, Lat.] The ſtate of growing or uniting to another body.

To make a perfect nutrition, there is required a tranſmutation of nutriment; now where this converſion or *aggeneration* is made, there is alſo required, in the aliment, a ſimilarity of matter. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To A'ggerate. *v. a.* [from *agger*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*

Aggero'se. *adj.* [from *agger*, Lat.] Full of heaps. *Dict.*

To AGGLO'MERATE. *v. a.* [*agglomero*, Lat.]

1. To gather up in a ball, as thread.

2. To gather together.

To Agglo'merate. *v. n.*

Beſides, the hard *agglomerating* ſalts,
The ſpoil of ages, would impervious choke
Their ſecret channels. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

Agglu'tinants. *n. ſ.* [from *agglutinate.*] Thoſe medicines or applications which have the power of uniting parts together.

To AGGLU'TINATE. *v. n.* [from *ad* and *gluten*, glue, Lat.] To unite one part to another; to join together, ſo as not to fall aſunder. It is a word almoſt appropriated to medicine.

It has got room enough to grow into its full dimenſions, which is performed by the daily ingeſtion of food that is digeſted into blood; which being diffuſed through the body, is *agglutinated* to thoſe parts that were immediately *agglutinated* to the foundation-parts of the womb. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Agglutina'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *agglutinate.*] Union; coheſion; the act of agglutinating; the ſtate of being agglutinated.

The occaſion of its not healing by *agglutination*, as the other did, was from the alteration the ichor had begun to make in the bottom of the wound. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Agglu'tinative. *adj.* [from *agglutinate.*] That which has the power of procuring agglutination.

Rowl up the member with the *agglutinative* rowler. *Wiſem.*

To AGGRANDI'ZE. *v. a.* [*aggrandiſer*, Fr.] To make great; to enlarge; to exalt; to improve in power, honour, or rank. It is applied to perſons generally, ſometimes to things.

If the king ſhould uſe it no better than the pope did, only to *aggrandize* covetous churchmen, it cannot be called a jewel in his crown. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Theſe furniſh us with glorious ſprings and mediums, to raiſe and *aggrandize* our conceptions, to warm our ſouls, to awaken the better paſſions, and to elevate them even to a divine pitch, and that for devotional purpoſes. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

A'ggrandizement. *n. ſ.* [*aggrandiſſement*, Fr.] The ſtate of being aggrandized; the act of aggrandizing.

A'ggrandizer. *n. ſ.* [from *aggrandize.*] The perſon that aggrandizes or makes great another.

To Aggra'te. *v. a.* [*aggratare*, Ital.] To pleaſe; to treat with civilities: a word not now in uſe.

And in the midſt thereof, upon the floor,
A lovely bevy of fair ladies ſate,
Courted of many a jolly paramour;
The which them did in modeſt wiſe amate,
And each one ſought his lady to *aggrate.* *Fairy Queen.*

To A'GGRAVATE. *v. a.* [*aggravo*, Lat.]

1. To make heavy; uſed only in a metaphorical ſenſe; as, to *aggravate* an accuſation, or a puniſhment.

A grove hard by, ſprung up with this their change,
His will who reigns above! to *aggravate*
Their penance, laden with fruit, like that
Which grew in paradiſe, the bait of Eve
Us'd by the tempter. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x.

Ambitious Turnus in the preſs appears,
And *aggravating* crimes augment their fears. *Dryd. Æneid.*

2. To make any thing worſe, by the addition of ſome particular circumſtance, not eſſential.

This offence, in itſelf ſo heinous, was yet in him *aggravated* by the motive thereof, which was not malice or diſcontent, but an aſpiring mind to the papacy. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Aggrava'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *aggravate.*]

1. The act of aggravating, or making heavy.

2. The extrinſecal circumſtances or accidents, which encreaſe the guilt of a crime, or the miſery of a calamity.

If it be weigh'd
By itſelf, with *aggravations* not ſurcharg'd,
Or elſe with juſt allowance counterpois'd,
I may, if poſſible, thy pardon find
The eaſier towards me, or thy hatred leſs. *M. Sampſ. Ag.*

He, to the ſins which he commits, hath the *aggravation* ſuperadded of committing them againſt knowledge, againſt conſcience, againſt ſight of the contrary law. *Hammond's Fundam.*

A'ggregate. *adj.* [*aggregatus*, Lat.] Framed by the collection of any particular parts into one maſs, body, or ſyſtem.

They had, for a long time together, produced many other inept combinations, or *aggregate* forms of particular things, and nonſenſical ſyſtems of the whole. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'ggregate. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The complex or collective reſult of the conjunction or acervation of many particulars.

The reaſon of the far greateſt part of mankind, is but an *aggregate* of miſtaken phantaſms, and, in things not ſenſible, a conſtant deluſion. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

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A great number of ſuch living and thinking particles could n t poſſibly, by their mutual contact, and preſſing, and ſtriking, compoſe one greater individual animal, with one mind and underſtanding, and a vital conſenſion of the whole body; any more than a ſwarm of bees, or a crowd of men and women, can be conceived to make up one particular living creature, compounded and conſtituted of the *aggregate* of them all. *Bentl.*

To A'GGREGATE. *v. a.* [*aggrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to heap many particulars into one maſs.

The *aggregated* ſoil
Death, with his mace petrifick, cold, and dry,
As with a trident, ſmote. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

AGGREGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aggregate.*]

1. The collection, or act of collecting many particulars into one whole.

The water reſident in the abyſs is, in all parts of it, ſtored with a conſiderable quantity of heat, and more eſpecially in thoſe where theſe extraordinary *aggregations* of this fire happen. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

2. The whole compoſed by the coacervation of many particulars; an aggregate.

3. Collection, or ſtate of being collected.

Their individual imperfections being great, they are moreover enlarged by their *aggregation*; and being erroneous in their ſingle numbers, once huddled together, they will be errour itſelf. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

To AGGRE'SS. *v. n.* [*aggredior*, *aggreſſum*, Lat.] To commit the firſt act of violence; to begin the quarrel.

The rage diſpers'd, the glorious pair advance
With mingl'd anger, and collected might,
To turn the war, and tell *aggreſſing* France,
How Britain's ſons, and Britain's friends can fight. *Prior.*

AGGRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*aggreſſio*, Lat.] The firſt act of injury; commencement of a quarrel by ſome act of iniquity.

There is no reſiſting of a common enemy, without an union for a mutual defence; and there may be alſo, on the other hand, a conſpiracy of common enmity and *aggreſſion*. *L'Eſtr.*

AGGRE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [from *aggreſs.*] The perſon that firſt commences hoſtility; the aſſaulter or invader, oppoſed to the *defendant.*

Fly in nature's face?
But how, if nature fly in my face firſt?
Then nature's the *aggreſſor*: Let her look to't.
Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.

It is a very unlucky circumſtance, to be obliged to retaliate the injuries of ſuch authours, whoſe works are ſo ſoon forgotten, that we are in danger already of appearing the firſt *aggreſſors*. *Pope and Swift's Preface to Miſcellanies.*

AGGRI'EVANCE. *n. ſ.* [See GRIEVANCE.] Injury; hardſhip inflicted; wrong endured.

To AGGRI'EVE. *v. a.* [from *gravis*, Lat. See *To grieve.*]

1. To give ſorrow; to cauſe grief; to vex. It is not improbable, that *to grieve* was originally neuter, and *aggrieve* the active.

But while therein I took my chief delight,
I ſaw, alas! the gaping earth devour
The ſpring, the place, and all clean out of ſight:
Which yet *aggrieves* my heart even to this hour. *Spenſer.*

2. To impoſe ſome hardſhips upon; to harraſs; to hurt in one's right. This is a kind of juridical ſenſe; and whenever it is uſed now, it bears ſome alluſion to forms of law.

Sewall, archbiſhop of York, much *aggrieved* with ſome practices of the pope's collectors, took all patiently. *Cambden.*

The landed man finds himſelf *aggrieved*, by the falling of his rents, and the ſtreightening of his fortune; whilſt the monied man keeps up his gain, and the merchant thrives and grows rich by trade. *Locke.*

Of injur'd fame, and mighty wrongs receiv'd,
Cloë complains, and wond'rouſly's *aggriev'd.* *Granville.*

To AGGRO'UP. *v. a.* [*aggropare*, Ital.] To bring together into one figure; to croud together: a term of painting.

Bodies of divers natures, which are *aggrouped* (or combined) together, are agreeable and pleaſant to the ſight; as alſo thoſe things which appear to be performed with eaſe. *Dryd. Dufr.*

AGHA'ST. *adj.* [either the participle of *agaze*, (ſee AGAZE.) and then to be written *agazed*, or *agaſt*, or from *a* and ʒaſt, a ghoſt, which the preſent orthography favours; perhaps they were originally different words.]

Struck with horrour, as at the ſight of a ſpectre; ſtupified with terrour. It is generally applied to the external appearance.

Who ſighing ſore, as if her heart in twaine
Had riven been, and all her heart-ſtrings braſt,
With dreary drooping eyne look'd up like one *aghaſt*. *Spenſ.*

The aged earth *aghaſt*,
With terrour of that blaſt,
Shall from the ſurface to the centre ſhake. *Mil. Chr. Nat.*

Aghaſt he wak'd, and, ſtarting from his bed,
Cold ſweat in clammy drops his limbs o'erſpread. *Dryd. Æn.*

I laugh to think how your unſhaken Cato
Will look *aghaſt*, while unforeſeen deſtruction
Pours in upon him thus from every ſide. *Addiſon. Cato*

A'GILE. *adj.* [*agile*, Fr. *agilis*, Lat.] Nimble; ready; having the quality of being ſpeedily put in motion; active.

With that he gave his able horſe the head,
And bending forward ſtruck his *agile* heels
Againſt the panting ſides of his poor jade,
Up to the rowel-head. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

The immediate and *agile* ſubſervience of the ſpirits to the empire of the mind or ſoul. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To guide its actions with informing care,
In peace to judge, to conquer in the war,
Render it *agile*, witty, valiant, ſage,
As fits the various courſe of human age. *Prior.*

A'GILENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *agile.*] The quality of being agile; nimbleneſs; readineſs for motion; quickneſs; activity; agility.

AGI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*agilitas*, Lat. from *agilis*, *agile.*] Nimbleneſs; readineſs to move; quickneſs; activity.

A limb over-ſtrained by lifting a weight above its power, may never recover its former *agility* and vigour. *Watts.*

AGI'LLOCHUM. n. ſ. Aloes-wood.

A tree in the Eaſt-Indies, brought to us in ſmall bits, of a very fragrant ſcent. It is hot, drying, and accounted a ſtrengthener of the nerves in general. The beſt is of a blackiſh purple colour, and ſo light as to ſwim upon water. *Quincy.*

A'GIO. n. ſ. [an Italian word, ſignifying eaſe or conveniency.]

A mercantile term, uſed chiefly in Holland and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank notes, and the current money. *Chambers.*

To AGI'ST. *v. a.* [from *giſte*, Fr. a bed or reſting-place, or from *giſter*, i. e. *ſtabulari.*]

To take in and feed the cattle of ſtrangers in the king's foreſt, and to gather the money. The officers that do this, are called *agiſtors*, in Engliſh *gueſt* or *giſt-takers*. Their function is termed *agiſtment*; as, *agiſtment* upon the ſea banks. This word *agiſt* is alſo uſed, for the taking in of other men's cattle into any man's ground, at a certain rate *per* week. *Blount.*

AGI'STMENT. *n. ſ.* [See AGIST.]

It is taken by the canon lawyers in another ſenſe than is mentioned under *agiſt*. They ſeem to intend by it, a *modus* or compoſition, or mean rate, at which ſome right or due may be reckoned: perhaps it is corrupted from *addouciſſement*, or *adjuſtment.*

AGI'STOR. *n. ſ.* [from *agiſt.*] An officer of the king's foreſt. See AGIST.

A'GITABLE. *n. ſ.* [from *agitate*; *agitabilis*, Lat.] That which may be agitated, or put in motion; perhaps that which may be diſputed. See AGITATE, and AGITATION.

To A'GITATE. *v. a.* [*agito*, Lat.]

1. To put in motion; to ſhake; to move nimbly; as, the ſurface of the waters is *agitated* by the wind; the veſſel was broken by *agitating* the liquour.

2. To be the cauſe of motion; to actuate; to move.

Where dwells this ſov'reign arbitrary ſoul,
Which does the human animal controul,
Informs each part, and *agitates* the whole? *Blackmore.*

3. To affect with perturbation; as, the mind of man is *agitated* by various paſſions.

4. To ſtir; to bandy from one to another; to diſcuſs; to controvert; as, to *agitate* a queſtion.

Though this controverſy be revived, and hotly *agitated* among the moderns; yet I doubt whether it be not, in a great part, a nominal diſpute. *Boyle on Colours.*

AGITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *agitate*, *agitatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of moving, or ſhaking any thing.

Putrefaction aſketh reſt; for the ſubtle motion which putrefaction requireth, is diſturbed by any *agitation*. *Bacon.*

2. The ſtate of being moved or agitated; as, the waters, after a ſtorm, are ſometime in a violent *agitation.*

3. Diſcuſſion; controverſial examination.

A kind of a ſchool queſtion is ſtarted in this fable, upon reaſon and inſtinct: and whether this deliberative proceeding of the crow, was not rather a logical *agitation* of the matter. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

4. Violent motion of the mind; perturbation; diſturbance of the thoughts.

A great perturbation in nature! to receive at once the benefit of ſleep, and do the effects of watching. In this ſlumbry *agitation*, beſides her walking, and other actual performances, what, at any time, have you heard her ſay? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

His mother could no longer bear the *agitations* of ſo many paſſions as thronged upon her. *Tatler*, N° 55.

5. Deliberation; contrivance; the ſtate of being conſulted upon.

The project now in *agitation* for repealing of the teſt act, and yet leaving the name of an eſtabliſhment to the preſent national church, is inconſiſtent *Swift's Miſcell.*

AGITA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *agitate.*] He that agitates any thing; he who manages affairs: in which ſenſe ſeems to be uſed the *agitators* of the army.

A'GLET. *n. ſ.* [A word which ſome derive from αἴγλη, ſplendour, but which is apparently to be deduced from *aiguletto*, Fr. a tag to a point, and that from *aigu*, ſharp.]

A tag of a point curved into ſome repreſentation of an animal, generally of a man.

He thereupon gave for the garter a chain worth 200 l. and his gown addreſſed with *aglets*, eſteemed worth 25 l. *Hayward.*

Why, give him gold enough, and marry him to a puppet, or an *aglet* baby, or an old trot, and ne'er a tooth in her head. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

2. The pendants at the ends of the chieves of flowers, as in tulips.

A'GMINAL. *adj.* [from *agmen*, Lat.] Belonging to a troop. *Dict.*

A'GNAIL. *n. ſ.* [from anʒe, grieved, and naʒle, a nail.]

A diſeaſe of the nails; a whitlow; an inflammation round the nails.

AGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *agnatus*, Lat.] Deſcent from the ſame father, in a direct male line, diſtinct from *cognation*, or conſanguinity, which includes deſcendants from females.

AGNI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *agnitio*, Lat.] Acknowledgment.

To AGNI'ZE. *v. a.* [from *agnoſco*, Lat.] To acknowledge; to own; to avow. This word is now obſolete.

I do *agnize*
A natural and prompt alacrity
I find in hardneſs; and do undertake
This preſent war againſt the Ottomites. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

AGNOMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*agnominatio*, Lat.] Alluſion of one word to another, by reſemblance of ſound.

The Britiſh continueth yet in Wales, and ſome villages of Cornwall, intermingled with provincial Latin, being very ſignificative, copious, and pleaſantly running upon *agnominations*, although harſh in aſpirations. *Camden.*

AGNUS CASTUS. n. ſ. [Lat.] The name of the tree commonly called the *Chaſte Tree*, from an imaginary virtue of preſerving chaſtity.

Of laurel ſome, of woodbine many more,
And wreathes of *agnus caſtus* others bore. *Dryden.*

AGO'. *adv.* [aʒan, Sax. paſt or gone; whence writers formerly uſed, and in ſome provinces the people ſtill uſe, *agone* for *ago.*]

Paſt; as, *long ago*; that is, long time has paſt ſince. Reckoning time towards the preſent, we uſe *ſince*; as, it is a year *ſince* it happened: reckoning from the preſent, we uſe *ago*; as, it happened a year *ago*. This is not, perhaps, always obſerved.

Be of good comfort: for the great ſupply,
That was expected by the Dauphin here,
Are wreck'd three nights *ago* on Godwin ſands. *Sh. K. John.*

This both by others and myſelf I know,
For I have ſerv'd their ſovereign long *ago*;
Oft have been caught within the winding train. *Dryd. Fab.*

I ſhall ſet down an account of a diſcourſe I chanced to have with one of them ſome time *ago*. *Addiſon. Freeholder.*

AGO'G. *adv.* [a word of uncertain etymology; the French have the term *à gogo*, in low language; as, *ils vivent à gogo*, they live to their wiſh: from this phraſe our word may be, perhaps, derived.]

1. In a ſtate of deſire; in a ſtate of imagination; heated with the notion of ſome enjoyment; longing.

As for the ſenſe and reaſon of it, that has little or nothing to do here; only let it ſound full and round, and chime right to the humour, which is at preſent *agog*, (juſt as a big, long, rattling name is ſaid to command even adoration from a Spaniard) and, no doubt, with this powerful, ſenſeleſs engine, the rabble-driver, ſhall be able to carry all before him. *South's Sermons.*

2. It is uſed with the verbs *to be*, or *to ſet*; as, he *is agog*, or you may *ſet* him *agog*.

The gawdy goſſip, when ſhe's ſet *agog*,
In jewels dreſt, and at each ear a bob,
Goes flaunting out, and, in her trim of pride,
Thinks all ſhe ſays or does, is juſtify'd. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.* 6.

This maggot has no ſooner ſet him *agog*, but he gets him a ſhip, freights her, builds caſtles in the air, and conceits both the Indies in his coffers. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. It has the particles *on*, or *for*, before the object of deſire.

On which the ſaints are all *agog*,
And all this for a bear and dog. *Hudibras, cant.* ii.

They generally ſtraggle into theſe parts about this time of the year; and ſet the heads of our ſervant-maids ſo *agog for* huſbands, that we do not expect to have any buſineſs done as it ſhould be, whilſt they are in the country. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

AGO'NE. *adv.* [aʒan, Sax.] Ago; paſt. See AGO.

Is he ſuch a princely one,
As you ſpeak him long *agone*? *Ben. Johnſon's Fairy Prince.*

A'GONISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀγωνισμὸς, Gr.] Contention for a prize. *Dict.*

AGO'ING. *participial adj.* [from *a* and *going.*] In action.

Their firſt movement, and impreſſed motions, demanded the impulſe of an almighty hand to ſet them firſt *agoing*. *Tatler.*

A'GONIST. *n. ſ.* [ἀγωνιστὴς, Gr.] A contender for prizes. *Dict.*

AGONI'STES. *n. ſ.* [ἀγωνιστὴς, Gr.] A prize-fighter; one that contends at any public ſolemnity for a prize. *Milton* has ſo ſtiled his tragedy, becauſe *Sampſon* was called out to divert the Philiſtines with feats of ſtrength.

AGONI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *agoniſtes.*] Relating to prize-fighting. *Dict.*

To A'GONIZE. *v. n.* [from *agonizo*, low Latin, ἀγωνίζω, Gr. *agoniſer*, Fr.] To feel agonies; to be in exceſſive pain.

Doſt thou behold my poor diſtracted heart,
Thus rent with *agonizing* love and rage,
And aſk me what it means? Art thou not falſe? *Rowe's J. Sh.*

Or touch, if, tremblingly alive all o'er,
To ſmart and *agonize* at ev'ry pore? *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

AGONOTHE'TICK. *adj.* [ἄγων and τίθημι, Gr.] Propoſing publick contentions for prizes; giving prizes; preſiding at publick games. *Dict.*

A'GONY. *n. ſ.* [ἀγὼν, Gr. *agon*, low Lat. *agonie*, Fr.]

1. The pangs of death; properly the laſt conteſt between life and death.

Never was there more pity in ſaving any than in ending me, becauſe therein my *agony* ſhall end. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Thou who for me did feel ſuch pain,
Whoſe precious blood the croſs did ſtain,
Let not thoſe *agonies* be vain. *Roſcommon.*

2. Any violent or exceſſive pain of body or mind.

Betwixt them both, they have me done to dy,
Through wounds and ſtrokes, and ſtubborn handeling,
That death were better than ſuch *agony*,
As grief and fury unto me did bring. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Thee I have miſs'd, and thought it long, depriv'd
Thy preſence, *agony* of love! till now
Not felt, nor ſhall be twice. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

3. It is particularly uſed in devotions for our Redeemer's conflict in the garden.

To propoſe our deſires, which cannot take ſuch effect as we ſpecify, ſhall, notwithſtanding, otherwiſe procure us his heavenly grace, even as this very prayer of Chriſt obtained angels to be ſent him as comforters in his *agony*. *Hooker, b.* v.

AGO'OD. *adv.* [*a* and *good.*] In earneſt; not fictitiouſly.

At that time I made her weep *agood*,
For I did play a lamentable part. *Shak. Two Gent. of Ver.*

AGO'UTY. *n. ſ.* An animal of the Antilles, of the bigneſs of a rabbet, with bright red hair, and a little tail without hair. He has but two teeth in each jaw, holds his meat in his fore-paws like a ſquirrel, and has a very remarkable cry. When he is angry, his hair ſtands on end, and he ſtrikes the earth with his hindfeet, and, when chaſed, he flies to a hollow tree, whence he is expelled by ſmoke. *Trevoux.*

To AGRA'CE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *grace.*] To grant favours to; to confer benefits upon: a word not now in uſe.

She granted, and that knight ſo much *agrac'd*,
That ſhe him taught celeſtial diſcipline. *Fairy Queen.*

AGRA'MMATIST. *n. ſ.* [α, *priv.* and γράμμα, Gr.] An illiterate man. *Dict.*

AGRA'RIAN. *adj.* [*agrarius*, Lat.] Relating to fields or grounds; a word ſeldom uſed but in the Roman hiſtory, where there is mention of the *agrarian* law.

To AGRE'ASE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *greaſe.*] To daub; to greaſe; to pollute with filth.

The waves thereof ſo ſlow and ſluggiſh were,
Engroſs'd with mud, which did them foul *agreaſe*. *Fairy Q.*

To AGRE'E. *v. n.* [*agreer*, Fr. from *gré*, liking or good-will; *gratia* and *gratus*, Lat.]

1. To be in concord; to live without contention; not to differ.

The more you *agree* together, the leſs hurt can your enemies do you. *Pope's View of Epic Poetry.*

2. To grant; to yield to; to admit; with the particles *to* or *upon.*

And perſuaded them to *agree to* all reaſonable conditions. *2 Maccabees*, xi. 14.

We do not prove the origin of the earth from a chaos; ſeeing that is *agreed on* by all that give it any origin. *Burnet's Theo.*

3. To ſettle terms by ſtipulation; to accord.

Agree with thine adverſary quickly, whilſt thou art in the way with him; leſt at any time the adverſary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be caſt into priſon. *Matt.* v. 25.

4. To ſettle a price between buyer and ſeller.

Friend, I do thee no wrong: didſt not thou *agree* with me for a penny. *Matt.* xx. 13.

5. To be of the ſame mind or opinion.

He exceedingly provoked, or underwent the envy, and reproach, and malice of men of all qualities and conditions, who *agreed* in nothing elſe. *Clarendon.*

Milton is a noble genius, and the world *agrees* to confeſs it. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

6. To ſettle ſome point among many.

Strifes and troubles would be endleſs, except they gave their common conſent all to be ordered by ſome whom they ſhould *agree upon*. *Hooker, b.* i.

If judicious men, ſkilled in chymical affairs, ſhall *agree* to write clearly, and keep men from being ſtunned by dark or empty words, it is hoped, they will be reduced either to write nothing, or books that may teach us ſomething. *Boyle.*

7. To be conſiſtent; not to contradict.

For many bare falſe witneſs againſt him, but their witneſs *agreed* not together. *Mark*, xiv. 56.

They that ſtood by ſaid again to Peter, ſurely thou art one of them: for thou art a Galilean, and thy ſpeech *agreeth* thereto. *Mark*, xiv. 70.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Which teſtimony I the leſs ſcruple to allege, becauſe it *agrees* very well with what has been affirmed to me by a phyſician at Moſcow. *Boyle's Hiſtory of Colours.*

8. To ſuit with; to be accommodated to.

Thou feedeſt thine own people with angels food, and didſt ſend them from heaven bread *agreeing* to every taſte. *Wiſdom.*

His principles could not be made to *agree* with that conſtitution and order, which God had ſettled in the world; and, therefore, muſt needs claſh with common ſenſe and experience. *Locke.*

9. To cauſe no diſturbance in the body.

I have often thought, that our preſcribing aſſes milk in ſuch ſmall quantities, is injudicious; for, undoubtedly, with ſuch as it *agrees* with, it would perform much greater and quicker effects, in greater quantities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To Agree. *v. a.*

1. To put an end to a variance.

He ſaw from far, or ſeemed for to ſee,
Some troublous uproar, or contentious fray,
Whereto he drew in haſte it to *agree.* *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

2. To make friends; to reconcile.

The mighty rivals, whoſe deſtructive rage
Did the whole world in civil arms engage,
Are now *agreed.* *Roſcommon.*

Agre'eable. *adj.* [*agreable*, Fr.]

1. Suitable to; conſiſtent with. It has the particle *to*, or *with*.

What you do, is not at all *agreeable* either *with* ſo good a chriſtian, or ſo reaſonable and ſo great a perſon. *Temple.*

That which is *agreeable to* the nature of one thing, is many times contrary to the nature of another. *L'Eſtrange.*

As the practice of all piety and virtue is *agreeable to* our reaſon, ſo is it likewiſe the intereſt both of private perſons and of publick ſocieties. *Tillotſon.*

Agreeable hereunto, perhaps it might not be amiſs, to make children, as ſoon as they are capable of it, often to tell a ſtory. *Locke on Education.*

2. Pleaſing; that is ſuitable to the inclination, faculties, or temper. It is uſed in this ſenſe both of perſons and things.

And while the face of outward things we find
Pleaſing and fair, *agreeable* and ſweet,
Theſe things tranſport. *Sir J. Davies.*

I recollect in my mind the diſcourſes which have paſſed between us, and call to mind a thouſand *agreeable* remarks, which he has made on theſe occaſions. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 241.

3. It has alſo the particle *to*.

The delight which men have in popularity, fame, ſubmiſſion, and ſubjection of other men's minds, ſeemeth to be a thing, in itſelf, without contemplation of conſequence, *agreeable* and grateful *to* the nature of man. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

Agre'eableness. *n. ſ.* [from *agreeable.*]

1. Conſiſtency with; ſuitableneſs to; with the particle *to*.

Pleaſant taſtes depend not on the things themſelves, but their *agreeableneſs to* this or that particular palate, wherein there is great variety. *Locke.*

2. The quality of pleaſing. It is uſed in an inferiour ſenſe, to mark the production of ſatisfaction, calm and laſting, but below rapture or admiration.

There will be occaſion for largeneſs of mind and *agreeableneſs* of temper. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

It is very much an image of that author's writing, who has an *agreeableneſs* that charms us, without correctneſs; like a miſtreſs, whoſe faults we ſee, but love her with them all. *Pope.*

3. Reſemblance; likeneſs; ſometimes with the particle *between*.

This relation is likewiſe ſeen in the *agreeableneſs between* man and the other parts of the univerſe; and that in ſundry reſpects. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

Agre'eably. *adv.* [from *agreeable.*]

1. Conſiſtently with; in a manner ſuitable to.

They may look into the affairs of Judea and Jeruſalem, *agreeably to* that which is in the law of the Lord. 1 *Eſd.* xviii. 12.

2. Pleaſingly.

I did never imagine, that ſo many excellent rules could be produced ſo advantageouſly and *agreeably.* *Swift.*

Agre'ed. *participial adj.* [from *agree.*] Settled by conſent.

When they had got known and *agreed* names, to ſignify thoſe internal operations of their own minds, they were ſufficiently furniſhed to make known by words all their ideas. *Locke.*

Agre'eingness. *n. ſ.* [from *agree.*] Conſiſtence; ſuitableneſs.

Agre'ement. *n. ſ.* [*agrement*, Fr. in law Latin *agreamentum*, which Coke would willingly derive from *aggregatio mentium.*]

1. Concord.

What *agreement* is there between the hyena and the dog? and what peace between the rich and the poor? *Ecclus*, xiii. 18.

2. Reſemblance of one thing to another.

Expanſion and duration have this farther *agreement*, that though they are both conſidered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not ſeparable one from another. *Locke.*

3. Compact; bargain; concluſion of controverſy; ſtipulation.

And your covenant with death ſhall be diſannulled, and your *agreement* with hell ſhall not ſtand; when the overflowing ſcourge ſhall paſs through, then ye ſhall be trodden down by it. *Iſaiah*, xxviii. 18.

Make an *agreement* with me by a preſent, and come out to me, and then eat ye every man of his own vine, and every one of his fig-tree, and drink ye every one the waters of his ciſtern. 2 *Kings*, xviii. 31.

Frog had given his word, that he would meet the abovementioned company at the Salutation, to talk of this *agreement.* *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Agre'stick, or Agre'stical. *adj.* [from *agreſtis*, Lat.] Having relation to the country; rude; ruſtick. *Dict.*

Agricola'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *agricola*, Lat.] Culture of the ground. *Dict.*

A'griculture. *n. ſ.* [*agricultura*, Lat.] The art of cultivating the ground; tillage; huſbandry.

He ſtrictly adviſeth not to begin to ſow before the ſetting of the ſtars; which notwithſtanding, without injury to *agriculture*, cannot be obſerved in England. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

That there was tillage beſtowed upon the ground, Moſes does indeed intimate in general; as alſo, what ſort of tillage that was, is not expreſſed: I hope to ſhew, that their *agriculture* was nothing near ſo laborious and troubleſome, nor did it take up ſo much time as ours doth. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

The diſpoſition of Ulyſſes inclined him to war, rather than the more lucrative, but more ſecure, method of life, by *agriculture* and huſbandry. *Pope's Odyſſey; notes.*

A'grimony. *n. ſ.* [*agrimonia*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The leaves are rough, hairy, pennated, and grow alternately on the branches; the flower-cup conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five ſegments; the flowers have five or ſix leaves, and are formed into a long ſpike, which expand in form of a roſe; the fruit is oblong, dry, and prickly, like the burdock; in each of which are contained two kernels.

The ſpecies are; 1. The common or medicinal *agrimony.* 2. The ſweet-ſmelling *agrimony.* 3. Leſſer *agrimony*, with a white flower.

The firſt is common in the hedges, in many parts, and is the ſort commonly uſed in medicine. It will grow in almoſt any ſoil or ſituation; and is increaſed by parting the roots in autumn, or by ſowing the ſeeds ſoon after they are ripe. *Mill.*

Agro'und. *adv.* [from *a* and *ground.*]

1. Stranded; hindered by the ground from paſſing farther.

With our great ſhips we durſt not approach the coaſt, we having been all of us *aground.* *Sir W. Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Say what you ſeek, and whether were you bound?
Were you, by ſtreſs of weather, caſt *aground?* *Dryden's Æn.*

2. It is likewiſe figuratively uſed, for being hindered in the progreſs of affairs; as, the negotiators were *aground* at that objection.

A'GUE. *n. ſ.* [*aigu*, Fr. *acute.*] An intermitting fever, with cold fits ſucceeded by hot. The cold fit is, in popular language, more particularly called the *ague*, and the hot the fever.

Our caſtle's ſtrength
Will laugh a ſiege to ſcorn. Here let them lie,
Till famine and the *ague* eat them up. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Though
He feels the heats of youth, and colds of age,
Yet neither tempers nor corrects the other;
As if there were an *ague* in his nature,
That ſtill inclines to one extreme. *Denham's Sophy.*

A'gued. *adj.* [from *ague.*] Struck with an ague; ſhivering; chill; cold: a word in little uſe.

All hurt behind, backs red, and faces pale,
With flight and *agued* fear! mind and charge home.
Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.

A'gue fit. *n. ſ.* [from *ague* and *fit.*] The paroxyſm of the ague.

This *ague fit* of fear is overblown;
An eaſy taſk it is to win our own. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

A'gue proof. *adj.* [from *ague* and *proof.*] Proof againſt agues; able to reſiſt the cauſes which produce agues, without being affected.

When the rain came to wet me once, and the wind to make me chatter; when the thunder would not peace at my bidding; there I found 'em, there I ſmelt 'em out. Go to, they are not men o' their words; they told me I was every thing: 'tis a lie; I am not *ague proof.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

A'gue-tree. *n. ſ.* [from *ague* and *tree.*] A name ſometimes given to ſaſſafras. *Dict.*

To Agu'ise. *v. a.* [from *a* and *guiſe.* See Guise.] To dreſs; to adorn; to deck: a word now not in uſe.

At other whiles ſhe would deviſe,
As her fantaſtick wit did moſt delight;
Sometimes her head ſhe fondly would *aguiſe*
With gaudy garlands, or freſh flowers dight
About her neck, or rings of ruſhes plight. *Fairy Queen.*

A'guish. *adj.* [from *ague.*] Having the qualities of an ague.

So calm, and ſo ſerene, but now,
What means this change on Myra's brow?
Her *aguiſh* love now glows and burns,
Then chills and ſhakes, and the cold fit returns. *Granville.*

A'guishness. *n. ſ.* [from *aguiſh.*] The quality of reſembling an ague.

Ah. *interjection.*

1. A word noting ſometimes diſlike and cenſure.

Ah! ſinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a ſeed of evil doers, children that are corrupters, they have forſaken the Lord. *Iſaiah*, i. 4.

2. Sometimes contempt and exultation.

Let them not ſay in their hearts, *Ah!* ſo we would have it: let them not ſay, we have ſwallowed him up. *Pſalm* xxxv. 25.

3. Sometimes, and moſt frequently, compaſſion and complaint.

In youth alone, unhappy mortals live;
But, *ah!* the mighty bliſs is fugitive:
Diſcolour'd ſickneſs, anxious labour come,
And age and death's inexorable doom. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.* iii.

Ah me! the blooming pride of May,
And that of beauty, are but one:
At morn both flouriſh bright and gay,
Both fade at evening, pale, and gone. *Prior.*

4. When it is followed by *that*, it expreſſes vehement deſire.

In goodneſs, as in greatneſs, they excell;
Ah that! we loved ourſelves but half ſo well. *Dryd. Juven.*

Aha', aha'! *interjection.* A word intimating triumph and contempt.

They opened their mouth wide againſt me, and ſaid, *Aha, aha!* our eye hath ſeen it. *Pſalm* xxxv. 21.

Ahe'ad. *adv.* [from *a* and *head.*]

1. Farther onward than another: a ſea term.

And now the mighty Centaur ſeems to lead,
And now the ſpeedy dolphin gets *ahead.* *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Headlong; precipitant: uſed of men.

It is mightily the fault of parents, guardians, tutors, and governours, that ſo many men miſcarry. They ſuffer them at firſt to run *ahead*, and, when perverſe inclinations are advanced into habits, there is no dealing with them. *L'Eſtrange's Fab.*

Ahe'ight. *adv.* [from *a* and *height.*] Aloft; on high.

But have I fall'n or no?—
—From the dread ſummit of this chalky bourne!
Look up *aheight*, the ſhrill-gorg'd lark ſo far
Cannot be ſeen or heard. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

AHOUA'I. n. ſ. The name of a plant.

It hath funnel-ſhaped flowers of one leaf, divided into ſeveral parts at the top; the pointal, which riſes from the cup, is fixed, like a nail, to the inner part of the flower, and becomes a pear-ſhaped fleſhy fruit, incloſing a three-cornered nut.

There are two ſpecies of this plant abounding on the continent of South America: the firſt grows to the height of our common cherry-tree; its leaves are three or four inches long, and almoſt two inches broad; the wood of it ſtinks moſt abominably, and the kernel of the nut is a moſt deadly poiſon; to expel which, the Indians know no antidote, nor will they uſe the wood for fuel. The ſecond ſort, with an oleander leaf, and a yellow flower, does not grow higher than ten or twelve feet; its fruit is of a beautiful red colour when ripe, and equally poiſonous with the former. Both plants abound in every part with a milky juice. *Millar.*

To AID. *v. a.* [*aider*, Fr. from *adjutare*, Lat.] To help; to ſupport; to ſuccour.

Into the lake he leapt, his lord to *aid*,
(So love the dread of danger doth deſpiſe)
And of him catching hold, him ſtrongly ſtaid
From drowning. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *c.* 6.

Neither ſhall they give any thing unto them that make war upon them, or *aid* them with victuals, weapons, money, or ſhips. *Maccabees*, viii. 26.

By the loud trumpet, which our courage *aids*,
We learn that ſound as well as ſenſe perſuades. *Roſcommon.*

Aid. *n. ſ.* [from *To aid.*]

1. Help; ſupport.

The memory of uſeful things may receive conſiderable *aid*, if they are thrown into verſe. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Your patrimonial ſtores in peace poſſeſs;
Undoubted all your filial claim confeſs:
Your private right ſhould impious power invade,
The peers of Ithaca would arm in *aid.* *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* i.

2. The perſon that gives help or ſupport; a helper.

Thou haſt ſaid, it is not good that man ſhould be alone; let us make unto him an *aid*, like unto himſelf. *Tobit*, viii. 6.

3. In law.

A ſubſidy. *Aid* is alſo particularly uſed in matter of pleading, for a petition made in court, for the calling in of help from another, that hath an intereſt in the cauſe in queſtion; and is likewiſe both to give ſtrength to the party that prays in *aid* of him, and alſo to avoid a prejudice accruing toward his own right, except it be prevented: as, when a tenant for term of life, courteſy, &c. being impleaded touching his eſtate, he may pray in *aid* of him in the reverſion; that is, entreat the court, that he may be called in by writ, to allege what he thinks good for the maintenance both of his right and his own. *Cowell.*

A'idance. *n. ſ.* [from *aid.*] Help; ſupport: a word little uſed.

Oft have I ſeen a timely parted ghoſt,
Of aſhy ſemblance, meagre, pale, and bloodleſs,
Being all deſcended to the lab'ring heart,
Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the ſame for *aidance* 'gainſt the enemy. *Sh. Hen.* VI.

A'idant. *adj.* [*aidant*, Fr.] Helping; helpful.

All you unpubliſh'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be *aidant* and remediate
In the good man's diſtreſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

A'ider. *n. ſ.* [from *aid.*] He that brings aid or help; a helper; an ally.

All along as he went, were puniſhed the adherents and *aiders* of the late rebels. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

A'idless. *adj.* [from *aid* and *leſs*, an inſeparable particle.] Helpleſs; unſupported; undefended.

Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate o' the city, which he painted
With ſhunleſs deſtiny: *aidleſs* came off,
And, with a ſudden re-enforcement, ſtruck
Corioli, like a planet. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Had met
Already, ere my beſt ſpeed could prevent,
The *aidleſs* innocent lady, his wiſh'd prey. *Milt. Comus.*

A'iglet. *n. ſ.* [*aigulet*, Fr.] A point with tags; points of gold at the end of fringes.

Which all above beſprinkled was throughout
With golden *aigulets* that gliſter'd bright,
Like twinkling ſtars, and all the ſkirt about
Was hemm'd with golden fringes. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

To AIL. *v. a.* [eᵹlan, Sax. to be troubleſome.]

1. To pain; to trouble; to give pain.

And the angel of God called to Hagar out of heaven, and ſaid unto her, what *aileth* thee, Hagar? fear not: for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is. *Gen.* xxi. 17.

2. It is uſed, in a ſenſe leſs determinate, for *to affect* in any manner; as, *ſomething* ails *me that I cannot ſit ſtill; what* ails *the man that he laughs without reaſon?*

Love ſmil'd, and thus ſaid, Want join'd to deſire is unhappy;
But if he nought do deſire, what can Heraclitus *ail?* *Sidney.*

What *ails* me, that I cannot loſe thy thought!
Command the empreſs hither to be brought,
I, in her death, ſhall ſome diverſion find,
And rid my thoughts at once of woman-kind.
Dryden's Tyrannick Love.

3. To feel pain; to be incommoded.

4. It is remarkable, that this word is never uſed but with ſome indefinite term, or the word *nothing*; as, *What ails* him? *What* does he *ail?* He *ails ſomething*; he *ails nothing. Something ails* him; *nothing ails* him. Thus we never ſay, a fever *ails* him, or he *ails* a fever, or uſe definite terms with this verb.

Ail. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A diſeaſe.

Or heal, O Narſes, thy obſcener *ail.* *Pope.*

A'ilment. *n. ſ.* [from *ail.*] Pain; diſeaſe.

Little *ailments* oft attend the fair,
Not decent for a huſband's eye or ear. *Granville.*

I am never ill, but I think of your *ailments*, and repine that they mutually hinder our being together. *Swift's Letters.*

A'iling. *participial adj.* [from *To ail.*] Sickly; full of complaints.

To AIM. *v. a.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *eſmer*, to point at; a word which I have not found.]

1. To endeavour to ſtrike with a miſſive weapon; to direct towards; with the particle *at*.

Aim'ſt thou *at* princes, all amaz'd they ſaid,
The laſt of games? *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To point the view, or direct the ſteps towards any thing; to tend towards; to endeavour to reach or obtain; with *to* formerly, now only with *at*.

Lo, here the world is bliſs; ſo here the end
To which all men do *aim*, rich to be made,
Such grace now to be happy is before thee laid. *Fairy Q.*

Another kind there is, which although we deſire for itſelf, as health, and virtue, and knowledge, nevertheleſs they are not the laſt mark *whereat* we *aim*, but have their further end whereunto they are referred. *Hooker, b.* i.

Swoln with applauſe, and *aiming* ſtill *at* more,
He now provokes the ſea gods from the ſhore. *Dryden's Æn.*

Religion tends to the eaſe and pleaſure, the peace and tranquillity of our minds, which all the wiſdom of the world did always *aim at*, as the utmoſt felicity of this life. *Tillotſon.*

3. To direct the miſſile weapon; more particularly taken for the act of pointing the weapon by the eye, before its diſmiſſion from the hand.

And proud Ideus, Priam's charioteer,
Who ſhakes his empty reins, and *aims* his airy ſpear. *Dryd.*

4. To gueſs.

Aim. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The direction of a miſſile weapon.

Aſcanius, young and eager of his game,
Soon bent his bow, uncertain of his *aim*;
But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,
Which pierc'd his bowels through his parting ſides.
Dryden, Æn. vii. *l.* 691.

2. The point to which the thing thrown is directed.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

That arrows fled not ſwifter toward their *aim*,
Than did our ſoldiers, aiming at their ſafety,
Fly from the field. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

3. In a figurative ſenſe, a purpoſe; a ſcheme; an intention; a deſign.

He truſted to have equall'd the moſt High,
If he oppos'd: and, with ambitious *aim*
Againſt the throne, and monarchy of God,
Rais'd impious war. *Milton's Parad. Loſt*, *b.* i. *l.* 41.

But ſee, how oft ambitious *aims* are croſt,
And chiefs contend till all the prize is loſt. *Pope.*

4. The object of a deſign; the thing after which any one endeavours.

The ſafeſt way is to ſuppoſe, that the epiſtle has but one *aim*, till, by a frequent peruſal of it, you are forced to ſee there are diſtinct independent parts. *Locke's Eſſay on St. Paul's Epiſtles.*

5. Conjecture; gueſs.

It is impoſſible, by *aim*, to tell it; and, for experience and knowledge thereof, I do not think that there was ever any of the particulars thereof. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

There is a hiſtory in all mens lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd;
The which obſerv'd, a man may propheſy,
With a near *aim*, of the main chance of things,
As yet not come to life, which, in their ſeeds
And weak beginnings, lie intreaſur'd. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

AIR. *n. ſ.* [*air*, Fr. *aër*, Lat.]

1. The element encompaſſing the terraqueous globe.

If I were to tell what I mean by the word *air*, I may ſay, it is that fine matter which we breathe in and breathe out continually; or it is that thin fluid body, in which the birds fly, a little above the earth; or it is that inviſible matter, which fills all places near the earth, or which immediately encompaſſes the globe of earth and water. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The ſtate of the air; or the air conſidered with regard to health.

There be many good and healthful *airs*, that do appear by habitation and other proofs, that differ not in ſmell from other *airs*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 904.

3. Air in motion; a ſmall gentle wind.

Freſh gales, and gentle *airs*,
Whiſper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
Flung roſe, flung odours from the ſpicy ſhrub
Diſporting! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* viii. *l.* 515.

But ſafe repoſe, without an *air* of breath,
Dwells here, and a dumb quiet next to death. *Dryden.*

Let vernal *airs* through trembling oſiers play,
And Albion's cliffs reſound the rural lay. *Pope's Paſtorals.*

4. Blaſt.

All the ſtor'd vengeancies of heaven fall
On her ingrateful top! ſtrike her young bones,
You taking *airs*, with lameneſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

5. Any thing light or uncertain; that is as light as air.

O momentary grace of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the grace of God!
Who builds his hope in *air* of your fair looks,
Lives like a drunken ſailor on a maſt,
Ready, with ev'ry nod, to tumble down
Into the fatal bowels of the deep. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

6. The open weather; air unconfined.

The garden was inclos'd within the ſquare,
Where young Emilia took the morning *air*. *Dryd. Fables.*

7. Vent; utterance; emiſſion into the air.

I would have aſk'd you, if I durſt for ſhame,
If ſtill you lov'd? you gave it *air* before me.
But ah! why were we not both of a ſex?
For then we might have lov'd without a crime. *Dryd. D. Seb.*

8. Publication; expoſure to the publick view and knowledge.

I am ſorry to find it has taken *air*, that I have ſome hand in theſe papers. *Pope's Letters.*

9. Intelligence; information.

It grew alſo from the *airs*, which the princes and ſtates abroad received from their ambaſſadors and agents here; which were attending the court in great number. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

10. Poetry; a ſong.

And the repeated *air*
Of ſad Electra's poet, had the pow'r
To ſave th' *Athenian* walls from ruin bare. *Parad. Regain.*

11. Muſick, whether light or ſerious.

This muſick crept by me upon the waters,
Allaying both their fury and my paſſion,
With its ſweet *air*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Call in ſome muſick; I have heard, ſoft *airs*
Can charm our ſenſes, and expel our cares. *Denh. Sophy.*

The ſame *airs*, which ſome entertain with moſt delightful tranſports, to others are importune. *Glanville's Scepſis Scient.*

Since we have ſuch a treaſury of words, ſo proper for the *airs* of muſick, I wonder that perſons ſhould give ſo little attention. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 406.

Born on the ſwelling notes, our ſouls aſpire,
While ſolemn *airs* improve the ſacred fire;
And angels lean from heav'n to hear! *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*
— When the ſoul is ſunk with cares,
Exalts her in enliv'ning *airs*. *Pope's Cæcilia.*

12. The mien, or manner, of the perſon.

Her graceful innocence, her ev'ry *air*,
Of geſture, or leaſt action, over-aw'd
His malice. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ix. *l.* 459.

For the *air* of youth
Hopeful and chearful, in thy blood ſhall reign
A melancholy damp of cold and dry,
To weigh thy ſpirits down; and laſt conſume
The balm of life. *Milt. Par. Loſt*, *b.* xi. *l.* 452.

But, having the life before us, beſides the experience of all they knew, it is no wonder to hit ſome *airs* and features, which they have miſſed. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*

There is ſomething wonderfully divine in the *airs* of this picture. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Yet ſhould the Graces all thy figures place,
And breathe an *air* divine on ev'ry face. *Pope.*

13. An affected or laboured manner or geſture; as, a lofty *air*, a gay *air*.

Whom Ancus follows, with a fawning *air*;
But vain within, and proudly popular. *Dryd. Æn.* vi.

There are of theſe ſort of beauties, which laſt but for a moment; as, the different *airs* of an aſſembly, upon the ſight of an unexpected and uncommon object, ſome particularity of a violent paſſion, ſome graceful action, a ſmile, a glance of an eye, a diſdainful look, a look of gravity, and a thouſand other ſuch like things. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Their whole lives were employed in intrigues of ſtate, and they naturally give themſelves *airs* of kings and princes, of which the miniſters of other nations are only the repreſentatives. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

To curl their waving hairs,
Aſſiſt their bluſhes, and inſpire their *airs*. *Pope.*

He aſſumes and affects an entire ſet of very different *airs*; he conceives himſelf a being of a ſuperiour nature. *Swift.*

14. Appearance.

As it was communicated with the *air* of a ſecret, it ſoon found its way into the world. *Pope's Ded. to Rape of the Lock.*

15. [In horſemanſhip.] *Airs* denote the artificial or practiſed motions of a managed horſe. *Chambers.*

To Air. *v. a.* [from the noun *air.*]

1. To expoſe to the air.

Fleas breed principally of ſtraw or mats, where there hath been a little moiſture, or the chamber and bed-ſtraw kept cloſe, and not *aired*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 696.

We have had, in our time, experience twice or thrice. when both the judges that ſat upon the jail, and numbers of thoſe that attended the buſineſs, or were preſent, ſickened upon it, and died. Therefore, it were good wiſdom, that, in ſuch caſes, the jail were *aired*, before they were brought forth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 914.

As the ants were *airing* their proviſions one winter, up comes a hungry graſhopper to them, and begs a charity. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Or wicker-baſkets weave, or *air* the corn,
Or grinded grain, betwixt two marbles turn. *Dryd. Virgil.*

2. To take the air, or enjoy the open air, with the reciprocal pronoun.

Nay, ſtay a little———
Were you but riding forth to *air yourſelf*,
Such parting were too petty. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

I aſcended the higheſt hills of Bagdat, in order to paſs the reſt of the day in meditation and prayer. As I was here *airing myſelf* on the tops of the mountains, I fell into a profound contemplation on the vanity of human life. *Addiſon. Spect.*

3. To open to the air; as, clothes.

The others make it a matter of ſmall commendation in itſelf, if they, who wear it, do nothing elſe but *air* the robes, which their place requireth. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 29.

4. To air liquors; to warm them by the fire: a term uſed in converſation.

5. To make neſts. In this ſenſe, it is derived from *aery*, a neſt. It is now out of uſe.

You may add their buſy, dangerous, diſcourteous, yea, and ſometimes deſpiteful ſtealing, one from another, of the eggs and young ones; who, if they were allowed to *air* naturally and quietly, there would be ſtore ſufficient, to kill not only the partridges, but even all the good houſewives chickens in a country. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

A'irbladder. *n. ſ.* [from *air* and *bladder.*]

1. Any cuticle or veſicle filled with air.

The pulmonary artery and vein paſs along the ſurfaces of theſe *airbladders*, in an infinite number of ramifications. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The bladder in fiſhes, by the contraction and dilatation of which, they vary the properties of their weight to that of their bulk, and riſe or fall.

Though the *airbladder* in fiſhes ſeems neceſſary for ſwimming, yet ſome are ſo formed as to ſwim without it. *Cudworth.*

A'irbuilt. *adj.* [from *air* and *build.*] Built in the air, without any ſolid foundation.

Hence the fool's paradiſe, the ſtateſman's ſcheme,
The *airbuilt* caſtle, and the golden dream,

The maid's romantick wiſh, the chymiſt's flame,
And poet's viſion of eternal fame. *Pope's Dunciad*, *b.* iii.

Air-drawn. *adj.* [from *air* and *drawn.*] Drawn or painted in air.

This is the very painting of your fear,
This is the *air-drawn* dagger, which, you ſaid,
Led you to Duncan. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

A'irer. *n. ſ.* [from *To air.*] He that expoſes to the air.

A'irhole. *n. ſ.* [from *air* and *hole.*] A hole to admit the air.

A'iriness. *n. ſ.* [from *airy.*]

1. Openneſs; expoſure to the air.

2. Lightneſs; gaiety; levity.

The French have indeed taken worthy pains to make claſſick learning ſpeak their language; if they have not ſucceeded, it muſt be imputed to a certain talkativeneſs and *airineſs* repreſented in their tongue, which will never agree with the ſedateneſs of the Romans, or the ſolemnity of the Greeks. *Felton.*

A'iring. *n. ſ.* [from *air.*] A ſhort journey or ramble to enjoy the free air.

This little fleet ſerves only to fetch them wine and corn, and to give their ladies an *airing* in the ſummer-ſeaſon. *Add. on It.*

A'irless. *adj.* [from *air.*] Without communication with the the free air.

Nor ſtony tower, nor walls of beaten braſs,
Nor *airleſs* dungeon, nor ſtrong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the ſtrength of ſpirit. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſar.*

A'irling. *n. ſ.* [from *air*, for *gayety.*] A young, light, thoughtleſs, gay perſon.

Some more there be, ſlight *airlings*, will be won
With dogs, and horſes, and perhaps a whore. *B. John. Catil.*

A'irpump. *n. ſ.* [from *air* and *pump.*]

A machine by whoſe means the air is exhauſted out of proper veſſels. The principle on which it is built, is the elaſticity of the air; as that on which the waterpump is founded, is on the gravity of the air. The invention of this curious inſtrument is aſcribed to Otto de Guerick, conſul of Magdebourg, who exhibited his firſt publick experiments before the emperour and the ſtates of Germany, in 1654. But his machine laboured under ſeveral defects, in the force neceſſary to work it, which was very great, and the progreſs very ſlow; beſides, it was to be kept under water, and allowed of no change of ſubjects for experiments. However, Mr. Boyle, with the aſſiſtance of Dr. Hooke, removed ſeveral of theſe inconveniencies; though, ſtill, the working of this pump was laborious, by reaſon of the preſſure of the atmoſphere at every exſuction, after a vacuum was nearly obtained. This labour has been ſince removed by Mr. Hawkſbee; who, by adding a ſecond barrel and piſton, to riſe as the other fell, and fall as it roſe, made the preſſure of the atmoſphere on the deſcending one, of as much ſervice as it was of diſſervice in the aſcending one. Vream made a further improvement in Hawkſbee's air-pump, by reducing the alternate motion of the hand and winch to a circular one. *Chambers.*

For the air that, in exhauſted receivers of *airpumps*, is exhaled from minerals, and fleſh, and fruits, and liquours, is as true and genuine as to elaſticity and denſity, or rarefaction, as that we reſpire in; and yet this factitious air is ſo far from being fit to be breathed in, that it kills animals in a moment, even ſooner than the very abſence of all air, or a vacuum itſelf. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A'irshaft. *n. ſ.* [from *air* and *ſhaft.*] A paſſage for the air into mines and ſubterraneous places.

By the ſinking of an *airſhaft*, the air hath liberty to circulate, and carry out the ſteams both of the miners breath and the damps, which would otherwiſe ſtagnate there. *Ray.*

A'iry. *adj.* [from *air*; *aëreus*, Lat.]

1. Compoſed of air.

The firſt is the tranſmiſſion, or emiſſion, of the thinner and more *airy* parts of bodies; as, in odours and infections: and this is, of all the reſt, the moſt corporeal. *Bacon.*

2. Relating to the air; belonging to the air.

There are fiſhes that have wings, that are no ſtrangers to the *airy* region. *Boyle.*

3. High in air.

Whole rivers here forſake the fields below,
And, wond'ring at their height, through *airy* channels flow. *Addiſon.*

4. Light as air; thin; unſubſtantial; without ſolidity.

I hold ambition of ſo *airy* and light a quality, that it is but a ſhadow's ſhadow. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Still may the dog the wand'ring troops conſtrain
Of *airy* ghoſts, and vex the guilty train;
And, with her griſly lord, his lovely queen remain. *Dr. Æn.*

5. Without reality; without any ſteady foundation in truth or nature; vain; trifling.

Nor think with wind
Of *airy* threats to awe whom yet with deeds
Thou can'ſt not. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* vi.

Nor (to avoid ſuch meanneſs) ſoaring high,
With empty ſound, and *airy* notions, fly. *Roſcommon.*

I have found a complaint concerning the ſcarcity of money, which occaſioned many *airy* propoſitions for the remedy of it. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

6. Fluttering; looſe; as if to catch the air; full of levity.

But the epick poem is too ſtately to receive thoſe little ornaments. The painters draw their nymphs in thin and *airy* habits; but the weight of gold and of embroideries is reſerved for queens and goddeſſes. *Dryd. Æneid, Dedicat.*

By this name of ladies, he means all young perſons, ſlender, finely ſhaped, *airy*, and delicate: ſuch as are nymphs and Naïads. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

7. Gay; ſprightly; full of mirth; vivacious; lively; ſpirited; light of heart.

He that is merry and *airy* at ſhore, when he ſees a ſad and a loud tempeſt on the ſea, or dances briſkly when God thunders from heaven, regards not when God ſpeaks to all the world. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Aisle. *n. ſ.* [Thus the word is written by Addiſon, but perhaps improperly; ſince it ſeems deducible only from either *aile*, a wing, or *allée*, a path; and is therefore to be written *aile.*]

The walks in a church, or wings of a quire.

The abbey is by no means ſo magnificent as one would expect from its endowments. The church is one huge nef, with a double *aiſle* to it; and, at each end, is a large quire. *Addiſon.*

Ait, or Eyght. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed, by *Skinner*, to be corrupted from *iſlet.*] A ſmall iſland in a river.

A'JUTAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ajutage*, Fr.] An additional pipe to waterworks. *Dict.*

To Ake. *v. n.* [from ἄχος, Gr. and therefore more grammatically written *ache*. See Ache.]

1. To feel a laſting pain, generally of the internal pains; diſtinguiſhed from ſmart, which is commonly uſed of uneaſineſs in the external parts; but this is no accurate account.

To ſue, and be deny'd, ſuch common grace,
My wounds *ake* at you! *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Let our finger *ake*, and it endues
Our other healthful members with a ſenſe
Of pain. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Were the pleaſure of drinking accompanied, the very moment, with that ſick ſtomach and *aking* head, which, in ſome men, are ſure to follow, I think, no body would ever let wine touch his lips. *Locke.*

His limbs muſt *ake*, with daily toils oppreſt,
Ere long-wiſh'd night brings neceſſary reſt. *Prior.*

2. It is frequently applied, in an improper ſenſe, to the heart; as, *the heart akes*; to imply grief or fear. *Shakeſpeare* has uſed it, ſtill more licentiouſly, of the ſoul.

Here ſhame diſſuades him, there his fear prevails,
And each, by turns, his *aking* heart aſſails. *Addiſ. Ov. Met.*

My ſoul *akes*
To know when two authorities are up,
Neither ſupreme, how ſoon confuſion
May enter. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Aki'n. *adj.* [from *a* and *kin.*]

1. Related to; allied to by blood; uſed of perſons.

I do not envy thee, dear Pamela; only I could wiſh, that, being thy ſiſter in nature, I were not ſo far off *akin* in fortune. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

2. Allied to by nature; partaking of the ſame properties; uſed of things.

The cankered paſſion of envy is nothing *akin* to the ſilly envy of the aſs. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* xxxviii.

Some limbs again in bulk or ſtature
Unlike, and not *akin* by nature,
In concert act, like modern friends,
Becauſe one ſerves the other's ends. *Prior.*

He ſeparates it from queſtions with which it may have been complicated, and diſtinguiſhes it from queſtions which may be *akin* to it. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*, *p.* i. *c.* 13.

Al, Attle, Adle, do all ſeem to be corruptions of the Saxon Æþel, *noble*, *famous*; as alſo, *Alling* and *Adling*, are corruptions of Æþeling, *noble*, *ſplendid*, *famous.* *Gibſon's Camden.*

Al, *Ald*, being initials, are derived from the Saxon Eald, *ancient*; and ſo, oftentimes, the initial *all*, being melted by the Normans, from the Saxon eald. *Idem, ibid.*

A'labaster. *n. ſ.* [ἀλάβαστρον.]

A kind of ſoft marble, eaſier to cut, and leſs durable, than the other kinds; ſome is white, which is moſt common; ſome of the colour of horn, and tranſparent; ſome yellow, like honey, marked with veins. The ancients uſed it to make boxes for perfumes. *Savary.*

Yet I'll not ſhed her blood,
Nor ſcar that whiter ſkin of hers than ſnow,
And ſmooth as monumental *alabaſter*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

A'labaster. *adj.* Made of alabaſter.

I cannot forbear reckoning part of an *alabaſter* column, found in the ruins of Livia's portico. It is of the colour of fire, and may be ſeen over the high altar of St. Maria in Campitello; for they have cut it into two pieces, and fixed it, in the ſhape of a croſs, in a hole of the wall; ſo that the light paſſing through it, makes it look to thoſe in the church, like a huge tranſparent croſs of amber. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Ala'ck. *interject.* [This word ſeems only the corruption of *alas.*] Alas; an expreſſion of ſorrow.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Alack! when once our grace we have forgot,
Nothing goes right; we would, and we would not.
Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.

At thunder now no more I ſtart,
Than at the rumbling of a cart:
Nay, what's incredible, *alack!*
I hardly hear a woman's clack. *Swift.*

ALA'CKADAY. *interjection.* [This, like the former, is for *alas the day.*] A word noting ſorrow and melancholy.

ALA'CRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *alacrious*, ſuppoſed to be formed from *alacris*; but of *alacrious* I have found no example.] Cheerfully; without dejection.

Epaminondas *alacriouſly* expired, in confidence that he left behind him a perpetual memory of the victories he had atchieved for his country. *Government of the Tongue*, § 4.

ALA'CRITY. *n. ſ.* [*alacritas*, Lat.] Cheerfulneſs, expreſſed by ſome outward token; ſprightlineſs; gayety; livelineſs; cheerful willingneſs.

Wherefore, in the end, theſe orders were, on all ſides, aſſented unto with no leſs *alacrity* of mind, than cities, unable to hold out any longer, are wont to ſhew when they take conditions, ſuch as it liketh him to offer them, which hath them in the narrow ſtraits of advantage. *Hooker's Preface.*

Give me a bowl of wine;
I have not that *alacrity* of ſpirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. *Sh. Rich.* III.

But glad, that now his ſea ſhould find a ſhore,
With freſh *alacrity*, and force renew'd,
Springs upward. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ii. *l.* 1011.

Never did men more joyfully obey,
Or ſooner underſtood the ſign to fly:
With ſuch *alacrity* they bore away,
As if, to praiſe them all, the ſtates ſtood by. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

ALAMI'RE. n. ſ. The loweſt note but one in Guido Aretine's ſcale of muſick.

ALAMO'DE. *adv.* [*à la mode*, Fr.] According to the faſhion: a low word. It is uſed likewiſe by ſhopkeepers for a kind of thin ſilken manufacture.

ALA'ND. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *land.*] At land; landed; on the dry ground.

He only, with the prince his couſin, were caſt *aland*, far off from the place whither their deſires would have guided them. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

Three more, fierce Eurus, in his angry mood,
Daſh'd on the ſhallows of the moving ſand,
And, in mid ocean, left them moor'd *aland. Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

ALA'RM. *n. ſ.* [from the French, *à l'arme*, to arms; as, *crier à l'arme*, to call to arms.]

1. A cry by which men are ſummoned to their arms; as, at the approach of an enemy.

When the congregation is to be gathered together, you ſhall blow, but you ſhall not ſound an *alarm.* *Numbers*, x. 7.

Behold, God himſelf is with us for our captain, and his prieſts with ſounding trumpets, to cry *alarms* againſt you. 2 *Chron.* xiii. 12.

The trumpets loud clangour
Excites us to arms,
With ſhrill notes of anger,
And mortal *alarms.* *Dryden's Cæcilia.*

Taught by this ſtroke, renounce the wars *alarms*,
And learn to tremble at the name of arms. *Pope's Iliad.*

2. A cry, or notice, of any danger approaching; as, an *alarm* of fire.

3. Any tumult or diſturbance.

Is it then true, as diſtant rumours run,
That crowds of rivals, for thy mothers charms,
Thy palace fill with inſults and *alarms.* *Pope's Odyſſ. b.* iii.

To ALA'RM. *v. a.* [from *alarm*, the noun.]

1. To call to arms; to diſturb; as, with the approach of an enemy.

The waſp the hive *alarms*
With louder hums, and with unequal arms. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſurpriſe with the apprehenſion of any danger.

When rage miſguides me, or when fear *alarms*,
When pain diſtreſſes, or when pleaſure charms. *Tickell on Add.*

3. To diſturb in general.

His ſon, Cupavo, bruſh'd the briny flood;
Upon his ſtern a brawny Centaur ſtood,
Who heav'd a rock, and threat'ning ſtill to throw,
With lifted hands *alarm'd* the ſeas below. *Dryd. Æneid*

ALARMBELL. *n. ſ.* [from *alarm* and *bell.*] The bell that is rung at the approach of an enemy.

The *alarmbell* rings from our Alhambra walls,
And, from the ſtreets, ſound drums and ataballes.
Dryden's Conqueſt of Granada.

ALA'RMING. *particip. adj.* [from *alarm.*] Terrifying; awakening; ſurpriſing; as, an *alarming* meſſage; an *alarming* pain.

ALARMPOST. *n. ſ.* [from *alarm* and *poſt.*] The poſt or place appointed to each body of men, to appear at, when an alarm ſhall happen.

ALA'RUM. *n. ſ.* [corrupted, as it ſeems, from *alarm.* See ALARM.]

Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,
Our bruiſed arms hung up for monuments,
Our ſtern *alarums* chang'd to merry meetings.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

Hence too, that ſhe might better hear,
She ſets a drum at either ear;
And loud or gentle, harſh or ſweet,
Are but th' *alarums* which they beat. *Prior.*

To ALA'RUM. *v. a.* [corrupted from *To alarm.* See ALARM.]

Withered murder
(*Alarum'd* by his ſentinel the wolf,
Whoſe howl's his watch) thus with his ſtealthy pace,
With Tarquin's raviſhing ſtrides, tow'rds his deſign
Moves like a ghoſt. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

ALA'S. *interject.* [*helas*, Fr. *eylaes*, Dutch.]

1. A word expreſſing lamentation, when we uſe it of ourſelves.

But yet, *alas!* O but yet *alas!* our haps be but hard haps.
Sidney, *b.* i.

Alas! how little from the grave we claim?
Thou but preſerv'ſt a form, and I a name. *Pope's Epiſt.*

2. A word of pity, when uſed of other perſons.

Alas! poor Protheus, thou haſt entertain'd
A fox to be the ſhepherd of thy lambs.
Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

3. A word of ſorrow and concern, when uſed of things.

Thus ſaith the Lord God, Smite with thine hand, and ſtamp with thy foot, and ſay, *Alas!* for all the evil abominations of the houſe of Iſrael. *Ezekiel*, vi. 11.

Alas! both for the deed, and for the cauſe!
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, *b.* xi. *l.* 461.

Alas! for pity of this bloody field;
Piteous indeed muſt be, when I, a ſpirit,
Can have ſo ſoft a ſenſe of human woes. *Dryd. K. Arthur.*

ALAS THE DAY. *interject.* Ah, unhappy day!

Alas the day! I never gave him cauſe. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Alas a day! you have ruined my poor miſtreſs: you have made a gap in her reputation; and can you blame her, if ſhe make it up with her huſband? *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*

ALAS THE WHILE. *interject.* Ah, unhappy time!

All as the ſheep, ſuch was the ſhepherd's look;
For pale and wan he was, (*alas the while!*)
May ſeem he loved, or elſe ſome care he took. *Spenſ. Paſtor.*

ALA'TE. *adv.* [from *a* and *late.*] Lately; no long time ago.

ALB. *n. ſ.* [*album*, Lat.] A ſurplice; a white linen veſtment worn by prieſts.

ALBE'IT. *adv.* [a coalition of the words *all be it ſo. Skinner.*] Although; notwithſtanding; though it ſhould be.

This very thing is cauſe ſufficient, why duties belonging to each kind of virtue, *albeit* the law of reaſon teach them, ſhould, notwithſtanding, be preſcribed even by human law. *Hooker.*

Of one, whoſe eyes,
Albeit unuſed to the melting mood,
Drop tears, as faſt as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

He, who has a probable belief, that he ſhall meet with thieves in ſuch a road, thinks himſelf to have reaſon enough to decline it, *albeit* he is ſure to ſuſtain ſome leſs, though yet conſiderable, inconvenience by his ſo doing. *South's Sermons.*

ALBUGI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*albugo*, Lat. the white of an egg.]

Eggs, I obſerve, will freeze in the *albugineous* part thereof.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, *b.* ii.

I opened it by inciſion, giving vent firſt to an *albugineous*, then to white concocted matter: upon which the tumour ſunk.
Wiſeman's Surgery.

ALBU'GO. n. ſ. [Lat.] A diſeaſe in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteneſs. The ſame with *leucoma.*

A'LBURN COLOUR. *n. ſ.* See AUBURN.

A'LCAHEST. *n. ſ.* An Arabick word, to expreſs an univerſal diſſolvent, which was pretended to by Paracelſus and Helmont.
Quincy.

ALCA'ID. *n. ſ.* [from *al*, Arab. and קָרְקֹד, the head.]

1. In Barbary, the governour of a caſtle.

Th' *alcaid*
Shuns me, and, with a grim civility,
Bows, and declines my walks. *Dryd. Don Sebaſtian.*

2. In Spain, the judge of a city, firſt inſtituted by the Saracens.
Du Cange.

ALCA'NNA. n. ſ. An Egyptian plant uſed in dying; the leaves making a yellow, infuſed in water, and a red in acid liquours.

The root of *alcanna*, though green, will give a red ſtain.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

ALCHY'MICAL. *adj.* [from *alchymy.*] Relating to alchymy; produced by alchymy.

The roſe noble, then current for ſix ſhillings and eight pence, the alchymiſts do *affirm* as an unwritten verity, was made by projection or multiplication *alchymical* of Raymond Lully in the tower of London. *Camden's Remains.*

ALCHY'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *alchymical.*] In the manner of an alchymiſt; by means of alchymy.

Raymond Lully would prove it *alchymically.* *Camden.*

A'LCHYMIST. *n. ſ.* [from *alchymy.*] One who purſues or profeſſes the ſcience of alchymy.

To ſolemnize this day, the glorious ſun
Stays in his courſe, and plays the *alchymiſt*,
Turning, with ſplendour of his precious eye,
The meagre cloddy earth to glitt'ring gold. *Shak. K. John.*

Every *alchymiſt* knows, that gold will endure a vehement fire for a long time, without any change; and that after it has been divided by corroſive liquours, into inviſible parts, yet may preſently be precipitated, ſo as to appear in its own form. *Grew.*

A'LCHYMY. *n. ſ.* [of *al*, Arab. and χημα.]

1. The more ſublime and occult part of chymiſtry, which propoſes, for its object, the tranſmutation of metals, and other important operations.

There is nothing more dangerous than this licentious and deluding art, which changeth the meaning of words, as *alchymy* doth, or would do, the ſubſtance of metals, maketh of any thing what it liſteth, and bringeth, in the end, all truth to nothing.
Hooker, *b.* v. § 58.

O he ſits high in all the people's hearts;
And that which would appear offence in us,
His countenance, like richeſt *alchymy*,
Will change to virtue, and to worthineſs. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſar.*

Princes do but play us; compared to this,
All honours mimick, all wealth *alchymy.* *Donne.*

2. A kind of mixed metal uſed for ſpoons, and kitchen utenſils.

The golden colour may be ſome mixture of orpiment, ſuch as they uſe to braſs in the yellow *alchymy.* *Bacon.*

White *alchymy* is made of pan-braſs one pound, and arſenicum three ounces; or *alchymy* is made of copper and auripigmentum. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

They bid cry,
With trumpets regal ſound, the great reſult:
Tow'rds the four winds, four ſpeedy cherubim
Put to their mouths the ſounding *alchymy*,
By herald's voice explain'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ii.

A'LCOHOL. *n. ſ.* An Arabick term uſed by chymiſts for a high rectified dephlegmated ſpirit of wine, or for any thing reduced into an impalpable powder. *Quincy.*

If the ſame ſalt ſhall be reduced into *alcohol*, as the chymiſts ſpeak, or an impalpable powder, the particles and intercepted ſpaces will be extremely leſſened. *Boyle.*

Sal volatile oleoſum will coagulate the ſerum on account of the *alcahol*, or rectified ſpirit which it contains. *Arbuthnot.*

ALCOHOLIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *alcoholize.*] The act of alcoholizing or rectifying ſpirits; or of reducing bodies to an impalpable powder.

To A'LCOHOLIZE. *v. a.* [from *alcohol.*]

1. To make an alcohol; that is, to rectify ſpirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.

2. To comminute powder till it is wholly without roughneſs.

A'LCORAN. *n. ſ.* [*al* and *koran*, Arab.] The book of the Mahometan precepts, and credenda.

If this would ſatisfy the conſcience, we might not only take the preſent covenant, but ſubſcribe to the council of Trent; yea, and to the Turkiſh *alcoran*; and ſwear to maintain and defend either of them. *Sanderſon againſt the Covenant.*

ALCO'VE. *n. ſ.* [*alcoba*, Span.]

A receſs, or part of a chamber, ſeparated by an eſtrade, or partition of a column, and other correſpondent ornaments; in which is placed a bed of ſtate, and ſometimes ſeats to entertain company. *Trevoux.*

The weary'd champion lulls in ſoft *alcoves*,
The nobleſt boaſt of thy romantick groves.
Oft, if the muſe preſage, ſhall he be ſeen
By Roſamonda fleeting o'er the green,
In dreams be hail'd by heroes' mighty ſhades,
And hear old Chaucer warble through the glades. *Tickell.*

Deep in a rich *alcove* the prince was laid,
And ſlept beneath the pompous colonnade. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

A'LDER. *n. ſ.* [*alnus*, Lat.] A tree having leaves reſembling thoſe of the hazel; the male flowers, or katkins, are produced at remote diſtances from the fruit, on the ſame tree; the fruit is ſquamoſe, and of a conical figure.

The ſpecies are; 1. The common or round-leaved *alder.* 2. The long-leaved *alder.* 3. The ſcarlet *alder.*

Theſe trees delight in a very moiſt ſoil, where few others will thrive, and are a great improvement to ſuch lands. They may be alſo planted on the ſides of brooks, and cut for poles every third or fourth year. The wood is uſed by turners, and will endure long under ground, or in water. Theſe trees are propagated either by planting layers, or truncheons, about three feet in length, in February or March. *Millar.*

Without the grot, a various ſilver ſcene
Appear'd around, and groves of living green;
Poplars and *alders* ever quivering play'd,
And nodding cypreſs form'd a fragrant ſhade. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

ALDERLI'EVEST. *adj. ſuperl.* [from *ald*, *alder*, old, elder, and *lieve*, dear, beloved.] Moſt beloved; which has held the longeſt poſſeſſion of the heart.

The mutual conference that my mind hath had,
By day, by night, waking, and in my dreams,
In courtly company, or at my beads,
With you, mine *alderlieveſt* ſovereign;

Makes me the bolder to ſalute my king
With ruder terms. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

A'LDERMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *ald*, old, and *man.*]

1. The ſame as ſenator. *Cowell.* A governour or magiſtrate, originally, as the name imports, choſen on account of the experience which his age had given him.

Tell him, myſelf, the mayor, and *aldermen*,
Are come to have ſome conf'rence with his grace. *Sh. R.* III.

Though my own *aldermen* conferr'd my bays,
To me committing their eternal praiſe;
Their full-fed heroes, their pacifick may'rs,
Their annual trophies, and their monthly wars. *Pope's Dun.*

2. In the following paſſage it is, I think, improperly uſed.

But if the trumpet's clangour you abhor,
And dare not be an *alderman* of war,
Take to a ſhop, behind a counter lie. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.*

A'LDERMANLY. *adv.* [from *alderman.*] Like an alderman; belonging to an alderman.

Theſe, and many more, ſuffered death, in envy to their virtues and ſuperiour genius, which emboldened them, in exigencies (wanting an *aldermanly* diſcretion) to attempt ſervice out of the common forms. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

A'LDERN. *adj.* [from *alder.*] Made of alder.

Then *aldern* boats firſt plow'd the ocean;
The ſailors number'd then, and nam'd each ſtar. *May's Virg.*

ALE. *n. ſ.* [eale, Sax.]

1. A liquour made by infuſing malt [See MALT.] in hot water, and then fermenting the liquour.

I'll ſcratch your heads; you muſt be ſeeing chriſtenings. Do you look for *ale* and cakes here, you rude raſcals?
Shakeſp. Henry VIII.

The fertility of the ſoil in grain, and its being not proper for vines, put the Egyptians upon drinking *ale*, of which they were the inventors. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. A merry meeting uſed in country places.

And all the neighbourhood, from old records
Of antick proverbs drawn from Whitſon lords,
And their authorities at wakes and *ales*,
With country precedents, and old wives tales,
We bring you now. *Ben. Johnſon.*

A'LEBERRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *berry.*] A beverage made by boiling ale with ſpice and ſugar, and ſops of bread: a word only uſed in converſation.

ALE BREWER. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *brewer.*] One that profeſſes to brew ale.

The ſummer-made malt brews ill, and is diſliked by moſt of our *ale brewers.* *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A'LECONNER. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *con.*] An officer in the city of London, whoſe buſineſs is to inſpect the meaſures of publick houſes. Four of them are choſen or rechoſen annually by the common-hall of the city; and whatever might be their uſe formerly, their places are now regarded only as ſine-cures for decayed citizens.

A'LECOST. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *ale*, and *coſtus*, Lat.] The name of an herb. *Dict.*

ALE'CTRYOMANCY, or ALE'CTOROMANCY. *n. ſ.* [ἀλεκτρυὼν and μάντις.] Divination by a cock. *Dict.*

A'LEGAR. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *eager*, ſour.] Sour ale; a kind of acid made by ale, as vinegar by wine, which has loſt its ſpirit.

A'LEGER. *adj.* [*allegre*, Fr. *alacris*, Lat.] Gay; chearful; ſprightly: a word not now uſed.

Certainly, this berrycoffee, the root and leaf betle, and leaf tobacco, of which the Turks are great takers, do all condenſe the ſpirits, and make them ſtrong and *aleger.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

A'LEHOOF. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and hoofð, head.] Groundivy, ſo called by our Saxon anceſtors, as being their chief ingredient in ale. See GROUNDIVY.

Alehoof, or groundivy, is, in my opinion, of the moſt excellent and moſt general uſe and virtue, of any plants we have among us. *Temple.*

A'LEHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *houſe.*] A houſe where ale is publickly ſold; a tipling-houſe. It is diſtinguiſhed from a tavern, where they ſell wine.

Thou moſt beauteous inn,
Why ſhould hard-favour'd grief be lodg'd in thee,
When triumph is become an *alehouſe* gueſt? *Sh. Rich.* II.

One would think it ſhould be no eaſy matter to bring any man of ſenſe in love with an *alehouſe*; indeed of ſo much ſenſe, as ſeeing and ſmelling amounts to; there being ſuch ſtrong encounters of both, as would quickly ſend him packing, did not the love of good fellowſhip reconcile to theſe nuſances. *South.*

Thee ſhall each *alehouſe*, thee each gilhouſe mourn,
And anſw'ring ginſhops ſowrer ſighs return. *Pope's Dun.*

A'LEHOUSE KEEPER. *n. ſ.* [from *alehouſe* and *keeper.*] He that keeps ale publickly to ſell.

You reſemble perfectly the two *alehouſe keepers* in Holland, who were at the ſame time burgomaſters of the town, and taxed one another's bills alternately. *Bolingbroke to Swift.*

A'LEKNIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *knight.*] A pot-companion; a tippler: a word now out of uſe.

The old *aleknights* of England were well depainted out of him, in the ale-houſe colours of that time, in this manner. *Camden.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Ale'mbick. *n. ſ.* A veſſel uſed in diſtilling, conſiſting of a veſſel placed over a fire, in which is contained the ſubſtance to be diſtilled, and a concave cloſely fitted on, into which the fumes ariſe by the heat; this cover has a beak or ſpout, into which the vapours riſe, and by which they paſs into a ſerpentine pipe, which is kept cool by making many convolutions in a tub of water; here the vapours are condenſed, and what entered the pipe in fumes, comes out in drops.

Though water may be rarefied into inviſible vapours, yet it is not changed into air, but only ſcattered into minute parts; which meeting together in the *alembick*, or in the receiver, do preſently return into ſuch water as they conſtituted before. *Boyle.*

Ale'ngth. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *length.*] At full length; along; ſtretched along the ground.

ALE'RT. *adj.* [*alerte*, Fr. perhaps from *alacris*, but probably from *à l'art*, according to art or rule.]

1. In the military ſenſe, on guard; watchful; vigilant; ready at a call.
2. In the common ſenſe, briſk; pert; petulant; ſmart; implying ſome degree of cenſure and contempt.

I ſaw an *alert* young fellow, that cocked his hat upon a friend of his, and accoſted him after the following manner: Well, Jack, the old prig is dead at laſt. *Addiſon. Spect.* N° 403.

Ale'rtness. *n. ſ.* [from *alert.*] The quality of being alert; ſprightlineſs; pertneſs.

That *alertneſs* and unconcern for matters of common life, which a campaign or two would infallibly have given him. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

Ale taster. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *taſter.*] An officer appointed in every courtleet, and ſworn to look to the aſſize and the goodneſs of bread and ale, or beer, within the precincts of that lordſhip. *Cowell.*

A'levat. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *vat.*] The tub in which the ale is fermented.

A'lewashed. *adj.* [from *ale* and *waſh.*] Steeped or ſoaked in ale.

What a beard of the general's cut, and a horrid ſuit of the camp, will do among foaming battles and *alewaſhed* wits, is wonderful to be thought on. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Alewife. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *wife.*] A woman that keeps an alehouſe.

Perhaps he will ſwagger and hector, and threaten to beat and butcher an *alewife*, or take the goods by force, and throw them the bad halfpence. *Swift's Draper's Letters.*

A'lexanders. *n. ſ.* [*Smyrnium*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The flowers are produced in umbels, conſiſting of ſeveral leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a roſe; theſe reſt upon the empalement, which afterward becomes an almoſt globular fruit, compoſed of two pretty thick ſeeds, ſometimes ſhaded like a creſcent, gibbous, and ſtreaked on one ſide, and plain on the other.

The ſpecies are; 1. Common *Alexanders.* 2. Foreign *Alexanders*, with a round leaf, &c.

The firſt of theſe ſorts, which is that ordered by the college for medicinal uſe, grows wild in divers parts of England, and may be propagated by ſowing their ſeeds upon an open ſpot of ground in Auguſt. *Millar.*

A'lexander's foot. *n. ſ.* The name of an herb.

Alexa'ndrine. *n. ſ.* A kind of verſe borrowed from the French, firſt uſed in a poem called *Alexander.* They conſiſt, among the French, of twelve and thirteen ſyllables, in alternate couplets; and, among us, of twelve.

Our numbers ſhould, for the moſt part, be lyrical. For variety, or rather where the majeſty of thought requires it, they may be ſtretched to the Engliſh heroick of five feet, and to the French *Alexandrine* of ſix. *Dryd.*

Then, at the laſt, an only couplet fraught
With ſome unmeaning thing they call a thought,
A needleſs *Alexandrine* ends the ſong,
That, like a wounded ſnake, drags it ſlow length along.
Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.

Alexipha'rmick. *adj.* [from ἀλεξέω and φάρμακον.] That which drives away poiſon; antidotal; that which oppoſes infection.

That ſome antidotal quality it may have, we have no reaſon to deny; for ſince elke's hoofs and horns are magnified for epilepſies, ſince not only the bone in the heart, but the horn of a deer, is *alexipharmick.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Alexite'rical, or Alexite'rick. *adj.* [from ἀλεξέω.] That which drives away poiſon; that which reſiſts in fevers.

A'lgates. *adv.* [from *all* and *gate. Skinner. Gate* is the ſame as *via*; and ſtill uſed for *way* in the Scottiſh dialect.] On any terms; every way: now obſolete.

Nor had the boaſter ever riſen more,
But that Rinaldo's horſe ev'n then down fell,
And with the fall his leg oppreſs'd ſo ſore,
That, for a ſpace, there muſt he *algates* dwell. *Fairfax.*

A'LGEBRA. *n. ſ.* [an Arabick word of uncertain etymology; derived, by ſome, from *Geber* the philoſopher; by ſome, from *geſr*, parchment; by others, from *algebiſta*, a bone-ſetter; by *Menage*, from *algiatarat*, the reſtitution of things broken.]

This is a peculiar kind of arithmetick, which takes the quantity ſought, whether it be a number or a line, or any other quantity, as if it were granted, and, by means of one or more

quantities given, proceeds by conſequence, till the quantity at firſt only ſuppoſed to be known, or at leaſt ſome power thereof, is found to be equal to ſome quantity or quantities which are known, and conſequently itſelf is known. The origin of this art is very obſcure. It was in uſe, however, among the Arabs, long before it came into this part of the world; and they are ſuppoſed to have borrowed it from the Perſians, and the Perſians from the Indians. The firſt Greek author of *algebra* was Diophantus, who, about the year 800, wrote thirteen books. In 1494, Lucas Pacciolus, or Lucas de Burgos, a cordelier, printed a treatiſe of *algebra*, in Italian, at Venice. He ſays, that *algebra* came originally from the Arabs, and never mentions Diophantus; which makes it probable, that that authour was not yet known in Europe; whoſe method was very different from that of the Arabs, obſerved by Pacciolus and his firſt European followers. His *algebra* goes no farther than ſimple and quadratick equations; and only ſome of the others advanced to the ſolution of culick equations. After ſeveral improvements by Vieta, Oughtred, Harriot, Deſcartes, Sir Iſaac Newton brought this art to the height at which it ſtill continues. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

It would ſurely require no very profound ſkill in *algebra*, to reduce the difference of ninepence in thirty ſhillings. *Swift.*

Algebra'ick. }
Algebra'ical. } *adj.* [from *algebra.*]

1. Relating to algebra; as, an *algebraical* treatiſe.
2. Containing operations of algebra; as, an *algebraical* computation.

Algebra'ist. *n. ſ.* [from *algebra.*] A perſon that underſtands or practiſes the ſcience of algebra.

When any dead body is found in England, no *algebraiſt* or uncipherer can uſe more ſubtle ſuppoſitions, to find the demonſtration or cipher, than every unconcerned perſon doth to find the murderers. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

Confining themſelves to deſcribe almoſt nothing elſe but the ſynthetick and analytick methods of geometricians and *algebraiſts*, they have too much narrowed the rules of method, as though every thing were to be treated in mathematical forms. *Watts's Logick.*

A'LGID. *adj.* [*algidus*, Lat.] Cold; chill. *Dict.*

Algi'dity, }
A'lgidness. } *n. ſ.* [from *algid.*] Chilneſs; cold. *Dict.*

Algi'fic. *adj.* [from *algor*, Lat.] That which produces cold. *D.*

A'LGOR. n. ſ. [Lat.] Extreme cold; chilneſs. *Dict.*

A'lgorism, }
A'lgorithm. } *n. ſ.* Arabick words, which are uſed to imply the ſix operations of arithmetick, or the ſcience of numbers. *Dict.*

Algo'se. *adj.* [from *algor*, Lat.] Extremely cold; chill. *Dict.*

A'LIAS. adv. A Latin word, ſignifying otherwiſe; often uſed in the trials of criminals, whoſe danger has obliged them to change their names; as, Simpſon *alias* Smith, *alias* Baker; that is, *otherwiſe* Smith, *otherwiſe* Baker.

A'lible. *adj.* [*alibilis*, Lat.] Nutritive; nouriſhing; that which may be nouriſhed. *Dict.*

A'LIEN. *adj.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

1. Foreign, or not of the ſame family or land.

The mother plant admires the leaves unknown
Of *alien* trees, and apples not her own. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

But who can tell, what pangs, what ſharp remorſe,
Torment the Boian prince? from native ſoil
Exil'd by fate, torn from the tender embrace
Of weeping conſort, and depriv'd the ſight
Of his young guiltleſs progeny, he ſeeks
Inglorious ſhelter in an *alien* land. *Philips.*

2. Eſtranged from; not allied to; adverſe to; with the particle *from*, and ſometimes *to*, but improperly.

To declare my mind to the diſciples of the fire, by a ſimilitude not *alien from* their profeſſion. *Boyle.*

The ſentiment that ariſes, is a conviction of the deplorable ſtate of nature, to which ſin reduced us; a weak, ignorant creature, *alien from* God and goodneſs, and a prey to the great deſtroyer. *Rogers's Sermons.*

They encouraged perſons and principles, *alien from* our religion and government, in order to ſtrengthen their faction. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

A'lien. *n. ſ.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

1. A foreigner; not a deniſon; a man of another country or family; not allied; a ſtranger.

In whomſoever theſe things are, the church doth acknowledge them for her children; them only ſhe holdeth for *aliens* and ſtrangers, in whom theſe things are not found. *Hooker.*

If it be prov'd againſt an *alien*,
He ſeeks the life of any citizen,
The party, 'gainſt the which he doth contrive,
Shall ſeize on half his goods. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

The mere Iriſh were not only accounted *aliens*, but enemies, and altogether out of the protection of the law; ſo as it was no capital offence to kill them. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

Thy place in council thou haſt rudely loſt,
Which by thy younger brother is ſupply'd,
And art almoſt an *alien to* the hearts
Of all the court and princes of my blood. *Shak. Henry* IV.

Their

Their famous lawgiver condemned the perſons, who ſat idle in diviſions dangerous to the government, as *aliens to* the community, and therefore to be cut off from it. *Addiſon. Freeholder.*

2. In law.

An *alien* is one born in a ſtrange country, and never enfranchiſed. A man born out of the land, ſo it be within the limits beyond the ſeas, or of Engliſh parents out of the king's obedience, ſo the parents, at the time of the birth, be of the king's obedience, is not *alien.* If one born out of the king's allegiance, come and dwell in England, his children (if he beget any here) are not *aliens*, but denizens. *Cowell.*

To A'lien. *v. a.* [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]

1. To make any thing the property of another.

If the ſon *alien* thoſe lands, and then repurchaſe them again in fee, now the rules of deſcents are to be obſerved, as if he were the original purchaſer. *Hale's Hiſtory of Common Law.*

2. To eſtrange; to turn the mind or affection; to make averſe to; with *from.*

The king was wonderfully diſquieted, when he found, that the prince was totally *aliened from* all thoughts of, or inclination to, the marriage. *Clarendon.*

A'lienable. *adj.* [from *To alienate.*] That of which the property may be transferred.

Land is *alienable*, and treaſure is tranſitory, and both muſt, at one time or other, paſs from him, either by his own voluntary act, or by the violence and injuſtice of others, or at leaſt by fate. *Dennis's Letters.*

To A'lienate. *v. a.* [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]

1. To transfer the property of any thing to another.

The countries were once chriſtian, and members of the church, and where the golden candleſticks did ſtand, though now they be utterly *alienated*, and no chriſtians left. *Bacon.*

2. To withdraw the heart or affections; with the particle *from*, where the firſt poſſeſſor is mentioned.

The manner of mens writing muſt not *alienate* our hearts *from* the truth. *Hooker's Preface.*

Be it never ſo true which we teach the world to believe, yet if once their affections begin to be *alienated*, a ſmall thing perſuadeth them to change their opinions. *Hooker, Dedicat.*

His eyes ſurvey'd the dark idolatries
Of *alienated* Judah. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 457.

Any thing that is apt to diſturb the world, and to *alienate* the affections of men *from* one another, ſuch as croſs and diſtaſteful humours, is, either expreſly, or by clear conſequence and deduction, forbidden in the New Teſtament. *Tillotſon.*

Her mind was quite *alienated from* the honeſt Caſtilian, whom ſhe was taught to look upon as a formal old fellow. *Add. Spectat.*

A'lienate. *adj.* [*alienatus*, Lat.] Withdrawn from; ſtranger to; with the particle *from.*

They are moſt damnably wicked; impatient for the death of the queen; ready to gratify their ambition and revenge, by all deſperate methods; wholly *alienate from* truth, law, religion, mercy, conſcience, or honour. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Aliena'tion. *n. ſ.* [*alienatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of transferring property.

The beginning of this ordinance was for the maintenance of their lands in their poſterity, and for excluding all innovation or *alienation* thereof unto ſtrangers. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

God put it into the heart of one of our princes, towards the cloſe of her reign, to give a check to that ſacrilege. Her ſucceſſour paſſed a law, which prevented abſolutely all future *alienations* of the church revenues. *Atterbury.*

Great changes and *alienations* of property, have created new and great dependencies. *Swift on Athens and Rome.*

2. The ſtate of being alienated; as, the eſtate was waſted during its *alienation.*
3. Change of affection.

It is left but in dark memory, what the caſe of this perſon was, and what was the ground of his defection, and the *alienation* of his heart from the king. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

4. Applied to the mind, it means diſorder of the faculties.

Some things are done by man, though not through outward force and impulſion, though not againſt, yet without their wills; as in *alienation* of mind, or any like inevitable utter abſence of wit and judgment. *Hooker, b.* i. *p.* 23.

Ali'ferous. *adj.* [from *ala* and *fero*, Lat.] Having wings. *D.*

Ali'gerous. *adj.* [*aliger*, Lat.] Having wings; winged. *Dict.*

To Ali'gge. *v. a.* [from *a*, and *lig*, to lye down.] To lay; to allay; to throw down; to ſubdue: an old word even in the time of Spenſer, now wholly forgotten.

Thomalin, why ſitten we ſo,
As weren overwent with woe:
Upon ſo fair a morrow,
The joyous time now nigheth faſt,
That ſhall *aligge* this bitter blaſt,
And ſlake the winter ſorrow. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

To Ali'ght. *v. n.* [alihtan, Sax. *af-lichten*, Dutch.]

1. To come down, and ſtop. The word implies the idea of *deſcending*; as, of a bird from the wing; a traveller from his horſe or carriage, and generally of reſting or ſtopping.

There ancient night arriving, did *alight*
From her high weary waine. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *c.* v.

There is *alighted* at your gate
A young Venetian. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Slackneſs breeds worms; but the ſure traveller,
Though he *alights* ſometimes, ſtill goeth on. *Herbert.*

When marching with his foot he walks till night;
When with his horſe he never will *alight.* *Denham.*

When Dedalus, to fly the Cretan ſhore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore;
The firſt that ſail'd in air, 'tis ſung by Fame,
To the Cumean coaſt at length he came,
And here *alighting* built this coſtly frame. *Dryden's Æneid.*

When he was admoniſhed by his ſubject to deſcend, he came down gently and circling in the air, and ſinging to the ground. Like a lark, melodious in her mounting, and continuing her ſong till ſhe *alights*; ſtill preparing for a higher flight at her next ſally. *Dryden.*

When finiſh'd was the fight,
The victors from their luſty ſteeds *alight*;
Like them diſmounted all the warlike train. *Dryd. Fables.*

Should a ſpirit of ſuperiour rank, a ſtranger to human nature, *alight* upon the earth, what would his notions of us be? *Addiſon. Spectator.*

2. It is uſed alſo of any thing thrown or falling; to fall upon.

But ſtorms of ſtones from the proud temple's height,
Pour down, and on our batter'd helms *alight.* *Dryd. Æneid.*

Ali'ke. *adv.* [from *a* and *like.*] With reſemblance; without difference; in the ſame manner; in the ſame form.

The darkneſs hideth not from thee; but the night ſhineth as the day: the darkneſs and the light are both *alike* to thee. *Pſalm* cxxxix. 12.

With thee converſing, I forget all time;
All ſeaſons, and their change, all pleaſe *alike.* *Parad. Loſt.*

Riches cannot reſcue from the grave,
Which claims *alike* the monarch and the ſlave. *Dryd. Juv.*

Let us unite at leaſt in an equal zeal for thoſe capital doctrines, which we all equally embrace, and are *alike* concerned to maintain. *Atterbury's Preface to his Sermons.*

Two handmaids wait the throne: *alike* in place,
But diff'ring far in figure and in face. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

A'LIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*alimentum*, Lat.] Nouriſhment; that which nouriſhes; nutriment; food.

New parts are added to our ſubſtance; and as we die, we are born daily; nor can we give an account, how the *aliment* is ſo prepared for nutrition, or by what mechaniſm it is diſtributed. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica, Pref.*

All bodies which, by the animal faculties, can be changed into the fluids and ſolids of our bodies, are called *aliments.* But, to take it in the largeſt ſenſe, by *aliment*, I underſtand every thing which a human creature takes in common diet; as, meat, drink; and ſeaſoning, as, ſalt, ſpice, vinegar, &c. *Arbuthnot.*

Alime'ntal. *adj.* [from *aliment.*] That which has the quality of aliment; that which nouriſhes; that which feeds.

The ſun, that light imparts to all, receives
From all his *alimental* recompenſe,
In humid exhalations. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

Except they be watered from higher regions, theſe weeds muſt loſe their *alimental* ſap, and wither themſelves. *Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errours.*

Th' induſtrious, when the ſun in Leo rides,
And darts his ſultrieſt beams, portending drought,
Forget not, at the foot of ev'ry plant,
To ſink a circling trench, and daily pour
A juſt ſupply of *alimental* ſtreams,
Exhauſted ſap recruiting. *Philips.*

Alime'ntariness. *n. ſ.* [from *alimentary.*] The quality of being alimentary, or of affording nouriſhment. *Dict.*

Alime'ntary. *adj.* [from *aliment.*]

1. That which belongs or relates to aliment.

The ſolution of the aliment by maſtication is neceſſary; without it, the aliment could not be diſpoſed for the changes, which it receives as it paſſeth through the *alimentary* duct. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. That which has the quality of aliment, or the power of nouriſhing.

I do not think that water ſupplies animals, or even plants, with nouriſhment, but ſerves for a vehicle to the *alimentary* particles, to convey and diſtribute them to the ſeveral parts of the body. *Ray on the Creation.*

Of *alimentary* roots, ſome are pulpy and very nutritious; as, turneps and carrots. Theſe have a fattening quality, which they manifeſt in feeding of cattle. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Alimenta'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *aliment.*] The power of affording aliment; the quality of nouriſhing.

Plants do nouriſh; inanimate bodies do not: they have an accretion, but no *alimentation.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N° 54.

Alimo'nious. *adj.* [from *alimony.*] That which nouriſhes: a word very little in uſe.

The plethora renders us lean, by ſuppreſſing our ſpirits, whereby they are incapacitated of digeſting the *alimonious* humours into fleſh. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

A'LIMONY. *n. ſ.* [*alimonia*, Lat.]

Alimony ſignifies that legal proportion of the huſband's eſtate, which, by the ſentence of the eccleſiaſtical court, is allowed to

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the wife for her maintenance, upon the account of any separation from him, provided it be not caufed by her elopement or adultery. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Before they fettled hands and hearts;
Till *alimony* or death them parts. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* iii.

A'LIQUANT. *adj.* [*aliquantus*, Lat.] Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.

A'LIQUOT. *adj.* [*aliquot*, Lat.] Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, fuch as will exactly meafure it without any remainder: as, 3 is an alquot part of 12, becaufe, being taken four times, it will juft meafure it.

A'LISH. *adj.* [from *ale.*] Refembling ale; having qualities of ale.

They let it ftand five days before they put it into the cafk, ftirring it and beating down the yeaft into it; this gives it the fweet *alifh* tafte. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A'LITURE. *n. f.* [*alitura*, Lat.] Nourifhment. *Dict.*

ALI'VE. *adj.* [from *a* and *live.*]

1. In the ftate of life; not dead.

Nor well *alive*, nor wholly dead they were,
But fome faint figns of feeble life appear. *Dryd. Fables.*

Not youthful kings in battle feiz'd *alive*,
Not fcornful virgins who their charms furvive. *Pope.*

2. In a figurative fenfe, unextinguifhed; undeftroyed; active; in full force.

Thofe good and learned men had reafon to wifh, that their proceedings might be favoured, and the good affection of fuch as inclined toward them, kept *alive.* *Hooker, b.* v.

3. Chearful; fprightly; full of alacrity.

She was not fo much *alive* the whole day, if fhe flept more than fix hours. *Clariffa.*

4. In a popular fenfe, it is ufed only to add an emphafis, like the French *du monde*; as, the *beft* man *alive*; that is, the *beft*, with an emphafis.

And to thofe brethren faid, rife, rife by-live,
And unto battle do yourfelves addrefs;
For yonder comes the proweft knight *alive*,
Prince Arthur, flower of grace and nobilefs. *Fairy Queen.*

The earl of Northumberland, who was the proudeft man *alive*, could not look upon the deftruction of monarchy with any pleafure. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

John was quick and underftood his bufinefs very well; but no man *alive* was more carelefs in looking into his accounts. *Arbuthnot's Hiftory of John Bull.*

A'LKAHEST. *n. f.* A word ufed firft by Paracelfus, and adopted by his followers, to fignify an univerfal diffolvent, or liquour, which has the power of refolving all things into their firft principles.

ALKALE'SCENT. *adj.* [from *alkali.*] That which has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.

All animal diet is *alkalefcent* or anti-acid. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

A'LKALI. *n. f.* [The word *ālkali* comes from an herb, called by the Egyptians *kali*; by us glafswort.] This herb they burnt to afhes, boiled them in water, and, after having evaporated the water, there remained at the bottom a white falt; this they called *fal kali*, or *alkali*. It is corrofive, producing putrefaction in animal fubftances, to which it is applied. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Any fubftance, which, when mingled with acid, produces effervefcence and fermentation. See ALKALIZATE.

A'LKALINE. *adj.* [from *alkali.*] That which has the qualities of alkali.

Any watery liquour will keep an animal from ftarving very long, by diluting the fluids, and confequently keeping them from this *alkaline* ftate, which is confirmed by experience; for people have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water. *Arbuthnot upon Aliments.*

To ALKA'LIZATE. *v. a.* [from *alkali.*] To make bodies alkaline, by changing their nature, or by mixing alkalies with them.

ALKA'LIZATE. *adj.* [from *alkali.*] That which has the qualities of alkali; that which is impregnated with alkali.

The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that, which it difcovers, being diffolved in hot water, is different, being of kin to that of other *alkalizate* falts. *Boyle.*

The colour of violets feems to be of that order, becaufe their fyrup, by acid liquours, turns red, and, by urinous and *alkalizate*, turns green. *Newton's Opticks.*

ALKALIZA'TION. *n. f.* [from *alkali.*] The act of alkalizating, or impregnating bodies with alkali.

A'LKANET. *n. f.* [*Anchufa*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

This plant is a fpecies of buglofs, with a red root, brought from the fouthern parts of France, and ufed in medicine. It will grow in almoft any foil, and muft be fown in March. *Mil.*

A'LKEKE'NGI. n. f. A medicinal fruit or berry, produced by a plant of the fame denomination; popularly alfo called *winter-cherry*; of confiderable ufe as an aftringent, diffolvent, and diuretick. The plant bears a near refemblance to Solanum, or Nightfhade; whence it is frequently called in Latin by that name, with the addition or epithet of *veficarium.* *Chambers.*

ALKE'RMES. n. f. In medicine, a term borrowed from the

Arabs, denoting a celebrated remedy, of the form and confiftence of a confection; whereof the *kermes* berries are the bafis. The other ingredients are pippin-cyder, rofe-water, fugar, ambergreafe, mufk, cinnamon, aloes-wood, pearls, and leaf-gold; but the fweets are ufually omitted. The *confectio alkermes* is chiefly made at Montpelier, which fupplies moft part of Europe therewith. The grain, which gives it the denomination, is nowhere found fo plentifully as there. *Chambers.*

ALL. *adv.* [See ALL, *adj.*]

1. Quite; completely.

How is my love *all* ready forth to come. *Spenfer's Epithal.*

Know, Rome, that *all* alone Marcus did fight
Within Corioli gates. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

And fwore fo loud,
That, *all* amaz'd, the prieft let fall the book. *Sh.Tam.Shrew.*

They could call a comet a faxed ftar, which is *all* one with *ftella crinita*, or *cometa.* *Camden's Remains.*

For a large confcience is *all* one,
And fignifies the fame with none. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* i.

Balm, from a filver box diftill'd around,
Shall *all* bedew the roots, and fcent the facred ground. *Dryd.*

I do not remember he any where mentions exprefsly the title of the firft-born, but *all* along keeps himfelf under the fhelter of the indefinite term, heir. *Locke.*

Juftice, indeed, may be furnifhed out of this element, as far as her fword goes; and courage may be *all* over a continued blaze, if the artift pleafes. *Addifon. Guardian,* N° 103.

If e'er the mifer durft his farthings fpare,
He thinly fpreads them through the publick fquare,
Where, *all* befide the rail, rang'd beggars lie,
And from each other catch the doleful cry. *Gay's Trivia.*

2. Altogether; wholly; without any other confideration.

I am of the temper of moft kings, who love to be in debt, are *all* for prefent money, no matter how they pay it afterward. *Dryd. Fab. Preface.*

3. Only; without admiffion of any thing elfe.

When I fhall wed,
That lord, whofe hand muft take my plight, fhall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty.
Sure I fhall never marry, like my fifter,
To love my father *all.* *Shakefp. King Lear.*

4. Although. This fenfe is truly Teutonick, but now obfolete.

Do you not think th' accomplifhment of it
Sufficient work for one man's fimple head,
All were it as the reft but fimply writ. *Spenfer, Son.* xxxii.

5. It is fometimes a word of emphafis; nearly the fame with *juft.*

A fhepherd's fwain, fay, did thee bring,
All as his ftraying flock he fed;
And, when his honour hath thee read,
Crave pardon for thy hardy head. *Spenfer's Paftorals.*

ALL. *adj.* [Æll, Æal, ealle, alle. Sax. oll, Welfh; al, Dutch; alle, Germ. ὅλος, Gr.]

1. The whole number; every one.

Brutus is an honourable man;
So are they *all*, *all* honourable men. *Shakefp. Jul. Cæfar.*

To graze the herb *all* leaving,
Devour'd each other. *Milton's Paradife Loft, b.* x.

The great encouragement of *all*, is the affurance of a future reward. *Tillotfon, Sermon* vi.

2. The whole quantity; every part.

Six days thou fhalt labour, and do *all* thy work. *Deut.* v. 13.

Political power, I take to be a right of making laws with penalties, and of employing the force of the community in the execution of fuch laws, and in the defence of the commonwealth; and *all* this only for the publick good. *Locke.*

3. The whole duration of time.

On whofe paftures cheerful fpring,
All the year doth fit and fing;
And, rejoicing, fmiles to fee,
Their green backs wear his livery. *Crafhaw.*

4. The whole extent of place.

Gratiano fpeaks an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in *all* Venice. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

ALL. *n. f.*

1. The whole; oppofed to part, or nothing.

And will fhe yet debafe her eyes on me;
On me, whofe *all* not equals Edward's moiety?
On me that halt, and am mifhapen thus? *Shak. Rich.* III.

Nought's had, *all*'s fpent,
Where our defire is got without content. *Shak. Macbeth.*

The youth fhall ftudy, and no more engage
Their flatt'ring wifhes for uncertain age;
No more with fruitlefs care, and cheated ftrife,
Chace fleeting pleafure through the maze of life;
Finding the wretched *all* they here can have,
But prefent food, and but a future grave. *Prior.*

Our *all* is at ftake, and irretrieveably loft, if we fail of fuccefs. *Addifon on the State of the War.*

2. Every thing.

Then fhall we be news-cramm'd.—*All* the better; we fhall be the more remarkable. *Shakefp. As you like it.*

Up with my tent, here will I lie to night;
But where to morrow?—Well, *all*'s one for that. *Sh. R.* III.

All the fitter, Lentulus: our coming
Is not for falutation; we have bus'nefs. *Ben. Johnf. Catiline.*

That is, *every thing is the better, the fame, the fitter.*

Sceptre and pow'r, thy giving, I affume;
And glad her fhall refign, when in the end
Thou fhalt be *all* in *all*, and I in thee,
For ever; and in me all whom thou lov'ft. *Parad. Loft.*

They all fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it fo little foothold, that the firft blaft of wind laid it flat upon the ground, neft, eagles, and *all.* *L'Eftrange.*

They that do not keep up this indifferency for *all* but truth, put coloured fpectacles before their eyes, and look through falfe glaffes. *Locke.*

A torch, fnuff and *all*, goes out in a moment, when dipped in the vapour. *Addifon's Remarks on Italy.*

All is much ufed in compofition; but, in moft inftances, it is merely arbitrary; as, *all-commanding.* Sometimes the words compounded with it, are fixed and claffical; as, *Almighty.*

When it is connected with a participle, it feems to be a noun; as, *all-furrounding*: in other cafes, an adverb; as, *all-accomplifhed*, or completely accomplifhed.

Of thefe compounds, a fmall part of thofe which may be found is inferted.

ALL-BEARING. *adj.* [from *all* and *bear.*] That which bears every thing; omniparous.

Thus while he fpoke, the fovereign plant he drew,
Where on th' *all-bearing* earth unmark'd it grew. *Pope's Od.*

ALL-CHEERING. *adj.* [from *all* and *cheer.*] That which gives gayety and cheerfulnefs to all.

Soon as the *all-cheering* fun
Should, in the fartheft eaft, begin to draw
The fhady curtains from Aurora's bed. *Sh. Romeo and Jul.*

ALL-COMMANDING. *adj.* [from *all* and *command.*] Having the fovereignty over all.

He now fets before them the high and fhining idol of glory, the *all-commanding* image of bright gold. *Raleigh's Hiftory.*

ALL-COMPOSING. *adj.* [from *all* and *compofe.*] That which quiets all men, or every thing.

Wrapt in embow'ring fhades, Ulyffes lies,
His woes forgot! but Pallas now addreft,
To break the bands of *all-compofing* reft. *Pope's Odyffey, b.* vi.

ALL-CONQUERING. *adj.* [from *all* and *conquer.*] That which fubdues every thing.

Second of Satan fprung, *all-conquering* death!
What think'ft thou of our empire now? *Paradife Loft, b.* x.

ALL-CONSUMING. *adj.* [from *all* and *confume.*] That which confumes every thing.

By age unbroke—but *all-confuming* care
Deftroys perhaps the ftrength, that time would fpare. *Pope.*

ALL-DEVOURING. *adj.* [from *all* and *devour.*] That which eats up every thing.

Secure from flames, from envy's fiercer rage,
Deftructive war, and *all-devouring* age. *Pope's Effay on Crit.*

ALL FOURS. *n. f.* [from *all* and *four.*] A low game at cards, played by two; fo named from the four particulars by which it is reckoned, and which, joined in the hand of either of the parties, are faid to make *all fours.*

ALL HAIL. *n. f.* [from *all*, and *hail*, for *health.*] All health. This is therefore not a compound, though, perhaps ufually reckoned among them.

All hail, ye fields, where conftant peace attends!
All hail, ye facred, folitary groves!
All hail, ye books, my true, my real friends,
Whofe converfation pleafes and improves. *Walfh.*

ALL-HALLOWN. *n. f.* [from *all* and *hallow*, to make holy.] The time about Allfaintsday.

Farewell, thou latter fpring! farewell,
All-hallown fummer. *Shakefp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

ALLHALLOWTIDE. *n. f.* [See ALL-HALLOWN.] The term near Allfaints, or the firft of November.

Cut off the bough about *Allhallowtide*, in the bare place, and fet it in the ground, and it will grow to be a fair tree in one year. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory,* N° 427.

ALL-HEAL. *n. f.* [*Panax*, Lat.] A fpecies of *ironwort*; which fee.

ALL-JUDGING. *adj.* [from *all* and *judge.*] That which has the fovereign right of judgment.

I look with horrour back,
That I deteft my wretched felf, and curfe
My paft polluted life. *All-judging* heav'n,
Who knows my crimes, has feen my forrow for them. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

ALL-KNOWING. *adj.* [from *all* and *know.*] Omnifcient; all-wife.

Shall we repine at a little mifplaced charity, we, who could no way forefee the effect; when an *all-knowing*, all-wife Being, fhowers down every day his benefits on the unthankful and undeferving? *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ALL-MAKING. *adj.* [from *all* and *make.*] That created all; omnifick. [See ALL-SEEING.]

ALL-POWERFUL. *adj.* [from *all* and *powerful.*] Almighty; omnipotent; poffeffed of infinite power.

O *all-powerful* Being, the leaft motion of whofe will can create or deftroy a world; pity us, the mournful friends of thy diftreffed fervant. *Swift.*

ALL SAINTS DAY. *n. f.* The day on which there is a general celebration of the faints. The firft of November.

ALL-SEER. *n. f.* [from *all* and *fee.*] He that fees or beholds every thing; he whofe view comprehends all things.

That high *All-feer*, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And giv'n in earneft, what I begg'd in jeft. *Shak. Rich.* III.

ALL-SEEING. *adj.* [from *all* and *fee.*] That beholds every thing.

The fame Firft Mover certain bounds has plac'd,
How long thofe perifhable forms fhall laft;
Nor can they laft beyond the time affign'd
By that *all-feeing* and *all-making* mind. *Dryd. Fables.*

ALL SOULS DAY. *n. f.* The day on which fupplications are made for all fouls by the church of Rome; the fecond of November.

This is *all fouls day*, fellows, is it not?—
It is, my lord.—
Why then, *all fouls day* is my body's doomfday. *Shak. R.* III.

ALL-SUFFICIENT. *adj.* [from *all* and *fufficient.*] Sufficient to every thing.

The teftimonies of God are perfect, the teftimonies of God are *all-fufficient* unto that end for which they were given *Hooker.*

He can more than employ all our powers in their utmoft elevation; for he is every way perfect and *all-fufficient.* *Norris.*

ALL-WISE. *adj.* [from *all* and *wife.*] Poffeft of infinite wifdom.

There is an infinite, eternal, *all-wife* Mind governing the affairs of the world. *South.*

Supreme, *all-wife*, eternal, potentate!
Sole authour, fole difpofer of our fate! *Prior.*

ALLANTO'IS, or *ALLANTO'IDES. n. f.* [from αλλας, a gut, and εἶδος, fhape.] The urinary tunick placed between the amnion and chorion, which, by the navel and urachus, or paffage by which the urine is conveyed from the infant in the womb, receives the urine that comes out of the bladder. *Quincy.*

To ALLA'Y. *v. a.* [from *alloyer*, Fr. to mix one metal with another in order to coinage; it is therefore derived by fome from *à la loi, according to law*; the quantity of metals being mixed according to law; by others, from *allier*, to unite; perhaps from *allocare*, to put together.]

1. To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage. In this fenfe, moft authours preferve the original French orthography, and write *alloy.* See ALLOY.

2. To join any thing to another, fo as to abate its predominant qualities.

Being brought into the open air,
I would *allay* the burning quality
Of that fell poifon. *Shakefp. King John.*

No friendly offices fhall alter or *allay* that rancour, that frets in fome hellifh breafts, which, upon all occafions, will foam out at its foul mouth in flander and invective. *South.*

3. To quiet; to pacify; to reprefs. The word, in this fenfe, I think not to be derived from the French *alloyer*, but to be the Englifh word *lay*, with *a* before it, according to the old form.

If, by your art, you have
Put the wild waters in this roar, *allay* them. *Shak. Tempeft.*

ALLA'Y. *n. f.* [*alloy*, Fr.]

1. The metal of a bafer kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear lefs. Gold is allayed with filver and copper, two carats to a pound Troy; filver with copper only, of which eighteen pennyweight is mixed with a pound. *Cowel* thinks the allay is added, to countervail the charge of coining; which might have been done only by making the coin lefs.

For fools are ftubborn in their way,
As coins are harden'd by th' *allay.* *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* 2.

2. Any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled; in the fame manner, as the admixture of bafer metals allay the qualities of the firft mafs.

Dark colours eafily fuffer a fenfible *allay*, by little fcattering light. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Allay being taken from bafer metals, commonly implies fomething worfe than that with which it is mixed.

The joy has no *allay* of jealoufy, hope and fear. *Rofcommon.*

ALLA'YER. *n. f.* [from *allay.*] The perfon or thing which has the power or quality of allaying.

Phlegm and pure blood are reputed *allayers* of acrimony; and, upon that account, Avicen countermands letting blood in cholerick bodies; becaufe he efteems the blood a *frænum bilis*, or a bridle of gall, obtunding its acrimony and fiercenefs. *Harvey on Confumptions.*

ALLA'YMENT. *n. f.* [from *allay.*] That which has the power of allaying or abating the force of another.

If I could temporize with my affection,
Or brew it to a weak and colder palate,
The like *allayment* would I give my grief. *Sh. Troilus and Cr.*

ALLEGA'TION. *n. f.* [from *allege.*]

1. Affirmation; declaration.

2. The thing alleged or affirmed.

Hath he not twit our fovereign lady here
With ignominious words, though darkly coucht?

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

As if ſhe had ſuborned ſome to ſwear
False *allegations*, to o'erthrow his ſtate. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

3. An excuſe; a plea.

I omitted no means in my power, to be informed of my errours; and I expect not to be excuſed in any negligence on account of youth, want of leiſure, or any other idle *allegations*. *Pope's Preface to his Works.*

To ALLE'GE. *v. a.* [*allego*, Lat.]

1. To affirm; to declare; to maintain.
2. To plead as an excuſe, or produce as an argument.

Surely the preſent form of church-government is ſuch, as no law of God, or reaſon of man, hath hitherto been *alleged*, of force ſufficient to prove they do ill, who, to the utmoſt of their power, withſtand the alteration thereof. *Hooker's Preface.*

If we forſake the ways of grace or goodneſs, we cannot *allege* any colour of ignorance, or want of inſtruction; we cannot ſay we have not learned them, or we could not. *Sprat.*

He hath a clear and full view, and there is no more to be *alleged* for his better information. *Locke.*

Alle'geable. *adj.* [from *allege.*] That which may be alleged.

Upon this interpretation all may be ſolved, that is *allegeable* againſt it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 7.

Alle'gement. *n. ſ.* [from *allege.*] The ſame with *allegation.D.*

Alle'ger. *n. ſ.* [from *allege.*] He that alleges.

Which narrative, if we may believe it as confidently as the famous *alleger* of it, Pamphilio, appears to do, would ſeem to argue, that there is, ſometimes, no other principle requiſite, than what may reſult from the lucky mixture of the parts of ſeveral bodies. *Boyle.*

Alle'giance. *n. ſ.* [*allegeance*, Fr.] The duty of ſubjects to the government.

I did pluck *allegiance* from mens hearts,
Loud ſhouts and ſalutations from their mouths,
Even in the preſence of the crowned king. *Shak. Henry* IV.
We charge you on *allegiance* to ourſelves,
To hold your ſlaught'ring hands, and keep the peace.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI. *p.* i.

The houſe of commons, to whom every day petitions are directed by the ſeveral counties of England, profeſſing all *allegiance* to them, govern abſolutely; the lords concurring, or rather ſubmitting to whatſoever is propoſed. *Clarendon.*

Alle'giant. *adj.* [from *allege.*] Loyal; conformable to the duty of *allegiance*: a word not now uſed.

For your great graces
Heap'd upon me, poor undeſerver, I
Can nothing render but *allegiant* thanks,
My pray'rs to heav'n for you. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Allego'rick. *adj.* [from *allegory.*] After the manner of an allegory; not real; not literal.

A kingdom they portend thee; but what kingdom,
Real or *allegorick*, I diſcern not. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* iv.

Allego'rical. *adj.* [from *allegory.*] In the form of an allegory; not real; not literal; myſtical.

When our Saviour ſaid, in an *allegorical* and myſtical ſenſe, Except ye eat the fleſh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you; the hearers underſtood him literally and groſly. *Bentley's Sermons.*

The epithet of Apollo for ſhooting, is capable of two applications; one literal, in reſpect of the darts and bow, the enſigns of that god; the other *allegorical*, in regard to the rays of the ſun. *Pope's Preface to Iliad.*

Allego'rically. *adv.* [from *allegory.*] After an allegorical manner.

Virgil often makes Iris the meſſenger of Juno, *allegorically* taken for the air. *Peacham on Drawing.*

The place is to be underſtood *allegorically*; and what is thus ſpoken by a Phæacian with wiſdom, is, by the Poet, applied to the goddeſs of it. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* viii. *notes.*

Allego'ricalness. *n. ſ.* [from *allegorical.*] The quality of being allegorical. *Dict.*

To A'llegorize. *v. a.* [from *allegory.*] To turn into allegory; to form an allegory; to take in a ſenſe not literal.

He hath very wittily *allegorized* this tree, allowing his ſuppoſition of the tree itſelf to be true. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

As ſome would *allegorize* theſe ſigns, which we noted before; ſo others would confine them to the deſtruction of Jeruſalem. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

An alchymiſt ſhall reduce divinity to the maxims of his laboratory, explain morality by ſal, ſulphur, and mercury; and *allegorize* the ſcripture itſelf, and the ſacred myſteries thereof into the philoſopher's ſtone. *Locke.*

A'LLEGORY. *n. ſ.* [ἀλληγορία.] A figurative diſcourſe, in which ſomething other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken; as, *wealth is the daughter of diligence, and the parent of authority.*

Neither muſt we draw out our *allegory* too long, leſt either we make ourſelves obſcure, or fall into affectation, which is childiſh. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

This word nympha meant nothing elſe but, by *allegory*, the vegetative humour or moiſture that quickeneth and giveth life to trees and flowers, whereby they grow. *Peacham.*

ALLE'GRO. n. ſ. A word, denoting one of the ſix diſtinctions of time. It expreſſes a ſprightly motion, the quickeſt of all, except Preſto. It originally means *gay*, as in *Milton.*

ALLELU'JAH. n. ſ. [This word is falſely written for *Hallelujah*, הללו and יה.] A word of ſpiritual exultation, uſed in hymns; it ſignifies, *Praiſe God.*

He will ſet his tongue to thoſe pious divine ſtrains, which may be a proper præludium to thoſe *allelujahs* he hopes eternally to ſing. *Government of the Tongue.*

ALLEMANDE. n. ſ. [Ital.] A grave kind of muſick. *Dict.*

To ALLE'VIATE. *v. a.* [*allevo*, Lat.]

1. To make light; to eaſe; to ſoften.

Moſt of the diſtempers are the effects of abuſed plenty and luxury, and muſt not be charged upon our Maker; who, notwithſtanding, hath provided excellent medicines, to *alleviate* thoſe evils which we bring upon ourſelves. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To extenuate, or ſoften; as, he *alleviates* his fault by an excuſe.

Allevia'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *alleviate.*]

1. The act of making light; of allaying, or extenuating.

All apologies for, and *alleviations* of faults, though they are the heights of humanity, yet they are not the favours, but the duties of friendſhip. *South's Sermons.*

2. That by which any pain is eaſed, or fault extenuated.

This loſs of one fifth of their debts and income will ſit heavy on them, who ſhall feel it, without the *alleviation* of any profit. *Locke.*

A'lley. *n. ſ.* [*allée*, Fr.]

1. A walk in a garden.

And all within were walks and *alleys* wide,
With footing worn, and leading inward far. *Fairy Queen.*

It is common from experience, that where *alleys* are cloſe gravelled, the earth putteth forth the firſt year knotgraſs, and after ſpiregraſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 565.

Yonder *alleys* green,
Our walk at noon, with branches overgrown. *Parad. Loſt.*
Come, my fair love, our morning's taſk we loſe;
Some labour ev'n the eaſieſt life would chooſe:
Ours is not great: the dangling bows to crop,
Whoſe too luxuriant growth our *alleys* ſtop. *Dryden.*
The thriving plants, ignoble broomſticks made,
Now ſweep thoſe *alleys* they were born to ſhade. *Pope.*

2. A paſſage in towns narrower than a ſtreet.

A back friend, a ſhoulder clapper, one that commands
The paſſages of *alleys*, creeks, and narrow lands.
Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.

Alli'ance. *n. ſ.* [*alliance*, Fr.]

1. The ſtate of connection with another by confederacy; a league. In this ſenſe, our hiſtories of Queen Anne mention *the grand alliance.*
2. Relation by marriage.

A bloody Hymen ſhall th' *alliance* join
Betwixt the Trojan and th' Auſonian line. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. Relation by any form of kindred.

For my father's ſake,
In honour of a true Plantagenet,
And, for *alliance'* ſake, declare the cauſe
My father loſt his head. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* i.

4. The act of forming or contracting relation to another; the act of making a confederacy.

Dorſet, your ſon, that with a fearful ſoul
Leads diſcontented ſteps in foreign ſoil,
This fair *alliance* quickly ſhall call home
To high promotions. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.
Adraſtus ſoon, with gods averſe, ſhall join
In dire *alliance* with the Theban line;
Thence ſtrife ſhall riſe, and mortal war ſucceed. *Pope.*

5. The perſons allied to each other.

I would not boaſt the greatneſs of my father,
But point out new *alliances* to Cato. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Alli'ciency. *n. ſ.* [*allicio*, Lat. to entice or draw.] The power of attracting any thing; magnetiſm; attraction.

The feigned central *alliciency* is but a word, and the manner of it ſtill occult. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

To A'LLIGATE. *v. a.* [*alligo*, Lat.] To tie one thing to another; to unite.

Allig tion. *n. ſ.* [from *alligate.*]

1. The act of tying together; the ſtate of being ſo tied.
2. The arithmetical rule that teaches to adjuſt the price of compounds, formed of ſeveral ingredients of different value.

Alliga'tor. *n. ſ.* The crocodile. This name is chiefly uſed for the crocodile of America, between which, and that of Africa, naturaliſts have laid down this difference, that one moves the upper, and the other the lower jaw; but this is now known to be chimerical, the lower jaw being equally moved by both. See Crocodile.

In his needy ſhop a tortoiſe hung,
An *alligator* ſtuff'd, and other ſkins
Of ill-ſhap'd fiſhes. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*
Aloft in rows large poppy-heads were ſtrung,
And here a ſcaly *alligator* hung. *Garth's Diſpenſary.*

A'lligature. *n. ſ.* [from *alligate.*] The link, or ligature, by which two things are joined together. *Dict.*

Alli'sion. *n. ſ.* [*allido, alliſum*, Lat.] The act of ſtriking one thing againſt another.

There have not been any iſlands of note, or conſiderable extent, torn and caſt off from the continent by earthquakes, or ſevered from it by the boiſterous *alliſion* of the ſea. *Woodward.*

Alloca'tion. *n. ſ.* [*alloco*, Lat.]

1. The act of putting one thing to another.
2. The admiſſion of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.
3. An allowance made upon an account; a term uſed in the exchequer. *Chambers.*

Allocu'tion. *n. ſ.* [*allocutio*, Lat.] The act of ſpeaking to another.

Allo'dial. *adj.* [from *allodium.*] Held without any acknowledgment of ſuperiority; not feudal; independent.

ALLO'DIUM. n. ſ. [A word of very uncertain derivation, but moſt probably of German original.]

A poſſeſſion held in abſolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. It is oppoſed to *fee*, or *feudum*, which intimates ſome kind of dependance. There are no allodial lands in England, all being held either mediately or immediately of the king.

Allo'nge. *n. ſ.* [*allonge*, Fr.] A paſs or thruſt with a rapier, ſo called from the lengthening of the ſpace taken up by the fencer.

To Allo'o. *v. a.* [This word is generally ſpoke *halloo*, and is uſed to dogs, when they are incited to the chaſe or battle; it is commonly imagined to come from the French *allons*; perhaps from *all lo*, look all; ſhewing the object.] To ſet on; to incite a dog, by crying *alloo.*

Alloo thy furious maſtiff; bid him vex
The noxious herd, and print upon their ears
A ſad memorial of their paſt offence. *Philips.*

A'lloquy. *n. ſ.* [*alloquium*, Lat.] The act of ſpeaking to another; converſe; converſation. *Dict.*

To ALLO'T. *v. a.* [from *lot.*]

1. To diſtribute by lot.
2. To grant.

Five days we do *allot* thee for proviſion,
To ſhield thee from diſaſters of the world;
And, on the ſixth, to turn thy hated back
Upon our kingdom. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
I ſhall deſerve my fate, if I refuſe
That happy hour, which heaven *allots* to peace. *Dryden.*

3. To diſtribute; to parcel out; to give each his ſhare.

Since fame was the only end of all their new enterprizes and ſtudies, a man cannot be too ſcrupulous in *allotting* them their due portion of it. *Tatler*, N° 81.

Allo'tment. *n. ſ.* [from *allot.*] That which is alloted to any one; the part; the ſhare; the portion granted.

There can be no thought of ſecurity or quiet in this world, but in a reſignation to the *allotments* of God and nature. *L'Eſtr.*

Though it is our duty to ſubmit with patience to more ſcanty *allotments*, yet thus much we may reaſonably and lawfully aſk of God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Allo'ttery. *n. ſ.* [from *allot.*] That which is granted to any particular perſon in a diſtribution. See Allo'tment.

Allow me ſuch exerciſes as may become a gentleman, or give me the poor *allottery* my father left me by teſtament. *Shakeſpeare, As you like it.*

To ALLO'W. *v. a.* [*allouer*, Fr. from *allaudare.*]

1. To admit; as, to *allow* a poſition; not to contradict; not to oppoſe.

The principles, which all mankind *allow* for true, are innate; thoſe, that men of right reaſon admit, are the principles *allowed* by all mankind. *Locke.*

The pow'r of muſick all our hearts *allow*;
And what Timotheus was, is Dryden now. *Pope's Eſſ. Crit.*

As to what is alleged, that ſome of the Preſbyterians declared openly againſt the king's murder, I *allow* it to be true. *Swift.*

2. To grant; to yield; to own any one's title to.

We will not, in civility, *allow* too much ſincerity to the profeſſions of moſt men; but think their actions to be interpreters of their thoughts. *Locke.*

I will help you to enough of them, and ſhall be ready to *allow* the pope as little power here as you pleaſe. *Swift.*

3. To grant licence to; to permit.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the beldam
To lead him where he would; his roguiſh madneſs
Allows itſelf to any thing. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

But as we were *allowed* of God to be put in truſt with the goſpel, even ſo we ſpeak, not as pleaſing men, but God, which trieth our hearts. 1 *Theſſ.* ii. 4.

They referred all laws, that were to be paſſed in Ireland, to be conſidered, corrected and *allowed* firſt by the ſtate of England. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

4. To give a ſanction to; to authorize.

There is no ſlander in an *allow'd* fool. *Shakeſp. Tw. Night.*

5. To give to; to pay to.

Ungrateful then! if we no tears *allow*
To him that gave us peace and empire too. *Waller.*

6. To appoint for; to ſet out to a certain uſe; as, he *allowed* his ſon the third part of his income.

7. To make abatement, or proviſion; or to ſettle any thing, with ſome conceſſions or cautions, regarding ſomething elſe.

If we conſider the different occaſions of ancient and modern medals, we ſhall find they both agree in recording the great actions and ſucceſſes in war; *allowing* ſtill for the different ways of making it, and the circumſtances that attended it. *Addiſon.*

Allo'wable. *adj.* [from *allow.*]

1. That which may be admitted without contradiction.

It is not *allowable*, what is obſervable in many pieces of Raphael, where Magdalen is repreſented, before our Saviour, waſhing his feet, on her knees; which will not conſiſt with the text. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. That which is permitted or licenſed; lawful; not forbidden.

In actions of this ſort, the very light of nature alone may diſcover that which is ſo far forth in the ſight of God *allowable*. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 8.

I was, by the freedom *allowable* among friends, tempted to vent my thoughts with negligence. *Boyle on the Scriptures.*

Reputation becomes a ſignal and a very peculiar bleſſing to magiſtrates; and their purſuit of it is not only *allowable*, but laudable. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Allo'wableness. *n. ſ.* [from *allowable.*] The quality of being allowable; lawfulneſs; exemption from prohibition.

I cannot think myſelf engaged to diſcourſe of lots, as to their nature, uſe, and *allowableneſs*, in matters of recreation; which is indeed impugned by ſome, though better defended by others. *South's Sermons.*

Allo'wance. *n. ſ.* [from *allow.*]

1. Admiſſion without contradiction.

Without the notion and *allowance* of ſpirits, our philoſophy will be lame and defective in one main part of it. *Locke.*

2. Sanction; licence; authority.

That which wiſdom did firſt begin, and hath been with good men long continued, challengeth *allowance* of them that ſucceed, although it plead for itſelf nothing. *Hooker, b.* v. § 7.

You ſent a large commiſſion
To Gregory de Caſſado, to conclude,
Without the king's will, or the ſtate's *allowance*,
A league between his highneſs and Ferrara. *Shak. Henry* VIII.

3. Permiſſion; freedom from reſtraint.

They ſhould therefore be accuſtomed betimes to conſult and make uſe of their reaſon, before they give *allowance* to their inclinations. *Locke.*

4. A ſettled rate; or appointment for any uſe.

The victual in plantations ought to be expended almoſt as in a beſieged town; that is, with certain *allowance*. *Bacon.*

And his *allowance* was a continual *allowance* given him of the king; a daily rate for every day all his life. 2 *Kings*, xxv. 30.

5. Abatement from the ſtrict rigour of a law, or demand.

The whole poem, though written in that which they call heroick verſe, is of the Pindarick nature, as well in the thought as the expreſſion; and, as ſuch, requires the ſame grains of *allowance* for it. *Dryden.*

Parents never give *allowances* for an innocent paſſion. *Swift.*

6. Eſtabliſhed character; reputation.

His bark is ſtoutly timber'd, and his pilot
Of very expert and approved *allowance*;
Therefore my hopes, not ſurfeited to death,
Stand in bold awe. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Allo'y. *n. ſ.* [See Allay.]

1. Baſer metal mixed in coinage.

That preciſe weight and fineneſs, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the ſtandard. Fine ſilver is ſilver without the mixture of any baſer metal. *Alloy* is baſer metal mixed with it. *Locke.*

For let another piece be coined of the ſame weight, wherein half the ſilver is taken out, and copper, or other *alloy*, put into the place, every one knows it will be worth but half as much; for the value of the *alloy* is ſo inconſiderable as not to be reckoned. *Locke.*

2. Abatement; diminution.

The pleaſures of ſenſe are probably reliſhed by beaſts in a more exquiſite degree, than they are by men; for they taſte them ſincere and pure always, without mixture or *alloy*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Allube'scency. *n. ſ.* [*allubeſcentia*, Lat.] Willingneſs; content. *Dict.*

To ALLU'DE. *v. n* [*alludo*, Lat.] To have ſome reference to a thing, without the direct mention of it; to hint at; to inſinuate. It is uſed of perſons; as, *he* alludes *to an old ſtory*; or of things, as, *the lampoon* alludes *to his mother's faults.*

Theſe ſpeeches of Jerom and Chryſoſtom do ſeem plainly to *allude* unto ſuch miniſterial garments as were then in uſe. *Hooker, b.* v. § 29.

True it is, that many things of this nature be *alluded* unto, yea, many things declared. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 2.

Then juſt proportions were taken, and every thing placed by weight and meaſure: and this I doubt not was that artificial ſtructure here *alluded* to. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Allu'minor. *n. ſ.* [*allumer*, Fr. to light.] One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment; becauſe he gives graces, light an ornament, to the letters or figures coloured. *Cowell.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

To ALLU'RE. *v. a.* [*leurrer*, Fr. *looren*, Dutch, belæpen, Sax.] To entice to any thing whether good or bad; to draw towards any thing by enticement.

Unto laws that men make for the benefit of men, it hath seemed always needful to add rewards, which may more *allure* unto good, than any hardness deterreth from it, and punishments, which may more deter from evil, than any sweetness thereto *allureth*. *Hooker*, *b.* i. *p.* 28.

Above them all
The golded sun, in splendour likest heav'n,
Allur'd his eye. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, *b.* iii. *l.* 572.

Each flatt'ring hope, and each *alluring* joy. *Lyttleton.*

ALLU'RE. *n. s.* [from the verb *allure.*] Something set up to entice birds, or other things, to it. We now write *lure*.

The rather to train them to his *allure*, he told them both often, and with a vehement voice, how they were over-topped and trodden down by gentlemen. *Sir John Hayward.*

ALLU'REMENT. *n. s.* [from *allure.*]

That which allures, or has the force of alluring: enticement; temptation of pleasure.

Against *allurement*, custom, and a world
Offended; fearless of reproach, and scorn,
Or violence. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, *b.* xi.

——Adam, by his wife's *allurement*, fell. *Par. Reg. b.* ii.

To shun th' *allurement* is not hard
To minds resolv'd, forewarn'd, and well prepar'd;
But wond'rous difficult, when once beset,
To struggle through the straits, and break th' involving net. *Dryden.*

ALLU'RER. *n. s.* [from *allure.*] The person that allures; enticer; enveigler.

ALLU'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *allure.*] In an alluring manner; enticingly.

ALLU'RINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *alluring.*] The quality of alluring or enticing; incitation; temptation by proposing pleasure.

ALLU'SION. *n. s.* [*allusio*, Lat.] That which is spoken with reference to something supposed to be already known, and therefore not expressed; a hint; an implication. It has the particle *to*.

Here are manifest *allusions* and footsteps of the dissolution of the earth, as it was in the deluge, and will be in its last ruin. *Burnet's Theory.*

This last *allusion* gall'd the Panther more,
Because indeed it rubb'd upon the sore. *Dryden.*

Expressions now out of use, *allusions to* customs lost to us, and various particularities, must needs continue several passages in the dark. *Locke's Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.*

ALLU'SIVE. *adj.* [*alludo*, *allusum*, Lat.] Hinting at something not fully expressed.

Where the expression in one place is plain, and the sense affixed to it agreeable to the proper force of the words, and no negative objection requires us to depart from it; and the expression, in the other, is figurative or *allusive*, and the doctrine, deduced from it, liable to great objections; it is reasonable, in this latter place, to restrain the extent of the figure and allusion, to a consistency with the former. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ALLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *allusive.*] In an allusive manner; by implication; by insinuation.

The Jewish nation, that rejected and crucified him, within the compass of one generation, were, according to his prediction, destroyed by the Romans, and preyed upon by those eagles, (*Matt.* xxiv. 28.) by which, *allusively*, are noted the Roman armies, whose ensign was the eagle. *Hammond's Pr. Cat.*

ALLU'SIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *allusive.*] The quality of being allusive.

ALLU'VION. *n. s.* [*alluvio*, Lat.]

1. The carrying of any thing to something else by the motion of the water.

2. The thing carried by water to something else.

The civil law gives the owner of land a right to that increase which arises from *alluvion*, which is defined an insensible increment, brought by the water.

ALLU'VIOUS. *adj.* [from *alluvion.*] That which is carried by water to another place, and lodged upon something else.

To ALL'Y. *v. a.* [*allier*, Fr.]

1. To unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy.

All these septs are *allied* to the inhabitants of the North, so as there is no hope that they will ever serve faithfully against them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Wants, frailties, passions, closer still *ally*
The common int'rest, or endear the tye. *Pope's Ess. on Man.*

To the sun *ally'd*,
From him they draw the animating fire. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. To make a relation between two things, by similitude, or resemblance, or any other means.

Two lines I cannot excuse: they are indeed remotely *allied* to Virgil's sense; but they are too like the tenderness of Ovid. *Dryden.*

ALL'Y. *n. s.* [*allie*, Fr.] One united by some means of connexion; as, marriage; friendship; confederacy.

We could hinder the accession of Holland to France, either as subjects, with great immunities for the encouragement of trade, or as an inferiour and dependent *ally* under their protection. *Temple.*

ALMACA'NTAR. *n. s.* [An Arabick word, written variously by various authours; by D'Herbelot, *almocantar*; by others, *almucantar.*] A circle drawn parallel to the horizon. It is generally used in the plural, and means a series of parallel circles drawn through the several degrees of the meridian.

ALMACA'NTAR'S STAFF. *n. s.* An instrument commonly made of pear-tree or box, with an arch of fifteen degrees, used to take observations of the sun, about the time of its rising and setting, in order to find the amplitude, and consequently the variation of the compass. *Chambers.*

A'LMANACK. *n. s.* [Derived, by some, from the Arabick, *al*, and *manah*, Heb. to *count*, or *compute*; but others, from *al*, Arabick, and *μήν*, a *month*, or *μανακὸς*, the *course of the months*; by others, from a Teutonick original, *al* and *ṁaan*, the *moon*, an account of every moon, or month: all of them are probable.]

A calendar; a book in which the revolutions of the seasons, with the return of feasts and fasts, is noted for the ensuing year.

It will be said, this is an *almanack* for the old year; all hath been well; Spain hath not assailed this kingdom. *Bacon.*

This astrologer made his *almanack* give a tolerable account of the weather, by a direct inversion of the common prognosticators. *Government of the Tongue.*

Beware the woman too, and shun her sight,
Who in these studies does herself delight;
By whom a greasy *almanack* is born,
With often handling like chaft amber worn. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

I'll have a fasting *almanack* printed on purpose for her use. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

A'LMANDINE. *n. s.* [Fr. *almandina*, Ital.] A ruby coarser and lighter than the oriental, and nearer the colour of the granate. *Dict.*

ALMI'GHTINESS. *n. s.* [from *almighty.*] Unlimited power; omnipotence; one of the attributes of God.

It serveth to the world for a witness of his *almightiness*, whom we outwardly honour with the chiefest of outward things. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 15.

In creating and making existent the world universal, by the absolute act of his own word, his power and *almightiness*. *Sir Walter Raleigh.*

In the wilderness, the bittern and the stork, the unicorn and the elk, live upon his provisions, and revere his power, and feel the force of his *almightiness*. *Taylor's Rule of holy living.*

ALMI'GHTY. *adj.* [from *all* and *mighty.*] Of unlimited power; omnipotent.

The Lord appeared unto Abram, and said unto him, I am the *almighty* God; walk before me, and be thou perfect. *Genesis*, xvii. 1.

He wills you in the name of God *almighty*,
That you divest yourself, and lay apart
The borrow'd glories, that, by gift of heav'n,
By law of nature and of nations 'long
To him and to his heirs. *Shakespeare's Henry* V.

A'LMOND. *n. s.* [*amand*, Fr. derived by *Menage* from *amandala*, a word in low Latin; by others, from *Allemand*, a German; supposing that almonds come to France from Germany.]

The nut of the almond tree, either sweet or bitter.

Pound an *almond*, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one, and the sweet taste into an oily one. *Locke.*

A'LMOND TREE. *n. s.* [*amygdalus*, Lat.]

It has leaves and flowers very like those of the peach tree, but the fruit is longer and more compressed; the outer green coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and the shell is not so rugged.

The species are, 1. The common large *almond*. 2. The sweet *almond*, with tender shells. 3. The bitter *almond*. 4. The white flowering *almond*.

The three first sorts are chiefly cultivated in England, for the beauty of their flowers; and the first sort yields large quantities of fruit yearly, little inferiour to what we receive from abroad, if not kept too long. They are propagated in July, by inoculating a bud into a plum stock, for wet ground, or an *almond* or peach stock for dry. The fourth is a greater curiosity; it will not succeed on a plum, but must be budded on a peach or *almond*. *Millar.*

Like to an *almond tree*, you're mounted high
On top of green Selinis, all alone,
With blossoms brave bedecked daintily,
Whose tender locks do tremble every one,
At every little breath that under heav'n is blown. *Fairy Q.*

Mark well the flow'ring *almonds* in the wood,
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load,
The glebe will answer to the sylvan reign;
Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

A'LMONDS OF THE THROAT, or TONSILS, called improperly *Almonds of the ears*; are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces; each of them has a large oval sinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it are a great number of lesser ones, which discharge themselves through the great sinus of a mucous and

slippery matter into the fauces, larynx, and œsophagus, for the moistening and lubricating those parts. When the œsophagus muscle acts, it compresses the *almonds*, and they frequently are the occasion of a sore throat. *Quincy.*

The tonsils, or *Almonds of the Ears*, are also frequently swelled in the king's evil; which tumour may be very well reckoned a species of it. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

A'LMOND-FURNACE, or A'LMAN-FURNACE, called also the *Sweep*, is a peculiar kind of furnace used in refining, to separate metals from cinders and other foreign substances. *Chambers.*

A'LMONER, or ALMNER. *n. s.* [*eleemosynarius*, Lat.] The officer of a prince, or other person, employed in the distribution of charity.

I enquired among the Jacobins for an *almoner*; and the general fame has pointed out your reverence as the worthiest man. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

A'LMONRY. *n. s.* [from *almoner.*] The place where the almoner resides, or where the alms are distributed.

ALMO'ST. *adv.* [from *all* and *most*; that is, *most part of all. Skinner.*] Nearly; well nigh; in the next degree to the whole, or to universality.

Who is there *almost*, whose mind, at some time or other, love or anger, fear or grief, has not so fastened to some clog, that it could not turn itself to any other object. *Locke.*

There can be no such thing or notion, as an *almost* infinite; there can be nothing next or second to an omnipotent God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Atlas becomes unequal to his freight,
And *almost* faints beneath the glowing weight. *Addis. Ovid.*

ALMS. *n. s.* [in Saxon, elmeʒ, from *eleemosyna*, Lat.] What is given gratuitously in relief of the poor. It has no singular.

My arm'd knees,
Which bow'd but in my stirrup, bend like his
That hath received an *alms*. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

The poor beggar hath a just demand of an *alms* from the rich man; who is guilty of fraud, injustice and oppression, if he does not afford relief according to his abilities. *Swift.*

ALMS-BASKET. *n. s.* [from *alms* and *basket.*] The basket in which provisions are put to be given away.

There sweepings do as well,
As the best order'd meal;
For who the relish of these guests will fit,
Needs set them but the *alms-basket* of wit. *Ben. Johnson.*

We'll stand up for our properties, was the beggar's song that lived upon the *alms-basket*. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

ALMSDEED. *n. s.* [from *alms* and *deed.*] An act of charity; a charitable gift.

This woman was full of good works, and *almsdeeds* which she did. *Acts*, ix. 36.

Hard favour'd Richard, where art thou?
Thou art not here: murder is thy *almsdeed*;
Petitioner for blood thou ne'er put'st back. *Shakespeare's Henry* VI.

ALMS-GIVER. *n. s.* [from *alms* and *giver.*] He that gives alms; he that supports others by his charity.

He built and endowed many religious foundations, besides his memorable hospital of the Savoy. And yet was he a great *alms-giver* in secret, which shewed that his works in publick were dedicated rather to God's glory than his own. *Bacon.*

ALMSHOUSE. *n. s.* [from *alms* and *house.*] A house devoted to the reception and support of the poor; an hospital for the poor.

The way of providing for the clergy by tithes, the device of *almshouses* for the poor, and the sorting out of the people into their several parishes, are manifest unto men of understanding. *Hooker's Preface.*

And to relief of lazars, and weak age
Of indigent faint souls, past corporal toil,
A hundred *almshouses* right well supplied. *Shakesp. Henry* V.

Many penitents, after the robbing of temples, and other violences of rapine, build an hospital, or some *alms-house*, out of the ruins of the church, and the spoils of widows and orphans. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Behold yon *almshouse*, neat, but void of state,
Where age and want sit smiling at the gate. *Pope.*

ALMSMAN. *n. s.* [from *alms* and *man.*] A man who lives upon alms; who is supported by charity.

I'll give my jewels for a set of beads;
My gorgeous palace, for a hermitage;
My gay apparel for an *almsman's* gown. *Shakesp. Rich.* II.

A'LMUG-TREE. *n. s.* A tree mentioned in scripture.

Of its wood were made musical instruments, and it was used also in rails, or in a staircase. The Rabbins generally render it *coral*, others *ebony*, *brazil*, or *pine*. In the Septuagint it is translated *wrought wood*, and in the Vulgate, *Ligna Thyina*. But coral could never answer the purposes of the almugim; the pine-tree is too common in Judea to be imported from Ophir; and the Thyinum, or citron-tree, much esteemed by the ancients for its fragrance and beauty, came from Mauritania. By the wood *almugim*, or *algumim*, or, simply, *gummim*, taking *al* for a kind of article, may be understood oily and gummy sorts of wood, and particularly the trees which produce gum ammoniac, or gum arabick; and is, perhaps, the same with the Shittim wood mentioned by Moses. *Calmet.*

And the navy also of Hiram that brought gold from Ophir, brought in from Ophir great plenty of *almug-trees* and precious trees. 1 *Kings*, x. 11.

A'LNAGAR, A'LNAGER, or A'LNEGER. *n. s.* [from *alnage.*]

A measurer by the ell; a sworn officer, whose business formerly was to inspect the assize of woollen cloth, and to fix the seals appointed upon it for that purpose; but there are now three officers belonging to the regulation of cloth-manufactures, the *searcher*, *measurer*, and *alneger*. *Dict.*

A'LNAGE. *n. s.* [from *aulnage*, or *aunage*, Fr.] Ell-measure, or rather the measuring by the ell or yard. *Dict.*

A'LNIGHT. *n. s.* [from *all* and *night.*]

There is a service which they call *alnight*, which is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midst; whereby it cometh to pass, that the wick fetcheth the nourishment farther off. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 372.

A'LOES. *n. s.* [אהלים, as it is supposed.] A term applied to three different things.

1. A precious wood used, in the East, for perfumes, of which the best sort is of higher price than gold, and was the most valuable present given by the king of Siam, in 1686, to the king of France. It is called *Tambac*, and is the heart, or innermost part, of the *aloetree*; the next part to which is called *Calembac*, which is sometimes imported into Europe, and, though of inferiour value to the *Tambac*, is much esteemed: the part next the bark is termed, by the Portuguese, *Pao d'aquila*, or eagle-wood; but some account the eagle-wood not the outer part of the *Tambac*, but another species. Our knowledge of this wood is yet very imperfect. *Savary.*

2. *Aloes* is a tree which grows in hot countries, and even in the mountains of Spain.

The leaves are thick, succulent, and generally beset with spines on the edges; the flower consists of one leaf, is tubulous, and cut into six segments at the top, like the hyacinth; the fruit is oblong and cylindrical, divided into three cells, containing flat, and, for the most part, semicircular seeds.

The species are 39; 1. The common large American *aloe*. 2. The narrow-leaved *aloe*, from Vera Cruz. 3. The American *aloe*, which produces young plants out of the flower stems, &c.

Many of these plants, in English gardens, are natives of the East and West Indies; but the most curious are brought from the Cape of Good Hope.

The first of these *aloes* is very hardy, and has endured the air, in mild winters, in a very dry soil, and under a south wall; but they may be kept in a common greenhouse, giving them very little moisture in winter. The other sorts are preserved in an airy glass-case, with a stove. The *aloes* are all increased by off-sets.

Most of the African species, after the second, third, or fourth year's growth, produce flowers with us annually; but the American *aloes* flower but once during the life of the plant, producing the flower-stems from the centre of the plant, of a considerable size, and sometimes fifteen feet in height.

A common error, relating to the first species, is, that it never flowers till it be an hundred years old; but experience has proved, that some have flowered in fifty years. Another errour is, that, when the flower opens, it makes a report like a gun. *Millar.*

3. *Aloes* is a medicinal juice extracted not from the odoriferous, but the common *aloes tree*, by cutting the leaves, and exposing the juice that drops from them to the sun. It is distinguished into Socotorine and and Caballine, or horse *aloes*; the first is so called from *Socotora*; the second, because, being coarser, it ought to be confined to the use of farriers. It is a warm and strong cathartick, and used in most purgative compositions.

ALOE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *aloes.*] Consisting chiefly of aloes.

It may be excited by *aloetical*, scammoniate, or acrimonious medicines. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

ALO'ETICK. *n. s.* [from *aloes.*] Any medicine is so called, which chiefly consists of aloes. *Quincy.*

ALO'FT. *adv.* [*loffter*, to lift up, *Dan. Loft* air, *Icelandish*; so that *aloft* is, into the air.] On high; above; in the air: a word used chiefly in poetry.

For I have read in stories oft,
That love has wings, and soars *aloft*. *Suckling.*

Upright he stood, and bore *aloft* his shield,
Conspicuous from afar, and overlook'd the field. *Dryd. Fab.*

AL'OFT. *prep.* Above.

The great luminary
Aloft the vulgar constellations thick,
That from his lordly eye keep distance due,
Dispenses light from far. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, *b.* iii.

A'LOGY. *n. s.* [*ἀλογος*.] Unreasonableness; absurdity. *Dict.*

ALO'NE. *adj.* [*alleen*, Dutch; from *al* and *een*, or *one*, that is, *single.*]

1. Without another.

The quarrel toucheth none but us *alone*;
Betwixt ourselves let us decide it then. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

If by a mortal hand my father's throne
Could be defended, 'twas by mine *alone*. *Dryden, Æneid* ii.

God, by whose *alone* power and conservation, we all live, and move, and have our being. *Bentley.*

2. Without company; solitary.

Eagles we see fly *alone*, and they are but sheep which always herd together. *Sidney*, *b.* i.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Alone, for other creature in this place
Living, or lifelefs, to be found was none. *Paradife Loft.*
I never durft in darknefs be *alone*. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

ALO'NE. *adv.*

1. This word is feldom ufed but with the word *let*, if even then it be an adverb, and implies fometimes an ironical prohibition, to help a man who is able to manage the affair himfelf.

Let us *alone* to guard Corioli,
If they fet down before's; 'fore they remove,
Bring up your army. *Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.*

Let you *alone*, cunning artificer;
See how his gorget peers above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was. *Ben. Johnf. Catil.*

2. To let alone; to forbear; to leave unfinifhed.

His client ftole it, but he had better have *let* it *alone*; for he loft his caufe by his jeft. *Addifon. Spectator*, N° 408.

ALO'NG. *adv.* [*au longue*, Fr.]

1. At length.

Some rowl a mighty ftone; fome laid *along*,
And, bound with burning wires, on fpokes of wheels are hung.
Dryden, Æneid vi.

2. Through any fpace meafured lengthwife.

A firebrand carried *along*, leaveth a train of light behind it. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory*, N° 274.

Where Ufens glides *along* the lowly lands,
Or the black water of Pomptina ftands. *Dryd. Æneid* vii.

3. Throughout; in the whole; with *all* prefixed.

They were *all along* a crofs, untoward fort of people. *South.*

Solomon, *all along* in his Proverbs, gives the title of fool to a wicked man. *Tillotfon.*

4. Joined with the particle *with*; in company; joined with.

I your commiffion will forthwith difpatch,
And he to England fhall *along with* you. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

Hence then! and Evil go *with* thee *along*,
Thy offspring, to the place of evil, Hell;
Thou and thy wicked crew! *Milton's Par. Loft*, b. vi.

Religious zeal is fubject to an excefs, and to a defect, when fomething is mingled with it, which it fhould not have; or when it wants fomething that ought to go *along with* it. *Sprat.*

5. Sometimes *with* is underftood.

Command thy flaves: my free-born foul difdains
A tyrant's curb; and reftive breaks the reins.
Take this *along*; and no difpute fhall rife
(Though mine the woman) for my ravifh'd prize. *Dryden.*

6. Forward; onward. In this fenfe it is derived from *allons*, French.

Come then, my friend, my genius, come *along*,
Thou mafter of the poet and the fong. *Pope.*

ALO'NGST. *adv.* [a corruption, as it feems, from *along*.] Along; through the length.

The Turks did keep ftrait watch and ward in all their ports thereabout *alongft* the fea-coaft. *Knolles's Hift. of the Turks.*

ALO'OF. *adv.* [*all off*, that is, *quite off*.]

1. At a diftance; with the particle *from*. It generally implies a fmall diftance, fuch as is within view or obfervation.

Then bad the knight this lady yede *aloof*,
And to an hill herfelf withdrew afide,
From whence fhe might behold the battle's proof,
And elfe be fafe from danger far defcried. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.

As next in worth,
Came fingly where he ftood, on the bare ftrand,
While the promifcuous croud ftood yet *aloof*. *Parad. Loft.*

The noife approaches, though our palace ftood
Aloof from ftreets, encompafs'd with a wood. *Dryden.*

2. Applied to perfons, it often infinuates caution and circumfpection.

Turn on the bloody hounds with heads of fteel,
And make the cowards ftand *aloof* at bay. *Shak. Henry* VI.

Going northwards, *aloof*, as long as they had any doubt of being purfued, at laft when they were out of reach, they turned and croffed the ocean to Spain. *Bacon.*

The king would not, by any means, enter the city, until he had *aloof* feen the crofs fet up upon the greater tower of Granada, whereby it became Chriftian ground. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

Two pots ftood by a river, one of brafs, the other of clay. The water carried them away; the earthen veffel kept *aloof from* t'other. *L'Eftrange's Fables.*

The ftrong may fight *aloof*; Ancæus try'd
His force too near, and by prefuming dy'd. *Dryd. Fables.*

3. In a figurative fenfe, it is ufed to import art or cunning in converfation, by which a man holds the principal queftion at a diftance.

Nor do we find him forward to be founded;
But with a crafty madnefs keeps *aloof*,
When we would bring him on to fome confeffion
Of his true ftate. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

4. It is ufed metaphorically of perfons that will not be feen in a defign.

It is neceffary the queen join; for, if fhe ftand *aloof*, there will be ftill fufpicions: it being a received opinion in the world, that fhe hath a great intereft in the king's favour and power. *Suckling.*

5. It is applied to things not properly belonging to each other.

Love's not love,
When it is mingled with regards that ftand
Aloof from th' entire point. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

ALO'UD. *adv.* [from *a* and *loud*.] Loudly; with a ftrong voice; with a great noife.

Strangled he lies! yet feems to cry *aloud*,
To warn the mighty, and inftruct the proud;
That of the great, neglecting to be juft,
Heav'n in a moment makes an heap of duft. *Waller.*

Then heav'n's high monarch thund'red thrice *aloud*,
And thrice he fhook aloft a golden cloud. *Dryd. Æneid* vii.

ALO'W. *adv.* [from *a* and *low*.] In a low place; not aloft.

And now *alow*, and now aloft they fly,
As born through air, and feem to touch the fky. *Dryden.*

A'LPHA. n. f. The firft letter in the Greek alphabet, anfwering to our A; therefore ufed to fignify the firft.

I am *alpha* and omega, the beginning and the ending, faith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty. *Revelat.*

A'LPHABET. *n. f.* [from ἄλφα, *alpha*, and βῆτα, *beta*, the two firft letters of the Greeks.] The order of the letters, or elements of fpeech.

Thou fhalt not figh,
Nor wink, nor nod, nor kneel, nor make a fign,
But I of thefe will reft an *alphabet*,
And by ftill practice learn to know thy meaning.
Shakefpeare's Titus Andronicus.

The letters of the *alphabet*, formed by the feveral motions of the mouth, and the great variety of fyllables compofed of letters, and formed with almoft equal velocity, and the endlefs number of words capable of being framed out of the *alphabet*, either of more fyllables, or of one. *Holder.*

Taught by their nurfes, little children get
This faying, fooner than their *alphabet*. *Dryd jun. Juv.*

To A'LPHABET. *v. a.* [from *alphabet*, noun.] To range in the order of the alphabet.

ALPHABE'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *alphabet*; *alphabetique*, Fr.] In the
ALPHABE'TICK. } order of the alphabet; according to the feries of letters.

I have now by me, digefted in an *alphabetical* order, all the counties, corporations, and boroughs in Great Britain, with their refpective tempers. *Swift.*

ALPHABE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *alphabetical*.] In an alphabetical manner; according to the order of the letters.

I had once in my thoughts to contrive a grammar, more than I can now comprife in fhort hints; and a dictionary, *alphabetically* containing the words of the language, which the deaf perfon is to learn. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

ALRE'ADY. *adv.* [from *all* and *ready*.] At this prefent time, or at fome time paft; oppofed to futurity; as, *Will he come foon? He is come* already. *Will it be done? It is done* already.

Touching our uniformity, that which hath been *already* anfwered, may ferve for anfwer to that exception. *Hooker.*

You warn'd me ftill of loving two;
Can I love him, *already* loving you? *Dryd. Indian Emp.*

See, the guards, from yon far eaftern hill
Already move, no longer ftay afford;
High in the air, they wave the flaming fword,
Your fignal to depart. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

I confine myfelf to methods for the advancement of piety, which are in the power of a prince limited like ours, by a ftrict execution of the laws *already* in force. *Swift.*

Methinks, *already* I your tears furvey,
Already hear the horrid things they fay,
Already fee you a degraded toaft,
And all your honour in a whifper loft! *Pope.*

ALS. *adv.* [*als*, Dutch.] Alfo; likewife: a word now out of ufe.

The golden fun his gliftering head gan fhew,
And fad remembrance now the prince amoves
With frefh defire his voyage to purfue;
Als Una earn'd her travel to renew. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.

A'LSO. *adv.* [from *all* and *fo*.]

1. In the fame manner; likewife.

In thefe two, no doubt, are contained the caufes of the great deluge, as according to Mofes, fo *alfo* according to neceffity; for our world affords no other treafures of water. *Burnet's Theo.*

2. *Alfo* is fometimes nearly the fame with *and*, and only conjoins the members of the fentence.

God do fo to me, and more *alfo*. 1 *Samuel*, xiv. 44.

A'LTAR. *n. f.* [*altare*, Lat. It is obferved by *Junius*, that the word *altar* is received, with chriftianity, in all the European languages; and that *altare* is ufed by one of the Fathers, as appropriated to the Chriftian worfhip, in oppofition to the *aræ* of gentilifm.]

1. The place where offerings to heaven are laid.

The goddefs of the nuptial bed,
Tir'd with her vain devotions for the dead,
Refolv'd the tainted hand fhould be repell'd,
Which incenfe offer'd, and her *altar* held. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. The table in Chriftian churches where the communion is adminiftered.

Her grace rofe, and, with modeft paces,
Came to the *altar*, where fhe kneel'd, and, faintlike,
Caft her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd devoutly.
Shakefpeare's Henry VIII.

A'LTARAGE. *n. f.* [*altaragium*, Lat.] An emolument arifing to the prieft from oblations, through the means of the altar. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

A'LTAR-CLOTH. *n. f.* [from *altar* and *cloth*.] The cloth thrown over the altar in churches.

I fhould fet down the wealth, books, hangings, and *altar-cloths*, which our kings gave this abbey. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To A'LTER. *v. a.* [*alterer*, Fr. from *alter*, Lat.]

1. To change; to make otherwife than it is. *To alter*, feems more properly to imply a change made only in fome part of a thing; as, to *alter* a writing, may be, to blot or interpolate it; to *change* it, may be, to fubftitute another in its place.

Do you note
How much her grace is *alter'd* on the fudden?
How long her face is drawn? how pale fhe looks,
And of an earthly cold? *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

Acts appropriated to the worfhip of God by his own appointment, muft continue fo, till himfelf hath otherwife declared: for who dares *alter* what God hath appointed?
Stillingfleet's Defence of Difc. on Romifh Idolatry.

2. To take off from a perfuafion or fect.

For the way of writing plays in verfe, I find it troublefome and flow; but I am no way *altered* from my opinion of it, at leaft with any reafons which have oppofed it. *Dryden.*

To ALTER. *v. n.* To become otherwife than it was; as, *the weather* alters *from bright to cloudy*.

A'LTERABLE. *adj.* [from *alter*; *alterable*, Fr.] That which may be altered or changed by fomething elfe; diftinct from changeable, or that which changes, or may change itfelf.

That *alterable* refpects are realities in nature, will never be admitted by a confiderate difcerner. *Glanville.*

Our condition in this world is mutable and uncertain, *alterable* by a thoufand accidents, which we can neither forefee nor prevent. *Rogers.*

I wifh they had been more clear in their directions to him upon that mighty point, Whether the fettlement of the fucceffion in the Houfe of Hanover be *alterable* or no? *Swift.*

A'LTERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *alterable*.] The quality of being alterable, or admitting change from external caufes.

A'LTERABLY. *adv.* [from *alterable*.] In fuch a manner as may be altered.

A'LTERANT. *adj.* [*alterant*, Fr.] That which has the power of producing changes in any thing.

And whether the body be *alterant* or altered, evermore a perception precedeth operation; for elfe all bodies would be alike one to another. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory.*

ALTERA'TION. *n. f.* [from *alter*; *alteration*, Fr.]

1. The act of altering or changing.

Alteration, though it be from worfe to better, hath in it inconveniencies, and thofe weighty. *Hooker.*

2. The change made.

Why may we not prefume, that God doth even call for fuch change or *alteration*, as the very condition of things themfelves doth make neceffary. *Hooker*, b. ii. § 10.

So he, with difficulty and labour hard,
Mov'd on:
But he once paft, foon after, when man fell,
Strange *alteration!* Sin, and death, amain
Following his track (fuch was the will of heav'n!)
Pav'd after him a broad and beaten way. *Parad. Loft*, b. ii.

No other *alteration* will fatisfy; nor this neither, very long, without an utter abolition of all order. *South.*

Appius Claudius admitted to the fenate the fons of thofe who had been flaves; by which, and fucceeding *alterations*, that council degenerated into a moft corrupt body. *Swift.*

A'LTERATIVE. *adj.* [from *alter*.]

Medicines called *alterative*, are fuch as have no immediate fenfible operation, but gradually gain upon the conftitution, by changing the humours from a ftate of diftemperature to health. They are oppofed to *evacuants*. *Quincy.*

When there is an eruption of humour in any part, it is not cured merely by outward applications, but by fuch *alterative* medicines as purify the blood. *Government of the Tongue.*

ALTERCA'TION. *n. f.* [*altercation*, Fr. from *altercor*, Lat.] Debate; controverfy; wrangle.

By this hot purfuit of lower controverfies amongft men profeffing religion, and agreeing in the principal foundations thereof, they conceive hope, that, about the higher principles themfelves, time will caufe *altercation* to grow. *Hooker.*

Their whole life was, in a manner, little elfe than a perpetual wrangling and *altercation*; and that, many times, rather for victory and oftentation of wit, than a fober and ferious fearch of truth. *Hakewell on Providence.*

ALTE'RN. *adj.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Acting by turns, in fucceffion each to the other.

And God made two great lights, great for their ufe
To man; the greater to have rule by day,
The lefs by night, *altern*. *Milton's Par. Loft*, b. vii.

ALTE'RNACY. *n. f.* [from *alternate*.] Action performed by turns.

ALTE'RNATE. *adj.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Being by turns; one after another; reciprocal.

Friendfhip confifts properly in mutual offices, and a generous ftrife in *alternate* acts of kindnefs. *South.*

Hear how Timotheus' various lays furprife,
And bid *alternate* paffions fall and rife!
While, at each change, the fon of Lybian Jove
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love. *Pope.*

ALTE'RNATE ANGLES. [In geometry.] Are the internal angles made by a line cutting two parallels, and lying on the oppofite fides of the cutting line; the one below the firft parallel, and the other above the fecond.

ALTERNATE RATIO, or PROPORTION, is where the antecedent of one is to its confequent, as the antecedent of another to its confequent; the very fame ratio, in this cafe, holding alternately in refpect of the antecedents to each other, and the confequents to each other. *Chambers.*

ALTE'RNATE. *n. f.* [from *alternate*, *adj.*] That which happens alternately; viciffitude.

And rais'd in pleafure, or repos'd in eafe,
Grateful *alternates* of fubftantial peace,
They blefs the long nocturnal influence fhed
On the crown'd goblet, and the genial bed. *Prior.*

To ALTE'RNATE. *v. a.* [*alterno*, Lat.]

1. To perform alternately.

Thofe who, in their courfe,
Melodious hymns about the fov'reign throne
Alternate all night long. *Milton's Paradife Loft*, b. v.

2. To change one thing for another reciprocally.

The moft high God, in all things appertaining unto this life, for fundry wife ends, *alternates* the difpofition of good and evil. *Grew's Cofmologia Sacra*, b. iii.

ALTE'RNATELY. *adv.* [from *alternate*.] In reciprocal fucceffion, fo that each fhall be fucceeded by that which it fucceeds, as, light follows darknefs, and darknefs follows light.

The princefs Melefinda, bath'd in tears,
And tofs'd *alternately* with hopes and fears,
Would learn from you the fortunes of her lord. *Dryden.*

Unhappy man! whom forrow thus and rage
To different ills *alternately* engage. *Prior.*

The rays of light are, by fome caufe or other, *alternately* difpofed to be reflected or refracted for many viciffitudes. *Newton.*

ALTE'RNATENESS. *n. f.* [from *alternate*.] The quality of being alternate, or of happening in reciprocal fucceffion. *Dict.*

ALTERNA'TION. *n. f.* [from *alternate*.] The reciprocal fucceffion of things.

The one would be oppreffed with conftant heat, the other with infufferable cold; and fo the defect of *alternation* would utterly impugn the generation of all things. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

ALTE'RNATIVE. *n. f.* [*alternatif*, Fr.] The choice given of two things; fo that if one be rejected, the other muft be taken.

A ftrange *alternative*——
Muft ladies have a doctor, or a dance? *Young.*

ALTE'RNATIVELY. *adv.* [from *alternative*.] In alternate manner; by turns; reciprocally.

An appeal *alternatively* made may be tolerated by the civil law as valid. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ALTE'RNATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *alternative*.] The quality or ftate of being alternative; reciprocation. *Dict.*

ALTE'RNITY. *n. f.* [from *altern*.] Reciprocal fucceffion; viciffitude; turn; change of one thing for another; reciprocally.

They imagine, that an animal of the vafteft dimenfions, and longeft duration, fhould live in a continual motion, without the *alternity* and viciffitude of reft, whereby all other animals continue. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. viii. c. 1.

ALTHO'UGH. *conj.* [from *all* and *though*. See THOUGH.] Notwithftanding; however it may be granted; however it may be that.

We all know, that many things are believed, *although* they be intricate, obfcure, and dark; *although* they exceed the reach and capacity of our wits; yea, *although* in this world they be no way poffible to be underftood. *Hooker*, b. v. § 22.

Me the gold of France did not feduce,
Although I did admit it as a motive
The fooner to effect what I intended. *Shakefp. Hen.* V.

The ftrefs muft be laid upon a majority; without which the laws would be of little weight, *although* they be good additional fecurities. *Swift.*

A'LTIGRADE. *adj.* [from *altus* and *gradior*, Lat.] Rifing on high. *Dict.*

ALTI'LOQUENCE. *n. f.* [*altus* and *loquor*, Lat.] High fpeech; pompous language.

ALTI'METRY. *n. f.* [*altimetria*, Lat. from *altus* and μέτρον.] The art of taking or meafuring altitudes or heights, whether acceffible, or inacceffible, generally performed by a quadrant.

ALTI'SONANT. } *adj.* [*altifonus*, Lat.] High founding; pom-
ALTI'SONOUS. } pous or lofty in found. *Dict.*

A'LTITUDE. *n. f.* [*altitudo*, Lat.]

1. Height of place; fpace meafured upward.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Ten maſts attach'd make not the *altitude*,
Which thou haſt perpendicularly fall'n. *Shak. King Lear.*

Some define the perpendicular *altitude* of the higheſt mountains to be four miles; others but fifteen furlongs. *Brown.*

She ſhines above, we know, but in what place,
How near the throne, and heav'n's imperial face,
By our weak opticks is but vainly gueſs'd;
Diſtance and *altitude* conceal the reſt. *Dryden.*

2. The elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon.

Even unto the latitude of fifty-two, the efficacy thereof is not much conſiderable, whether we conſider its aſcent, meridian, *altitude*, or abode above the horizon. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Has not a poet more virtues and vices within his circle, cannot he obſerve them and their influences in their ſeveral ſituations, in their oppoſitions and conjunctions, in their *altitudes* and depreſſions? *Rymer's Tragedies of laſt Age.*

3. Situation with regard to lower things.

Thoſe members which are pairs, ſtand by one another in equal *altitude*, and anſwer on each ſide one to another. *Ray.*

4. Height of excellence; ſuperiority.

Your *altitude* offends the eyes
Of thoſe who want the power to riſe.
The world, a willing ſtander-by,
Inclines to aid a ſpecious lye. *Swift.*

5. Height of degree; higheſt point.

He did it to pleaſe his mother, and to be partly proud; which he is, even to the *altitude* of his virtue. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

A'LTI'VOLANT. *adj.* [*altivolans*, Lat. from *altus* and *volo.*] High flying. *Dict.*

A'LTOGETHER. *adv.* [from *all* and *together.*]

1. Completely; without reſtriction; without exception.

It is in vain to ſpeak of planting laws, and plotting policy, till they be *altogether* ſubdued. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

We find not in the world any people that hath lived *altogether* without religion. *Hooker, b.* v. § 18.

If death and danger are things that really cannot be endured, no man could ever be obliged to ſuffer for his conſcience, or to die for his religion; it being *altogether* as abſurd to imagine a man obliged to ſuffer, as to do impoſſibilities. *South.*

I do not *altogether* diſapprove of the manner of interweaving texts of ſcripture through the ſtyle of your ſermon. *Swift.*

2. Conjunctly; in company. This is rather *all together*.

Couſin of Somerſet, join you with me,
And *altogether* with the duke of Suffolk,
We'll quickly hoiſt duke Humphry from his ſeat.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI. *p.* ii.

A'LUDEL. *n. ſ.* [from *a* and *lutum*; that is, *without lute.*]

Aludels are ſubliming pots uſed in chemiſtry, without bottoms, and fitted into one another, as many as there is occaſion for, without luting. At the bottom of the furnace is a pot that holds the matter to be ſublimed; and, at the top is a head, to retain the flowers that riſe up. *Quincy.*

A'LUM. *n. ſ.* [*alumen*, Lat.]

A kind of mineral ſalt, of an acid taſte, leaving in the mouth a ſenſe of ſweetneſs, accompanied with a conſiderable degree of aſtringency. The ancient naturaliſts allow of two ſorts of *alum*, natural and factitious. The natural is found in the iſland of Milo, being a kind of whitiſh ſtone, very light, friable, and porous, and ſtreaked with filaments reſembling ſilver. The factitious *alum* is prepared in different manners, according to the different materials of which it is made. Hence ariſe red, Roman, and citron *alums*; alſo plumoſe, ſaccharine, and burnt *alums*. England, Italy, and Flanders, are the countries where *alum* is principally produced; and the Engliſh *roche-alum* is made from a bluiſh mineral ſtone, frequent in the hills of Yorkſhire and Lancaſhire. *Alum* is uſed in medicine as an abſorbent; but, being apt to excite vomiting, it is ſeldom preſcribed inwardly. It is uſed outwardly in aſtringent lotions, and is an ingredient in ſeveral dentifrices and coſmeticks. It is a principal ingredient in dying and colouring; neither of which can be well performed without it. It ſerves to bind the colour upon the ſtuffs, and has the ſame uſes there, that gum water and glutinous oils have in painting. It alſo diſpoſes ſtuffs to take the colour, and adds a degree of briskneſs and delicacy to it. This effect of *alum* ſeems to proceed from its ſtyptick or aſtringent quality, by which it binds the finer parts of colours together, and prevents their exhaling. Hence alſo it preſerves paper, that has been dipped in its water, from ſinking when wrote upon.

Saccharine alum bears a near reſemblance to ſugar, and is a compoſition of common *alum*, with roſe-water and whites of eggs boiled together, to the conſiſtence of a paſte, and thus moulded at pleaſure. As it cools, it grows hard as a ſtone, and is uſed as a coſmetick.

Burnt alum is *alum* calcined over the fire, and thus rendered whiter, more light, and more eaſily pulverized.

Plumoſe or *plume alum* is a ſort of ſaline mineral ſtone, of various colours, moſt commonly white, bordering on green, reſembling Venetian talc, except that, inſtead of ſcales, it riſes in threads or fibres, reſembling thoſe of a feather; whence its name from *pluma*, a feather. Some will have this to be the lapis amianthus of the ancients. *Chambers.*

By long beating the white of an egg with a lump of *alum*, you may bring it, for the moſt part, into white curds. *Boyle.*

ALUM STONE. *n. ſ.* A ſtone or calx uſed in ſurgery; perhaps alum calcined, which then becomes corroſive.

She gargled with oxycrate, and was in a few days cured, by touching it with the vitriol and *alum ſtones*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ALU'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *alum.*] Relating to alum, or conſiſting of alum.

Nor do we reaſonably conclude, becauſe, by a cold and *aluminous* moiſture, it is able a while to reſiſt the fire, that, from a peculiarity of nature, it ſubſiſteth and liveth in it. *Brown.*

The tumour may have other mixture with it, to make it of a vitriolick or *aluminous* nature. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A'LWAYS. *adv.* [It is ſometimes written *alway*, compounded of *all* and *way*; ealleƿæᵹa, Sax. *tuttavia*, Ital.]

1. Perpetually; throughout all time; oppoſed to *ſometime*, or to *never*.

That, which ſometime is expedient, doth not *always* ſo continue. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 14.

Man never is, but *always* to be bleſt. *Pope.*

2. Conſtantly; without variation; oppoſed to *ſometimes*, or to *now and then*.

He is *always* great, when ſome great occaſion is preſented to him. *Dryden.*

A. M. Stands for *artium magiſter*, or maſter of arts; the ſecond degree of our univerſities, which, in ſome foreign countries, is called doctor of philoſophy.

AM. The firſt perſon of the verb *to be*. [See TO BE.]

And God ſaid unto Moſes, I *am* that I *am*: and he ſaid, thus ſhalt thou ſay unto the children of Iſrael, *I am* hath ſent me unto you. *Exodus*, iii. 14.

Come then, my ſoul: I call thee by that name,
Thou buſy thing, from whence I know I *am*:
For knowing what I *am*, I know thou art;
Since that muſt needs exiſt, which can impart. *Prior.*

AMABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *amabilis*, Lat.] Lovelineſs; the power of pleaſing.

No rules can make *amability*, our minds and apprehenſions make that; and ſo is our felicity. *Taylor.*

AMADE'TTO. *n. ſ.* A ſort of pear [See PEAR.] ſo called, ſays *Skinner*, from the name of him who cultivated it.

A'MADOT. *n. ſ.* A ſort of pear. [See PEAR.]

AMA'IN. *adv.* [from *maine*, or *maigne*, old Fr. derived from *magnus*, Lat.] With vehemence; with vigour; fiercely; violently. It is uſed of any action performed with precipitation, whether of fear or courage, or of any violent effort.

Great lords, from Ireland am I come *amain*,
To ſignify that rebels there are up,
And put the Engliſhmen unto the ſword. *Shak. Henry* VI.

What! when we fled *amain*, purſued, and ſtruck
With heav'n's afflicting thunder, and beſought
The deep to ſhelter us? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

The hills, to their ſupply,
Vapour and exhalation dusk and moiſt,
Sent up *amain*. *Par. Loſt.*

From hence the boar was rous'd, and ſprung *amain*,
Like light'ning ſudden, on the warriour train,
Beats down the trees before him, ſhakes the ground;
The foreſt echoes to the crackling ſound,
Shout the fierce youth, and clamours ring around. *Dry.*

AMA'LGAM. } *n. ſ.* [ἅμα and γαμεῖν.] The mixture of metals
AMA'LGAMA. } procured by amalgamation. See AMALGAMATION.

The induration of the *amalgam* appears to proceed from the new texture reſulting from the coalition of the mingled ingredients, that make up the *amalgam*. *Boyle.*

To AMA'LGAMATE. *v. a.* [from *amalgam.*]

To unite metals with quickſilver, which may be practiſed upon all metals, except iron and copper. The uſe of this operation is, to make the metal ſoft and ductile. Gold is, by this method, drawn over other materials by the gilders.

AMALGAMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *amalgamate.*] The act or practice of amalgamating metals.

Amalgamation is the mixing of mercury with any of the metals. The manner is thus in gold, the reſt are anſwerable: Take ſix parts of mercury, mix them hot in a crucible, and pour them to one part of gold made red hot in another crucible; ſtir theſe well that they may incorporate; then caſt the maſs into cold water, and waſh it. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

AMANDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *amando*, Lat.] The act of ſending on a meſſage, or employment.

AMANUE'NSIS. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A perſon who writes what another dictates.

A'MARANTH. *n. ſ.* [*amaranthus*, Lat. from α and μαραίνω.] The name of a plant.

The flowers have no petals; the cup of the flower is dry and multifid; the ſeeds are included in membranaceous veſſels, which, when come to maturity, burſt open tranſverſely or horizontally, like purſlane, each of which contains one or more roundiſh ſeeds.

Among the many ſpecies, the moſt beautiful are, 1. The tree *amaranth*. 2. The long pendulous *aramanth*, with reddiſh coloured ſeeds, commonly called *Love lies a bleeding*. All theſe plants muſt be ſown on a good hotbed in February, or the beginning

ginning of March. They produce large beautiful flowers, and perfect their ſeed in September. *Millar.*

2. In poetry, it is ſometimes an imaginary flower, ſuppoſed, according to its name, never to fade.

Immortal *amaranth!* a flower which once
In paradiſe, faſt by the tree of life,
Began to bloom; but ſoon, for man's offence,
To heav'n remov'd, where firſt it grew, there grows,
And flow'rs aloft, ſhading the fount of life;
And where the river of bliſs, thro' midſt of heav'n,
Rowls o'er Elyſian flow'rs her amber ſtream:
With theſe, that never fade, the ſpirits elect
Bind their reſplendent locks, inwreath'd with beams.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. iii. *l.* 353.

AMARA'NTHINE. *adj.* [*amaranthinus*, Lat.] Relating to amaranths; conſiſting of amaranths.

By the ſtreams that ever flow,
By the fragrant winds that blow
O'er the Elyſian flow'rs,
By thoſe happy ſouls who dwell
In yellow meads of Aſphodel,
Or *amaranthine* bow'rs. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

AMA'RITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterneſs.

What *amaritude* or acrimony is deprehended in choler, it acquires from a commixture of melancholy, or external malign bodies. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

AMA'RULENCE. *n. ſ.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterneſs. *Dict.*

AMA'SMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *amaſs.*] A heap; an accumulation; a collection.

What is now in the ſubject, is but an *amaſment* of imaginary conceptions, prejudices, ungrounded opinions, and infinite impoſtures. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

To AMA'SS. *v. a.* [*amaſſer*, Fr.]

1. To collect together into one heap or maſs.

The rich man is not blamed, as having made uſe of any unlawful means to *amaſs* riches, as having thriven by fraud and injuſtice. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

When we would think of infinite ſpace, or duration, we, at firſt ſtep, uſually make ſome very large idea, as perhaps of millions of ages, or miles, which poſſibly we double and multiply ſeveral times. All that we thus *amaſs* together in our thoughts, is poſitive, and the aſſemblage of a great number of poſitive ideas of ſpace or duration. *Locke.*

2. In a figurative ſenſe, to add one thing to another, generally with ſome ſhare of reproach, either of eagerneſs or indiſcrimination.

Such as *amaſs* all relations, muſt err in ſome, and be unbelieved in many. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

Do not content yourſelves with mere words, leſt your improvements only *amaſs* a heap of unintelligible phraſes.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

The life of Homer has been written, by *amaſſing* of all the traditions and hints the writers could meet with, in order to tell a ſtory of him to the world. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

To AMA'TE. *v. n.* [from *a* and *mate*. See MATE.]

1. To accompany; to entertain as a companion. It is now obſolete.

A lovely bevy of fair ladies ſate,
Courted of many a jolly paramour,
The which did them immodeſt way *amate*,
And each one ſought his lady to aggrate. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

2. To terrify; to ſtrike with horrour. In this ſenſe, it is derived from the old French, *matter*, to cruſh or ſubdue.

AMATO'RCULIST. *n. ſ.* [*amatorculus*, Lat.] A little inſignificant lover; a pretender to affection. *Dict.*

A'MATORY. *adj.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] Relating to love; cauſing love.

It is the ſame thing whether one raviſh Lucretia by force, as Tarquin, or by *amatory* potions, not only allure her, but neceſſitate her to ſatisfy his luſt, and incline her effectually, and draw her inevitably to follow him ſpontaneouſly.
Bramham againſt Hobbes.

AMAURO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [ἀμαυρόω.] A dimneſs of ſight, not from any viſible defect in the eye, but from ſome diſtemperature of the inner parts, occaſioning the repreſentations of flies and duſt floating before the eyes: which appearances are the parts of the retina hid and compreſſed by the blood-veſſels being too much diſtended; ſo that, in many of its parts, all ſenſe is loſt; and therefore no images can be painted upon them, whereby the eyes, continually rolling round, many parts of objects falling ſucceſſively upon them, are obſcure. The cure of this depends upon a removal of the ſtagnations in the extremities of thoſe arteries which run over the bottom of the eye. *Quincy.*

To AMA'ZE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *maze*, perplexity.]

1. To confuſe with terrour.

Yea, I will make many people *amazed* at thee, and their kings ſhall be horribly afraid for thee, when I ſhall brandiſh my ſword before them, and they ſhall tremble at every moment; every man for his own life in the day of the fall. *Ezek.* xxxii. 10.

2. To put into confuſion with wonder.

Go, heav'nly pair, and with your dazling virtues,
Your courage, truth, your innocence and love,
Amaze and charm mankind. *Smith's Phædr. and Hippol.*

3. To put into perplexity.

That cannot chooſe but *amaze* him. If he be not *amazed*, he will be mocked; if he be *amazed*, he will every way be mocked. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

AMA'ZE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *amaze.*] Aſtoniſhment; confuſion, either of fear or wonder.

Fairfax, whoſe name in arms thro' Europe rings,
And fills all mouths with envy or with praiſe,
And all her jealous monarchs with *amaze*,
And rumours loud. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

Meantime the Trojan cuts his wat'ry way,
Fix'd on his voyage thro' the curling ſea,
Then caſting back his eyes with dire *amaze*,
Sees, on the Punick ſhore, the mounting blaze. *Dryden.*

AMA'ZEDLY. *adv.* [from *amazed.*] Confuſedly; with amazement; with confuſion.

I ſpeak *amazedly*, and it becomes
My marvel, and my meſſage. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Why
Stands Macbeth thus *amazedly!*
Come, ſiſters, cheer we up his ſprights. *Macbeth.*

AMA'ZEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *amazed.*] The ſtate of being amazed; aſtoniſhment; wonder; confuſion.

I was by at the opening of the farthel, heard the old ſhepherd deliver the manner how he found it; whereupon, after a little *amazedneſs*, we were all commanded out of the chamber.
Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.

AMA'ZEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *amaze.*]

1. Such a confuſed apprehenſion as does not leave reaſon its full force; extreme fear; horrour.

He anſwer'd nought at all; but adding new
Fear to his firſt *amazement*, ſtaring wide,
With ſtony eyes, and heartleſs hollow hue,
Aſtoniſh'd ſtood, as one that had eſpy'd
Infernal furies, with their chains unty'd. *Fairy Queen.*

But look! *amazement* on thy mother ſits;
O ſtep between her and her fighting ſoul:
Conceit in weakeſt bodies ſtrongeſt works. *Shak. Hamlet.*

2. Extreme dejection.

He ended, and his words impreſſion left
Of much *amazement* to th' infernal crew,
Diſtracted and ſurpris'd with deep diſmay
At theſe ſad tidings. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* i.

3. Height of admiration.

Had you, ſome ages paſt, this race of glory
Run, with *amazement* we ſhould read your ſtory;
But living virtue, all atchievements paſt,
Meets envy ſtill to grapple with at laſt. *Waller.*

4. Aſtoniſhment; wonder at an unexpected event.

They knew that it was he which ſat for alms at the Beautiful gate of the temple, and they were filled with wonder and *amazement* at that which had happened unto him. *Acts*, iii. 10.

AMA'ZING. *participial adj.* [from *amaze.*] Wonderful; aſtoniſhing.

It is indeed an *amazing* thing to ſee the preſent deſolation of Italy, when one conſiders what incredible multitudes of people it abounded with during the reigns of the Roman emperours.
Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.

AMA'ZINGLY. *adv.* [from *amazing.*] To a degree that may excite aſtoniſhment; wonderfully.

If we ariſe to the world of ſpirits, our knowledge of them muſt be *amazingly* imperfect, when there is not the leaſt grain of ſand but has too many difficulties belonging to it, for the wiſeſt philoſopher to anſwer. *Watts's Logick.*

A'MAZON. *n. ſ.* [α and μάζος.] The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour, who inhabited Caucaſus; they are ſo called from their cutting off their breaſts, to uſe their weapons better. A warlike woman; a virago.

Stay, ſtay thy hands, thou art an *amazon*,
And fighteſt with the ſword. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

AMBA'GES. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A circuit of words; a circumlocutory form of ſpeech; a multiplicity of words; an indirect manner of expreſſion.

They gave thoſe complex ideas names, that they might the more eaſily record and diſcourſe of things they were daily converſant in, without long *ambages* and circumlocutions; and that the things, they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the eaſier and quicker underſtood. *Locke.*

AMBA'GIOUS. *adj.* [from *ambages.*] Circumlocutory; perplexed; tedious. *Dict.*

AMBASSA'DE. *n. ſ.* [*ambaſſade*, Fr.] Embaſſy; character or buſineſs of an ambaſſador; a word not now in uſe.

When you diſgraced me in my *ambaſſade*,
Then I degraded you from being king. *Shak. Henry* VI.

AMBA'SSADOUR. *n. ſ.* [*ambaſſadeur*, Fr. *embaxador*, Span. It is written differently, as it is ſuppoſed to come from the French or Spaniſh language; and the original derivation being uncertain, it is not eaſy to ſettle its orthography. Some derive it from the Hebrew בשר, *to tell*, and מבשר, a *meſſenger*; others from *ambactus*, which, in the old Gauliſh, ſignified a *ſervant*; whence *ambaſcia*, in low Latin, is found to ſignify *ſervice*, and *ambaſciator*, a *ſervant*; others deduce it from *ambacht*, in old

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Teutonick,

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Teutonick, ſignifying a *government*, and *Junius* mentions a poſſibility of its deſcent from αναβαινω; and others from *am* for *ad*, and *baſſus*, low, as ſuppoſing the act of ſending an ambaſſadour, to be in ſome ſort an act of ſubmiſſion. All theſe derivations lead to write *ambaſſadour*, not *embaſſadour*.]

A perſon ſent in a publick manner from one ſovereign power to another, and ſuppoſed to repreſent the power from which he is ſent. The perſon of an ambaſſadour is inviolable.

Ambaſſador is, in popular language, the general name of a meſſenger from a ſovereign power, and ſometimes, ludicrouſly, from common perſons. In the juridical and formal language, it ſignifies particularly a miniſter of the higheſt rank reſiding in another country, and is diſtinguiſhed from an *envoy*, who is of leſs dignity.

Give firſt admittance to th' *ambaſſadours*. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Rais'd by theſe hopes, I ſent no news before,
Nor aſk'd you leave, nor did your faith implore;
But come, without a pledge, my own *ambaſſadour*. *Dryden.*

Oft have their black *ambaſſadours* appear'd
Loaden with gifts, and fill'd the courts of Zama. *Add. Cato.*

AMBA'SSADRESS. *n. ſ.* [*ambaſſadrice*, Fr.]

1. The lady of an ambaſſadour.
2. In ludicrous language, a woman ſent on a meſſage.

Well, my *ambaſſadreſs*———
Come you to menace war, and loud defiance?
Or does the peaceful olive grace your brow? *Rowe's Penit.*

A'MBASSAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ambaſſadour*.] An embaſſy; the buſineſs of an ambaſſadour.

Maximilian entertained them with dilatory anſwers; ſo as the formal part of their *ambaſſage* might well warrant their further ſtay. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

A'MBER. *n. ſ.* [from *ambar*, Arab. whence the lower writers formed *ambarum*.]

A yellow tranſparent ſubſtance of a gummous or bituminous conſiſtence, but a reſinous taſte, and a ſmell like oil of turpentine; chiefly found in the Baltick ſea, along the coaſts of Pruſſia. Some naturaliſts refer it to the vegetable, others to the mineral, and ſome even to the animal kingdom. Pliny deſcribes it as a reſinous juice, oozing from aged pines and firs, and diſcharged thence into the ſea; where, undergoing ſome alteration, it is thrown, in this form, upon the ſhores of Pruſſia, which lie very low. He adds, that it was hence the ancients gave it the denomination of *ſuccinum*, from *ſuccus*, juice. This opinion of the ancient naturaliſt is confirmed by the obſervation of many of the moderns, particularly Father Camelli. *Philoſ. Tranſact.* N° 290. Some have imagined it a concretion of the tears of birds; others, the urine of a beaſt; others, the ſcum of the lake Cephiſis, near the Atlantick; others, a congelation formed in the Baltick, and in ſome fountains, where it is found ſwimming like pitch. Others ſuppoſe it a bitumen trickling into the ſea from ſubterraneous ſources; but this opinion is alſo diſcarded, as good *amber* having been found in digging at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſea, as that gathered on the coaſt. Boerhaave ranks it with camphire, which is a concrete oil of aromatick plants, elaborated by heat into a cryſtalline form. *Amber* aſſumes all figures in the ground; that of a pear, an almond, a pea; and, among others, there have been found letters very well formed, and even Hebrew and Arabick characters. Within ſome pieces of *amber* have been found leaves, and inſects included; which ſeems to indicate, either that the *amber* was originally in a fluid ſtate, or, that having been expoſed to the ſun, it was ſoftened, and rendered ſuſceptible of the leaves and inſects. *Amber*, when rubbed, draws or attracts bodies to it; and, by friction, is brought to yield light pretty copiouſly in the dark. Some diſtinguiſh *amber* into yellow, white, brown, and black: but the two latter are ſuppoſed to be of a different nature and denomination; the one called *jet*, the other *ambergris*. The white is moſt valued for medicinal uſes, and the yellow for being wrought into beads and toys, becauſe of its tranſparency. *Trev. Chamb.*

Liquid amber, is a kind of native balſam or reſin, like turpentine; clear, reddiſh, or yellowiſh; of a pleaſant ſmell, almoſt like ambergris. It flows from an inciſion made in the bark of a fine large tree in New Spain, called by the natives *oſoſol*; but it hardens, as it grows older, into a ſolid form, and is brought to us in barrels. It is reputed an excellent balſam. *Chambers.*

If light penetrateth any clear body, that is coloured, as painted glaſs, *amber*, water, and the like, it gives the light the colour of its medium. *Peacham on Drawing.*

No interwoven reeds a garland made,
To hide his brows within the vulgar ſhade;
But poplar wreathes around his temples ſpread,
And tears of *amber* trickled down his head. *Addiſ. Italy.*

The ſpoils of elephants the roofs inlay,
And ſtudded *amber* darts a golden ray. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

A'MBER. *adj.* Conſiſting of amber.

With ſcarfs, and fans, and double charge of brav'ry,
With *amber* bracelets, beads, and all this knav'ry.
Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.

AMBER DRINK. *n. ſ.* Drink of the colour of amber, or reſembling amber in colour and tranſparency.

All your clear *amber drink* is flat. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

A'MBERGRIS. *n. ſ.* [from *amber* and *gris*, or *grey*; that is, *grey amber*.]

A fragrant drug, that melts almoſt like wax, commonly of a greyiſh or aſh colour, uſed both as a perfume and a cordial. It is found on the ſea coaſts of ſeveral warm countries, and on the weſtern coaſts of Ireland. Some imagine it to be the excrement of a bird, which, being melted by the heat of the ſun, and waſhed off the ſhore by the waves, is ſwallowed by whales, who return it back in the condition we find it. Others conclude it to be the excrement of a cetaceous fiſh, becauſe ſometimes found in the inteſtines of ſuch animals. But we have no inſtance of any excrement capable of melting like wax; and if it were the excrement of a whale, it ſhould rather be found where theſe animals abound, as about Greenland. Others take it for a kind of wax or gum, which diſtils from trees, and drops into the ſea, where it congeals. Many of the orientals imagine it ſprings out of the ſea, as naphtha does out of ſome fountains. Others ſuppoſe it a ſea muſhroom, torn up from the bottom by the violence of tempeſts. Other aſſert it to be a vegetable production, iſſuing out of the root of a tree, whoſe roots always ſhoot toward the ſea, and diſcharge themſelves into it. Others maintain, that *ambergris* is made from the honey-combs, which fall into the ſea from the rocks, where the bees had formed their neſts; ſeveral perſons having ſeen pieces that were half *ambergris*, and half plain honey-comb; and others have found large pieces of *ambergris*, in which, when broke, honey-comb, and honey too, were found in the middle. Some affirm it to be a true animal concrete, formed in balls in the body of the male ſpermaceti whale, and lodged in a large oval bag over the teſticles. But, beſides that it is not one ſpermaceti whale in a hundred, that is found to have *ambergris*, Neumann, chemiſt to the king of Pruſſia, abſolutely denies it to be an animal ſubſtance, as not yielding in the analyſis, any one animal principle. It may indeed be found in whales, but it muſt have been ſwallowed by them. He concludes it to be a bitumen iſſuing out of the earth into the ſea; at firſt of a viſcous conſiſtence, but hardening, by its mixture with ſome liquid naphtha, into the form in which we find it. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

Bermudas wall'd with rocks, who does not know
That happy iſland, where huge lemons grow,
Where ſhining pearl, coral, and many a pound,
On the rich ſhore, of *ambergris* is found. *Waller.*

AMBER SEED, or *muſk ſeed*, reſembles millet, is of a bitteriſh taſte, and brought dry from Martinico and Egypt. The Egyptians uſe it internally as a cordial. It gives a grateful ſcent to the breath after eating. *Chambers.*

AMBER TREE. *n. ſ.* [*frutex Africanus ambram ſpirans*.] A ſhrub, whoſe beauty is in its ſmall evergreen leaves, which grow as cloſe as heath, and, being bruiſed between the fingers, emit a very fragrant odour. *Millar.*

AMBIDE'XTER. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

1. A man who has equally the uſe of both his hands.

Rodiginus, undertaking to give a reaſon of *ambidexters*, and left-handed men, delivereth a third opinion. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

2. A man who is equally ready to act on either ſide, in party diſputes. This ſenſe is ludicrous.

AMBIDEXTE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ambidexter*.]

1. The quality of being able equally to uſe both hands.
2. Double dealing.

AMBIDE'XTROUS. *adj.* [from *ambidexter*, Lat.]

1. Double dealing; practiſing on both ſides.

Æſop condemns the double practices of trimmers, and all falſe, ſhuffling, and *ambidextrous* dealings. *L'Eſtrange's Fab.*

2. Having, with equal facility, the uſe of either hand.

Others, not conſidering *ambidextrous* and left-handed men, do totally ſubmit unto the efficacy of the liver. *Vulgar Err.*

AMBIDE'XTROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ambidextrous*.] The quality of being ambidextrous. *Dict.*

A'MBIENT. *adj.* [*ambiens*, Lat.] Surrounding; encompaſſing; inveſting.

This which yields or fills
All ſpace, the *ambient* air wide-interfus'd. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

The thickneſs of a plate requiſite to produce any colour, depends only on the denſity of the plate, and not on that of the *ambient* medium. *Newton's Opticks.*

Around him dance the roſy hours,
And damasking the ground with flow'rs,
With *ambient* ſweets perfume the morn. *Fenton to L. Gower.*

Illuſtrious virtues, who by turns have roſe,
With happy laws her empire to ſuſtain,
And with full pow'r aſſert her *ambient* main. *Prior.*

The *ambient* æther is too liquid and empty, to impel horizontally with that prodigious celerity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A'MBIGU. *n. ſ.* [French.] An entertainment, conſiſting not of regular courſes, but of a medley of diſhes ſet on together.

When ſtraiten'd in your time, and ſervants few,
You'd richly then compoſe an *ambigu*;
Where firſt and ſecond courſe, and your deſert,
All in our ſingle table have their part. *King's Art of Cookery.*

AMBIGU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ambiguous*.] Doubtfulneſs of meaning; uncertainty of ſignification; double meaning.

With *ambiguities* they often entangle themſelves, not marking what doth agree to the word of God in itſelf, and what in regard of outward accidents. *Hooker, b.* v.

We can clear theſe *ambiguities*,
And know their ſpring, their head, their true deſcent.
Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.

The words are of ſingle ſignification, without any *ambiguity*; and therefore I ſhall not trouble you, by ſtraining for an interpretation, where there is no difficulty; or diſtinction, where there is no difference. *South.*

AMBI'GUOUS. *adj.* [*ambiguus*, Lat.]

1. Doubtful; having two meanings; of uncertain ſignification.

But what have been thy anſwers, what but dark,
Ambiguous, and with doubtful ſenſe deluding. *Par. Regain.*

Some expreſſions in the covenant were *ambiguous*, and were left ſo; becauſe the perſons who framed them, were not all of one mind. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

2. Applied to perſons uſing doubtful expreſſions. It is applied to expreſſions, or thoſe that uſe them, not to a dubious, or ſuſpended ſtate of mind.

Th' *ambiguous* god, who rul'd her lab'ring breaſt,
In theſe myſterious words his mind expreſt;
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the reſt. } *Dryd.*

Silence at length the gay Antinous broke,
Conſtrain'd a ſmile, and thus *ambiguous* ſpoke. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

AMBI'GUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ambiguous*.] In an ambiguous manner; doubtfully; uncertainly; with double meaning.

AMBI'GUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ambiguous*.] The quality of being ambiguous; uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of ſignification.

AMBI'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and λογος.] Talk of ambiguous or doubtful ſignification. *Dict.*

AMBI'LOQUOUS. *adj.* [from *ambo* and *loquor*, Lat.] Uſing ambiguous and doubtful expreſſions. *Dict.*

AMBI'LOQUY. *n. ſ.* [*ambiloquium*, Lat.] The uſe of doubtful and indeterminate expreſſions; diſcourſe of doubtful meaning. *D.*

A'MBIT. *n. ſ.* [*ambitus*, Lat.] The compaſs or circuit of any thing; the line that encompaſſes any thing.

The tuſk of a wild boar winds about almoſt into a perfect ring or hoop; only it is a little writhen. In meaſuring by the *ambit*, it is long or round about a foot and two inches; its baſis an inch over. *Grew's Muſæum.*

AMBI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ambitio*, Lat.] The deſire of ſomething higher than is poſſeſſed at preſent.

1. The deſire of preferment or honour.

Who would think, without having ſuch a mind as Antiphilus, that ſo great goodneſs could not have bound gratefulneſs? and ſo high advancement not have ſatisfied his *ambition*? *Sidn.*

2. The deſire of any thing great or excellent.

The quick'ning power would be, and ſo would reſt;
The ſenſe would not be only, but be well:
But wit's *ambition* longeth to the beſt,
For it deſires in endleſs bliſs to dwell. *Sir J. Davies.*

Urge them, while their ſouls
Are capable of this *ambition*;
Leſt zeal, now melted by the windy breath
Of ſoft petitions, pity and remorſe,
Cool and congeal again to what it was. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

3. It is uſed with *to* before a verb, and *of* before a noun.

I had a very early *ambition to* recommend my ſelf to your Lordſhip's patronage. *Addiſon.*

There was an *ambition of* wit, and an affectation of gayety.
Pope's Preface to his Letters.

AMBI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*ambitioſus*, Lat.]

1. Seized or touched with ambition; deſirous of advancement; eager of honours; aſpiring. It has the particle *of* before the object of ambition.

The neighb'ring monarchs, by thy beauty led,
Contend in crouds, *ambitious of* thy bed:
The world is at thy choice, except but one,
Except but him thou canſt not chooſe alone. *Dryd. Fables.*

You have been pleaſed not to ſuffer an old man to go diſcontented out of the world, for want of that protection, *of* which he had been ſo long *ambitious*. *Dryden.*

Trajan, a prince *ambitious of* glory, deſcended to the mouths of the Tigris and Euphrates, and went upon the ocean, where, ſeeing a veſſel trading to the Indies, he had thoughts of outdoing Alexander. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Eager to grow bigger; aſpiring.

I have ſeen
Th' *ambitious* ocean ſwell, and rage, and foam,
To be exalted with the threatening clouds. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſ.*

AMBI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ambitious*.] In an ambitious manner; with eagerneſs of advancement or preference.

With ſuch glad hearts did our deſpairing men
Salute th' appearance of the prince's fleet;
And each *ambitiouſly* would claim the ken,
That with firſt eyes did diſtant ſafety meet. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

Here Flecknoe, as a place to fame well known,
Ambitiouſly deſign'd his Sh—'s throne. *Dryden.*

AMBI'TIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ambitious*.] The quality of being ambitious.

AMBI'TUDE. *n. ſ.* [*ambio*, Lat.] Compaſs; circuit; circumference.

To A'MBLE. *v. n.* [*ambler*, Fr. *ambulo*, Lat.]

1. To move upon an amble. [See AMBLE.]

It is good, on ſome occaſions, to enjoy as much of the preſent, as will not endanger our futurity; and to provide ourſelves of the virtuoſo's ſaddle, which will be ſure to *amble*, when the world is upon the hardeſt trot. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedication.*

2. To move eaſily, without hard ſhocks, or ſhaking.

Who *ambles* time withal?—A rich man that hath not the gout; for he lives merrily, becauſe he feels no pain; knowing no burden of heavy tedious penury: him time *ambles* withal.
Shakeſpeare's As you like it.

3. In a ludicrous ſenſe, to move with ſubmiſſion, and by direction; as, a horſe that *ambles*, uſes a gait not natural.

A laughing, toying, wheedling, whimpering ſhe,
Shall make him *amble* on a goſſip's meſſage,
And take the diſtaff with a hand as patient,
As ere did Hercules. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

4. To walk daintily and affectedly.

I am rudely ſtampt, and want love's majeſty,
To ſtrut before a wanton *ambling* nymph. *Shakeſp. Ric.* III.

A'MBLE. *n. ſ.* [from *to amble*.] A pace or movement in which the horſe removes both his leg on one ſide; as, on the far ſide, he removes his fore and hinder leg of the ſame ſide at one time, whilſt the legs on the near ſide ſtand ſtill; and when the far legs are upon the ground, the near ſide removes the fore leg and hinder leg, and the legs on the far ſide ſtand ſtill. An *amble* is the firſt pace of young colts, but when they have ſtrength to trot, they quit it. There is no *amble* in the manage; riding-maſters allow only of walk, trot, and gallop. A horſe may be put from a trot to a gallop without ſtopping; but cannot be put from an *amble* to a gallop without a ſtop, which interrupts the juſtneſs of the manage. *Farrier's Dict.*

A'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *to amble*.] A horſe that has been taught to amble; a pacer.

A'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *ambling*.] With an ambling movement.

AMBRO'SIA. *n. ſ.* [αμβροσία.]

1. The imaginary food of the gods, from which every thing eminently pleaſing to the ſmell or taſte, is called *ambroſia*.
2. The name of a plant.

It has male floſculous flowers, produced on ſeparate parts of the ſame plant from the fruit, having no viſible petals; the fruit which ſucceeds the female flowers, is ſhaped like a club, and is prickly, containing one oblong ſeed in each.

The ſpecies are, 1. The marine or ſea *ambroſia*. 2. Taller unſavoury ſea *ambroſia*. 3. The talleſt Canada *ambroſia*, with rough plane tree leaves. The firſt ſort ſhould be ſown early in the ſpring, under a warm wall. The ſecond and third are common American weeds, which ſhould be ſown upon a gentle hotbed in the ſpring. None of them have much beauty to recommend them. *Millar.*

AMBRO'SIAL. *adj.* [from *ambroſia*.] Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambroſia; fragrant; delicious; delectable.

Thus while God ſpake, *ambroſial* fragrance fill'd
All heaven, and in the bleſſed ſpirits elect
Senſe of new joy ineffable diffus'd. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

The gifts of heaven my following ſong purſues,
Aerial honey, and *ambroſial* dews. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

To fartheſt ſhores th' *ambroſial* ſpirit flies,
Sweet to the world, and grateful to the ſkies. *Pope.*

A'MBRY. *n. ſ.* [a word corrupted from *almonry*.]

1. The place where the almoner lives, or where alms are diſtributed.
2. The place where plate, and utenſils for houſekeeping, are kept; alſo a cupboard for keeping cold victuals: a word ſtill uſed in the northern counties, and in Scotland.

AMBS ACE. *n. ſ.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and *ace*.] A double ace; ſo called when two dice turn up the ace.

I had rather be in this choice, than throw *ambs ace* for my life. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

This will be yet clearer, by conſidering his own inſtance of caſting *ambs ace*, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom. Suppoſing the poſiture of the party's hand who did throw the dice, ſuppoſing the figure of the table, and of the dice themſelves, ſuppoſing the meaſure of force applied, and ſuppoſing all other things which did concur to the production of that caſt, to be the very ſame they were, there is no doubt but in this caſe the caſt is neceſſary. *Bramh. againſt Hobbes.*

AMBULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ambulatio*, Lat.] The act of walking.

From the occult and inviſible motion of the muſcles in ſtation, proceed more offenſive laſſitudes, than from *ambulation*.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. *c.* 1.

A'MBULATORY. *adj.* [*ambulo*, Lat.]

1. That which has the power or faculty of walking.

The gradient, or *ambulatory*, are ſuch as require ſome baſis, or bottom, to uphold them in their motions: ſuch were thoſe ſtrange inventions, commonly attributed to Dædalus, or ſelf-moving ſtatues, which, unleſs violently detained, would of themſelves run away. *Wilkins's Mathemat. Magick.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

2. That which happens during a paſſage or walk.

He was ſent to conduce hither the princeſs Henrietta Maria, of whom his majeſty had an *ambulatory* view in his travels. *Wotton.*

3. Moveable; as, an *ambulatory* court; a court which removes from place to place for the exerciſe of its juriſdiction.

A'MBURY. *n. ſ.* A bloody wart on any part of a horſe's body.

AMBUSCA'DE. *n. ſ.* [*embuſcade*, Fr. See AMBUSH.] A private ſtation in which men lie to ſurpriſe others; ambuſh.

Then waving high her torch, the ſignal made,
Which rous'd the Grecians from their *ambuſcade*. *Dryden.*

When I behold a faſhionable table ſet out, I fancy that gouts, fevers, and lethargies, with innumerable diſtempers, lie in *ambuſcade* among the diſhes. *Addiſon. Spect.* N° 195.

AMBUSCA'DO. *n. ſ.* [*emboſcada*, Span.] A private poſt, in order to ſurpriſe an enemy.

Sometimes ſhe driveth o'er a ſoldier's neck,
And then he dreams of cutting foreign throats,
Of breaches, *ambuſcadoes*, Spaniſh blades,
Of healths five fathom deep. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

A'MBUSH. *n. ſ.* [*embuſche*, Fr. from *bois* a wood; whence *embuſcher*, to hide in woods, ambuſhes being commonly laid under the concealment of thick foreſts.]

1. The poſt where ſoldiers or aſſaſſins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy.

Charge, charge, their ground the faint Taxallans yield,
Bold in cloſe *ambuſh*, baſe in open field.
Dryden's Indian Emperour.

2. The act of ſurpriſing another, by lying in wait, or lodging in a ſecret poſt.

Nor ſhall we need,
With dangerous expedition, to invade
Heav'n, whoſe high walls fear no aſſault or ſiege,
Or *ambuſh* from the deep. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* ii.

3. The ſtate of being poſted privately, in order to ſurpriſe; the ſtate of lying in wait.

The reſidue retired deceitfully towards the place of their *ambuſh*, whence iſſued more. Then the earl gathered his ſmall company about him, and maintained the fight. But the enemy, whether perceiving ſome ſuccours advancing, or whether intending to draw the Engliſh further into their *ambuſh*, turned away at an eaſy pace. *Hayward.*

4. Perhaps the perſons placed in private ſtations.

For you, my noble lord of Lancaſter,
Once did I lay an *ambuſh* for your life. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

A'MBUSHED. *adj.* [from *ambuſh.*] Placed in ambuſh; lying in wait.

Thick as the ſhades, there iſſue ſwarming bands
Of *ambuſh'd* men, whom, by their arms and dreſs,
To be Taxallan enemies I gueſs. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

AMBU'SHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ambuſh*; which ſee.] Ambuſh; ſurprize: a word now not uſed.

Like as a wily fox, that having ſpied
Where on a ſunny bank the lambs do play,
Full cloſely creeping by the hinder ſide,
Lies in *ambuſhment* of his hoped prey. *Spenſer's Muiopotmos.*

AMBU'ST. *adj.* [*ambuſtus*, Lat.] Burnt; ſcalded. *Dict.*

AMBU'STION. *n. ſ.* [*ambuſtio*, Lat.] A burn; a ſcald.

A'MEL. *n. ſ.* [*email*, Fr.] The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call *enamelled*.

The materials of glaſs melted with calcined tin, compoſe an undiaphanous body. This white *amel* is the baſis of all thoſe fine concretes that goldſmiths and artificers employ in the curious art of enamelling. *Boyle on Colours.*

AME'N. adv. [A word of which the original has given riſe to many conjectures. *Scaliger* writes, that it is Arabick; and the Rabbies make it the compound of the initials of three words, ſignifying *the Lord is a faithful king*; but the word ſeems merely Hebrew, אמן, which, with a long train of derivatives, ſignifies firmneſs, certainty, fidelity.]

A term uſed in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, *ſo be it*, at the end of a creed, *ſo it is.*

One cried, God bleſs us! and, *Amen!* the other,
As they had ſeen me with theſe hangman's hands.
Liſtening their fear, I could not ſay *Amen*,
When they did ſay God bleſs us. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Bleſſed be the Lord God of Iſrael, from everlaſting and to everlaſting, *Amen* and *amen*. *Pſalm* xli. 13.

AME'NABLE. *adj.* [*ameſnable*, Fr. *amener quelqu'un*, in the French courts, ſignifies, to oblige one to appear to anſwer a charge exhibited againſt him.] Reſponſible; ſubject ſo as to be liable to enquiries or accounts.

Again, becauſe the inferiour ſort were looſe and poor, and not *amenable* to the law, he provided, by another act, that five of the beſt and eldeſt perſons of every ſept, ſhould bring in all the idle perſons of their ſurname, to be juſtified by the law. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

A'MENANCE. *n. ſ.* [It ſeems to come from *amener*, Fr.] Conduct; behaviour; mien: a word diſuſed.

For he is fit to uſe in all aſſays,
Whether for arms and warlike *amenance*,
Or elſe for wiſe and civil governance. *Spenſ. Hubb. Tale.*

Well kend him ſo far ſpace,
Th' enchanter, by his arms and *amenance*,
When under him he ſaw his Lybian ſteed to prance.
Fairy Queen, *b.* ii. *c.* vi.

To AME'ND. *v. a.* [*amender*, Fr. *emendo*, Lat.]

1. To correct; to change any thing that is wrong to ſomething better.

2. To reform the life, or leave wickedneſs.

In theſe two caſes we uſually write *mend.* See MEND.

Amend your ways and your doings, and I will cauſe you to dwell in this place. *Jerem.* vii. 3.

3. To reſtore paſſages in writers which the copiers are ſuppoſed to have depraved; to recover the true reading.

To AME'ND. *v. n.* To grow better. To *amend* differs from to *improve*; to *improve* ſuppoſes or not denies that the thing is well already, but to *amend* implies ſomething wrong.

As my fortune either *amends* or impairs, I may declare it unto you. *Sidney.*

At his touch
Such ſanctity hath heaven given his hand,
They preſently *amend.* *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

AME'NDE. n. ſ. [French.] This word, in French, ſignifies a fine, by which recompenſe is ſuppoſed to be made for the fault committed. We uſe, in a cognate ſignification, the word *amends*.

AME'NDMENT. *n. ſ.* [*amendement*, Fr.]

1. A change from bad for the better.

Before it was preſented on the ſtage, ſome things in it have paſſed your approbation and *amendment*. *Dryd. Aureng. Pref.*

Man is always mending and altering his works; but nature obſerves the ſame tenour, becauſe her works are ſo perfect, that there is no place for *amendments*; nothing that can be reprehended. *Ray on the Creation.*

There are many natural defects in the underſtanding, capable of *amendment*, which are overlooked and wholly neglected. *Locke.*

2. Reformation of life.

Our Lord and Saviour was of opinion, that they which would not be drawn to *amendment* of life, by the teſtimony which Moſes and the prophets have given, concerning the miſeries that follow ſinners after death, were not likely to be perſuaded by other means, although God from the dead ſhould have raiſed them up preachers. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 22.

Behold! famine and plague, tribulation and anguiſh, are ſent as ſcourges for *amendment*. 2 *Eſdras*, xvi. 19.

Though a ſerious purpoſe of *amendment*, and true acts of contrition, before the habit, may be accepted by God; yet there is no ſure judgment whether this purpoſe be ſerious, or theſe acts true acts of contrition. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

3. Recovery of health.

Your honour's players hearing your *amendment*,
Are come to play a pleaſant comedy. *Shakeſp. Tam. Shrew.*

AME'NDMENT. [*emendatio*, Lat.] It ſignifies, in law, the correction of an errour committed in a proceſs, and eſpied before or after judgment; and ſometimes after the party's ſeeking advantage by the errour. *Blount.*

AME'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *amend.*] The perſon that amends any thing.

AME'NDS. *n. ſ.* [*amende*, Fr. from which it ſeems to be accidentally corrupted.] Recompenſe; compenſation; attonement.

If I have too auſterely puniſhed you,
Your compenſation makes *amends*. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Of the *amends* recovered, little or nothing returns to thoſe that had ſuffered the wrong, but commonly all runs into the prince's coffers. *Sir W. Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Where I a pris'ner chain'd, ſcarce freely draw
The air impriſon'd alſo, cloſe and damp,
Unwholſome draught; but here I feel *amends*,
The breath of heav'n freſh blowing, pure and ſweet,
With day-ſpring born; here leave me to reſpire.
Milton's Sampſon Agoniſtes.

Some little hopes I have yet remaining, that I make the world ſome part of *amends* for many ill plays, by an heroick poem. *Dryden's Aureng. Preface.*

If our ſouls be immortal, this makes abundant *amends* and compenſation for the frailties of life, and ſufferings of this ſtate. *Tillotſon.*

It is a ſtrong argument for retribution hereafter, that virtuous perſons are very often unfortunate, and vicious perſons proſperous; which is repugnant to the nature of a Being, who appears infinitely wiſe and good in all his works; unleſs we may ſuppoſe that ſuch a promiſcuous diſtribution, which was neceſſary for carrying on the deſigns of providence in this life, will be rectified and made *amends* for in another. *Spect.* N° 483.

AME'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*amenité*, Fr. *amœnitas*, Lat.] Pleaſantneſs; agreeableneſs of ſituation.

If the ſituation of Babylon was ſuch at firſt, as it was in the days of Herodotus, it was rather a ſeat of *amenity* and pleaſure, than conducing unto this intention. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To AME'RCE. *v. a.* [*amercier*, Fr. Ὀφθαλμῶν μὲν ἄμερσε, ſeems to give the original.]

1. To puniſh with a pecuniary penalty; to exact a fine; to inflict a forfeiture. It is a word originally juridical, but adopted by other writers.

But I'll *amerce* you with ſo ſtrong a fine,
That you ſhall all repent the loſs of mine.
Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.

All the ſuitors were conſiderably *amerced*; yet this proved but an ineffectual remedy for thoſe miſchiefs. *Hale's Law of Engl.*

2. Sometimes with the particle *in* before the fine.

They ſhall *amerce* him *in* an hundred ſhekels of ſilver, and give them unto the father of the damſel, becauſe he hath brought up an evil name upon a virgin of Iſrael. *Deut.* xxii. 19.

3. Sometimes it is uſed, in imitation of the Greek conſtruction, with the particle *of*.

Millions of ſpirits, for his fault *amerc'd*
Of heav'n, and from eternal ſplendours flung
For his revolt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* i.

AME'RCER. *n. ſ.* [from *amerce.*] He that ſets a fine upon any miſdemeanour; he that decrees or inflicts any pecuniary puniſhment or forfeiture.

AME'RCEMENT. } *n. ſ.* [from *amerce.*] The pecuniary puniſhment of an offender, who ſtands at the mercy of the king, or other lord in his court. *Cowell.*
AME'RCIAMENT. }

All *amercements* and fines that ſhall be impoſed upon them, ſhall come unto themſelves. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

AMES ACE. *n. ſ.* [a corruption of the word *ambs ace*, which appears, from very old authorities, to have been early ſoftened by omitting the *b.*] Two aces on two dice.

But then my ſtudy was to cog the dice,
And dext'rouſly to throw the lucky ſice:
To ſhun *ames ace*, that ſwept my ſtakes away;
And watch the box, for fear they ſhould convey
Falſe bones, and put upon me in the play. *Dryd. Perſius.*

A'MESS. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *amice.*] A prieſt's veſtment. *Dict.*

AMETHO'DICAL. *adj.* [from *a* and *method.*] Out of method; without method; irregular.

A'METHYST. *n. ſ.* [ἀμέθυστος, contrary to wine, or contrary to drunkenneſs; ſo called, either becauſe it is not quite of the colour of wine, or becauſe it was imagined to prevent inebriation.]

A precious ſtone of a violet colour, bordering on purple. The oriental *amethyſt* is the hardeſt, ſcarceſt, and moſt valuable; it is generally of a dove colour, though ſome are purple, and others white like the diamond. The German is of a violet colour, and the Spaniſh are of three ſorts; the beſt are the blackeſt or deepeſt violet; others are almoſt quite white, and ſome few tinctured with yellow. They are found in a hill named St. Sigminont, in Catalonia, by following the vein of reddiſh or black earth, or a vein in a rock ſo coloured, and are all hexangular, and pointed like cryſtal. Sometimes a great number is found ſticking together, like the Briſtol diamonds; but the beſt are found looſe in the chinks of the rock. Beautiful ones are alſo found in the Pyreneans, and in the mountains of Auvergne. The *amethyſt* is not extremely hard, but eaſy to be engraved upon, and is next in value to the emerald. *Savary. Chambers.*

I obſerved ſome ſtones that nearly approached the granate complection; and ſeveral very nearly reſembling the *amethyſt*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

A'METHYST [in heraldry] ſignifies the ſame colour in a nobleman's coat, that *purpure* does in a gentleman's.

AMETHY'STINE. *adj.* [from *amethyſt.*] Reſembling an amethyſt in colour.

A'MIABLE. *adj.* [*aimable*, Fr.]

1. Lovely; pleaſing.

That which is good in the actions of men, doth not only delight as profitable, but as *amiable* alſo. *Hooker.*

She told her, while ſhe kept it,
'Twould make her *amiable*, ſubdue my father
Intirely to her love; but if ſhe loſt it,
Or made a gift of it, my father's eye
Should hold her loathed. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

2. Pretending love; ſhewing love.

Spend all, only give me ſo much time in exchange, as to lay *amiable* ſiege to the honeſty of this Ford's wife; uſe your art of wooing. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

A'MIABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *amiable.*] The quality of being amiable; lovelineſs; power of raiſing love.

As ſoon as the natural gaiety and *amiableneſs* of the young man wears off, they have nothing left to commend them, but lie by among the lumber and refuſe of the ſpecies. *Addiſ. Guard.*

A'MIABLY. *adv.* [from *amiable.*] In an amiable manner; in ſuch a manner as to excite love.

A'MICABLE. *adj.* [*amicabilis*, Lat.] Friendly; kind. It is commonly uſed of more than one; as, they live in an *amicable* manner; but we ſeldom ſay, an *amicable* action, or an *amicable* man, though it be ſo uſed in this paſſage.

O grace ſerene! oh virtue heav'nly fair,
Divine oblivion of low-thoughted care!
Freſh blooming hope, gay daughter of the ſky!
And faith, our early immortality!
Enter each mild, each *amicable* gueſt;
Receive and wrap me in eternal reſt. *Pope's Elo. to Abelard.*

A'MICABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *amicable.*] The quality of being amicable; friendlineſs; goodwill.

A'MICABLY. *adv.* [from *amicable.*] In an amicable manner; in a friendly way; with goodwill and concord.

They ſee
Through the dun miſt, in blooming beauty freſh,
Two lovely youths, that *amicably* walkt
O'er verdant meads, and pleas'd, perhaps, revolv'd
Anna's late conqueſts. *Philips.*

I found my ſubjects *amicably* join,
To leſſen their defects, by citing mine. *Prior.*

In Holland itſelf, where it is pretended that the variety of ſects live ſo *amicably* together, it is notorious how a turbulent party, joining with the Arminians, did attempt to deſtroy the republick. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England man.*

A'MICE. *n. ſ.* [*amictus*, Lat. *amict*, Fr. *Primum ex ſex indumentis epiſcopo & presbyteriis communibus ſunt*, amictus, *alba, cingulum, ſtola, manipulus, & planeta.* Du Cange. *Amictus quo collum ſtringitur, & pectus tegitur, caſtitatem interioris hominis deſignat; tegit enim cor, ne vanitates cogitet, ſtringit autem collum, ne inde ad linguam tranſeat mendacium.* Bruno.] The firſt or undermoſt part of a prieſt's habit, over which he wears the alb.

Thus paſs'd the night ſo foul, till morning fair
Came forth with pilgrim ſteps in *amice* grey. *Paradiſe Reg.*

On ſome a prieſt, ſuccinct in *amice* white,
Attends. *Pope's Dunciad*, *b.* iv. *l.* 441.

AMI'D. } *prep.* [from *a* and *mid*, or *midſt.*]
AMI'DST. }

1. In the midſt; equally diſtant from either extremity.

Of the fruit
Of each tree in the garden we may eat;
But of the fruit of this fair tree, *amidſt*
The garden, God hath ſaid, ye ſhall not eat. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

The two ports, the bagnio, and Donatelli's ſtatue of the great duke, *amidſt* the four ſlaves, chained to his pedeſtal, are very noble ſights. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Mingled with; ſurrounded by; in the abmit of another thing.

Amid my flock with woe my voice I tear,
And, but bewitch'd, who to his flock would moan? *Sidney.*

So hills *amid* the air encounter'd hills,
Hurl'd to and fro, with jaculation dire. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

What have I done, to name that wealthy ſwain,
The boar *amidſt* my cryſtal ſtreams I bring;
And ſouthern winds to blaſt my flow'ry ſpring. *Dryd. Virg.*

Amata's breaſt the fury thus invades,
And fires with rage *amid* the ſylvan ſhades. *Dryd. Æneid.*

3. Amongſt; conjoined with.

What tho' no real voice nor ſound
Amid their radiant orbs be found?
In reaſon's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice,
For ever ſinging, as they ſhine,
"The hand that made us is divine." *Addiſ. Spect.* N° 465.

AMI'SS. *adv.* [from *a*, which, in this form of compoſition, often ſignifies *according to*, and *miſs*, the Engliſh particle, which ſhews any thing, like the Greek παρά, to be wrong; as, to *miſcount*, to count erroneouſly; to *miſdo*, to commit a crime: *amiſs* therefore ſignifies *not right*, or *out of order.*]

1. Faulty; criminal.

For that which thou haſt ſworn to do *amiſs*,
Is yet *amiſs* when it is truly done. *Shakeſp. King John.*

2. Faultily; criminally.

We hope therefore to reform ourſelves, if at any time we have done *amiſs*, is not to ſever ourſelves from the church we were of before. *Hooker*, *b.* iii. § 1.

O ye powers that ſearch
The heart of man, and weigh his inmoſt thoughts,
If I have done *amiſs*, impute it not. *Addiſon's Cato.*

3. In an ill ſenſe.

She ſigh'd withal, they conſtru'd all *amiſs*,
And thought ſhe wiſh'd to kill who long'd to kiſs. *Fairfax.*

4. Wrong; improper; unfit.

Examples have not generally the force of laws, which all men ought to keep, but of counſels only and perſuaſions, not *amiſs* to be followed by them, whoſe caſe is the like. *Hooker.*

Methinks, though a man had all ſcience, and all principles, yet it might not be *amiſs* to have ſome conſcience. *Tillotſ. Pref.*

5. Wrong; not according to the perfection of the thing, whatever it be.

Your kindred is not much *amiſs*, 'tis true;
Yet I am ſomewhat better born than you. *Dryden.*

I built a wall, and when the maſons plaid the knaves, nothing delighted me ſo much as to ſtand by, while my ſervants threw down what was *amiſs*. *Swift.*

6. Reproachful; irreverent.

Every people, nation, and language, which ſpeak any thing *amiſs* againſt the God of Shadrach, Meſhach, and Abednego, ſhall be cut in pieces, and their houſes ſhall be made a dunghil; becauſe there is no other God that can deliver after this ſort. *Daniel*, iii. 29.

7. Impaired in health; as, I was ſomewhat *amiſs* yeſterday, but am well to day.

8. *Amiſs* is marked as an adverb, though it cannot always be adverbially rendered; becauſe it always follows the ſubſtantive to which

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

which it relates, contrary to the nature of adjectives in Engliſh; and though we ſay the action was *amiſs*, we never ſay an *amiſs* action.

9. *Amiſs* is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* as a noun ſubſtantive.

To my ſick ſoul, as ſin's true nature is,
Each toy ſeems prologue to ſome great *amiſs*. *Hamlet.*

AMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*amiſſio*, Lat.] Loſs.

To AMI'T. *v. a.* [*amitto*, Lat.] To loſe: a word little in uſe.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a conſiſtence or determination of its diffluency, and *amitteth* not its eſſence, but condition of fluidity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

A'MITY. *n. ſ.* [*amitie*, Fr. *amicitia*, Lat.] Friendſhip, whether publick between nations, oppoſed to *war*, or among the people, oppoſed to *diſcord*, or between private perſons.

The prophet David did think, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the houſe of God, ſhould make the bond of their love inſoluble, and tie them in a league of inviolable *amity*. *Hooker, b.* v. § 38.

The monarchy of Great Britain was in league and *amity* with all the world. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

You have a noble and a true conceit
Of godlike *amity*; which appears moſt ſtrongly
In bearing thus the abſence of your lord. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

And ye, oh Tyrians, with immortal hate
Purſue this race, this ſervice dedicate
To my deplored aſhes; let there be
'Twixt us and them no league nor *amity*. *Sir John Denham.*

AMMONI'AC. *n. ſ.* The name of a drug.

GUM AMMONIAC is brought from the Eaſt Indies, and is ſuppoſed to ooze from an umbelliferous plant. Dioſcorides ſays, it is the juice of a kind of ferula growing in Barbary, and the plant is called *agaſyllis*. Pliny calls the tree *metopion*, which, he ſays, grows near the temple of Jupiter Ammon, whence the gum takes its name. It ought to be in dry drops, white within, yellowiſh without, eaſily fuſible, reſinous, ſomewhat bitter, and of a very ſharp taſte and ſmell, ſomewhat like garlick. This gum is ſaid to have ſerved the ancients for incenſe, in their ſacrifices. It enters ſeveral medicinal compoſitions, as an attenuant and detergent; and, outwardly applied, it is reſolutive and ſuppurative. *Savary. Trevoux.*

SAL AMMONIAC is a volatile ſalt of two kinds, ancient and modern. The ancient ſort, deſcribed by Pliny and Dioſcorides, was a native ſalt, generated in thoſe large inns or caravanſeras, where the crouds of pilgrims, coming from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, uſed to lodge; who, in thoſe parts, travelling upon camels, and thoſe creatures when in Cyrene, a province of Egypt, where that celebrated temple ſtood, urining in the ſtables, or, ſay ſome, in the parched ſands, out of this urine, which is remarkably ſtrong, aroſe a kind of ſalt, denominated ſometimes from the temple, *Ammoniac*, and ſometimes from the country, *Cyreniac*. Since the ceſſation of theſe pilgrimages, no more of this ſalt is produced there; and, from this deficiency, ſome ſuſpect there never was any ſuch thing: but this ſuſpicion is removed, by the large quantities of a ſalt, nearly of the ſame nature, thrown out by mount Ætna. The characters of the ancient *ſal ammoniac* are, that it cools water, turns aqua fortis into aqua regia, and conſequently diſſolves gold.

The modern *ſal ammoniac* is entirely factitious, and made in Egypt; where ſeveral long-necked glaſs bottles, being filled with ſoot, a little ſea ſalt, and the urine of cattle, and having their mouths luted with a piece of wet cotton, are placed over an oven or furnace, contrived for the purpoſe, in a thick bed of aſhes, nothing but the necks appearing, and kept there two days and a night, with a continual ſtrong fire. The ſteam ſwells up the cotton, and forms a paſte at the vent-hole, hindering the ſalts from evaporating; which, being confined, ſtick to the top of the bottle, and are, upon breaking it, taken out in thoſe large cakes, which they ſend to England. Only ſoot exhaled from dung, is the proper ingredient in this preparation; and the dung of camels affords the ſtrongeſt and beſt.

Our chymiſts imitate the Egyptian *ſal ammoniac*, by adding one part of common ſalt to five of urine; with which ſome mix that quantity of ſoot, and putting the whole in a veſſel, they raiſe from it, by ſublimation, a white, friable, farinaceous ſubſtance, which they call *ſal ammoniac*. There are various preparations of this ſalt uſed in pharmacy; as, *ſublimate of ſal ammoniac*, and *flowers of ſal ammoniac*, uſed as ſudorificks, diureticks, and good aperients; *volatile ſal ammoniac*, uſed againſt malignant fevers, as a ſudorifick, and in pocket bottles; *ſpirit of ſal ammoniac*, of various kinds. *Chambers.*

AMMONI'ACAL. *adj.* [from *ammoniac*.] Having the properties of ammoniac ſalt.

Human blood calcin'd, yields no fixed ſalt; nor is it a ſal ammoniack; for that remains immutable after repeated diſtillations; and diſtillation deſtroys the *ammoniacal* quality of animal ſalts, and turns them alkaline: ſo that it is a ſalt neither quite fixed, nor quite volatile, nor quite acid, nor quite alkaline, nor quite *ammoniacal*; but ſoft and benign, approaching neareſt to the nature of ſal ammoniac. *Arbuthnot.*

AMMUNI'TION. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed by ſome to come from *amonitio*, which, in the barbarous ages, ſeems to have ſignified ſupply of

proviſion; but it, ſurely, may be more reaſonably derived from *munitio*, fortification; *choſes à munitions*, things for the fortreſſes.] Military ſtores.

They muſt make themſelves defenſible againſt ſtrangers; and muſt have the aſſiſtance of ſome able military man, and convenient arms and *ammunition* for their defence. *Bacon.*

The colonel ſtaid to put in the *ammunition* he brought with him; which was only twelve barrels of powder, and twelve hundred weight of match. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

All the rich mines of learning ranſackt are,
To furniſh *ammunition* for this war. *Denham.*

But now his ſtores of *ammunition* ſpent,
His naked valour is his only guard:
Rare thunders are from his dumb cannon ſent,
And ſolitary guns are ſcarcely heard. *Dryden's Annus Mir.*

AMMUNI'TION BREAD. *n. ſ.* Bread for the ſupply of the armies or garriſons.

A'MNESTY. *n. ſ.* [ἀμνηστία.] An act of oblivion; an act by which crimes againſt the government, to a certain time, are ſo obliterated, that they can never be brought into charge.

I never read of a law enacted to take away the force of all laws, by which a man may ſafely commit upon the laſt of June, what he would infallibly be hanged for, if he committed it on the firſt of July; by which the greateſt criminals may eſcape, provided they continue long enough in power, to antiquate their crimes, and, by ſtifling them a while, deceive the legiſlature into an *amneſty*. *Swift.*

AMNI'COLIST. *n. ſ.* [*amnicola*, Lat.] Inhabiting near a river. *D.*

AMNI'GENOUS. *n. ſ.* [*amnigenus*, Lat.] Born of a river. *Dict.*

A'MNION. } *n. ſ.* [Lat. perhaps from ἄμνος.]
A'MNIOS. }

The innermoſt membrane with which the fœtus in the womb is moſt immediately covered, and with which the reſt of the ſecundines, the chorion, and alantois, are ejected after birth. It is whiter and thinner than the chorion. It alſo contains a nutritious humour, ſeparated by glands for that purpoſe, with which the fœtus is preſerved. It is outwardly cloathed with the urinary membrane, and the chorion, which ſometimes ſtick ſo cloſe to one another, that they can ſcarce be ſeparated. It has alſo its veſſels from the ſame origin as the chorion. *Quincy.*

AMO'MUM. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A ſort of fruit.

The commentators on Pliny and Dioſcorides differ about the ancient *amomum*; but the generality of them ſuppoſe it to be a fruit different from ours. Scaliger is confident, that the *amomum* was no fruit; but the wood, which bore ſome reſemblance to a bunch of grapes, and was uſed in embalming of bodies; whence the name *mummy* was given to bodies embalmed with it. The modern *amomum* appears to be the *ſiſon*, or *ſium*, of the ancients, or *baſtard ſtone-parſley*. It reſembles the muſcat grape, grows in cluſters, and is about the thickneſs of a pea, round, membranous, and divided into three cells, that contain ſeveral brown angular grains, of a very ſtrong aromatick taſte and ſmell. This fruit is brought from the Eaſt Indies, and makes part of the compoſition of treacle. It is of a hot ſpicy taſte and ſmell. There is likewiſe another paler ſeed, named *amomum*; but neither are in much repute in phyſick. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

AMO'NG. } *prep.* [amanȝ, ȝemanȝ, Saxon.]
AMO'NGST. }

1. Mingled with; placed with other perſons or things; on every ſide.

Amongſt ſtrawberries ſow here and there ſome borage-ſeed; and you ſhall find the ſtrawberries under thoſe leaves far more large than their fellows. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.* Nº 441.

The voice of God they heard,
Now walking in the garden, by ſoft winds
Brought to their ears, while day declin'd: they heard,
And from his preſence hid themſelves, *among*
The thickeſt trees, both man and wife. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Conjoined with others, ſo as to make part of the number.

I have then, as you ſee, obſerved the failings of many great wits *amongſt* the moderns, who have attempted to write an epic poem. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.*

There were, *among* the old Roman ſtatues, ſeveral of Venus in different poſtures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made after the ſame deſign. *Addiſon on Italy.*

A'MORIST. *n. ſ.* [from *amour*.] An inamorato; a galant; a man profeſſing love.

Female beauties are as fickle in their faces as their minds; though caſualties ſhould ſpare them, age brings in a neceſſity of decay; leaving doters upon red and white, perplexed by incertainty both of the continuance of their miſtreſs's kindneſs, and her beauty, both which are neceſſary to the *amoriſt*'s joys and quiet. *Boyle.*

AMORO'SO. *n. ſ.* [Ital.] A man enamoured. *Dict.*

A'MOROUS. *adj* [*amoroſo*, Ital.]

1. In love; enamoured; with the particle *of* before the thing loved; in *Shakeſpeare*, *on*.

Sure, my brother is *amorous on* Hero; and hath withdrawn her father to break with him about it. *Shakeſpeare's Much ado about nothing.*

Apes, as ſoon as they have brought forth their young, keep their

eyes faſtened on them, and are never weary of admiring their beauty: ſo *amorous* is nature *of* whatſoever ſhe produces. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. Naturally inclined to love; diſpoſed to fondneſs; fond.

The *am'rous* maſter own'd her potent eyes,
Sigh'd when he look'd, and trembl'd as he drew;
Each flowing line confirm'd his firſt ſurprize,
And as the piece advanc'd, the paſſion grew. *Prior.*

3. Relating, or belonging to love.

I that am not ſhap'd for ſportive tricks,
Nor made to court an *am'rous* looking-glaſs,
I, that am rudely ſtampt. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

And into all things from her air inſpir'd
The ſpirit of love, and *amorous* delight. *Parad. Loſt, b.* viii.

In the *amorous* net
Firſt caught they lik'd; and each his liking choſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 586.

O! how I long my careleſs limbs to lay
Under the plantane's ſhade, and all the day
With *am'rous* airs my fancy entertain,
Invoke the muſes, and improve my vein! *Waller.*

A'MOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *amorous*.] Fondly; lovingly.

When thou wilt ſwim in that live-bath,
Each fiſh, which every channel hath,
Will *amorouſly* to thee ſwim,
Gladder to catch thee, than thou him. *Donne.*

A'MOROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *amorous*.] The quality of being amorous; fondneſs; lovingneſs; love.

All Gynecia's actions were interpreted by Baſilius, as proceeding from jealouſy of his *amorouſneſs*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

I can readily believe that Lindamor has wit, and *amorouſneſs* enough, to make him find it more eaſy to defend fair ladies, than to defend himſelf againſt them. *Boyle on Colours.*

AMO'RT. *adv.* [*à la mort*, Fr.] In the ſtate of the dead; dejected; depreſſed; ſpiritleſs.

How fares my Kate? what, ſweeting, all *amort?* *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

AMORTIZA'TION. } *n. ſ.* [*amortiſſement*, *amortiſſable*, Fr.] The
AMO'RTIZEMENT. } right or act of transferring lands to mortmain; that is, to ſome community, that never is to ceaſe.

Every one of the religious orders was confirmed by one pope or other; and they made an eſpecial proviſion for them, after the laws of *amortization* were deviſed and put in uſe by princes. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

To AMO'RTIZE. *v. a.* [*amortir*, Fr.] To alien lands or tenements to any corporation, guild or fraternity, and their ſucceſſors; which cannot be done without licence of the king, and the lord of the manour. *Blount.*

This did concern the kingdom to have farms ſufficient to maintain an able body out of penury, and to *amortize* part of the lands unto the yeomanry, or middle part of the people. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To AMO'VE. *v. a.* [*amoveo*, Lat.]

1. To remove from a poſt or ſtation: a juridical ſenſe.
2. To remove; to move; to alter: a ſenſe now out of uſe.

Therewith, *amoved* from his ſober mood,
And lives he yet, ſaid he, that wrought this act?
And do the heavens afford him vital food? *Fairy Queen.*

To AMO'UNT. *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.]

1. To riſe to in the accumulative quantity; to compoſe in the whole; with the particle *to*. It is uſed of ſeveral ſums in quantities added together.

Let us compute a little more particularly how much this will *amount to*, or how many oceans of water would be neceſſary to compoſe this great ocean rowling in the air, without bounds or banks. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. It is uſed, figuratively, of the conſequence riſing from any thing taken altogether.

The errours of young men are the ruin of buſineſs; but the errours of aged men *amount* but *to* this, that more might have been done, or ſooner. *Bacon's Eſſays Civil and Moral.*

Judgments that are made on the wrong ſide of the danger, *amount to* no more than an affectation of ſkill, without either credit or effect. *L'Eſtrange.*

AMO'UNT. *n. ſ.* [from *To amount*.] The ſum total; the reſult of ſeveral ſums or quantities accumulated.

And now, ye lying vanities of life,
Where are you now, and what is your *amount?*
Vexation, diſappointment, and remorſe. *Thomſon's Winter.*

AMO'UR. *n. ſ.* [*amour*, Fr. *amor*, Lat.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue: generally uſed of vicious love. The *ou* ſounds like *oo* in *poor*.

No man is of ſo general and diffuſive a luſt, as to proſecute his *amours* all the world over; and let it burn never ſo outrageouſly, yet the impure flame will either die of itſelf, or conſume the body that harbours it. *South's Sermons.*

The reſtleſs youth ſearch'd all the world around;
But how can Jove in his *amours* be found? *Addiſon's Ovid's Metam.*

A'MPER. *n. ſ.* [ampre, Sax.] A tumour, with inflammation; bile: a word ſaid, by *Skinner*, to be much in uſe in Eſſex; but, perhaps, not found in books.

AMPHI'BIOUS. *adj.* [ἀμφι and βίος.] That which partakes of two natures, ſo as to live in two elements; as, in air and water.

A creature of *amphibious* nature;
On land a beaſt, a fiſh in water. *Hudibras, cant.* iii.

Thoſe are called *amphibious*, which live freely in the air, upon the earth, and yet are obſerved to live long upon water, as if they were natural inhabitants of that element; though it be worth the examination to know, whether any of thoſe creatures that live at that eaſe, and by choice, a good while, or at any time upon the earth, can live, a long time together, perfectly under water. *Locke.*

Fiſhes contain much oil, and *amphibious* animals participate ſomewhat of the nature of fiſhes, and are oily. *Arbuthnot.*

AMPHI'BIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *amphibious*.] The quality of being able to live in different elements.

AMPHIBOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *amphibology*.] Doubtful.

AMPHIBOLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *amphibological*.] Doubtfully; with a doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ἀμφιβολογία.] Diſcourſe of uncertain meaning. It is diſtinguiſhed from *equivocation*, which means the double ſignification of a ſingle word; as, *noli regem occidere, timere bonum eſt*, is *amphibology*; *captare lepores*, meaning by *lepores*, either hares or jeſts, is *equivocation*.

Now the fallacies, whereby men deceive others, and are deceived themſelves, the ancients have divided into verbal and real; of the verbal, and ſuch as conclude from miſtakes of the word, there are but two worthy our notation; the fallacy of equivocation and *amphibology*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

In defining obvious appearances, we are to uſe what is moſt plain and eaſy; that the mind be not miſled by *amphibologies*, or ill conceived notions, into fallacious deductions. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

AMPHI'BOLOUS. *adj.* [ἀμφι and βάλλω.] Toſſed from one to another; ſtriking each way.

Never was there ſuch an *amphibolous* quarrel, both parties declaring themſelves for the king, and making uſe of his name in all their remonſtrances, to juſtify their actions. *Howell.*

AMPHI'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ἀμφι and λόγος.] Equivocation; ambiguity. *D.*

AMPHISBÆ'NA. *n. ſ.* [Lat. ἀμφισβαίνη.] A ſerpent ſuppoſed to have two heads.

That the *amphisbæna*, that is, a ſmaller kind of ſerpent, which moveth forward and backward, hath two heads, or one at either extreme, was affirmed by Nicander, and others. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

Scorpion, and aſp, and *amphisbæna* dire,
Ceraſtes horn'd, hydrus, and ellops drear,
And dipſas. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

AMPHI'SCII. *n. ſ.* [Lat. ἀμφίσκιοι, of ἀμφι and σκία, a ſhadow.]

Thoſe people dwelling in climates, wherein the ſhadows, at different times of the year, fall both ways; to the north pole, when the ſun is in the ſouthern ſigns, and to the ſouth pole, when he is in the northern ſigns. Theſe are the people who inhabit the torrid zone.

AMPHITHE'ATRE. *n. ſ.* [of ἀμφιθέατρον, of ἀμφι and θεάομαι.] A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompaſſed with rows of ſeats one above another; where ſpectators might behold ſpectacles, as ſtage-plays, or gladiators. The theatres of the ancients were built in the form of a ſemicircle, only exceeding a juſt ſemicircle by one fourth part of the diameter; and the amphitheatre is two theatres joined together; ſo that the longeſt diameter of the amphitheatre, was to the ſhorteſt, as one and a half to one.

Within, an *amphitheatre* appear'd
Rais'd in degrees; to ſixty paces rear'd,
That when a man was plac'd in one degree,
Height was allow'd for him above to ſee. *Dryd. Fables.*

Conceive a man placed in the burning iron chair at Lyons, amid the inſults and mockeries of a crouded *amphitheatre*, and ſtill keeping his ſeat; or ſtretched upon a grate of iron, over coals of fire, and breathing out his ſoul, among the exquiſite ſufferings of ſuch a tedious execution, rather than renounce his religion, or blaſpheme his Saviour. *Addiſ. on the Chr. Rel.*

A'MPLE. *adj.* [*amplus*, Lat.]

1. Large; wide; extended.

Heav'n deſcends
In univerſal bounty, ſhedding herbs,
And fruits, and flowers, on nature's *ample* lap. *Thomſon.*

2. Great in bulk.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonſtration of grief?——

She took 'em, and read 'em in my preſence,
And now and then an *ample* tear trill'd down
Her delicate cheeks. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. Unlimited; without reſtriction.

Have what you aſk, your preſents I receive;
Land where, and when you pleaſe, with *ample* leave. *Dryd.*

4. Liberal; large; without parſimony.

If we ſpeak of ſtrict juſtice, God could no way have been bound to require man's labours in ſo large and *ample* manner as human felicity doth import; in as much as the dignity of this exceedeth ſo far the other's value. *Hooker.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

5. Large; ſplendid; without reſervation.

To diſpoſe the prince the more willingly to undertake his relief, the earl made *ample* promiſes, that, within ſo many days after the ſiege ſhould be raiſed, he would advance his highneſs's levies with two thouſand men. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

6. Diffuſive; not contracted; as, an *ample* narrative; that is, not an epitome.

A'MPLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ample.*] The quality of being ample; largeneſs; ſplendour.

Impoſſible it is for a perſon of my condition to produce any thing in proportion either to the *ampleneſs* of the body you repreſent, or of the places you bear. *South.*

To A'MPLIATE. *v. a.* [*amplio*, Lat.] To enlarge; to make greater; to extend.

He ſhall ſolemnly look upon it, not only to deſtroy ours, but to eſtabliſh his own; not to traduce or extenuate, but to explain and dilucidate, to add and *ampliate*, according to the cuſtom of the ancients. *Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errours.*

AMPLIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ampliate.*]

1. Enlargement; exaggeration; extenſion.

Odious matters admit not of an *ampliation*, but ought to be reſtrained and interpreted in the mildeſt ſenſe. *Ayliffe's Parer.*

2. Diffuſeneſs; enlargement.

The obſcurity of the ſubject, and the prejudice and prepoſſeſſion of moſt readers, may plead excuſe for any *ampliations* or repetitions that may be found, whilſt I labour to expreſs myſelf plain and full. *Holder's Elements of Speech, Preface.*

To AMPLI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*amplifico*, Lat.] To enlarge; to ſpread out; to amplify. *Dict.*

AMPLIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*amplification*, Fr. *amplificatio*, Lat.]

1. Enlargement; extenſion.

2. It is uſually taken in a rhetorical ſenſe, and implies exaggerated repreſentation, or diffuſe narrative; an image heightened beyond reality; a narrative enlarged with many circumſtances.

I ſhall ſummarily, without any *amplification* at all, ſhew in what manner defects have been ſupplied. *Sir J. Davies.*

Things unknown ſeem greater than they are, and are uſually received with *amplifications* above their nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi.

Is the poet juſtifiable for relating ſuch incredible *amplifications?* It may be anſwered, if he had put theſe extravagances into the mouth of Ulyſſes, he had been unpardonable; but they ſuit well with the character of Alcinous. *Pope's Od. notes.*

A'MPLIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *To amplify.*] One that enlarges any thing; one that exaggerates; one that repreſents any thing with a large diſplay of the beſt circumſtances; it being uſually taken in a good ſenſe.

Dorillaus could need no *amplifier*'s mouth for the higheſt point of praiſe. *Sidney, b.* ii.

To A'MPLIFY. *v. a.* [*amplifier*, Fr.]

1. To enlarge; to encreaſe any material ſubſtance, or object of ſenſe.

So when a great moneyed man hath divided his cheſts, and coins, and bags, he ſeemeth to himſelf richer than he was: and therefore a way to *amplify* any thing, is to break it, and to make anatomy of it in ſeveral parts, and to examine it according to the ſeveral circumſtances. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

All concaves that proceed from more narrow to more broad, do *amplify* the ſound at the coming out. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

2. To enlarge, or extend any thing incorporeal.

For as the reputation of the Roman prelates grew up in theſe blind ages, ſo grew up in them withal, a deſire of *amplifying* their power, that they might be as great in temporal forces, as mens opinions have formed them in ſpiritual matters. *Raleigh.*

3. To exaggerate any thing; to enlarge it by the manner of repreſentation.

Since I have plainly laid open the negligence and errours of every age that is paſt, I would not willingly ſeem to flatter the preſent, by *amplifying* the diligence and true judgment of thoſe ſervitours that have laboured in this vineyard. *Davies on Irel.*

Thy general is my lover; I have been
The book of his good acts; whence men have read
His fame unparallel'd, haply *amplified*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

4. To enlarge; to improve by new additions.

I feel age advancing, and my health is inſufficient to increaſe and *amplify* theſe remarks, to confirm and improve theſe rules, and to illuminate the ſeveral pages. *Watts.*

To A'MPLIFY. *v. n.* Frequently with the particle *on.*

1. To ſpeak largely in many words; to lay one's ſelf out in diffuſion.

When you affect to *amplify on* the former branches of a diſcourſe, you will often lay a neceſſity upon yourſelf of contracting the latter, and prevent yourſelf in the moſt important part of your deſign. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To form large or pompous repreſentations.

I have ſometimes been forced to *amplify on* others; but here where the ſubject is ſo fruitful, that the harveſt overcomes the reaper, I am ſhortened by my chain. *Dryd. Fab. Ded.*

Homer *amplifies*, not invents; and as there was really a people called Cyclopeans, ſo they might be men of great ſtature, or giants. *Pope's Odyſſey, notes.*

A'MPLITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*amplitude*, Fr. *amplitudo*, Lat.]

1. Extent.

Whatever I look upon, within the *amplitude* of heaven and earth, is evidence of human ignorance. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

2. Largeneſs; greatneſs.

Men ſhould learn how ſevere a thing the true inquiſition of nature is, and accuſtom themſelves, by the light of particulars, to enlarge their minds to the *amplitude* of the world, and not reduce the world to the narrowneſs of their minds. *Bacon.*

3. Capacity.

With more than human gifts from heaven adorn'd,
Perfections abſolute, graces divine,
And *amplitude* of mind to greateſt deeds. *Parad. Regained.*

4. Splendour; grandeur; dignity.

In the great frame of kingdoms and commonwealths, it is in the power of princes, or eſtates, to add *amplitude* and greatneſs to their kingdoms. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

5. Copiouſneſs; abundance.

You ſhould ſay every thing which has a proper and direct tendency to this end; always proportioning the *amplitude* of your matter, and the fulneſs of your diſcourſe, to your great deſign; the length of your time, to the convenience of your hearers. *Watts's Logick.*

6. *Amplitude of the range of a projectile*, denotes the horizontal line ſubtending the path in which it moved.

7. *Amplitude*, in aſtronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true eaſt and weſt point thereof, and the centre of the ſun or ſtar at its riſing or ſetting. It is eaſtern or ortive, when the ſtar riſes, and weſtern or occiduous, when the ſtar ſets. The eaſtern or weſtern *amplitude*, are alſo called northern or ſouthern, as they fall in the northern or ſouthern quarters of the horizon.

8. *Magnetical amplitude*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the ſun at his riſing, and the eaſt or weſt point of the compaſs; or, it is the difference of the riſing or ſetting of the ſun, from the eaſt or weſt parts of the compaſs. *Chambers.*

A'MPLY. *adv.* [*amplè*, Lat.]

1. Largely; liberally.

For whoſe well-being,
So *amply*, and with hands ſo liberal,
Thou haſt provided all things. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* viii.

The evidence they had before was enough, *amply* enough, to convince them; but they were reſolved not to be convinced: and to thoſe, who are reſolved not to be convinced, all motives, all arguments are equal. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. At large; without reſerve.

At return
Of him ſo lately promis'd to thy aid,
The woman's ſeed; obſcurely then foretold,
Now *amplier* known, thy Saviour, and thy Lord. *Par. Loſt.*

3. At large; copiouſly; with a diffuſive detail.

Some parts of a poem require to be *amply* written, and with all the force and elegance of words; others muſt be caſt into ſhadows; that is, paſſed over in ſilence, or but faintly touched. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Pref.*

To A'MPUTATE. *v. a.* [*amputo*, Lat.] To cut off a limb: a word uſed only in chirurgery.

Amongſt the cruizers in private frigates from Dunkirk, it was complained, that their ſurgeons were too active in *amputating* thoſe fractured members. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

AMPUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*amputatio*, Lat.]

The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body, with an inſtrument of ſteel. The uſual method of performing it, in the inſtance of a leg, is as follows. The proper part for the operation being four or five inches below the knee, the ſkin and fleſh are firſt to be drawn very tight upwards, and ſecured from returning by a ligature two or three fingers broad: above this ligature another looſe one is paſſed, for the gripe; which being twiſted by means of a ſtick, may be ſtraitened to any degree at pleaſure. Then the patient being conveniently ſituated, and the operator placed to the inſide of the limb, which is to be held by one aſſiſtant above, and another below the part deſigned for the operation, and the gripe ſufficiently twiſted, to prevent too large an hæmorrhage, the fleſh is, with a ſtroke or two, to be ſeparated from the bone with the diſmembering knife. Then the perioſtium being alſo divided from the bone with the back of the knife, ſaw the bone aſunder, with as few ſtrokes as poſſible. When two parallel bones are concerned, the fleſh that grows between them muſt likewiſe be ſeparated before the uſe of the ſaw. This being done, the gripe may be ſlackened, to give an opportunity of ſearching for the large blood veſſels, and ſecuring the hæmorrhage at their mouths. After making proper applications to the ſtump, looſen the firſt ligature, and pull both the ſkin and the fleſh, as far as conveniently may be, over the ſtump, to cover it; and ſecure them with the croſs ſtitch made at the depth of half or three quarters of an inch in the ſkin. Then apply pledgets, aſtringents, plaiſters, and other neceſſaries. *Chambers.*

The Amazons, by the *amputation* of their right breaſt, had the freer uſe of their bow. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

A'MULET. *n. ſ.* [*amulette*, Fr. *amuletum*, Lat.] An appended remedy,

remedy, or preſervative: a thing hung about the neck, or any other part of the body, for preventing or curing of ſome particular diſeaſes.

That ſpirits are corporeal, ſeems at firſt view a conceit derogative unto himſelf; yet herein he eſtabliſheth the doctrine of luſtrations, *amulets*, and charms. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

They do not certainly know the falſity of what they report; and their ignorance muſt ſerve you as an *amulet* againſt the guilt both of deceit and malice. *Government of the Tongue.*

AMURCO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*amurca*, Lat.] The quality of lees or mother of any thing.

To AMU'SE. *v. a.* [*amuſer*, Fr.]

1. To entertain with tranquillity; to fill with thoughts that engage the mind, without diſtracting it. To *divert* implies ſomething more lively, and to *pleaſe*, ſomething more important. It is therefore frequently taken in a ſenſe bordering on contempt.

They think they ſee viſions, and are arrived to ſome extraordinary revelations; when, indeed, they do but dream dreams, and *amuſe* themſelves with the fantaſtick ideas of a buſy imagination. *Decay of Piety.*

I cannot think it natural for a man, who is much in love, to *amuſe* himſelf with trifles. *Walſh.*

2. To draw on from time to time; to keep in expectation; as, he *amuſed* his followers with idle promiſes.

AMU'SEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*amuſement*, Fr.] That which amuſes; entertainment.

Every intereſt or pleaſure of life, even the moſt trifling *amuſement*, is ſuffered to poſtpone the one thing neceſſary. *Rogers.*

During his confinement, his *amuſement* was to give poiſon to dogs and cats, and ſee them expire by ſlower or quicker torments. *Pope's Eth. Epiſt. notes.*

I was left to ſtand the battle, while others, who had better talents than a draper, thought it no unpleaſant *amuſement* to look on with ſafety, whilſt another was giving them diverſion, at the hazard of his liberty. *Swift.*

AMU'SER. *n. ſ.* [*amuſeur*, Fr.] He that amuſes, as with falſe promiſes. The French word is always taken in an ill ſenſe.

AMU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *amuſe.*] That which has the power of amuſing.

But amaz'd,
Beholds th' *amuſive* arch before him fly,
Then vaniſh quite away. *Thomſon's Spring.*

AMY'GDALATE. *adj.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Made of almonds.

AMY'GDALINE. *adj.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Relating to almonds; reſembling almonds.

AN. *article.* [ane, Saxon. *een*, Dutch, *eine*, German.] The article indefinite, uſed before a vowel, or *h* mute. See A.

1. One, but with leſs emphaſis; as, there ſtands *a* houſe.

Since he cannot be always employed in ſtudy, reading, and converſation, there will be many *an* hour, beſides what his exerciſes will take up. *Locke.*

2. Any, or ſome; as, *an* elephant might ſwim in this water.

He was no way at *an* uncertainty, nor ever in the leaſt at *a* loſs concerning any branch of it. *Locke on St. Paul's Epiſtles.*

A wit's a feather, and a chief *a* rod,
An honeſt man's the nobleſt work of God. *Pope.*

3. Sometimes it ſignifies, like *a*, ſome particular ſtate; but this is now diſuſed.

It is certain, that odours do, in a ſmall degree, nouriſh; eſpecially the odour of wine; and we ſee men *an* hungred do love to ſmell hot bread. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. *An* is ſometimes, in old authours, a contraction of *and if.*

He can't flatter, he!
An honeſt mind and plain, he muſt ſpeak truth;
An they will take it ſo; if not, he's plain. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

5. Sometimes a contraction of *and* before *if.*

Well I know
The clerk will ne'er wear hair on's face that had it.
——— He will *an' if* he live to be a man. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

6. Sometimes it is a contraction of *as if.*

My next pretty correſpondent, like Shakeſpeare's lion in Pyramus and Thiſbe, roars *an'* it were any nightingale. *Addiſon. Guardian*, Nº 121.

A'NA. *adv.* [ἀνά.] A word uſed in the preſcriptions of phyſick, importing the like quantity; as, wine and honey, *ā* or *ana* ℥ii; that is, of wine and honey each two ounces.

In the ſame weight prudence and innocence take,
Ana of each does the juſt mixture make. *Cowley.*

He'll bring an apothecary, with a chargeable long bill of *anas.* *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

A'NA. *n. ſ.* Books ſo called from the laſt ſyllables of their titles; as, *Scaligerana*, *Thuaniana*; they are looſe thoughts, or caſual hints, dropped by eminent men, and collected by their friends.

ANACA'MPTICK. *adj.* [ἀνακάμπτω.] Reflecting, or reflected: an *anacamptick* ſound, an echo; an *anacamptick* hill, a hill that produces an echo.

ANACA'MPTICKS. *n. ſ.* The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptricks. It has no ſingular.

ANACATHA'RTICK. *n. ſ.* [See CATHARTICK.] Any medicine that works upwards. *Quincy.*

ANACEPHALÆO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [ἀνακεφαλαίωσις.] Recapitulation, or ſummary of the principal heads of a diſcourſe. *Dict.*

ANA'CHORETE. } *n. ſ.* [ſometimes viciouſly writen *anchorite*; ἀναχωρήτης.] A monk, who, with the leave of his ſuperiour, leaves the convent for a more auſtere and ſolitary life.
ANA'CHORITE. }

Yet lies not love dead here, but here doth ſit,
Vow'd to this trench, like an *anachorite.* *Donne.*

ANA'CHRONISM. *n. ſ.* [from ἀνά and χρόνος.] An errour in computing time, by which events are miſplaced with regard to each other. It ſeems properly to ſignify an errour by which an event is placed too early; but is generally uſed for any errour in chronology.

This leads me to the defence of the famous *anachroniſm*, in making Æneas and Dido cotemporaries: for it is certain, that the hero lived almoſt two hundred years before the building of Carthage. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedicat.*

ANACLA'TICKS. *n. ſ.* [ἀνά and κλάω.] The doctrine of refracted light; dioptricks. It has no ſingular.

ANADIPLO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [ἀναδίπλωσις.] Reduplication; a figure in rhetorick, in which the laſt word of a foregoing member of a period becomes the firſt of the following; as, *he retained his virtues amidſt all his* misfortunes, misfortunes *which only his virtue* brought upon him.

ANAGOGE'TICAL. *adj.* [ἀναγωγή.] That which contributes or relates to ſpiritual elevation, or religious raptures; myſterious; elevated above humanity. *Dict.*

ANAGO'GICAL. *adj.* [*anagogique*, Fr.] Myſterious; elevated; religiouſly exalted. *Dict.*

ANAGO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *anagogical.*] Myſteriouſly; with religious elevation.

A'NAGRAM. *n. ſ.* [ἀνά and γράμμα.] A conceit ariſing from the letters of a name tranſpoſed; as this, of *W,i,l,l,i,a,m, N,o,y,* attorney-general to Charles I. a very laborious man, *I moyl in law.*

Though all her parts be not in th' uſual place,
She hath yet the *anagrams* of a good face:
If we might put the letters but one way,
In that lean dearth of words, what could we ſay? *Donne.*

Thy genius calls thee not to purchaſe fame
In keen iambicks, but mild *anagram.* *Dryden.*

ANAGRA'MMATISM. *n. ſ.* [from *anagram.*] The act or practice of making anagrams.

The only quinteſſence that hitherto the alchymy of wit could draw out of names, is *anagrammatiſm*, or metagrammatiſm, which is a diſſolution of a name truly written into his letters, as his elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial tranſpoſition, without addition, ſubſtraction, or change of any letter into different words, making ſome perfect ſenſe appliable to the perſon named. *Camden.*

ANAGRA'MMATIST. *n. ſ.* [from *anagram.*] A maker of anagrams.

To ANAGRA'MMATIZE. *v. n.* [*anagrammatiſer*, Fr.] To make anagrams.

ANALE'PTICK. *adj.* [ἀναληπτικός.] Comforting; corroborating: a term of phyſick.

Analeptick medicines cheriſh the nerves, and renew the ſpirits and ſtrength. *Quincy.*

ANALO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *analogy.*]

1. Uſed by way of analogy. It ſeems properly diſtinguiſhed from *analogous*, as words from things; *analogous* ſignifies having relation, and *analogical* having the quality of repreſenting relation.

It is looked on only as the image of the true God, and that not as a proper likeneſs, but by *analogical* repreſentation. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idolatry.*

When a word, which originally ſignifies any particular idea or object, is attributed to ſeveral other objects, not by way of reſemblance, but on the account of ſome evident reference to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an *analogical* word; ſo a ſound or healthy pulſe, a ſound digeſtion, ſound ſleep, are ſo called, with reference to a ſound and healthy conſtitution; but if you ſpeak of ſound doctrine, or ſound ſpeech, this is by way of reſemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Analogous; having reſemblance or relation.

There is placed the minerals between the inanimate and vegetable province, participating ſomething *analogical* to either. *Hales's Origin of Mankind.*

ANALO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *analogical.*] In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner.

I am convinced, from the ſimplicity and uniformity of the Divine Nature, and of all his works, that there is ſome one univerſal principle, running through the whole ſyſtem of creatures *analogically*, and congruous to their relative natures. *Cheyne's Philoſoph. Principles.*

ANALO'GICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *analogical.*] The quality of being analogical; fitneſs to be applied for the illuſtration of ſome analogy.

ANA'LOGISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀναλογισμός.] An argument from the cauſe to the effect.

To ANA'LOGIZE. *v. a.* [from *analogy.*] To explain by way of analogy;

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analogy; to form ſome reſemblance between different things; to conſider ſomething with regard to its analogy with ſomewhat elſe.

We have ſyſtems of material bodies, diverſly figured and ſituated, if ſeparately conſidered; they repreſent the object of the deſire, which is *analogized* by attraction or gravitation. *Cheyne's Philoſ. Principles.*

ANA'LOGOUS. *adj.* [ἀνὰ and λόγος.]

1. Having analogy; bearing ſome reſemblance or proportion; having ſomething parallel.

Exerciſe makes things eaſy, that would be otherwiſe very hard; as, in labour, watchings, heats, and colds; and then there is ſomething *analogous* in the exerciſe of the mind, to that of the body. It is folly and infirmity that makes us delicate and froward. *L'Eſtrange.*

Many important conſequences may be drawn from the obſervation of the moſt common things, and *analogous* reaſonings from the cauſes of them. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. It has the word *to* before the thing to which the reſemblance is noted.

This incorporeal ſubſtance may have ſome ſort of exiſtence, *analogous to* corporeal extenſion: though we have no adequate conception hereof. *Locke.*

ANA'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ἀναλογία.]

1. Reſemblance between things with regard to ſome circumſtances or effects; as, *learning* is ſaid to *enlighten* the mind; that is, it is to the mind what light is to the eye, by enabling it to diſcover that which was hidden before.

From God it hath proceeded, that the church hath evermore held a preſcript form of common prayer, although not in all things every where the ſame, yet, for the moſt part, retaining the ſame *analogy*. *Hooker, b.* v. § 25.

What I here obſerve of extraordinary revelation and prophecy, will, by *analogy* and due proportion, extend even to thoſe communications of God's will, that are requiſite to ſalvation. *South.*

2. When the thing to which the analogy is ſuppoſed, happens to be mentioned, *analogy* has after it the particles *to* or *with*; when both the things are mentioned after *analogy*, the particle *between* or *betwixt* is uſed.

If the body politick have any *analogy to* the natural, an act of oblivion were neceſſary in a hot diſtemper'd ſtate. *Dryd. Pref. to Abſalom and Achitop.*

By *analogy with* all other liquours and concretions, the form of the chaos, whether liquid or concrete, could not be the ſame with that of the preſent earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

If we make him expreſs the cuſtoms of our country, rather than of Rome, it is either when there was ſome *analogy betwixt* the cuſtoms, or to make him more eaſy to vulgar underſtanding. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

3. By grammarians, it is uſed to ſignify the agreement of ſeveral words in one common mode; as, from *love* is formed *loved*, from *hate*, *hated*, from *grieve*, *grieved*.

ANA'LYSIS. *n. ſ.* [ἀνάλυσις.]

1. A ſeparation of a compound body into the ſeveral parts of which it conſiſts.

There is an account of dew falling, in ſome places, in the form of butter, or greaſe, which grows extremely fetid; ſo that the *analyſis* of the dew of any place, may, perhaps, be the beſt method of finding ſuch contents of the ſoil as are within the reach of the ſun. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A conſideration of any thing in parts, ſo as that one particular is firſt conſidered, then another.

Analyſis conſiſts in making experiments and obſervations, and in drawing general concluſions from them by induction, and admitting of no objections againſt the concluſions, but ſuch as are taken from experiments, or other certain truths. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. A ſolution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its firſt elements; as, of a ſentence to the ſingle words; of a compound word, to the particles and words which form it; of a tune, to ſingle notes; of an argument, to ſimple propoſitions.

We cannot know any thing of nature, but by an *analyſis* of its true initial cauſes; till we know the firſt ſprings of natural motions, we are ſtill but ignorants. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientif.*

ANALY'TICAL. *adj.* [from *analyſis.*]

1. That which reſolves any thing into firſt principles; that which ſeparates any compound. See ANALYSIS.

Either may be probably maintained againſt the inaccurateneſs of the *analytical* experiments vulgarly relied on. *Boyle.*

2. That which proceeds by analyſis, or by taking the parts of a compound into diſtinct and particular conſideration.

Deſcartes hath here infinitely outdone all the philoſophers that went before him, in giving a particular and *analytical* account of the univerſal fabrick: yet he intends his principles but for hypotheſes. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

ANALY'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *analytical.*] In ſuch a manner as ſeparates compounds into ſimples. See ANALYSIS.

ANALY'TICK. *adj.* [ἀναλυτικός.] The manner of reſolving compounds into the ſimple conſtituent or component parts, applied chiefly to mental operations.

He was in logick a great critick,
Profoundly ſkill'd in *analytick*. *Hudibras.*

Analytick method takes the whole compound as it finds it, whether it be a ſpecies or an individual, and leads us into the knowledge of it, by reſolving into its firſt principles, or parts, its generick nature, and its ſpecial properties; and therefore it is called the method of reſolution. *Watts's Logick.*

To A'NALYZE. *v. a.* [ἀναλύω.] To reſolve a compound into its firſt principles. See ANALYSIS.

Chymiſtry enabling us to depurate bodies, and, in ſome meaſure, to *analyze* them, and take aſunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chymical experiments, we may, better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ; art having made them more ſimple or uncompounded, than nature alone is wont to preſent them us. *Boyle.*

To *analyze* the immorality of any action into its laſt principles; if it be inquired, why ſuch an action is to be avoided, the immediate anſwer is, becauſe it is ſin. *Norris's Miſcell.*

When the ſentence is diſtinguiſhed into ſubject and predicate, propoſition, argument, act, object, cauſe, effect, adjunct, oppoſite, &c. then it is *analyzed* analogically and metaphyſically. This laſt is what is chiefly meant in the theological ſchools, when they ſpeak of *analyzing* a text of ſcripture. *Watts's Logick.*

A'NALYZER. *n. ſ.* [from *To analyze.*] That which has the power of analyzing.

Particular reaſons incline me to doubt, whether the fire be the true and univerſal *analyzer* of mixt bodies. *Boyle.*

ANAMORPHO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [ἀνὰ and μορφόω.] Deformation; a perſpective projection of any thing, ſo that to the eye, at one point of view, it ſhall appear deformed, in another, an exact and regular repreſentation. Sometimes it is made to appear confuſed to the naked eye, and regular, when viewed in a mirrour of a certain form.

ANA'NAS. *n. ſ.* The pine apple.

It has a flower conſiſting of one leaf, divided into three parts, and funnel-ſhaped; the embryos produced in the tubercles, afterwards become fruit; the ſeeds in the tubercles are ſmall, and almoſt kidney-ſhaped.

The ſpecies are, 1. Oval-ſhaped pine apple, with a whitiſh fleſh. 2. Pyramidal pine apple, with a yellow fleſh. 3. Pine apple, with ſmooth leaves. 4. Pine apple, with ſhining green leaves, and ſcarce any ſpines on their edges. 5. The olive-coloured pine.

The firſt ſort is moſt common in Europe, but the fruit of the ſecond is larger, better flavoured, and its juice not ſo aſtringent. The fifth ſort is the moſt rare in Europe, but eſteemed above all the reſt. Theſe plants are propagated by ſuckers; and from the crowns which grow on the top of the fruit. *Mill.*

Witneſs thou beſt *anana*, thou the pride
Of vegetable life, beyond whate'er
The poets imag'd in the golden age. *Thomſ. Summer.*

ANA'NAS, wild. The ſame with *penguin*. See *PENGUIN.*

ANA'PHORA. *n. ſ.* [ἀναφορά.] A figure, when ſeveral clauſes of a ſentence are begun with the ſame word, or ſound; as,—*Where is the wiſe? Where is the ſcribe? Where is the diſputer of this world?*

ANAPLERO'TICK. *adj.* [ἀναπληρόω.] That which fills up any vacuity; uſed of applications which promote fleſh.

A'NARCH. *n. ſ.* [See ANARCHY.] An authour of confuſion.

Him thus the *anarch* old,
With fault'ring ſpeech, and viſage incompos'd,
Anſwer'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

ANA'RCHICAL. *adj.* [from *anarchy.*] Confuſed; without rule or government.

In this *anarchical* and rebellious ſtate of human nature, the faculties belonging to the material world preſume to determine the nature of ſubjects belonging to the ſupreme Spirit. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

A'NARCHY. *n. ſ.* [ἀναρχία.] Want of government; a ſtate in which every man is unaccountable; a ſtate without magiſtracy.

Where eldeſt night
And chaos, anceſtors of nature, hold
Eternal *anarchy*, amidſt the noiſe
Of endleſs wars, and by confuſion ſtand. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Arbitrary power is but the firſt natural ſtep from *anarchy*, or the ſavage life; the adjuſting power and freedom being an effect and conſequence of maturer thinking. *Swift.*

ANASA'RCA. *n. ſ.* [from ἀνὰ and σάρξ.] A ſort of dropſy, where the whole ſubſtance is ſtuffed with pituitous humours. *Quincy.*

When the lympha ſtagnates, or is extravaſated under the ſkin, it is called an *anaſarca*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ANASA'RCOUS. *adj.* [from *anaſarca.*] Relating to an anaſarca; partaking of the nature of an anaſarca.

A gentlewoman laboured of an aſcites, with an *anaſarcous* ſwelling on her belly, thighs, and legs. *Wiſeman.*

ANASTOMA'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀνὰ and στόμα.] That which has the quality of opening the veſſels, or of removing obſtructions.

ANASTOMO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [from ἀνὰ and στόμα.] The inoſculation of veſſels, or the opening of one veſſel into another; as, of the arteries into the veins.

ANA'STROPHE. *n. ſ.* [ἀναστροφὴ, a prepoſterous placing, from ἀναστρέφω.] A figure whereby words which ſhould have been precedent, are poſtponed.

ANA'THEMA. *n. ſ.* [ἀνάθεμα.]

1. A curſe pronounced by eccleſiaſtical authority; excommunication.

Her bare *anathemas* fall but like ſo many *bruta fulmina* upon the ſchiſmatical; who think themſelves ſhrewdly hurt, forſooth, by being cut off from the body, which they chooſe not to be of. *South's Sermons.*

2. The object of the curſe, or perſon curſed. This ſeems the original meaning, though now little uſed.

ANATHEMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *anathema.*] That which has the properties of an anathema; that which relates to an anathema.

ANATHEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *anathematical.*] In an anathematical manner.

To ANATHE'MATIZE. *v. a.* [from *anathema.*] To pronounce accurſed by eccleſiaſtical authority; to excommunicate.

They were therefore to be *anathematized* after this manner, and, with deteſtation, branded and baniſhed out of the church. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

ANATI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *anas* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing ducks.

If there be *anatiferous* trees, whoſe corruption breaks forth into barnacles; yet, if they corrupt, they degenerate into maggots, which produce not them again. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ANA'TOCISM. *n. ſ.* [*anatociſmus*, Lat. ἀνατοκισμός.] The accumulation of intereſt upon intereſt; the addition of the intereſt due for money lent, to the original ſum. A ſpecies of uſury generally forbidden.

ANATO'MICAL. *adj.* [from *anatomy.*]

1. Relating or belonging to anatomy.

When we are taught by logick to view a thing completely in all its parts, by the help of diviſion, it has the uſe of an *anatomical* knife, which diſſects an animal body, and ſeparates the veins, arteries, nerves, muſcles, membranes, &c. and ſhews us the ſeveral parts which go to the compoſition of a complete animal. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy; conſidered as the object of anatomy.

There is a natural, involuntary diſtortion of the muſcles, which is the *anatomical* cauſe of laughter; but there is another cauſe of laughter, which decency requires. *Swift.*

3. Anatomized; diſſected; ſeparated.

The continuation of ſolidity is apt to be confounded with, and, if we will look into the minute *anatomical* parts of matter, is little different from, hardneſs. *Locke.*

ANATO'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *anatomical.*] In an anatomical manner; in the ſenſe of an anatomiſt; according to the doctrine of anatomy.

While ſome affirmed it had no gall, intending only thereby no evidence of anger or fury, others have conſtrued *anatomically*, and denied that part at all. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

ANA'TOMIST. *n. ſ.* [ἀνατομὸς.] He that ſtudies the ſtructure of animal bodies, by means of diſſection; he that divides the bodies of animals, to diſcover the various parts.

Anatomiſts adjudged, that if nature had been ſuffered to run her own courſe, without this fatal interruption, he might have doubled his age. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Hence when *anatomiſts* diſcourſe,
How like brutes organs are to ours;
They grant, if higher powers think fit,
A bear might ſoon be made a wit;
And that, for any thing in nature,
Pigs might ſqueak love odes, dogs bark ſatire. *Prior.*

To ANA'TOMIZE. *v. a.* [ἀνατέμνω.]

1. To diſſect an animal; to divide the body into its component or conſtituent parts.

Our induſtry muſt even *anatomize* every particle of that body, which we are to uphold. *Hooker, Dedicat.*

2. To lay any thing open diſtinctly, and by minute parts.

I ſpeak but brotherly of him, but ſhould I *anatomize* him to thee as he is, I muſt bluſh and weep, and then muſt look pale and wonder. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

Then dark diſtinctions reaſon's light diſguis'd,
And into atoms truth *anatomiz'd*. *Denham.*

ANA'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [ἀνατομία]

1. The art of diſſecting the body.

It is therefore in the *anatomy* of the mind, as in that of the body; more good will accrue to mankind, by attending to the large, open, and perceptible parts, than by ſtudying too much ſuch finer nerves and veſſels, as will for ever eſcape our obſervation. *Pope's Eſſay on Man, Pref.*

2. The doctrine of the ſtructure of the body, learned by diſſection.

Let the muſcles be well inſerted and bound together, according to the knowledge of them which is given us by *anatomy*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

3. The act of dividing any thing, whether corporeal or intellectual.

When a moneyed man hath divided his cheſts, he ſeemeth to himſelf richer than he was; therefore, a way to amplify any thing, is to break it, and to make *anatomy* of it in ſeveral parts. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

4. The body ſtripped of its integuments; a ſkeleton.

O that my tongue were in the thunder's mouth,
Then with a paſſion I would ſhake the world,
And rouze from ſleep that fell *anatomy*,
Which cannot hear a feeble lady's voice. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

5. By way of irony or ridicule, a thin meagre perſon.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-fac'd villain,
A meer *anatomy*, a mountebank,
A thread-bare juggler, and a fortune-teller,
A needy hollow-ey'd, ſharp-looking wretch,
A living dead man. *Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.*

A'NATRON. *n. ſ.* The ſcum which ſwims upon the molten glaſs in the furnace, which, when taken off, melts in the air, and then coagulates into common ſalt. It is likewiſe that ſalt which gathers upon the walls of vaults.

A'NBURY. *n. ſ.* See AMBURY.

A'NCESTOR. *n. ſ.* [*anceſtor*, Lat. *anceſtre*, Fr.] One from whom a perſon deſcends, either by the father or the mother. It is diſtinguiſhed from *predeceſſor*; which is not, like *anceſtor*, a natural, but civil denomination. An hereditary monarch ſucceeds to his *anceſtors*; an elective, to his *predeceſſors*.

And ſhe lies buried with her *anceſtors*,
O, in a tomb where never ſcandal ſlept,
Save this of hers. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

Cham was the paternal *anceſtor* of Ninus, the father of Chus, the grandfather of Nimrod; whoſe ſon was Belus, the father of Ninus. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Obſcure! why pr'ythee what am I? I know
My father, grandſire, and great grandſire too:
If farther I derive my pedigree,
I can but gueſs beyond the fourth degree.
The reſt of my forgotten *anceſtors*,
Were ſons of earth like him, or ſons of whores. *Dryden's Perſius, ſat.* vi.

A'NCESTREL. *adj.* [from *anceſtor.*] Claimed from anceſtors; relating to anceſtors: a term of law.

Limitation in actions *anceſtrel*, was anciently ſo here in England. *Hale's Law of England.*

A'NCESTRY. *n. ſ* [from *anceſtor.*]

1. Lineage; a ſeries of anceſtors, or progenitors; the perſons who compoſe the lineage.

Phedon I hight, quoth he; and do advance
Mine *anceſtry* from famous Coradin,
Who firſt to raiſe our houſe to honour did begin. *Fairy Q.*

A tenacious adherence to the rights and liberties tranſmitted from a wiſe and virtuous *anceſtry*, publick ſpirit, and a love of one's country, are the ſupport and ornaments of government. *Addiſon's Freeholder, N°* 5.

Say from what ſcepter'd *anceſtry* ye claim,
Recorded eminent in deathleſs fame? *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. The honour of deſcent; birth.

Title and *anceſtry* render a good man more illuſtrious, but an ill one, more contemptible. *Addiſon. Guardian, N°* 123.

A'NCHENTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ancient*, and therefore properly to be written *ancientry.*] Antiquity of a family; ancient dignity; appearance or proof of antiquity.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is a Scotch jig, a meaſure and a cinque pace; the firſt ſuit is hot and haſty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantaſtical; the wedding mannerly modeſt, as a meaſure full of ſtate and *anchentry*; and then comes repentance, and with his bad legs falls into the cinque pace faſter and faſter, till he ſinks into his grave. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

A'NCHOR. *n. ſ.* [*anchora*, Lat.]

1. A heavy iron, compoſed of a long ſhank, having a ring at one end to which the cable is faſtened, and at the other, branching out into two arms or flooks, tending upwards, with barbs or edges on each ſide. Its uſe is to hold the ſhip, by being fixed to the ground.

He ſaid, and wept; then ſpread his ſails before
The winds, and reach'd at length the Cuman ſhore:
Their *anchors* dropt, his crew the veſſels moor. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. It is uſed, by a metaphor, for any thing which confers ſtability or ſecurity.

Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the ſoul, both ſure and ſtedfaſt, and which entereth not into that within the veil. *Hebrews*, vi. 19.

3. The forms of ſpeech in which it is moſt commonly uſed, are, to *caſt anchor*, to *lye* or *ride at anchor*.

The Turkiſh general, deceived of his expectations, and perceiving that the Rhodians would not be drawn forth to battle at ſea, withdrew his fleet, when *caſting anchor*, and landing his men, he burnt the corn. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Ent'ring with the tide,
He *dropp'd his anchors*, and his oars he ply'd:
Furl'd every ſail, and drawing down the maſt,
His veſſel moor'd, and made with haulſers faſt. *Dryd. Homer.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Far from your capital my ſhip reſides
At Reithrus, and ſecure at *anchor rides.* *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To A'NCHOR. *v. n.* [from *anchor.*]

1. To caſt anchor; to lie at anchor.

The fiſhermen that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice; and yon tall *anchoring* bark
Diminiſh'd to her cock; her cock, a buoy
Almoſt too ſmall for ſight. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Near Calais the Spaniards *anchored,* expecting their land-forces, which came not. *Bacon.*

Or the ſtrait courſe to rocky Chios plow,
And *anchor* under Mimos' ſhaggy brow. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To ſtop at; to reſt on.

My intention, hearing not my tongue,
Anchors on Iſabel. *Shakeſp.*

My tongue ſhould to my ears not name my boys,
'Till that my nails were *anchor'd* in thine eyes. *Shak. R.* III.

A'NCHOR. *n. ſ.* *Shakeſpeare* ſeems to have uſed this word for *anchoret,* or an abſtemious recluſe perſon.

To deſperation turn my truſt and hope!
An *anchor*'s cheer in priſon be my ſcope! *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

A'NCHOR-HOLD. *n. ſ.* [from *anchor* and *hold.*] The hold or faſtneſs of the anchor; and, figuratively, ſecurity.

The old Engliſh could expreſs moſt aptly all the conceits of the mind in their own tongue, without borrowing from any; as for example: the holy ſervice of God, which the Latins called *religion,* becauſe it knitted the minds of men together, and moſt people of Europe have borrowed the ſame from them, they called moſt ſignificantly *ean-faſtneſs,* as the one and only aſſurance and faſt *anchor-hold* of our ſouls health. *Cambden.*

A'NCHOR-SMITH. *n. ſ.* [from *anchor* and *ſmith.*] The maker or forger of anchors.

Smithing comprehends all trades, which uſe either forge or file, from the *anchor-ſmith* to the watchmaker; they all working by the ſame rules, though not with equal exactneſs, and all uſing the ſame tools, though of ſeveral ſizes. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

A'NCHORAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *anchor.*]

1. The hold of the anchor.

Let me reſolve whether there be indeed ſuch efficacy in nurture and firſt production; for if that ſuppoſal ſhould fail us, all our *anchorage* were looſe, and we ſhould but wander in a wild ſea. *Wotton.*

2. The ſet of anchors belonging to a ſhip.

Lo as the bark that hath diſcharg'd her freight,
Returns with precious lading to the bay
From whence at firſt ſhe weigh'd her *anchorage;*
Cometh Andronicus. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

3. The duty paid for the liberty of anchoring in a port.

A'NCHORED. *participial adj.* [from *To anchor.*] Held by the anchor.

Like a well twiſted cable, holding faſt
The *anchor'd* veſſel in the loudeſt blaſt. *Waller.*

A'NCHORET. } *n. ſ.* [contracted from *anachoret,* ἀναχωρητὴς.] A
A'NCHORITE. } recluſe; a hermit; one that retires to the more ſevere duties of religion.

His poetry indeed he took along with him; but he made that an *anchorite* as well as himſelf. *Sprat.*

You deſcribe ſo well your hermitical ſtate of life, that none of the ancient *anchorites* could go beyond you, for a cave in a rock, with a fine ſpring, or any of the accommodations that befit a ſolitary life. *Pope's Letters.*

ANCHO'VY. *n. ſ.* [from *anchova,* Span. or *anchioe,* Ital. of the ſame ſignification.] A little ſea-fiſh, much uſed by way of ſauce, or ſeaſoning. Scaliger deſcribes the *anchovy* as of the herring kind, about the length of a finger, having a pointed ſnout, a wide mouth, no teeth, but gums as rough as a ſaw. Others make it a ſort of ſardine, or pilchard; but others, with better reaſon, hold it a peculiar ſpecies, very different from either. It is caught in the months of May, June, and July, on the coaſts of Catalonia, Provence, &c. when it conſtantly repairs up the Straits of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean. The fiſhing is chiefly in the night time; when a light being put on the ſtern of their little fiſhing veſſels, the *anchovies* flock round, and are caught in nets. When the fiſhery is over, they cut off the heads, take out the galls and guts, then lay them in barrels, and ſalt them. *Savary.*

We invent new ſauces and pickles, which reſemble the animal ferment in taſte and virtue, as the ſalſo-acid gravies of meat; the ſalt pickles of fiſh, *anchovies,* oyſters. *Floyer on the Humours.*

A'NCIENT. *adj.* [*ancien,* Fr. *antiquus,* Lat.]

1. Old; that happened long ſince; of old time; not modern. *Ancient* and *old* are diſtinguiſhed; *old* relates to the duration of the thing itſelf, as, an *old* coat, a coat much worn; and *ancient,* to time in general, as, an *ancient* dreſs, a habit uſed in former times. But this is not always obſerved; for we mention *old cuſtoms;* but though old be ſometimes oppoſed to *modern, ancient* is ſeldom oppoſed to *new.*

Ancient tenure is that whereby all the manours belonging to the crown, in St. Edward's or William the Conquerour's days, did hold. The number and names of which manours, as all others

belonging to common perſons, he cauſed to be written in a book, after a ſurvey made of them, now remaining in the exchequer, and called doomſday book; and ſuch as by that book appeared to have belonged to the crown at that time, are called *ancient* demeſnes. *Cowell.*

2. Old; that has been of long duration.

With the *ancient* is wiſdom, and in length of days underſtanding. *Job,* xii. 12.

Thales affirms, that God comprehended all things, and that God was of all things the moſt *ancient,* becauſe he never had any beginning. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Induſtry
Gave the tall *ancient* foreſt too his axe. *Thomſon's Summer.*

3. Paſt; former.

I ſee thy fury: if I longer ſtay,
We ſhall begin our *ancient* bickerings. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

A'NCIENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ancient, adj.*] Thoſe that lived in old time were called *ancients,* oppoſed to the moderns.

And though the *ancients* thus their rules invade,
As kings diſpenſe with laws themſelves have made;
Moderns, beware! or if you muſt offend
Againſt the precept, ne'er tranſgreſs its end. *Pop. Eſſ. on Crit.*

A'NCIENT. *n. ſ.* The flag or ſtreamer of a ſhip, and, formerly, of a regiment.

A'NCIENT. *n. ſ.* The bearer of a flag, as was *Ancient Piſtol;* whence in preſent uſe, enſign.

A'NCIENTLY. *adv.* [from *ancient.*] In old times.

Not far from this is the great city of Trebiſond, which, with the territory about it, *anciently* pertained unto this crown; now unjuſtly poſſeſſed, and as unjuſtly abuſed, by thoſe who have neither title to hold it, nor virtue to rule it. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The colewort is not an enemy, though that were *anciently* received, to the vine only; but it is an enemy to any other plant, becauſe it draweth ſtrongly the fatteſt juice of the earth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N° 480.

A'NCIENTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ancient.*] Antiquity; exiſtence from old times.

The Feſcenine and Saturnian were the ſame; they were called Saturnian from their *ancientneſs,* when Saturn reigned in Italy. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

A'NCIENTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ancient.*] The honour of ancient lineage; the dignity of birth.

Of all nations under heaven, the Spaniard is the moſt mingled, and moſt uncertain. Wherefore, moſt fooliſhly do the Iriſh think to ennoble themſelves, by wreſting their *ancientry* from the Spaniard, who is unable to derive himſelf from any in certain. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

There is nothing in the between, but getting wenches with child, wronging the *ancientry,* ſtealing, fighting. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

ANCLE. See ANKLE.

A'NCONY. *n. ſ.* [in the iron mills.] A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar, about three foot long, with two ſquare rough knobs, one at each end. *Chambers.*

AND. *conjunction.*

1. The particle by which ſentences or terms are joined, which it is not eaſy to explain by any ſynonimous word.

Sure his honeſty
Got him ſmall gains, but ſhameleſs flattery
And filthy beverage, *and* unſeemly thift,
And borrow baſe, *and* ſome good lady's gift. *Spenſ. Hubb.*

What ſhall I do to be for ever known,
And make the age to come my own? *Cowley.*

The Danes unconquer'd offspring march behind;
And Morini, the laſt of human kind. *Dryd.*

It ſhall ever be my ſtudy to make diſcoveries of this nature in human life, *and* to ſettle the proper diſtinctions between the virtues *and* perfections of mankind, *and* thoſe falſe colours *and* reſemblances of them that ſhine alike in the eyes of the vulgar. *Addiſon. Tatler.*

2. *And* ſometimes ſignifies *though,* and ſeems a contraction of *and if.*

It is the nature of extreme ſelf-lovers, as they will ſet an houſe on fire, *and* it were but to roaſt their eggs. *Bacon.*

3. In *and if,* the *and* is redundant, and is omitted by all later writers.

I pray thee, Launce, *an' if* thou ſeeſt my boy,
Bid him make haſte. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

A'NDIRON. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *hand-iron;* an iron that may be moved by the hand, or may ſupply the place of a hand.] Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the ſpit turns; or irons in which wood is laid to burn.

If you ſtrike an entire body, as an *andiron* of braſs, at the top, it maketh a more treble ſound, and at the bottom a baſer. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N° 178.

ANDRO'GYNAL. *adj.* [from ἀνὴρ and γυνὴ.] Having two ſexes; hermaphroditical.

ANDRO'GYNALLY. *adv.* [from *androgynal.*] In the form of hermaphrodites; with two ſexes.

The examples hereof have undergone no real or new tranſexion, but were *androgynally* born, and under ſome kind of hermaphrodites. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

ANDRO'GYNOUS. *adj.* The ſame with *androgynal.*

ANDRO'GYNUS. n. ſ. [Lat. See ANDROGYNAL.] An hermaphrodite; one that is of both ſexes.

ANDRO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀνὴρ and τέμνω.] The practice of cutting human bodies. *Dict.*

A'NECDOTE. *n. ſ.* [ἀνέκδοτον.] Something yet unpubliſhed; ſecret hiſtory.

Some modern *anecdotes* aver,
He nodded in his elbow-chair. *Prior.*

ANEMO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [ἄνεμος and γράφω.] The deſcription of the winds.

ANEMO'METER. *n. ſ.* [ἄνεμος and μέτρον.] An inſtrument contrived to meaſure the ſtrength or velocity of the wind.

ANE'MONE. n. ſ. [ἀνεμώνη.] The wind flower.

Upon the top of its ſingle ſtalk, ſurrounded by a leaf, is produced one naked flower, of many petals, with many ſtamina in the center; the ſeeds are collected into an oblong head, and ſurrounded with a copious down. The principal colours in *anemonies,* are white, red, blue, and purple ſometimes curiouſly intermixed. *Millar.*

Wind flowers are diſtinguiſhed into thoſe with broad and hard leaves, and thoſe with narrow and ſoft ones; of both which ſorts there are great variety of colours, ſome being double, and others ſingle flowered. The broad leaved *anemony* roots ſhould be planted about the end of September, and the ſmall eminences which put forth the leaves ſet uppermoſt. Theſe with ſmall leaves muſt be ſet after the ſame manner, but not put into the ground till the end of October. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

From the ſoft wing of vernal breezes ſhed,
Anemonies, auriculas, enrich'd
With ſhining meal o'er all their velvet leaves. *Thomſon.*

A'NEMOSCOPE. *n. ſ.* [ἄνεμος and σκόπος.] A machine invented to foretel the changes of the wind. It has been obſerved, that hygroſcopes made of cat's gut proved very good *anemoſcopes,* ſeldom failing, by the turning the index about, to foretel the ſhifting of the wind. *Chambers.*

ANE'NT. *prep.* A word uſed in the Scotch dialect.

1. Concerning; about; as, *he ſaid nothing* anent *this particular.*

2. Over againſt; oppoſite to; as, *he lives* anent *the market-houſe.*

ANES. } *n. ſ.* The ſpires or beards of corn. *Dict.*
AWNS. }

A'NEURISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀνευρύνω.] A diſeaſe of the arteries, in which, either by a preternatural weakneſs of any part of them, they become exceſſively dilated, or by a wound through their coats, the blood is extravaſated amongſt the adjacent cavities. *Sharp's Surgery.*

In the orifice, there was a throbbing of the arterial blood, as in an *aneuriſm.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ANE'W. *adv.* [from *a* and *new.*]

1. Over again; another time; repeatedly. This is the moſt common uſe.

Nor, if at miſchief taken, on the ground
Be ſlain, but pris'ners to the pillar bound,
At either barrier plac'd; nor, captives made,
Be freed, or, arm'd *anew,* the fight invade. *Dryden's Fables.*

That as in birth, in beauty you excel,
The muſe might dictate, and the poet tell:
Your art no other art can ſpeak; and you
To ſhow how well you play, muſt play *anew.* *Prior.*

The miſeries of the civil war did, for many years, deter the inhabitants of our iſland from the thoughts of engaging *anew* in ſuch deſperate undertakings. *Addiſon's Freeholder,* N° 28.

2. Newly; in a new manner.

He who begins late, is obliged to form *anew* the whole diſpoſition of his ſoul, to acquire new habits of life, to practiſe duties to which he is utterly a ſtranger. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ANFRA'CTUOSE. } *adj.* [from *anfractus,* Lat.] Winding; mazy;
ANFRA'CTUOUS. } full of turnings and winding paſſages.

Behind the drum are ſeveral vaults and *anfractuoſe* cavities in the ear-bone, ſo to intend the leaſt ſound imaginable, that the ſenſe might be affected with it; as we ſee in ſubterraneous caves and vaults, how the ſound is redoubled. *Ray.*

ANFRA'CTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *anfractuous.*] Fulneſs of windings and turnings.

ANFRA'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *anfractus,* Lat.] A turning; a mazy winding and turning. *Dict.*

A'NGEL. *n. ſ.* [Ἄγγελος; *angelus,* Lat.]

1. Originally a meſſenger. A ſpirit employed by God in the adminiſtration of human affairs.

Some holy *angel*
Fly to the court of England, and unfold
His meſſage ere he come. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Had we ſuch a knowledge of the conſtitution of man, as it is poſſible *angels* have, and it is certain his Maker has; we ſhould have a quite other idea of his eſſence. *Locke.*

See HIERARCHY.

2. *Angel* is ſometimes uſed in a bad ſenſe; as, *angels of darkneſs.*

And they had a king over them, which was the *angel* of the bottomleſs pit. *Revelat.* ix. 11.

3. *Angel,* in ſcripture, ſometimes means *man of God, prophet.*

4. *Angel* is uſed, in the ſtile of love, for a beautiful perſon.

Heav'n bleſs thee!
Thou haſt the ſweeteſt face I ever look'd on.
Sir, as I have a ſoul, ſhe is an *angel.* *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

5. A piece of money anciently coined and impreſſed with an angel, in memory of an obſervation of Pope Gregory, that the pagan *Angli,* or Engliſh, were ſo beautiful, that, if they were chriſtians, they would be *Angeli,* or *angels.* The coin was rated at ten ſhillings.

Take an empty baſon, put an *angel* of gold, or what you will, into it; then go ſo far from the baſon, till you cannot ſee the *angel,* becauſe it is not in a right line; then fill the baſon with water, and you will ſee it out of its place, becauſe of the reflection. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N° 762.

Couſin, away for England; haſte before,
And, ere our coming, ſee thou ſhake the bags
Of hoarding abbots; their impriſon'd *angels*
Set thou at liberty. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

A'NGEL. *adj.* Reſembling angels; angelical.

I have mark'd
A thouſand bluſhing apparitions
To ſtart into her face; a thouſand innocent ſhames
In *angel* whiteneſs bear away thoſe bluſhes. *Shakeſpeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

Or virgins viſited by *angel* powers,
With golden crowns and wreathes of heav'nly flow'rs. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

A'NGEL-LIKE. *adj.* [from *angel* and *like.*] Reſembling an angel.

In heav'n itſelf thou ſure wer't dreſt
With that *angel-like* diſguiſe. *Waller.*

A'NGEL SHOT. *n. ſ.* [from *angel* and *ſhot.*] Chain ſhot, being a cannon bullet cut in two, and the halves being joined together by a chain. *Dict.*

ANGE'LICA. n. ſ. [Lat. *ab angelica virtute.*] The name of a plant.

It has winged leaves divided into large ſegments; its ſtalks are hollow and jointed; the flowers grow in an umbel upon the tops of the ſtalks, and conſiſt of five leaves, ſucceeded by two large channelled ſeeds.

The ſpecies are, 1. Common or manured *angelica.* 2. Greater wild *angelica.* 3. Shining Canada *angelica.* 4. Mountain perennial *angelica,* with columbine leaves.

The common *angelica* delights to grow in a very moiſt ſoil, and its ſeeds ſhould be ſown ſoon after it is ripe. This plant is uſed in medicine, as are its ſeeds; and the confectioners make a ſweetmeat with its tender ſtalks, cut in May. The ſecond ſort grows wild; and the two laſt ſorts may be propagated like the firſt. *Millar.*

ANGE'LICA. (Berry-bearing) [*Aralia,* Lat.]

The flower conſiſts of many leaves, expanding in form of a roſe, which are naked, growing on the top of the ovary: theſe flowers are ſucceeded by globular fruits, which are ſoft and ſucculent, and full of oblong ſeeds.

The ſpecies are, 1. Canada berry-bearing *angelica.* 2. Berry-bearing *angelica,* with a naked ſtalk and creeping root. 3. *Angelica* tree.

The two firſt are propagated either by ſowing their ſeeds, or by parting of their roots. The third ſort grows with us to the height of ſeven or eight feet, and is only propagated by ſeeds, which are frequently brought from America. *Millar.*

ANGE'LICAL. *adj.* [*angelicus,* Lat.]

1. Reſembling angels.

It diſcovereth unto us the glorious works of God, and carrieth up, with an *angelical* ſwiftneſs, our eyes, that our mind, being informed of his viſible marvels, may continually travel upward. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

2. Partaking of the nature of angels.

Others more mild
Retreated in a ſilent valley, ſing
With notes *angelical* to many a harp,
Their own heroick deeds, and hapleſs fall
By doom of battle. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

3. Belonging to angels.

It may be encouragement to conſider the pleaſure of ſpeculations, which do raviſh and ſublime the thoughts with more clear *angelical* contentments. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

ANGE'LICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *angelical.*] The quality of being angelical; reſemblance of angels; excellence more than human.

ANGE'LICK. *adj.* [*angelicus,* Lat.] Partaking of the nature of angels; angelical; above human.

Here, happy creature, fair *angelick* Eve,
Partake thou alſo. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

My fancy form'd thee of *angelick* kind,
Some emanation of th' all beauteous mind. *Pop. Elo. to Abel.*

A'NGELOT. *n. ſ.* A muſical inſtrument, ſomewhat reſembling a lute. *Dict.*

A'NGER. *n. ſ.* [a word of no certain etymology, but, with moſt probability, derived by *Skinner* from ange, Sax. *vexed;* which, however, ſeems to come originally from the Latin *ango.*]

1. *Anger* is uneaſineſs or diſcompoſure of the mind, upon the receipt of any injury, with a preſent purpoſe of revenge. *Locke.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Anger is like
A full hot horſe, who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Was the Lord diſpleaſed againſt the rivers? was thine *anger* againſt the rivers? was thy wrath againſt the ſea, that thou didſt ride upon thine horſes and thy chariots of ſalvation? *Habb.* iii. 8.

Anger is, according to ſome, a tranſient hatred, or at leaſt very like it. *South.*

2. Pain, or ſmart, of a ſore or ſwelling. In this ſenſe it ſeems plainly deducible from *angor:*

I made the experiment, ſetting the moxa where the firſt violence of my pain began, and where the greateſt *anger* and ſoreneſs ſtill continued, notwithſtanding the ſwelling of my foot. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

To A'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make angry; to provoke; to enrage.

Who would *anger* the meaneſt artiſan, which carrieth a good mind? *Hooker, b.* iv. § 12.

Sometimes he *angers* me,
With telling me of the moldwarp and the ant.
Shakeſp. Henry IV. *p.* i.

There were ſome late taxes and impoſitions introduced, which rather *angered* than grieved the people. *Clarendon.*

It *anger'd* Turenne, once upon a day,
To ſee a footman kick'd that took his pay. *Pope's Dial.* ii.

A'NGERLY. *adv.* [from *anger.*] In an angry manner; like one offended.

Why, how now, Hecat, you look *angerly. Shak. Macbeth.*

Such jeſter's diſhoneſt indiſcretion, is rather charitably to be pitied, than their exception either *angerly* to be grieved at, or ſeriouſly to be confuted. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

ANGIO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀγγεῖον and γράφω.] A deſcription of veſſels in the human body; nerves, veins, arteries, and lymphaticks.

ANGIO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀγγεῖον and λόγος.] A treatiſe or diſcourſe of the veſſels of a human body.

ANGIOMONOSPE'RMOUS. *adj.* [from ἀγγεῖον, μόνος, and σπέρμα.] Such plants as have but one ſingle ſeed in the ſeed-pod.

ANGIO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀγγεῖον and τέμνω, to cut.] A cutting open of the veſſels, as in the opening of a vein or artery.

A'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [*angle*, Fr. *angulus*, Lat.] The ſpace intercepted between two lines interſecting each other.

Angle of the centre of a circle, is an *angle* whoſe vertex, or angular point is at the centre of a circle, and whoſe legs are two ſemidiameters of that circle. *Stone's Dict.*

A'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [*angel*, Germ. and Dutch.] An inſtrument to take fiſh, conſiſting of a rod, a line, and a hook.

She alſo had an *angle* in her hand; but the taker was ſo taken, that ſhe had forgotten taking. *Sidney.*

Give me mine *angle*, we'll to the river there,
My muſick playing far off, I will betray
Tawny finn'd fiſh; my bended hook ſhall pierce
Their ſlimy jaws. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

The patient fiſher takes his ſilent ſtand,
Intent, his *angle* trembling in his hand;
With looks unmov'd, he hopes the ſcaly breed,
And eyes the dancing cork, and bending reed. *Pop. Windſ.*

To A'NGLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To fiſh with a rod and hook.

The ladies *angling* in the cryſtal lake,
Feaſt on the waters with the prey they take. *Waller.*

2. To try to gain by ſome inſinuating artifices, as fiſhes are caught by a bait.

By this face,
This ſeeming brow of juſtice, did he win
The hearts of all that he did *angle* for. *Shak. Henry* IV.

The pleaſant'ſt angling is to ſee the fiſh
Cut with her golden oars the ſilver ſtream,
And greedily devour the treacherous bait;
So *angle* we for Beatrice. *Shak. Much ado about Nothing.*

A'NGLE-ROD. *n. ſ.* [*angel roede*, Dutch.] The ſtick to which the line and hook are hung.

It differeth much in greatneſs; the ſmalleſt being fit for thatching of houſes; the ſecond bigneſs is uſed for *angle-rods*, and, in China, for beating of offenders upon the thighs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 656.

He makes a May-fly to a miracle, and furniſhes the whole country with *angle-rods.* *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 108.

A'NGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *angle.*] He that fiſhes with an angle.

He, like a patient *angler*, ere he ſtrook,
Would let them play a while upon the hook. *Dryden.*

Neither do birds alone, but many ſorts of fiſhes, feed upon inſects; as is well known to *anglers*, who bait their hooks with them. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'NGLICISM. *n. ſ.* [from *Anglus*, Lat.] A form of ſpeech peculiar to the Engliſh language; an Engliſh idiom.

A'NGOBER. *n. ſ.* A kind of pear. See PEAR.

A'NGRILY. *adv.* [from *angry.*] In an angry manner; furiouſly; peeviſhly.

I will ſit as quiet as a lamb;
I will not ſtir, nor wince, nor ſpeak a word,
Nor look upon the iron *angrily.* *Shakeſp. King John.*

A'NGRY. *adj.* [from *anger.*]

1. Touched with anger; provoked.

Oh let not the Lord be *angry*, and I will ſpeak: peradventure there ſhall be thirty found there. *Gen.* xviii. 30.

2. It ſeems properly to require, when the object of anger is mentioned, the particle *at* before a thing, and *with* before a perſon; but this is not always obſerved.

Your Coriolanus is not much miſſed, but with his friends; the commonwealth doth ſtand, and ſo would do, were he *angry at* it. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Now therefore be not grieved, nor *angry with* yourſelves, that ye ſold me hither: for God did ſend me before you to preſerve life. *Gen.* xlv. 5.

I think it a vaſt pleaſure, that whenever two people of merit regard one another, ſo many ſcoundrels envy and are *angry at* them. *Swift.*

3. Having the appearance of anger; having the effect of anger.

The north wind driveth away rain: ſo doth an *angry* countenance a backbiting tongue. *Prov.* xxv. 23.

4. In chirurgery, painful; inflamed; ſmarting.

This ſerum, being accompanied by the thinner parts of the blood, grows red and *angry*; and, wanting its due regreſs into the maſs, firſt gathers into a hard ſwelling, and, in a few days, ripens into matter, and ſo diſchargeth. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A'NGUISH. *n. ſ.* [*angoiſſe*, Fr. *angor*, Lat.] Exceſſive pain either of mind or body; applied to the mind, it means the pain of *ſorrow*, and is ſeldom uſed to ſignify other paſſions.

Not all ſo cheerful ſeemed ſhe of ſight,
As was her ſiſter; whether dread did dwell,
Or *anguiſh* in her heart, is hard to tell. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Virtue's but *anguiſh*, when 'tis ſeveral,
By occaſion wak'd, and circumſtantial;
True virtue's ſoul, always in all deeds all. *Donne.*

They had perſecutors, whoſe invention was as great as their cruelty. Wit and malice conſpired to find out ſuch deaths, and thoſe of ſuch incredible *anguiſh*, that only the manner of dying was the puniſhment, death itſelf the deliverance. *South.*

Perpetual *anguiſh* fills his anxious breaſt,
Not ſtopt by buſineſs, nor compos'd by reſt;
No muſick cheers him, nor no feaſt can pleaſe. *Dryd. Juv.*

A'NGUISHED. *adj.* [from *anguiſh.*] Seized with anguiſh; tortured; exceſſively pained.

Feel no touch
Of conſcience, but of fame, and be
Anguiſh'd, not that 'twas ſin, but that 'twas ſhe. *Donne.*

A'NGULAR. *adj.* [from *angle.*] Having angles or corners; cornered.

As for the figure of cryſtal, it is for the moſt part hexagonal, or ſix cornered, being built upon a confuſed matter, from whence, as it were from a root, *angular* figures ariſe, even as in the amethyſt and baſaltes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

The diſtance of the edges of the knives from one another, a the diſtance of four inches from the *angular* point, where the edges of the knives meet, was the eight part of an inch. *Newton's Opticks.*

ANGULA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *angular.*] The quality of being angular, or having corners.

A'NGULARLY. *adv.* [from *angular.*] With angles or corners.

Another part of the ſame ſolution afforded us an ice *angularly* figured. *Boyle.*

A'NGULARNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *angular.*] The quality of being angular.

A'NGULATED. *adj.* [from *angle.*] Formed with angles or corners.

Topazes, amethyſts, or emeralds, which grow in the fiſſures, are ordinarily cryſtallized, or ſhot into *angulated* figures; whereas, in the ſtrata, they are found in rude lumps, like yellow, purple, and green pebbles. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

ANGULO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *angulous.*] Angularity; cornered form. *Dict.*

A'NGULOUS. *adj.* [from *angle.*] Hooked; angular.

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of ſolid bodies are held together by hooks, and *angulous* involutions; ſince the coherence of the parts of theſe will be of as difficult a conception. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

ANGU'ST. *adj.* [*anguſtus*, Lat.] Narrow; ſtrait. *Dict.*

ANGUSTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *anguſtus.*] The act of making narrow; ſtraitening; the ſtate of being narrowed.

The cauſe may be referred either to the grumouſneſs of the blood, or to obſtruction of the vein ſomewhere in its paſſage, by ſome *anguſtation* upon it by part of the tumour. *Wiſeman.*

ANHELA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*anhelo*, Lat.] The act of panting; the ſtate of being out of breath.

ANHELO'SE. *adj.* [*anhelus*, Lat.] Out of breath; panting; labouring of being out of breath. *Dict.*

A'NIENTED. *adj.* [*anneantir*, Fr.] Fruſtrated; brought to nothing.

ANI'GHTS. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *night.*] In the night time.

Sir Toby, you muſt come in earlier *anights*; your niece, my lady, takes great exceptions at your ill hours. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

A'NIL. *n. ſ.* The ſhrub from whoſe leaves and ſtalks indigo is prepared.

ANI'LENESS. } *n. ſ.* [*anilitas*, Lat.] The ſtate of being an old
ANI'LITY. } woman; the old age of women.

A'NIMABLE. *adj.* [from *animate.*] That which may be put into life, or receive animation. *Dict.*

ANIMADVE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*animadverſio*, Lat.]

1. Reproof; ſevere cenſure; blame.

He diſmiſſed their commiſſioners with ſevere and ſharp *animadverſions.* *Clarendon, b.* viii.

2. Puniſhment. When the object of *animadverſion* is mentioned, it has the particle *on* or *upon* before it.

When a bill is debating in parliament, it is uſual to have the controverſy handled by pamphlets on both ſides; without the leaſt *animadverſion upon* the authours. *Swift.*

3. In law.

An eccleſiaſtical cenſure, and an eccleſiaſtical *animadverſion*, are different things; for a cenſure has a relation to a ſpiritual puniſhment, but an *animadverſion* has only a reſpect to a temporal one; as, degradation, and the delivering the perſon over to the ſecular court. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

ANIMADVE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *animadvert.*] That has the power of judging.

The repreſentation of objects to the ſoul, the only *animadverſive* principle, are conveyed by motions made on the immediate organs of ſenſe. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica, c.* 12.

ANIMADVE'RSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *animadverſive.*] The power of animadverting, or making judgment. *Dict.*

To ANIMADVE'RT. *v. n.* [*animadverto*, Lat.]

1. To paſs cenſures upon.

I ſhould not *animadvert on* him, who was otherwiſe a painful obſerver of the decorum of the ſtage, if he had not uſed extreme ſeverity in his judgment of the incomparable Shakeſpeare for that fault. *Dryden on Dramatick Poeſy.*

2. To inflict puniſhments. In both ſenſes with the particle *upon.*

If the Authour of the univerſe *animadverts upon* men here below, how much more will it become him to do it upon their entrance into a higher ſtate of being. *Grew's Coſmolog. Sacra.*

ANIMADVE'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *animadvert.*] He that paſſes cenſures, or inflicts puniſhments.

God is a ſtrict obſerver of, and a ſevere *animadverter upon*, ſuch as preſume to partake of thoſe myſteries, without ſuch a preparation. *South.*

A'NIMAL. *n. ſ.* [*animal*, Lat.]

1. A living creature corporeal, diſtinct, on the one ſide, from pure ſpirit, on the other, from mere matter.

Animals are ſuch beings, which, beſides the power of growing, and producing their like, as plants and vegetables have, are endowed alſo with ſenſation and ſpontaneous motion. Mr. *Ray* gives two ſchemes of tables of them.

Animals are either
Sanguineous, that is, ſuch as have blood, which breathe either by
  Lungs, having either
    Two ventricles in their heart, and thoſe either
      Viviparous,
        Aquatick, as the whale kind,
        Terreſtrial, as quadrupeds;
      Oviparous, as birds.
    But one ventricle in the heart, as frogs, tortoiſes, and ſerpents.
  Gills, as all ſanguineous fiſhes, except the whale kind.
Exſanguineous, or without blood, which may be divided into
  Greater, and thoſe either,
    Naked,
      Terreſtrial, as naked ſnails.
      Aquatick, as the poulp, cuttle-fiſh, &c.
    Covered with a tegument, either
      Cruſtaceous, as lobſters and crab-fiſh.
      Teſtaceous, either
        Univalve, as limpets;
        Bivalve, as oyſters, muſcles, cockles;
        Turbinate, as periwinkles, ſnails, &c.
  Leſſer, as inſects of all ſorts.

Viviparous hairy *animals*, or quadrupeds, are either
Hoofed, which are either
  Whole-footed or hoofed, as the horſe and aſs;
  Cloven-footed, having the hoof divided into
    Two principal parts, called biſulca, either
      Such as chew not the cud, as ſwine;
      Ruminant, or ſuch as chew the cud; divided into
        Such as have perpetual and hollow horns.
          Beef-kind,
          Sheep-kind,
          Goat-kind.
        Such as have ſolid, branched and deciduous horns, as the deer-kind.
    Four parts, or quadriſulca, as the rhinoceros and hippopotamus.
Clawed or digitate, having the foot divided into
  Two parts or toes, having two nails, as the camel kind;
  Many toes or claws; either
    Undivided, as the elephant;
    Divided, which have either

      Broad nails, and an human ſhape, as apes;
      Narrower, and more pointed nails,
which, in reſpect of their teeth, are divided into ſuch as have
  Many fore-teeth, or cutters in each jaw;
    The greater, which have
      A ſhorter ſnout and rounder head, as the cat-kind;
      A longer ſnout and head, as the dog-kind.
    The leſſer, the vermin or weazel kind.
  Only two large and remarkable fore-teeth, all which are phytivorous, and are called the hare kind. *Ray.*

Vegetables are proper enough to repair *animals*, as being near of the ſame ſpecifick gravity with the animal juices, and as conſiſting of the ſame parts with animal ſubſtances, ſpirit, water, ſalt, oil, earth; all which are contained in the ſap they derive from the earth. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Some of the animated ſubſtances have various organical or inſtrumental parts, fitted for a variety of motions from place to place, and a ſpring of life within themſelves, as beaſts, birds, fiſhes, and inſects; theſe are called *animals.* Other animated ſubſtances are called vegetables, which have within themſelves the principles of another ſort of life and growth, and of various productions of leaves and fruit, ſuch as we ſee in plants, herbs, and trees. *Watts's Logick.*

2. By way of contempt, we ſay of a ſtupid man, that he is a *ſtupid animal.*

A'NIMAL. *adj.* [*animalis*, Lat.]

1. That which belongs or relates to animals.

There are other things in the world of ſpirits, wherein our ideas are very dark and confuſed; ſuch as their union with *animal* nature, the way of their acting on material beings, and their converſe with each other. *Watts's Logick.*

2. *Animal* functions, diſtinguiſhed from *natural* and *vital*, are the lower powers of the mind, as, the will, memory, and imagination.

3. *Animal* life is oppoſed, on one ſide, to *intellectual*, and, on the other, to *vegetable.*

4. *Animal* is uſed in oppoſition to *ſpiritual* or *rational*; as, the *animal* nature.

ANIMA'LCULE. *n. ſ.* [*animalculum*, Lat.] A ſmall animal; particularly thoſe which are in their firſt and ſmalleſt ſtate.

We are to know, that they all come of the ſeed of *animalcules* of their own kind, that were before laid there. *Ray.*

ANIMA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *animal.*] The ſtate of animal exiſtence.

The word animal there only ſignifies human *animality.* In the minor propoſition, the word animal, for the ſame reaſon, ſignifies the *animality* of a gooſe: thereby it becomes an ambiguous term, and unfit to build the concluſion upon. *Watts.*

To A'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*animo*, Lat.]

1. To quicken; to make alive; to give life to: as, the ſoul *animates* the body; man muſt have been *animated* by a higher power.

2. To give powers to; to heighten the powers or effect of any thing.

But none, ah! none can *animate* the lyre,
And the mute ſtrings with vocal ſouls inſpire;
Whether the learn'd Minerva be her theme,
Or chaſte Diana bathing in the ſtream;
None can record their heav'nly praiſe ſo well
As Helen, in whoſe eyes ten thouſand Cupids dwell. *Dryd.*

3. To encourage; to incite.

The more to *animate* the people, he ſtood on high, from whence he might be beſt heard, and cried unto them with a loud voice. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

A'NIMATE. *adj.* [from *To animate.*] Alive; poſſeſſing animal life.

All bodies have ſpirits and pneumatical parts within them; but the main differences between *animate* and inanimate, are two: the firſt is, that the ſpirit of things *animate* are all contained within themſelves, and are branched in veins and ſecret canals, as blood is; and, in living creatures, the ſpirits have not only branches, but certain cells or ſeats, where the principal ſpirits do reſide, and whereunto the reſt do reſort: but the ſpirits in things inanimate are ſhut in, and cut off by the tangible parts, and are not pervious one to another, as air is in ſnow. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 601.

Nobler birth
Of creatures *animate* with gradual life,
Of growth, ſenſe, reaſon, all ſumm'd up in man.
Milton's Par. Loſt, b. ix. *l.* 112.

There are ſeveral topicks there uſed againſt the atheiſm and idolatry of the heathens; ſuch as the viſible marks of divine wiſdom and goodneſs in the works of the creation, the vital union of ſouls with matter, and the admirable ſtructure of *animate* bodies, and the like. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A'NIMATED. *participial adj.* [from *animate.*] Lively; vigorous.

Warriours ſhe fires with *animated* ſounds;
Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds. *Pope.*

A'NIMATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *animate.*] The ſtate of being animated. *Dict.*

ANIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *animate.*]

1. The act of animating or enlivening.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Plants or vegetables are the principal part of the third day's work. They are the firſt *producat*, which is the word of *animation*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, cent.* v.

2. The ſtate of being enlivened.

A'NIMATIVE. *adj.* [from *animate.*] That which has the power of giving life, or animating.

ANIMA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *animate.*] That which gives life; that which implants a principle of life.

Thoſe bodies being of a congenerous nature, do readily receive the impreſſions of their motor, and, if not fettered by their gravity, conform themſelves to ſituations, wherein they beſt unite to their *animator*. *Brown's Vul. Err. b.* ii. *c.* 2.

ANIMO'SE. *adj.* [*animoſitas*, Lat.] Full of ſpirit; hot; vehement. *Dict.*

ANIMO'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *animoſe.*] Spirit; heat; vehemence of temper. *Dict.*

ANIMO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*animoſitas*, Lat.] Vehemence of hatred; paſſionate malignity. It implies rather the diſpoſition to break out into outrages, than the outrage itſelf.

They were ſure to bring paſſion, *animoſity*, and malice enough of their own, what evidence ſoever they had from others. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

If there is not ſome method found out for allaying theſe heats and *animoſities* among the fair ſex, one does not know to what outrages they may proceed. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 23.

No religious ſect ever carried their averſions for each other to greater heights than our ſtate parties have done; who, the more to inflame their paſſions, have mixed religious and civil *animoſities* together; borrowing one of their appellations from the church. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England man.*

A'NISE. *n. ſ.* [*aniſum*, Lat.] A ſpecies of apium or parſley, with large ſweet ſcented ſeeds. This plant is not worth propagating in England for uſe, becauſe the ſeeds can be had much better and cheaper from Italy. *Millar.*

The ſeed of this plant has a ſweetiſh taſte, intermixed with ſomething pungent and bitter, is reputed an aromatick, and preſcribed not barely as a carminative againſt wind, but alſo as a pectoral, ſtomachick, and digeſtive. *Chambers.*

Ye pay the tithe of mint, and *aniſe*, and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith: theſe ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone. *Matt.* xxv. 25.

A'NKER. *n. ſ.* [*ancker*, Dut.] A liquid meaſure chiefly uſed at Amſterdam. It is the fourth part of the awm, and contains two ſtekans: each ſtekan conſiſts of ſixteen mengles; the mengle being equal to two of our wine quarts. *Chambers.*

A'NKLE. *n. ſ.* [ancleop, Sax. *anckel*, Dutch.] The joint which joins the foot to the leg.

One of his *ankles* was much ſwelled and ulcerated on the inſide, in ſeveral places. *Wiſeman.*

My ſimple ſyſtem ſhall ſuppoſe,
That Alma enters at the toes;
That then ſhe mounts by juſt degrees
Up to the *ankles*, legs and knees. *Prior.*

A'NKLE-BONE. *n. ſ.* [from *ankle* and *bone.*] The bone of the ankle.

The ſhin-bone, from the knee to the inſtep, is made by ſhadowing one half of the leg with a ſingle ſhadow, the *ankle-bone* will ſhew itſelf by a ſhadow given underneath, as the knee. *Peacham on Drawing.*

A'NNALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *annals.*] A writer of annals.

I wonder my author ſhould be offended, eſpecially ſince their own *annaliſt* has given the ſame title to that of *Syrnium*. *Atterb.*

A'NNALS. *n. ſ. without ſingular number.* [*annales*, Lat.] Hiſtories digeſted in the exact order of time; narratives in which every event is recorded under its proper year.

Could you with patience hear, or I relate,
O nymph! the tedious *annals* of our fate!
Through ſuch a train of woes if I ſhould run,
The day wou'd ſooner than the tale be done! *Dryd. Virg.*

We are aſſured, by many glorious examples in the *annals* of our religion, that every one, in the like circumſtances of diſtreſs, will not act and argue thus; but thus will every one be tempted to act. *Rogers's Sermons.*

A'NNATS. *n. ſ. without ſingular.* [*annates*, Lat.]

1. Firſt fruits; becauſe the rate of firſt fruits paid of ſpiritual livings, is after one year's profit. *Cowell.*

2. Maſſes ſaid in the Romiſh church for the ſpace of a year, or for any other time, either for the ſoul of a perſon deceaſed, or for the benefit of a perſon living. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To ANNE'AL. *v. a.* [ælan, to heat, Saxon.]

1. To heat glaſs, that the colours laid on it may pierce through.

But when thou doſt *anneal* in glaſs thy ſtory,
——— ——— then the light and glory
More rev'rend grows, and more doth win,
Which elſe ſhews wat'riſh, bleak, and thin. *Herbert.*

When you purpoſe to *anneal*, take a plate of iron made fit for the oven; or, for want thereof, take a blue ſtone, which being made fit for the aforeſaid oven, lay it upon the croſs bars of iron. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Which her own inward ſymmetry reveal'd,
And like a picture ſhone, in glaſs *anneal'd*. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To heat glaſs after it is blown, that it may not break.

3. To heat any thing in ſuch a manner as to give it the true temper.

To ANNE'X. *v. a.* [*annecto*, *annexum*, Lat. *annexer*, Fr.]

1. To unite to at the end; as, he *annexed* a codicil to his will.

2. To unite; as, a ſmaller thing to a greater; as, he *annexed* a province to his kingdom.

3. To unite *à poſteriori*; annexion always preſuppoſing ſomething: thus we may ſay, puniſhment is *annexed* to guilt; but not guilt to puniſhment.

Concerning fate or deſtiny, of which the opinions of thoſe learned men, that have written thereof, may be ſafely received, had they not thereunto *annexed* and faſtened an inevitable neceſſity, and made it more general and univerſally powerful than it is. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Nations will decline ſo low
From virtue, which is reaſon, that no wrong,
But juſtice, and ſome fatal curſe *annex'd*,
Deprives them of their outward liberty. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

I mean not the authority, which is *annexed* to your office; I ſpeak of that only which is inborn and inherent to your perſon. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

He cannot but love virtue wherever it is, and *annex* happineſs always to the exerciſe of it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The temporal reward is *annexed* to the bare performance of the action, but the eternal to the obedience. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ANNE'X. *n. ſ.* [from *To annex.*] The thing annexed; additament. *Blount.*

Failing in his firſt attempt to be but like the higheſt in heaven, he hath obtained of men to be the ſame on earth, and hath accordingly aſſumed the *annexes* of divinity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 10.

ANNEXA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *annex.*]

1. Conjunction; addition.

If we can return to that charity and peaceable mindedneſs, which Chriſt ſo vehemently recommends to us, we have his own promiſe, that the whole body will be full of light. *Matt.* vi. that all other chriſtian virtues will, by way of concomitance or *annexation*, attend them. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. Union; coalition; conjunction.

How theſe *annexations* of benefices firſt came into the church, whether by the prince's authority, or the pope's licence, is a very great diſpute. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

ANNE'XION. *n. ſ.* [from *annex.*] The act of annexing; addition.

It is neceſſary to engage the fears of men, by the *annexion* of ſuch penalties as will overbalance temporal pleaſure. *Rogers.*

ANNE'XMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *annex.*]

1. The act of annexing.

2. The thing annexed.

When it falls,
Each ſmall *annexment*, petty conſequence,
Attends the boiſt'rous ruin. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

ANNI'HILABLE. *adj.* [from *annihilate.*] That which may be reduced to nothing; that which may be put out of exiſtence.

To ANNI'HILATE. *v. a.* [*ad* and *nihilum*, Lat.]

1. To reduce to nothing; to put out of exiſtence.

It is impoſſible for any body to be utterly *annihilated*; but that as it was the work of the omnipotency of God, to make ſomewhat of nothing; ſo it requireth the like omnipotency to turn ſomewhat into nothing. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 100.

Thou taught'ſt me, by making me
Love her, who doth neglect both me and thee,
T' invent and practiſe this one way, t' *annihilate* all three. *Donne.*

He deſpaired of God's mercy; he, by a decollation of all hope, *annihilated* his mercy. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 2.

Whoſe friendſhip can ſtand againſt aſſaults, ſtrong enough to *annihilate* the friendſhip of puny minds; ſuch an one has reached true conſtancy. *South.*

Some imagined, water ſufficient to a deluge was created, and, when the buſineſs was done, diſbanded, and *annihilated*. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. To deſtroy, ſo as to make the thing otherwiſe than it was.

The flood that hath altered, deformed, or rather *annihilated*, this place, ſo as no man can find any mark or memory thereof. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

3. To annul; to deſtroy the agency of any thing.

There is no reaſon, that any one commonwealth ſhould *annihilate* that whereupon the whole world has agreed. *Hooker.*

ANNIHILA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *annihilate.*] The act of reducing to nothing. The ſtate of being reduced to nothing.

God hath his influence into the very eſſence of things, without which their utter *annihilation* could not chooſe but follow. *Hooker, b.* v. § 56.

That knowledge, which as ſpirits we obtain,
Is to be valu'd in the midſt of pain:
Annihilation were to loſe heav'n more:
We are not quite exil'd, where thought can fear. *Dryden.*

ANNIVE'RSARY. *n. ſ.* [*anniverſarius*, Lat.]

1. A day celebrated as it returns in the courſe of the year.

For encouragement to follow the example of martyrs, the primitive chriſtians met at the places of their martyrdom, to praiſe God for them, and to obſerve the *anniverſary* of their ſufferings. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſc. on Romiſh Idolatry.*

2. The act of celebration, or performance, in honour of the anniverſary day.

Donne had never ſeen Mrs. Drury, whom he has made immortal in his admirable *anniverſaries*. *Dryden.*

3. *Anniverſary* is an office in the Romiſh church, celebrated not only once a year, but which ought to be ſaid daily through the year, for the ſoul of the deceaſed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ANNIVE'RSARY. *adj.* [*anniverſarius*, Lat.] Returning with the revolution of the year; annual; yearly.

The heaven whirled about with admirable celerity, moſt conſtantly finiſhing its *anniverſary* viciſſitudes. *Ray.*

They deny giving any worſhip to a creature, as inconſiſtent with chriſtianity; but confeſs the honour and eſteem for the martyrs, which they expreſſed by keeping their *anniverſary* days, and recommending their example. *Stillingfl. Defence.*

A'NNO DOMINI. [Lat.] In the year of our Lord; as, *anno domini*, or *A. D.* 1751; that is, in the ſeventeen hundred and fifty firſt year from the birth of our Saviour.

ANNO'ISANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *annoy*, but not now in uſe.]

It hath a double ſignification, being as well for any hurt done either to a publick place, as highway, bridge, or common river, or to a private, by laying any thing that may breed infection, by encroaching, or ſuch like means; as alſo, for the writ that is brought upon this tranſgreſſion. See NUSANCE, the word now uſed. *Blount.*

A'NNOLIS. n. ſ. An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*annotatio*, Lat.] Explications or remarks written upon books; notes.

It might appear very improper to publiſh *annotations*, without the text itſelf whereunto they relate. *Boyle.*

ANNOTA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A writer of notes, or annotations; a ſcholiaſt; a commentator.

I have not that reſpect for the *annotators*, which they generally meet with in the world. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

To ANNO'UNCE. *v. a.* [*annoncer*, Fr. *annuncio*, Lat.]

1. To publiſh; to proclaim.

Of the Meſſiah I have heard foretold
By all the prophets; of thy birth at length
Announc'd by Gabriel with the firſt I knew. *Paradiſe Reg.*

2. To pronounce; to declare by a judicial ſentence.

Thoſe, mighty Jove, mean time, thy glorious care,
Who model nations, publiſh laws, *announce*
Or life or death. *Prior.*

To ANNO'Y. *v. a.* [*annoyer*, Fr.] To incommode; to vex; to teaze; to moleſt.

Woe to poor man; each outward thing *annoys* him;
He heaps in inward grief, that moſt deſtroys him. *Sidney.*

Her joyous preſence and ſweet company,
In full content he there did long enjoy;
Ne wicked envy, nor vile jealouſy,
His dear delights were able to *annoy*: *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houſes thick, and ſewers, *annoy* the air,
Forth iſſuing on a ſummer's morn to breathe
Among the pleaſant villages, and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix. *l.* 445.

Inſects ſeldom uſe their offenſive weapons, unleſs provoked: let them but alone, and *annoy* them not. *Ray on the Creation.*

ANNO'Y. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Injury; moleſtation; trouble.

Sleep, Richmond, ſleep in peace, and wake in joy;
Good angels guard thee from the boar's *annoy*. *Shakeſp. R.* III.

All pain and joy is in their way;
The things we fear bring leſs *annoy*
Than fear, and hope brings greater joy;
But in themſelves they cannot ſtay. *Donne.*

What then remains, but, after paſt *annoy*,
To take the good viciſſitude of joy. *Dryden's Fables.*

ANNO'YANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *annoy.*]

1. That which annoys; that which hurts.

A grain, a duſt, a gnat, a wand'ring hair,
Any *annoyance* in that precious ſenſe. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Crows, ravens, rooks, and magpies, are great *annoyances* to corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. The ſtate of being annoyed; or act of annoying.

The ſpit venom of their poiſoned hearts breaketh out to the *annoyance* of others. *Hooker, b.* v. § 2.

The greateſt *annoyance* and diſturbance of mankind, has been from one of thoſe two things, force or fraud. *South.*

For the further *annoyance* and terrour of any beſieged place, they would throw into it dead bodies. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

ANNO'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *To annoy.*] The perſon that annoys.

A'NNUAL. *adj.* [*annuel*, Fr. from *annus*, Lat.]

1. That which comes yearly.

Annual for me, the grape, the roſe, renew,
The juice nectareous, and the balmy dew. *Pope's Eſſ. on M.*

2. That which is reckoned by the year.

The king's majeſty
Does purpoſe honour to you; to which
A thouſand pounds a year, *annual* ſupport,
Out of his grace he adds. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

3. That which laſts only a year.

The dying in the winter of the roots of plants that are *annual*, ſeemeth to be cauſed by the over-expence of the ſap; which being prevented, they will ſuperannuate, if they ſtand warm. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 448.

Every tree may, in ſome ſenſe, be ſaid to be an *annual* plant, both leaf, flower, and fruit, proceeding from the coat that was ſuperinduced over the wood the laſt year. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'NNUALLY. *adv.* [from *annual.*] Yearly; every year.

By two drachms, they thought it ſufficient to ſignify a heart; becauſe the heart at one year weigheth two drachms, that is, a quarter of an ounce; and unto fifty years *annually* encreaſeth the weight of one drachm. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 20.

The whole ſtrength of a nation is the utmoſt that a prince can raiſe *annually* from his ſubjects. *Swift.*

ANNU'ITANT. *n. ſ.* [from *annuity.*] He that poſſeſſes or receives an annuity.

ANNU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*annuité*, Fr.]

1. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years. The differences between a rent and an *annuity* are, that every rent is going out of land; but an *annuity* charges only the granter, or his heirs, that have aſſets by deſcent. The ſecond difference is, that, for the recovery of an *annuity*, no action lies, but only the writ of *annuity* againſt the granter, his heirs, or ſucceſſors; but of a rent, the ſame actions lie as do of land. The third difference is, that an *annuity* is never taken for aſſets, becauſe it is no freehold in law; nor ſhall be put in execution upon a ſtatute merchant, ſtatute ſtaple, or elegit, as a rent may. *Cowel.*

2. A yearly allowance.

He was generally known to be the ſon of one earl, and brother to another, who ſupplied his expence, beyond what his *annuity* from his father would bear. *Clarendon.*

To ANNU'L. *v. a.* [from *nullus.*]

1. To make void; to nullify; to abrogate; to aboliſh.

That which gives force to the law, is the authority that enacts it; and whoever deſtroys this authority, does, in effect, *annul* the law. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To reduce to nothing; to obliterate.

Light the pure work of God to me 's extinct,
And all her various objects of delight
Annull'd, which might in part my grief have eas'd. *Milton's Sampſon Agoniſtes, l.* 72.

A'NNULAR. *adj.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] In the form of a ring.

That they might not, in bending the arm or leg, riſe up, he has tied them to the bones by *annular* ligaments. *Cheyne.*

A'NNULARY. *adj.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] In the form of rings.

Becauſe continual reſpiration is neceſſary, the wind-pipe is made with *annulary* cartilages, that the ſides of it may not flag and fall together. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'NNULET. *n. ſ.* [from *annulus*, Lat.]

1. A little ring.

2. [In heraldry.] A difference or mark of diſtinction, which the fifth brother of any family ought to bear in his coat of arms.

3. *Annulets* are alſo a part of the coat-armour of ſeveral families; they were anciently reputed a mark of nobility and juriſdiction, it being the cuſtom of prelates to receive their inveſtiture *per baculum & annulum.*

4. [In architecture.] The ſmall ſquare members, in the Dorick capital, under the quarter round, are called *annulets.*

5. *Annulet* is alſo uſed for a narrow flat moulding common to other parts of the column; ſo called, becauſe it encompaſſes the column round. *Chambers.*

To ANNU'MERATE. *v. a.* [*annumero*, Lat.] To add to a former number; to unite to ſomething beforementioned.

ANNUMERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*annumeratio*, Lat.] Addition to a former number.

To ANNU'NCIATE. *v. a.* [*annuncio*, Lat.] To bring tidings; to relate ſomething that has fallen out: a word not in popular uſe.

ANNUNCIA'TION DAY. *n. ſ.* [from *annunciate.*] The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's ſalutation of the bleſſed virgin; ſolemnized with us on the twenty-fifth of March.

Upon the day of the *annunciation*, or Lady-day, meditate on the incarnation of our bleſſed Saviour: and ſo upon all the feſtivals of the year. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

A'NODYNE. *adj.* [from α and ὀδύνη.] That which has the power of mitigating pain.

Yet durſt ſhe not too deeply probe the wound,
As hoping ſtill the nobler parts were found:
But ſtrove with *anodynes* t' aſſuage the ſmart,
And mildly thus her med'cine did impart. *Dryd. Hind and P.*

Anodynes, or abaters of pain of the alimentary kind, are ſuch things as relax the tenſion of the affected nervous fibres, as decoctions of emollient ſubſtances; thoſe things which deſtroy the particular acrimony which occaſions the pain, or what deadens the ſenſation of the brain, by procuring ſleep. *Arbuthnot.*

To ANO'INT. *v. a.* [*oindre*, *enoindre*; part. *oint*, *enoint*, Fr.]

1. To rub over with unctuous matter, as oil, or unguents.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Anointed let me be with deadly venom,
And die, ere men can ſay, God ſave the queen. *Shak. R.* III.

Thou ſhalt have olive trees throughout all thy coaſts, but thou ſhalt not *anoint* thyſelf with the oil: for thine olive ſhall caſt his fruit. *Deut.* xxviii. 40.

2. To ſmear; to be rubbed upon.

Warm waters then in brazen caldrons born,
Are pour'd to waſh his body, joint by joint,
And fragrant oils the ſtiffen'd limbs *anoint*. *Dryd. Æn.* vi.

3. To conſecrate by unction.

I would not ſee thy cruel nails
Pluck out his poor old eyes; nor thy fierce ſiſter
In his *anointed* fleſh ſtick boariſh fangs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

ANO'INTER. *n. ſ.* [from *anoint.*] The perſon that anoints.

ANO'MALISM. *n. ſ.* [from *anomaly.*] Anomaly; irregularity; deviation from the common rule. *Dict.*

ANOMALI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *anomaly.*] Irregular; applied in aſtronomy to the year, taken for the time in which the earth paſſeth through its orbit, diſtinct from the tropical year.

ANO'MALOUS. *adj.* [α *priv.* and ὁμαλός.] Irregular; out of rule; deviating from the general method or analogy of things: It is applied, in grammar, to words deviating from the common rules of inflection; and, in aſtronomy, to the ſeemingly irregular motions of the planets.

There will ariſe *anomalous* diſturbances not only in civil and artificial, but alſo in military officers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He being acquainted with ſome characters of every ſpeech, you may at pleaſure make him underſtand *anomalous* pronunciation. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Metals are gold, ſilver, copper, tin, lead, and iron: to which we may join that *anomalous* body, quickſilver or mercury. *Locke's Elements of Natural Philoſophy.*

ANO'MALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anomalous.*] Irregularly; in a manner contrary to rule.

Eve was not ſolemnly begotten, but ſuddenly framed, and *anomalouſly* proceeded from Adam. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ANO'MALY. *n. ſ.* [*anomalie*, Fr. *anomalia*, Lat. ἀνώμαλος.] Irregularity; deviation from the common rule.

If we ſhould chance to find a mother debauching her daughter, as ſuch monſters have been ſeen, we muſt charge this upon a peculiar *anomaly* and baſeneſs of nature. *South.*

I do not purſue the many pſeudographies in uſe, but intend to ſhew how moſt of theſe *anomalies* in writing might be avoided, and better ſupplied. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

A'NOMY. *n. ſ.* [α *priv.* and νόμος.] Breach of law.

If ſin be good, and juſt, and lawful, it is no more evil, it is no ſin, no *anomy*. *Bramham againſt Hobbes.*

ANO'N. *adv.* [*Junius* imagines it to be an elliptical form of ſpeaking for *in one*, that is, *in one minute*; *Skinner* from *a* and *nean*, or *near*; *Minſhew* from *on on.*]

1. Quickly; ſoon; in a ſhort time.

A little ſnow, tumbled about,
Anon becomes a mountain. *Shakeſpeare's King John:*

Will they come abroad *anon?*
Shall we ſee young Oberon? *Ben Johnſon's Fairy Prince.*

However, witneſs, heav'n!
Heav'n, witneſs thou *anon!* while we diſcharge
Freely our part. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* vi. *l.* 564.

He was not without deſign at that preſent, as ſhall be made out *anon*; meaning by that device to withdraw himſelf. *Clarend.*

Still as I did the leaves inſpire,
With ſuch a purple light they ſhone,
As if they had been made of fire,
And ſpreading ſo, would flame *anon.* *Waller.*

2. Sometimes; now and then; at other times. In this ſenſe is uſed *ever and anon.*

Full forty days he paſs'd, whether on hill
Sometimes, *anon* in ſhady vale, each night,
Or harbour'd in one cave, is not revealed. *Par. Regained.*

ANO'NYMOUS. *adj.* [ἀ *priv.* and ὄνομα.] Wanting a name.

Theſe animalcules ſerve alſo for food to another *anonymous* inſect of the waters. *Ray on the Creation.*

They would forthwith publiſh ſlanders unpuniſhed, the authors being *anonymous*, the immediate publiſhers thereof ſculking. *Notes on the Dunciad.*

ANO'NYMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anonymous.*] Without a name.

I would know, whether the edition is to come out *anonymouſly*, among complaints of ſpurious editions? *Swift.*

ANORE'XY. *n. ſ.* [ἀνορεξία.] Inappetency, or loathing of food. *Quincy.*

ANO'THER. *adj.* [from *an* and *other.*]

1. Not the ſame.

He that will not lay a foundation for perpetual diſorder, muſt of neceſſity find *another* riſe of government than that. *Locke.*

2. One more; a new addition to the former number.

——— A fourth? ———
Start eye!
What! will the line ſtretch out to th' crack of doom?
Another yet?—a ſeventh! I'll ſee no more. *Shak. Macbeth.*

3. Any other; any one elſe.

If one man ſin againſt *another*, the judge ſhall judge him. 1 *Samuel*, ii. 25.

Why not of her? preferr'd above the reſt,
By him with knightly deeds, and open love profeſs'd;
So had *another* been, where he his vows addreſs'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. Not one's ſelf.

A man ſhall have diffuſed his life, his ſelf, and his whole concernments ſo far, that he can weep his ſorrows with *another's* eyes; when he has another heart beſides his own, both to ſhare, and to ſupport his grief. *South.*

5. Widely different; much altered.

When the ſoul is beaten from its ſtation, and the mounds of virtue are broken down, it becomes quite *another* thing from what it was before. *South.*

ANO'THERGAINES. *adj.* [See ANOTHERGUESS.] Of another kind. This word I have found only in *Sidney*.

If my father had not plaid the haſty fool, I might have had *anothergaines* huſband than Dametas. *Sidney.*

ANO'THERGUESS. *adj.* [This word, which though rarely uſed in writing, is ſomewhat frequent in colloquial language, I conceive to be corrupted from *another guiſe*; that is, of a different *guiſe*, or manner, or form.] Of a different kind.

Oh Hocus! where art thou? It uſed to go in *anothergueſs* manner in thy time. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

A'NSATED. *adj.* [*anſatus*, Lat.] Having handles; or ſomething in the form of handles.

To A'NSWER. *v. n.* [The etymology is uncertain; the Saxons had anꝺꞅpaꞃian, but in another ſenſe; the Dutch have *antwoorden.*]

1. To ſpeak in return to a queſtion.

Are we ſuccour'd? are the Moors remov'd?
Anſwer theſe queſtions firſt, and then a thouſand more,
Anſwer them altogether. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

2. To ſpeak in oppoſition.

No man was able to *anſwer* him a word. *Matt.* xxii. 46.

If it be ſaid, we may diſcover the elementary ingredients of things, I *anſwer*, that it is not neceſſary that ſuch a diſcovery ſhould be practicable. *Boyle.*

3. To be accountable for.

Some men have ſinned in the principles of humanity, and muſt *anſwer* for not being men. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If there be any abſurdity in this, our author muſt *anſwer* for it. *Locke.*

4. To vindicate; to give a juſtificatory account of.

The night, ſo impudently fixed for my laſt, made little impreſſion on myſelf; but I cannot *anſwer* for my family. *Swift.*

5. To give an account.

How they have been ſince received, and ſo well improved, let thoſe *anſwer* either to God or man, who have been the authors and promoters of ſuch wiſe council. *Temple.*

He wants a father to protect his youth,
And rear him up to virtue. You muſt bear
The future blame, and *anſwer* to the world,
When you refuſe the eaſy honeſt means
Of taking care of him. *Southern's Innocent Adultery.*

6. To correſpond to; to ſuit with.

In water face *anſwereth* to face: ſo the heart of man to man. *Prov.* xxvii. 19.

7. To be equivalent to; to ſtand for ſomething elſe.

A feaſt is made for laughter, and wine maketh merry: but money *anſwereth* all things. *Eccl.* x. 19.

8. To ſatisfy any claim or petition.

Revenge the jeering and diſdain'd contempt
Of this proud king, who ſtudies day and night
To *anſwer* all the debt he owes unto you,
Ev'n with the bloody payments of your deaths. *Sh. Hen.* IV.

Men no ſooner find their appetites *unanſwered*, than they complain the times are injurious. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

9. To act reciprocally upon.

Say, do'ſt thou yet the Roman harp command?
Do the ſtrings *anſwer* to thy noble hand? *Dryden's Perſius.*

10. To ſtand as oppoſite or correlative to ſomething elſe.

There can but two things create love, perfection and uſefulneſs; to which *anſwer*, on our part, 1. Admiration; and, 2. Deſire: and both theſe are centered in love. *Taylor.*

11. To bear proportion to.

He deſired, that proper officers might ſearch me; for probably I might carry ſeveral weapons, which muſt needs be dangerous things, if they *anſwered* the bulk of ſo prodigious a perſon. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*

12. To perform what is endeavoured or intended by the agent.

Our part is, to chooſe out the moſt deſerving objects, and the moſt likely to *anſwer* the ends of our charity; and when that is done, all is done that lies in our power: the reſt muſt be left to providence. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

13. To comply with.

He dies that touches of this fruit,
Till I and my affairs are *anſwered.* *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

14. To ſucceed; to produce the wiſhed event.

Jaſon followed her counſel, whereto, when the event had *anſwered*, he again demanded the fleece. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the W.*

We ſee likewiſe, that much water draweth forth the juice of the body infuſed; but little water is imbibed by the body: and this

this is a principal cauſe, why, in operations upon bodies for their verſion or alteration, the trial in great quantities doth not *anſwer* the trial in ſmall; and ſo deceiveth many. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 92.

15. To appear to any call, or authoritative ſummons; in which ſenſe, though figuratively, the following paſſage may be, perhaps, taken.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to *anſwer*, with thy uncovered body, this extremity of the ſkies. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

16. To be over-againſt any thing.

Fire *anſwers* fire, and, by their paly beams,
Each battle ſees the other's umber'd face. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

A'NSWER. *n. ſ.* [from *To anſwer.*]

1. That which is ſaid, whether in ſpeech or writing, in return to a queſtion, or poſition.

It was a right *anſwer* of the phyſician to his patient, that had ſore eyes: If you have more pleaſure in wine than in your ſight, wine is good. *Locke.*

How can we think of appearing at that tribunal, without being able to give a ready *anſwer* to the queſtions which he ſhall then put to us, about the poor and the afflicted, the hungry and the naked, the ſick and impriſoned? *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. In law, a confutation of a charge exhibited againſt a perſon.

A perſonal *anſwer* ought to have three qualities; it ought to be pertinent to the matter in hand; it ought to be abſolute and unconditional; it ought to be clear and certain. *Ayliffe's Par.*

A'NSWER-JOBBER. *n. ſ.* [from *anſwer* and *jobber.*] He that makes a trade of writing anſwers.

What diſguſts me from having any thing to do with *anſwer-jobbers*, is, that they have no conſcience. *Swift.*

A'NSWERABLE. *adj.* [from *anſwer.*]

1. That to which a reply may be made; that which may be anſwered; as, the argument, though ſubtle, is yet *anſwerable*.

2. Obliged to give an account, or ſtand the trial of an accuſation.

Every chief of every kindred or family ſhould be *anſwerable*, and bound to bring forth every one of that kindred, at all times to be juſtified, when he ſhould be required, or charged with any treaſon, felony, &c. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Will any man argue, that if a phyſician ſhould manifeſtly preſcribe poiſon to all his patients, he cannot be juſtly puniſhed, but is *anſwerable* only to God? *Swift.*

He cannot think ambition more juſtly laid to their charge, than to other men; becauſe that would be to make church government *anſwerable* for the errours of human nature. *Swift.*

3. Correſpondent.

It was but ſuch a likeneſs as an imperfect glaſs doth give, *anſwerable* enough in ſome features and colours, but erring in others. *Sidney.*

The daughters of Atlas were ladies, who, accompanying ſuch as came to be regiſtered among the worthies, brought forth children *anſwerable* in quality to thoſe that begot them. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

4. Proportionate.

Only add
Deeds to thy knowledge *anſwerable*; add faith,
Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love
By name to come call'd charity, the ſoul
Of all the reſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

5. Suitable; ſuited.

The following, by certain eſtates of men, *anſwerable* to that which a great perſon himſelf profeſſeth, as of ſoldiers to him that hath been employed in the wars, hath been a thing well taken even in monarchies. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

If *anſwerable* ſtyle I can obtain
Of my celeſtial patroneſs, who deigns
Her mighty viſitation unimplor'd. *Milt. Parad. Loſt, b.* ix.

6. Equal.

There be no kings whoſe means are *anſwerable* unto other mens deſires. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

7. Relative; correlative.

That, to every petition for things needful, there ſhould be ſome *anſwerable* ſentence of thanks provided particularly to follow, is not requiſite. *Hooker, b.* v. § 43.

A'NSWERABLY. *adv.* [from *anſwerable.*] In due proportion; with proper correſpondence; ſuitably.

The broader ſeas are, if they be intire, and free from iſlands, they are *anſwerably* deeper. *Brerewood on Languages.*

It bears light, and more active ſorts, into the atmoſphere, to a greater or leſſer height, *anſwerably* to the greater or leſſer intenſeneſs of the heat. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

A'NSWERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *anſwerable.*] The quality of being anſwerable. *Dict.*

A'NSWERER. *n. ſ.* [from *anſwer.*]

1. He that anſwers; he that ſpeaks in return to what another has ſpoken.

2. He that manages the controverſy againſt one that has written firſt.

It is very unfair in any writer to employ ignorance and malice together; becauſe it gives his *anſwerer* double work. *Swift.*

ANT. *n. ſ.* [æmetz, Sax. which *Junius* imagines, not without probability, to have been firſt contracted to æmt, and then ſof-

tened to *ant.*] An emmet; a piſmire. A ſmall inſect that lives in great numbers together in hillocks.

We'll ſet thee to ſchool to an *ant*, to teach thee there's no lab'ring in the winter. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Methinks, all cities now but ant-hills are,
Where when the ſeveral labourers I ſee
For children, houſe, proviſion, taking pain,
They're all but *ants*, carrying eggs, ſtraw, and grain. *Donne.*

Learn each ſmall people's genius, policies;
The *ant*'s republick, and the realm of bees;
How thoſe in common all their ſtores beſtow,
And anarchy without confuſion know. *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

ANT-BEAR. *n. ſ.* [from *ant* and *bear.*] An animal that feeds on ants.

Divers quadrupeds feed upon inſects; and ſome live wholly upon them; as two ſorts of tamanduas upon ants, which therefore are called in Engliſh *ant-bears*. *Ray on Creation.*

A'NT-HILL, or HILLOCK. *n. ſ.* [from *ant* and *hill.*] The ſmall protuberances of earth in which ants make their neſts.

Put blue flowers into an *ant-hill*, they will be ſtained with red; becauſe the ants drop upon them their ſtinging liquour, which hath the effect of oil of vitriol. *Ray on Creation.*

Thoſe who have ſeen *ant-hillocks*, have eaſily perceived thoſe ſmall heaps of corn about their neſts. *Addiſon. Guardian.*

AN'T. A contraction for *and it*, or rather *and if it*; as, *an't pleaſe you*; that is, *and if it pleaſe you.*

ANTA'GONIST. *n. ſ.* [ἀντὶ and ἀγωνίζω.]

1. One who contends with another; an opponent. It implies generally a perſonal and particular oppoſition.

Our *antagoniſts* in theſe controverſies may have met with ſome not unlike to Ithacius. *Hooker's Dedication.*

What was ſet before him,
To heave, pull, draw, and break, he ſtill perform'd,
None daring to appear *antagoniſt*. *Milton's Sampſon Agon.*

Is it not fit, that the hiſtory of a perſon ſhould appear, till the prejudice both of his *antagoniſts* and adherents be ſoftened and ſubdued. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, Nº 35.

2. Contrary.

The ſhort club conſiſts of thoſe who are under five feet; ours is to be compoſed of ſuch as are above ſix. Theſe we look upon as the two extremes and *antagoniſts* of the ſpecies; conſidering all theſe as neuters, who fill up the middle ſpace. *Addiſon. Guardian*, Nº 108.

3. In anatomy, the *antagoniſt* is that muſcle which counteracts ſome others.

A relaxation of a muſcle muſt produce a ſpaſm in its *antagoniſt*, becauſe the equilibrium is deſtroyed. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To ANTA'GONIZE. *v. n.* [ἀντὶ and ἀγωνίζω.] To contend againſt another. *Dict.*

ANTA'LGICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἄλγος, pain.] That which ſoftens pain; anodyne.

ANTANACLA'SIS. *n. ſ.* [Lat. from ἀντανάκλασις, from ἀντανακλάω, to drive back.]

1. A figure in rhetorick, when the ſame word is repeated in a different, if not in a contrary ſignification; as, *In thy youth learn ſome* craft, *that in old age thou mayſt get thy living without* craft. *Craft*, in the firſt place, ſignifies ſcience or occupation; in the ſecond, deceit or ſubtilty.

2. It is alſo a returning to the matter at the end of a long parentheſis; as, Shall that heart (*which does not only feel them, but hath all motion of his life placed in them*) ſhall that heart, *I ſay*, &c. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

ANTAPHRODI'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἀφροδίτη, Venus.] That which is efficacious againſt the venereal diſeaſe.

ANTAPOPLE'CTICK. *adj.* [ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἀποπληξις, an apoplexy.] Good againſt an apoplexy.

ANTA'RCTICK. *adj.* [ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἄρκτος, the bear or northern conſtellation.] The ſouthern pole, ſo called, as oppoſite to the northern.

Downward as far as *antarctick*. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ix.

They that had ſail'd from near th' *antarctick* pole,
Their treaſure ſafe, and all their veſſels whole,
In ſight of their dear country ruin'd be,
Without the guilt of either rock or ſea. *Waller.*

ANTARTHRI'TICK. *adj.* [ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἀρθρῖτις, the gout.] Good againſt the gout.

ANTASTHMA'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and ἄσθμα.] Good againſt the aſthma.

A'NTE. A Latin particle ſignifying *before*, which is frequently uſed in compoſitions; as, *antediluvian*, before the flood; *antechamber*, a chamber leading into another apartment.

A'NTEACT. *n. ſ.* [from *ante* and *act.*] A former act.

ANTEAMBULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ante* and *ambulatio*, Lat.] A walking before. *Dict.*

To ANTECE'DE. *v. n.* [from *ante*, before, and *cedo*, to go.] To precede; to go before.

It ſeems more conſonant to reaſon, that the fabrick of the world did not long *antecede* its motion. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

ANTECE'DENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *antecede.*] The act or ſtate of going before; precedence.

It is impoſſible that mixed bodies can be eternal, becauſe there is neceſſarily a pre-exiſtence of the ſimple bodies, and an

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an *antecedence* of their conſtitution preceding the exiſtence of mixed bodies. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ANTECE'DENT. *adj.* [*antecedens*, Lat.]

1. Going before; preceding. *Antecedent* is uſed, I think, only with regard to time; *precedent*, with regard both to time and place.

To aſſert, that God looked upon Adam's fall as a ſin, and puniſhed it, when, without any *antecedent* ſin of his, it was impoſſible for him not to fall, ſeems a thing that highly reproaches eſſential equity and goodneſs. *South.*

2. It has *to* before the thing which is ſuppoſed to follow.

No one is ſo hardy as to ſay, God is in his debt; that he owed him a nobler being: for exiſtence muſt be *antecedent to* merit. *Collier of Envy.*

Did the blood firſt exiſt, *antecedent to* the formation of the heart? But that is to ſet the effect before the cauſe. *Bentley.*

ANTECE'DENT. *n. ſ.* [*antecedens*, Lat.]

1. That which goes before.

A duty of ſo mighty an influence, that it is indeed the neceſſary *antecedent*, if not alſo the direct cauſe of a ſinner's return to God. *South.*

2. In grammar, the noun to which the relative is ſubjoined; as, the *man* who comes hither.

3. In logick, the firſt propoſition of an enthymeme or argument, conſiſting only of two propoſitions.

Conditional or hypothetical propoſitions are thoſe whoſe parts are united by the conditional particle *if*; as, *if* the ſun be fixed, the earth muſt move: *if* there be no fire, there will be no ſmoke. The firſt part of theſe propoſitions, or that wherein the condition is contained, is called the *antecedent*, the other is called the *conſequent*. *Watts's Logick.*

ANTECE'DENTLY. *adv.* [from *antecedent.*] In the ſtate of antecedence, or going before; previouſly.

We conſider him *antecedently* to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of poſſibilities. *South.*

ANTECE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] One who goes before, or leads another. *Dict.*

ANTECHA'MBER. *n. ſ.* [from *ante* before, and *chamber*; it is generally written, improperly, *antichamber.*] The chamber that leads to the chief apartment.

The empreſs has the *antichambers* paſt,
And this way moves with a diſorder'd haſte. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

His *antichamber*, and room of audience, are little ſquare chambers wainſcoted. *Addiſon on Italy.*

ANTECU'RSOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] One who runs before. *Dict.*

To A'NTEDATE. *v. a.* [from *ante* and *do*, *datum*, Lat.]

1. To date earlier than the real time, ſo as to confer a fictitious antiquity.

Now thou haſt lov'd me one whole day,
To-morrow when thou leav'ſt, what wilt thou ſay?
Wilt thou then *antedate* ſome new-made vow,
Or ſay, that now
We are not juſt thoſe perſons, which we were? *Donne.*

By reading, a man does, as it were, *antedate* his life, and makes himſelf contemporary with the ages paſt. *Collier's Eſſays.*

2. To take ſomething before the proper time.

Our joys below it can improve,
And *antedate* the bliſs above. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

ANTEDILU'VIAN. *adj.* [from *ante* before, and *diluvium* a deluge.]

1. Exiſting before the deluge.

During the time of the deluge, all the ſtone and marble of the *antediluvian* earth were totally diſſolved. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſtory.*

2. Relating to things exiſting before the deluge.

The text intends only the line of Seth, conduceable unto the genealogy of our Saviour, and the *antediluvian* chronology. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* vii. *c.* 4.

ANTEDILU'VIAN. *n. ſ.* One that lived before the flood.

We are ſo far from repining at God, that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the *antediluvians*, that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A'NTELOPE. *n. ſ.* [The etymology is uncertain.] A goat with curled or wreathed horns.

The *antelope*, and wolf both fierce and fell. *Fairy Queen.*

ANTEMERI'DIAN. *adj.* [from *ante*, before, and *meridian*, noon.] Before noon.

ANTEME'TICK. *adj.* [ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἐμέω, to vomit.] That which has the power of calming the ſtomach; of preventing or ſtopping vomiting.

ANTEMU'NDANE. *adj.* [*ante*, before, and *mundus*, the world.] That which was before the creation of the world.

ANTENU'MBER. *n. ſ.* [from *ante* and *number.*] The number that precedes another.

Whatſoever virtue is in numbers, for conducing to conſent of notes, is rather to be aſcribed to the *antenumber*, than to the entire number, as that the ſound returneth after ſix, or after twelve; ſo that the ſeventh or thirteenth is not the matter, but the ſixth or the twelfth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 106.

A'NTEPAST. *n. ſ.* [from *ante*, before, and *paſtum*, to feed.] A foretaſte; ſomething taken before the proper time.

Were we to expect our bliſs only in the ſatiating our appetites, it might be reaſonable, by frequent *antepaſts*, to excite our guſt for that profuſe perpetual meal. *Decay of Piety.*

A'NTEPENULT. *n. ſ.* [*antepenultima*, Lat.] The laſt ſyllable but two, as the ſyllable *te* in *antepenult*: a term of grammar.

ANTEPILE'PTICK. *adj.* [ἀντὶ and ἐπίληψις.] A medicine againſt convulſions.

That bezoar is antidotal, lapis judaicus diuretical, coral *antepileptical*, we will not deny. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* ii.

To A'NTEPONE. *v. a.* [*antepono*, Lat.] To ſet one thing before another; to prefer one thing to another. *Dict.*

ANTEPREDI'CAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*antepredicamentum*, Lat.] Something to be known in the ſtudy of logick, previouſly to the doctrine of the predicament.

ANTERIO'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *anteriour.*] Priority; the ſtate of being before either in time or ſituation.

ANTE'RIOUR. *adj.* [*anterior*, Lat.] Going before, either with regard to time or place.

If that be the *anteriour* or upper part wherein the ſenſes are placed, and that the poſteriour and lower part, which is oppoſite thereunto, there is no inferiour or former part in this animal; for the ſenſes being placed at both extremes, make both ends *anteriour*, which is impoſſible. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ANTES. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Pillars of large dimenſions that ſupport the front of a building.

ANTESTO'MACH. *n. ſ.* [from *ante*, before, and *ſtomach.*] A cavity which leads into the ſtomach.

In birds there is no maſtication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but it is immediately ſwallowed into a kind of *anteſtomach*, which I have obſerved in piſcivorous birds. *Ray.*

ANTHELMI'NTHICK. *adj.* [ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἕλμινθος, a worm.] That which kills worms.

Anthelminthicks, or contrary to worms, are things which are known by experience to kill them, as oils, or honey taken upon an empty ſtomach. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

A'NTHEM. *n. ſ.* [ἄνθυμνος, a hymn ſung in alternate parts, and ſhould therefore be written *anthymn.*] A holy ſong; a ſong performed as part of divine ſervice.

God Moſes firſt, then David did inſpire,
To compoſe *anthems* for his heavenly quire. *Denham.*

There is no paſſion that is not finely expreſſed in thoſe parts of the inſpired writings, which are proper for divine ſongs and *anthems*. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 405.

ANTHO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ἀνθολογία, from ἄνθος, a flower, and λέγω, to gather.]

1. A collection of flowers.
2. A collection of devotions in the Greek church.
3. A collection of poems.

A'NTHONY'S FIRE. *n. ſ.* A kind of eryſipelas.

A'NTHRAX. *n. ſ.* [ἄνθραξ, a burning coal.] A ſcab or blotch that is made by a corroſive humour, which burns the ſkin, and occaſions ſharp pricking pains. *Quincy.*

ANTHROPO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [from ἄνθρωπος, man, and λέγω, to diſcourſe.] The doctrine of anatomy; the doctrine of the form and ſtructure of the body of man.

ANTHROPO'PATHY. *n. ſ.* [ἄνθρωπος, man, and πάθος, paſſion.] The ſenſibility of man; the paſſions of man.

ANTHROPO'PHAGI. *n. ſ.* *It has no ſingular.* [ἄνθρωπος, man, and φάγω, to eat.]

Man-eaters; cannibals; thoſe that live upon human fleſh.

The cannibals that each other eat,
The *anthropophagi*, and men whoſe heads
Do grow beneath their ſhoulders. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

ANTHROPOPHAGI'NIAN. *n. ſ.* A ludicrous word, formed by *Shakeſpeare* from *anthropophagi*, for the ſake of a formidable ſound.

Go, knock, and call; he'll ſpeak like an *anthropophaginian* unto thee: knock, I ſay. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

ANTHROPO'PHAGY. *n. ſ.* [ἄνθρωπος, a man, and φαγω, to eat.] The quality of eating human fleſh, or man-eating.

Upon ſlender foundations was raiſed the *anthropophagy* of Diomedes his horſes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* i. *c.* 6.

ANTHROPO'SOPHY. *n. ſ.* [ἄνθρωπος, man, and σοφία, wiſdom.] The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPNO'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and ὕπνος, ſleep.] That which has the power of preventing ſleep; that which is efficacious againſt a lethargy.

ANTHYPOCHONDRI'ACK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and ὑποχονδριακος.] Good againſt hypochondriack maladies.

ANTHYPO'PHORA. *n. ſ.* [ἀνθυποφορα.] A figure in rhetorick, which ſignifies a contrary illation, or inference, and is when an objection is refuted or diſproved by the oppoſition of a contrary ſentence. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

ANTHYSTE'RICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and ὑςερος.] Good againſt hyſtericks.

ANTI. [ἀντὶ.] A particle much uſed in compoſition with words derived from the Greek, and ſignifies *contrary to*; as, *antimonarchical*, oppoſite to monarchy.

ANTIA'CID. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, and *acidus*, ſour.] Contrary to ſourneſs; alkalis.

Oils are *antiacids*, ſo far as they blunt acrimony; but as they are hard of digeſtion, they produce acrimony of another ſort. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ANTICHACHE'CTICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and κακεξία, a bad habit.] Things adapted to the cure of a bad conſtitution.

ANTICHA'MBER. *n. ſ.* This word is corruptly written for *antechamber*; which ſee.

ANTICHRI'STIAN. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and χριςιανος.] Oppoſite to chriſtianity.

That deſpiſed, abject, oppreſſed ſort of men, the miniſters, whom the world would make *antichriſtian*, and ſo deprive them of heaven. *South.*

ANTICHRI'STIANISM. *n. ſ.* [from *antichriſtian.*] Oppoſition or contrariety to chriſtianity.

Have we not ſeen many, whoſe opinions have faſtened upon one another the brand of *antichriſtianiſm?* *Decay of Piety.*

ANTICHRISTIA'NITY. *n. ſ.* [from *antichriſtian.*] Contrariety to chriſtianity.

ANTI'CHRONISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀντὶ, againſt, and χρόνος, time.] Deviation from the right order or account of time.

To ANTI'CIPATE. *v. a.* [*anticipo*, Lat.]

1. To take ſomething ſooner than another, ſo as to prevent him that comes after.

God hath taken care to *anticipate* and prevent every man, to draw him early into his church; to give piety the prepoſſeſſion, and ſo to engage him in holineſs. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. To take up before the time, at which any thing might be regularly had.

I find I have *anticipated* already, and taken up from Boccace, before I come to him; but I am of the temper of kings, who are for preſent money, no matter how they pay it. *Dryd. Fab.*

3. To foretaſte, or take an impreſſion of ſomething, which is not yet, as if it really was.

The life of the deſperate equals the anxiety of death, who but act the life of the damned, and *anticipate* the deſolations of hell. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* i. *c.* 2.

Why ſhould we
Anticipate our ſorrows? 'tis like thoſe
That die for fear of death. *Denham's Sophy.*

4. To prevent any thing by crouding in before it; to preclude.

Time, thou *anticipat'ſt* my dread exploits:
The flighty purpoſe never is o'ertook,
Unleſs the deed go with it. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

I am ſo far from pretending to inſtruct the profeſſion, or *anticipating* their directions to ſuch as are under their government. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

If our Apoſtle had maintained ſuch an *anticipating* principle engraven upon our ſouls before all exerciſe of reaſon; what did he talk of ſeeking the Lord, ſeeing that the knowledge of him was innate and perpetual. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ANTICIPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *anticipate.*]

1. The act of taking up ſomething before its time.

The golden number gives the new moon four days too late, by reaſon of the aforeſaid *anticipation*, and our neglect of it. *Holder on Time.*

2. Foretaſte.

It is not enough to be miſerable when the time comes, unleſs we make ourſelves ſo beforehand, and by *anticipation*. *L'Eſtrange.*

If we really live under the hope of future happineſs, we ſhall taſte it by way of *anticipation* and forethought, an image of it will meet our minds often, and ſtay there, as all pleaſing expectations do. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Opinion implanted before the reaſons of that opinion can be known.

The eaſt and weſt, the north and ſouth, have the ſame *anticipation* concerning one ſupreme diſpoſer of things. *Stillingfleet.*

What nation is there, that, without any teaching, have not a kind of *anticipation*, or preconceived notion of a Deity? *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

A'NTICK. *adj.* [probably from *antiquus*, ancient, as things out of uſe appear old.] Odd; ridiculouſly wild; buffoon in geſticulation.

What! dares the ſlave
Come hither cover'd with an *antick* face,
And fleer and ſcorn at our ſolemnity? *Shakeſp. Rom. & Jul.*

Of all our *antick* ſights, and pageantry,
Which Engliſh idiots run in crouds to ſee. *Dryden.*

The prize was to be conferred upon the whiſtler, that could go through his tune without laughing, though provoked by the *antick* poſtures of a merry Andrew, who was to play tricks. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 179.

A'NTICK. *n. ſ.*

1. He that plays anticks; he that uſes odd geſticulation: a buffoon.

Within the hollow crown,
That rounds the mortal temples of a king,
Keeps death his court; and there the *antick* ſits,
Scoffing his ſtate. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

If you ſhould ſmile, he grows impatient.—
Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourſelves,
Were he the verieſt *antick* in the world. *Shakeſp. Tam. Shr.*

2. Odd appearance.

A work of rich entail, and curious mold,
Woven with *anticks*, and wild imagery. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* ii.

For ev'n at firſt reflection ſhe eſpies
Such toys, ſuch *anticks*, and ſuch vanities,
As ſhe retires and ſhrinks for ſhame and fear. *Sir J. Davies.*

To A'NTICK. *v. a.* [from *antick.*] To make anticks.

Mine own tongue
Splits what it ſpeaks; the wild diſguiſe hath almoſt
Antickt us all. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

A'NTICKLY. *adv.* [from *antick.*] In an antick manner; with odd poſtures, or wild geſticulations.

Scrambling, outfacing, faſhion-mongring boys,
That lye, and cog, and flout, deprave, and ſlander,
Go *antickly*, and ſhew an outward hideouſneſs,
And ſpeak of half a dozen dangerous words. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

ANTICLI'MAX. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ and κλίμαξ.] A ſentence in which the laſt part is lower than the firſt.

A certain figure which was unknown to the ancients, is called by ſome an *anticlimax*. *Addiſon's Whig Examiner.*

This diſtich is frequently mentioned as an example.

Next comes Dalhouſey the great god of war,
Lieutenant col'nel to the earl of Mar.

ANTICONVU'LSIVE. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *convulſive.*] Good againſt convulſions.

Whatſoever produces an inflammatory diſpoſition in the blood, produces the aſthma, as *anticonvulſive* medicines. *Floyer.*

A'NTICOR. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *cor*, the heart.]

A preternatural ſwelling of a round figure, occaſioned by a ſanguine and bilious humour, and appearing in a horſe's breaſt, oppoſite to his heart. An *anticor* may kill a horſe, unleſs it be brought to a ſuppuration by good remedies. *Farrier's Dict.*

ANTICO'URTIER. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *courtier.*] One that oppoſes the court.

ANTI'DOTAL. *adj.* [from *antidote.*] That which has the quality of an antidote, or the power of counteracting poiſon.

That bezoar is *antidotal*, we ſhall not deny. *Brown's V. Err.*

A'NTIDOTE. *n. ſ.* [ἀντίδοτος, *antidotus*, Lat. a thing given in oppoſition to ſomething elſe.]

A medicine given to expel the miſchiefs of another, as of poiſon. *Quincy.*

Truſt not the phyſician,
His *antidotes* are poiſon, and he ſlays
More than you rob. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

What fool would believe that *antidote* delivered by Pierus againſt the ſting of a ſcorpion; to ſit upon an aſs, with one's face towards his tail. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* i. *c.* 7.

Poiſon will work againſt the ſtars: beware;
For ev'ry meal an *antidote* prepare. *Dryden jun. Juv. Sat.*

ANTIDYSENTE'RICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *dyſenteria*, a bloody flux.] Good againſt the bloody flux.

ANTIFE'BRILE. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *febris*, a fever.] Good againſt fevers.

Antifebrile medicines check the ebullition. *Floyer.*

ANTILO'GARITHM. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *logarithm.*]

The complement of the logarithm of a ſine, tangent, or ſecant; or the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of ninety degrees. *Chambers.*

ANTI'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ἀντιλογία.] A contradiction between any words and paſſages in an authour. *Dict.*

ANTI'LOQUIST. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *loquor*, to ſpeak.] A contradictor. *Dict.*

ANTIMONA'RCHICAL. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and μοναρχία, government by a ſingle perſon.] Againſt government by a ſingle perſon.

When he ſpied the ſtatue of king Charles in the middle of the croud, and moſt of the kings ranged over their heads, he concluded that an *antimonarchical* aſſembly could never chooſe ſuch a place. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 47.

ANTIMONA'RCHICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *antimonarchical.*] The quality of being an enemy to regal power.

ANTIMO'NIAL. *adj.* [from *antimony.*] Made of antimony; having the qualities of antimony; relating to antimony.

They were got out of the reach of *antimonial* fumes. *Grew.*

Though *antimonial* cups prepar'd with art,
Their force to wine through ages ſhould impart;
This diſſipation, this profuſe expence,
Nor ſhrinks their ſize, nor waſtes their ſtores immenſe. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

A'NTIMONY. *n. ſ.* [The ſtibium of the ancients, by the Greeks called ςίμμι. The reaſon of its modern denomination is referred to Baſil Valentine, a German monk; who, as the tradition relates, having thrown ſome of it to the hogs, obſerved, that, after it had purged them heartily, they immediately fattened; and therefore, he imagined, his fellow monks would be the better for a like doſe. The experiment, however, ſucceeded ſo ill, that they all died of it; and the medicine was thenceforward called *antimoine*; *antimonk.*]

Antimony is a mineral ſubſtance, of a metalline nature, having all the ſeeming characters of a real metal, except malleability; and may be called a ſemimetal, being a foſſile glebe of ſome undetermined metal, combined with a ſulphurous and ſtony ſubſtance. Mines of all metals afford it; but chiefly

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thoſe of ſilver and lead; that in gold mines is reckoned beſt. It has alſo its own mines in Hungary, Germany, and France. It is found in clods or ſtones of ſeveral ſizes, bearing a near reſemblance to black lead, only being lighter and harder. Its texture is full of little ſhining veins or threads, like needles; brittle as gaſs. Sometimes veins of a red or golden colour are intermixed, which is called *male antimony*; that without them being denominated *female antimony*. It fuſes in the fire, though with ſome difficulty; and diſſolves more eaſily in water. When dug out of the earth, it is put into large crucibles, fuſed by a violent fire, and then poured into cones, which make the crude *antimony* of the ſhops. Of theſe cones the top is the pureſt part, and the baſe the fouleſt. It deſtroys and diſſipates all metals fuſed with it, except gold; and is therefore uſeful in refining. It is a common ingredient in ſpeculums, or burning concaves; ſerving to give them a finer poliſh. It makes a part in bell metal; and renders the ſound more clear. It is mingled with tin, to make it more hard, white, and ſound; and with lead, in the caſting of printers letters, to render them more ſmooth and firm. It is a general help in the melting of metals, and eſpecially in caſting of cannon balls. In pharmacy it is uſed under various forms, and with various intentions, chiefly as an emetick. It had no place in medicine before the fourteenth century; and was generally neglected, till Paracelſus brought it into eſteem, in the beginning of the ſixteenth century; but much miſchief was done by it, till the proper methods of preparing it were, after a long courſe of experiments, diſcovered. *Chambers.*

ANTINEPHRI′TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and νεφριτικὸς.] Medicines good againſt diſeaſes of the reins and kidneys.

A′NTINOMY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ and νόμος.] A contradiction between two laws, or two articles of the ſame law.

ANTIPARALY′TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and παράλυσις.] Efficacious againſt the palſy.

ANTIPATHE′TICAL. *adj.* [from *antipathy.*] Having a natural contrariety to any thing.

The ſoil is fat and luxurious, and *antipathetical* to all venemous creatures. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

ANTIPATHE′TICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *antipathetical.*] The quality or ſtate of having a natural contrariety to any thing. *Dict.*

ANTI′PATHY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and πάθος, feeling; *antipathie*, Fr.]

1. A natural contrariety to any thing, ſo as to ſhun it involuntarily; averſion; diſlike. It is oppoſed to *ſympathy.*

No contraries hold more *antipathy*,
Than I and ſuch a knave. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To this perhaps might be juſtly attributed moſt of the ſympathies and *antipathies* obſervable in men. *Locke.*

2. It has ſometimes the particle *againſt* before the object of antipathy.

I had a mortal *antipathy againſt* ſtanding armies in times of peace; becauſe I took armies to be hired by the maſter of the family, to keep his children in ſlavery. *Swift.*

3. Sometimes *to.*

Ask you, what provocation I have had?
The ſtrong *antipathy* of good *to* bad.
When truth, or virtue, an affront endures,
Th' affront is mine, my friend, and ſhould be yours. *Pope.*

4. Formerly *with*; but improperly.

Tangible bodies have an *antipathy with* air; and any liquid body, that is more denſe, they will draw, condenſe, and, in effect, incorporate. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 80.

ANTIPERI′STASIS. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντιπερίστασις, formed of ἀντὶ and περίσταμαι, to ſtand round.] The oppoſition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it oppoſes, becomes heightened or intended; or the action, by which a body attacked by another, collects itſelf, and becomes ſtronger by ſuch oppoſition: or an intention of the activity of one quality cauſed by the oppoſition of another. Thus quicklime is ſet on fire by the affuſion of cold water; ſo water becomes warmer in winter than in ſummer; and thunder and lightening are excited in the middle region of the air, which is continually cold, and all by *antiperiſtaſis*. This is an exploded principle in the Peripatetick philoſophy.

Th' *antiperiſtaſis* of age
More inflam'd his am'rous rage. *Cowley.*

The riotous prodigal deteſts covetouſneſs; yet let him find the ſprings grow dry, which feed his luxury, covetouſneſs ſhall be called in; and ſo, by a ſtrange *antiperiſtaſis*, prodigality ſhall beget rapine. *Decay of Piety.*

ANTIPESTILE′NTIAL. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *peſtilential.*] Efficacious againſt the infection of the plague.

Perfumes correct the air before it is attracted by the lungs; or, rather, *antipeſtilential* unguents, to anoint the noſtrils with. *Harvey on the Plague.*

ANTI′PHRASIS. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and φράσις, a form of ſpeech.] The uſe of words in a ſenſe oppoſite to their proper meaning.

You now find no cauſe to repent, that you never dipt your hands in the bloody high courts of juſtice, ſo called only by *antiphraſis.* *South's Dedication to his Sermons.*

ANTI′PODAL. *adj.* [from *antipodes.*] Relating to the countries inhabited by the antipodes.

The Americans are *antipodals* unto the Indians. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 7.

ANTI′PODES. *n. ſ. It has no ſingular.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and πόδες, feet.] Thoſe people who, living on the other ſide of the globe, have their feet directly oppoſite to ours.

We ſhould hold day with the *antipodes*,
If you would walk in abſence of the ſun. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

So ſhines the ſun, tho' hence remov'd, as clear
When his beams warm th' *antipodes*, as here. *Waller.*

A′NTIPOPE. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *pope.*] He that uſurps the popedom, in oppoſition to the right pope.

This houſe is famous in hiſtory, for the retreat of an *antipope*, who called himſelf Felix V. *Addiſon on Italy.*

ANTIPTO′SIS. *n. ſ.* [ἀντίπτωσις.] A figure in grammar, by which one caſe is put for another.

A′NTIQUARY. *n. ſ.* [*antiquarius*, Lat.] A man ſtudious of antiquity; a collector of ancient things.

All thoſe arts, rarities, and inventions, are but the relicts of an intellect defaced with ſin. We admire it now, only as *antiquaries* do a piece of old coin, for the ſtamp it once bore. *South's Sermons.*

With ſharpen'd ſight pale *antiquaries* pore,
Th' inſcription value, but the ruſt adore. *Pope.*

The rude Latin of the monks is ſtill very intelligible; had their records been delivered in the vulgar tongue, they could not now be underſtood, unleſs by *antiquaries.* *Swift.*

A′NTIQUARY. *adj.* [This word is improper.] Old; antique.

Here's Neſtor,
Inſtructed by the *antiquary* times;
He muſt, he is, he cannot but be wiſe. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

To A′NTIQUATE. *v. a.* [*antiquo*, Lat.] To put out of uſe; to make obſolete.

The growth of chriſtianity in this kingdom might reaſonably introduce new laws, and *antiquate* or abrogate ſome old ones, that ſeemed leſs conſiſtent with the chriſtian doctrines. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

Milton's Paradiſe Loſt is admirable. But cannot I admire the height of his invention, and the ſtrength of his expreſſion, without defending his *antiquated* words, and the perpetual harſhneſs of their ſound? *Dryden.*

Almighty Latium, with her cities crown'd,
Shall like an *antiquated* fable ſound. *Addiſon on Italy.*

A′NTIQUATEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *antiquated.*] The ſtate of being antiquated, worn out of uſe, or obſolete.

ANTI′QUE. *adj.* [*antique*, Fr. *antiquus*, Lat. It was formerly pronounced according to the Engliſh analogy, with the accent on the firſt ſyllable; but now after the French, with the accent on the laſt, at leaſt in proſe; the poets uſe it variouſly.]

1. Ancient; old; not modern.

Now, good Ceſario, but that piece of ſong,
That old and *antique* ſong we heard laſt night. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Such truth in love as th' *antique* world did know,
In ſuch a ſtile as courts might boaſt of now. *Waller.*

2. Of genuine antiquity.

The ſeals which we have remaining of Julius Cæſar, which we know to be *antique*, have the ſtar of Venus over them. *Dryden's Virgil's Æneis, Pref.*

My copper lamps at any rate,
For being true *antique* I bought;
Yet wiſely melted down my plate,
On modern models to be wrought;
And trifles I alike purſue,
Becauſe they're old, becauſe they're new. *Prior.*

3. Of old faſhion.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen,
Array'd in *antique* robes down to the ground.
And ſad habiliments right well beſeen. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Muſt he no more divert the tedious day?
Nor ſparkling thoughts in *antique* words convey? *Smith to the Memory of Philips.*

4. Odd; wild; antick.

Name not theſe living death-heads unto me;
For theſe not ancient but *antique* be. *Donne.*

And ſooner may a gulling weather-ſpy
By drawing forth heav'n's ſcheme, tell certainly
What faſhion'd hats or ruffs, or ſuits next year,
Our giddy-headed *antique* youth will wear. *Donne.*

ANTI′QUE. *n. ſ.* [from *antique*, adj.] An antiquity; a remain of ancient times; an ancient rarity.

I leave to Edward, now early of Oxford, my ſeal of Julius Cæſar; as alſo another ſeal, ſuppoſed to be a young Hercules; both very choice *antiques*, and ſet in gold. *Swift's Laſt Will.*

ANTI′QUENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *antique.*] The quality of being antique; an appearance of antiquity.

We may diſcover ſomething venerable in the *antiqueneſs* of the work; but we would ſee the deſign enlarged, the figures reformed, and the colour laid on. *Addiſon on the Georgicks.*

ANTI′QUITY. *n. ſ.* [*antiquitas*, Lat.]

1. Old times; time paſt long ago.

I mention Ariſtotle, Polybius, and Cicero, the greateſt philoſopher, the moſt impartial hiſtorian, and the moſt conſummate ſtateſman of all *antiquity.* *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 51.

2. The people of old times; the ancients.

That ſuch pillars were raiſed by Seth, all *antiquity* has avowed. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

3. The works or remains of old times.

As for the obſervation of Machiavel, traducing Gregory the Great, that he did what in him lay, to extinguiſh all heathen *antiquities*: I do not find that thoſe zeals laſt long; as it appeared in the ſucceſſion of Sabinian, who did revive the former *antiquities.* *Bacon's Eſſays.*

4. Old age: a ludicrous ſenſe.

Is not your voice broken? your wind ſhort? your chin double? your wit ſingle? and every part about you blaſted with *antiquity?* and will you yet call yourſelf young? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

5. Ancientneſs; as, this ring is valuable for its *antiquity.*

ANTI′SCII. *n. ſ. It has no ſingular.* [from ἀντὶ and σκιὰ.] In geography, the people who inhabit on different ſides of the equator, who, conſequently, at noon have their ſhadows projected oppoſite ways. Thus the people of the north are *Antiſcii* to thoſe of the ſouth; the one projecting their ſhadows at noon toward the north pole, and the other toward the ſouth pole. *Chambers.*

ANTISCORBU′TICAL. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *ſcorbutum*, the ſcurvy.] Good againſt the ſcurvy.

The warm *antiſcorbutical* plants, in quantities, will occaſion ſtinking breath, and corrupt the blood. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

ANTISCORBU′TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *ſcorbutum*, the ſcurvy.] Good againſt the ſcurvy.

The warm *antiſcorbuticks*, animal diet, and animal ſalts, are proper. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ANTI′SPASIS. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and σπάω, to draw.] The revulſion of any humour into another part.

ANTISPASMO′DICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and σπασμὸς, the cramp.] That which has the power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISPA′STICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and σπαστικὸς.] Medicines which cauſe a revulſion of the humours.

ANTISPLENE′TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and *ſplenetick.*] Efficacious in diſeaſes of the ſpleen.

Antiſpleneticks open the obſtructions of the ſpleen. *Floyer.*

ANTI′STROPHE. *n. ſ.* [ἀντιστροφὴ, from ἀντὶ, the contrary way, and στροφὴ, turning.] In an ode ſuppoſed to be ſung in parts, the ſecond ſtanza of every three, or ſometimes every ſecond ſtanza; ſo called becauſe the dance turns about.

ANTISTRUMA′TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and *ſtruma*, a ſcrophulous ſwelling.] Good againſt the king's evil.

I preſcribed him a diſtilled milk, with *antiſtrumaticks*, and purged him. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ANTI′THESIS. *n. ſ.* in the plural *antitheſes.* [ἀντίθεσις, placing in oppoſition.] Oppoſition of words or ſentiments; contraſt; as in theſe lines:

Though gentle, yet not dull,
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing, full. *Denham.*

I ſee a chief, who leads my choſen ſons,
All arm'd with points, *antitheſes*, and puns. *Pope's Dunciad.*

A′NTITYPE. *n. ſ.* [ἀντίτυπος.] That which is reſembled or ſhadowed out by the type; that of which the type is the repreſentation. It is a term of theology. See TYPE.

When once upon the wing, he ſoars to an higher pitch, from the type to the *antitype*, to the days of the Meſſiah, the aſcenſion of our Saviour, and, at length, to his kingdom and dominion over all the earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

He brought forth bread and wine, and was the prieſt of the moſt high God; and imitating the *antitype*, or the ſubſtance, Chriſt himſelf. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

ANTITY′PICAL. *adj.* [from *antitype.*] That which relates to an antitype; that which explains the type.

ANTIVENE′REAL. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and *venereal.*] Good againſt the venereal diſeaſe.

If a lues be joined with it, you will ſcarce cure your patient without exhibiting *antivenereal* remedies. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A′NTLER. *n. ſ.* [*andouillier*, Fr.] Properly the firſt branches of a ſtag's horns; but, popularly and generally, any of his branches.

Grown old, they grow leſs branched, and firſt loſe their brow *antlers*, or loweſt furcations next to the head. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 9.

A well grown ſtag, whoſe *antlers* riſe
High o'er his front, his beams invade the ſkies. *Dryden.*

Bright Diana
Brought hunted wild goats heads, and branching *antlers*
Of ſtags, the fruit and honour of her toil. *Prior.*

ANTOE′CI. *n. ſ. It has no ſingular.* [Lat. from ἀντὶ and οἰκέω, to inhabit.] In geography, thoſe inhabitants of the earth, who live under the ſame meridian, and at the ſame diſtance from the equator; the one toward the north, and the other to the ſouth. Hence they have the ſame longitude, and their latitude is alſo the ſame, but of a different denomination. They are in the ſame

ſemicircle of the meridian, but oppoſite parallels. They have preciſely the ſame hours of the day and night, but oppoſite ſeaſons; and the night of the one is always equal to the day of the other. *Chambers.*

ANTONOMA′SIA. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ and ὄνομα, a name.] A form of ſpeech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of ſome dignity, office, profeſſion, ſcience, or trade; or when a proper name is put in the room of an appellative. Thus a king is called his majeſty; a nobleman, his lordſhip. We ſay the philoſopher inſtead of Ariſtotle, and the orator for Cicero: thus a man is called by the name of his country, a German, an Italian; and a grave man is called a Cato, and a wiſe man a Solomon. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

A′NTRE. [*antre*, Fr. *antrum*, Lat.] A cavern; a cave; a den.

With all my travels hiſtory:
Wherein of *antres* vaſt, and deſarts idle,
It was my hent to ſpeak. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

A′NVIL. *n. ſ.* [ænfille, Sax.]

1. The iron block on which the ſmith lays his metal to be forged.

I ſaw a ſmith ſtand with his hammer, thus,
The whilſt his iron did on the *anvil* cool. *Shak. King John.*

On their eternal *anvils* here he found
The brethren beating, and the blows go round. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing on which blows are laid.

Here I clip
The *anvil* of my ſword, and do conteſt
Hotly and nobly. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Figuratively; to be upon the *anvil*, is to be in a ſtate of formation or preparation.

Several members of our houſe knowing, ſome time ago, what was upon the *anvil*, went to the clergy, and deſired their judgment. *Swift.*

ANXI′ETY. *n. ſ.* [*anxietas*, Lat.]

1. Trouble of mind about ſome future event; ſuſpenſe with uneaſineſs; perplexity; ſolicitude.

To be happy, is not only to be freed from the pains and diſeaſes of the body, but from *anxiety* and vexation of ſpirit; not only to enjoy the pleaſures of ſenſe, but peace of conſcience, and tranquillity of mind. *Tillotſon.*

2. In the medical language, depreſſion; lowneſs of ſpirits.

In *anxieties* which attend fevers, when the cold fit is over, a warmer regimen may be allowed; and becauſe *anxieties* often happen by ſpaſms from wind, ſpices are uſeful. *Arbuthnot.*

A′NXIOUS. *adj.* [*anxius*, Lat.]

1. Diſturbed about ſome uncertain event; ſolicitous.

His penſive cheek upon his hand reclin'd,
And *anxious* thoughts revolving in his mind. *Dryden.*

With beating hearts the dire event they wait,
Anxious, and trembling for the birth of fate. *Pope.*

2. Careful; full of inquietude; unquiet.

In youth alone, unhappy mortals live;
But ah! the mighty bliſs is fugitive;
Diſcolour'd ſickneſs, *anxious* labour come,
And age, and death's inexorable doom. *Dryden's Virgil.*

3. Careful, as of a thing of great importance.

There being no writings we need to be ſolicitous about the meaning of, but thoſe that contain truths we are to believe, or laws we are to obey, we may be leſs *anxious about* the ſenſe of other authours. *Locke.*

4. It has generally *for* or *about* before the object, but ſometimes *of.*

Who *anxious of* neglect, ſuſpecting change,
Conſults her pride, and meditates revenge. *Granville.*

A′NXIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anxious.*] In an anxious manner; ſolicitouſly; unquietly; carefully.

But where the loſs is temporal, every probability of it needs not put us ſo *anxiouſly* to prevent it, ſince it might be repaired again. *South.*

Thou what befits the new lord mayor,
And what the Gallick arms will do,
Art *anxiouſly* inquiſitive to know. *Dryden.*

A′NXIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *anxious.*] The quality of being anxious; ſuſceptibility of anxiety.

A′NY. *adj.* [ænig, enig, Sax.]

1. Every; whoever he be; whatever it be. It is, in all its ſenſes, applied indifferently to perſons or things.

I know you are now, Sir, a gentleman born—Ay and have been ſo *any* time theſe four hours. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

You contented yourſelf with being capable, as much as *any* whoſoever, of defending your country with your ſword. *Dryd.*

How fit is this retreat for uninterrupted ſtudy? *Any* one that ſees it will own, I could not have choſen a more likely place to converſe with the dead in. *Pope's Letters.*

2. Whoſoever; whatſoever; as diſtinguiſhed from ſome other.

What warmth is there in your affection towards *any* of theſe princely ſuitors that are already come. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Ven.*

An inverted motion being begun *any* where below, continues itſelf all the whole length. *Locke.*

3. It is uſed in oppoſition to *none.*

I wound and I heal: neither is there *any* that can deliver out of my hand. *Deut.* xxxii. 39.

A′ORIST. *n. ſ.* [ἀόριστος.] Indefinite; a term in the Greek grammar.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

AORTA. *n. ſ.* [ἀορτὴ.] The great artery which riſes immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart. *Quincy.*

APA'CE. *adv.* [from *a* and *pace*; that is, with a great pace.]

1. Quick; ſpeedily: uſed of things in motion.

Or when the flying libbard ſhe did chace,
She could them nimbly move, and after fly *apace.* *F. Queen.*

Ay, quoth my uncle Glo'ſter,
Small herbs have grace, great weeds do grow *apace.*
And ſince methinks, I would not grow ſo faſt,
Becauſe ſweet flow'rs are ſlow, and weeds make haſte.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

He promis'd in his eaſt a glorious race;
Now ſunk from his meridian, ſets *apace.* *Dryden's Aurengz.*

Is not he imprudent, who, ſeeing the tide making haſte towards him *apace*, will ſleep till the ſea overwhelm him. *Tillotſon.*

2. With haſte; applied to ſome action.

The baron now his diamonds pours *apace*;
Th' embroider'd king who ſhows but half his face,
And his refulgent queen. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

3. Haſtily; with ſpeed: ſpoken of any kind of progreſſion from one ſtate to another.

This ſecond courſe of men,
With ſome regard to what is juſt and right,
Shall lead their lives, and multiply *apace.* *Milton's Par. Loſt,*

The life and power of religion decays *apace* here and at home, while we are ſpreading the honour of our arms far and wide through foreign nations. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

If ſenſible pleaſure, or real grandeur, be our end, we ſhall proceed *apace* to real miſery. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

APAGO'GICAL. *adj.* [from ἀπαγωγὴ; compounded of ἀπὸ, from, and ἄγω, to bring or draw.] An *apagogical* demonſtration is ſuch as does not prove the thing directly; but ſhews the impoſſibility, or abſurdity, which ariſes from denying it; and is alſo called *reductio ad impoſſibile*, or *ad abſurdum.* *Chambers.*

APA'RT. *adv.* [*apart*, Fr.]

1. Separately from the reſt in place.

Since I enter into that queſtion, it behoveth me to give reaſon for my opinion, with circumſpection; becauſe I walk aſide, and in a way *apart* from the multitude. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

The party diſcerned, that the earl of Eſſex would never ſerve their turn, they reſolved to have another army *apart*, that ſhould be at their devotion. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

2. In a ſtate of diſtinction; as, to ſet *apart* for any uſe.

He is ſo very figurative, that he requires a grammar *apart*, to conſtrue him. *Dryden.*

The tyrant ſhall demand yon ſacred load,
And gold and veſſels ſet *apart* for God. *Prior.*

3. Diſtinctly.

Moſes firſt nameth heaven and earth, putting waters but in the third place, as comprehending waters in the word earth; but afterwards he nameth them *apart.* *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

4. At a diſtance; retired from the other company.

So pleaſe you, madam,
To put *apart* theſe your attendants, I
Shall bring Emilia forth. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

APA'RTMENT. *n. ſ.* [*apartement*, Fr.] A part of the houſe allotted to the uſe of any particular perſon; a room; a ſet of rooms.

A private gallery 'twixt th' *apartments* led,
Not to the foe yet known. *Sir J. Denham.*

Pale as death, deſpoil'd of his array,
Into the queen's *apartment* takes his way. *Dryden's Fables.*

The moſt conſiderable ruin is that on the eaſtern promontory, where are ſtill ſome *apartments* left, very high and arched at top. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

A'PATHY. *n. ſ.* [α, not, and πάθος, feeling.] The quality of not feeling; exemption from paſſion; freedom from mental perturbation.

Of good and evil much they argued then,
Paſſion, and *apathy*, and glory, and ſhame.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

To remain inſenſible of ſuch provocations, is not conſtancy, but *apathy.* *South.*

In lazy *apathy* let ſtoicks boaſt
Their virtue fix'd; 'tis fixed as in froſt,
Contracted all, retiring to the breaſt;
But ſtrength of mind is exerciſe, not reſt. *Pope.*

APE. *n. ſ.* [*ape*, Icelandiſh.]

1. A kind of monkey remarkable for imitating what he ſees.

I will be more newfangled than an *ape*, more giddy in my deſires than a monkey. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Writers report, that the heart of an *ape* worn near the heart, comforteth the heart, and increaſeth audacity. It is true, that the *ape* is a merry and bold beaſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

With glittering gold and ſparkling gems they ſhine,
But *apes* and monkeys are the gods within. *Granville.*

2. An imitator; uſed generally in the bad ſenſe.

Julio Romano, who, had he himſelf eternity, and could put breath into his work, would beguile nature of her cuſtom: ſo perfectly he is her *ape.* *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

To APE. *v. a.* [from *ape.*] To imitate, as an ape imitates human actions.

Aping the foreigners in every dreſs,
Which, bought at greater coſt, becomes him leſs. *Dryden.*

Curſe on the ſtripling! how he *apes* his ſire!
Ambitiouſly ſententious! *Addiſon's Cato.*

APE'AK, or APE'EK. *adv.* [probably from *à pique.*] In a poſture to pierce the ground.

A'PEPSY. *n. ſ.* [ἀπεψία.] A loſs of natural concoction. *Quincy.*

A'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *ape.*] A ridiculous imitator or mimick.

APE'RIENT. *adj.* [*aperio*, Lat. to open.] That which has the quality of opening; chiefly uſed in medicine for gently purgative.

There be bracelets fit to comfort the ſpirits; and they be of three intentions; refrigerant, corroborant, and *aperient.* *Bacon.*

Of the ſtems of plants, ſome contain a fine *aperient* ſalt, and are diuretick and ſaponaceous. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

APE'RITIVE. *adj.* [from *aperio*, Lat. to open.] That which has the quality of opening the excrementious paſſages of the body.

They may make broth, with the addition of *aperitive* herbs.
Harvey on Conſumptions.

APE'RT. *adj.* [*apertus*, Lat.] Open.

APE'RTION. *n. ſ.* [from *apertus*, Lat.]

1. An opening; a paſſage through any thing; a gap.

The next now in order are the *apertions*; under which term I do comprehend doors, windows, ſtaircaſes, chimneys, or other conduits: in ſhort, all inlets or outlets. *Wotton's Archit.*

2. The act of opening; or ſtate of being opened.

The plenitude of veſſels, otherways called the plethora, when it happens, cauſeth an extravaſation of blood, either by ruption or *apertion* of them. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

APE'RTLY. *adv.* [*apertè*, Lat.] Openly; without covert.

APE'RTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *apert.*] Openneſs.

In general, the freedom, or *apertneſs* and vigour of pronouncing, and the cloſeneſs and muffling, and, as I may ſay, lazineſs of ſpeaking, render the ſound conſiderably different.
Holder's Elements of Speech.

A'PERTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *apertus*, open.]

1. The act of opening.

Hence ariſeth the facility of joining a conſonant to a vowel, becauſe from an appulſe to an *aperture* is eaſier, than from one appulſe to another. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. An open place.

If memory be made by the eaſy motion of the ſpirits through the opened paſſages, images, without doubt, paſs through the ſame *apertures.* *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica, Preface.*

3. The hole next the object glaſs of a teleſcope or microſcope.

The concave metal bore an *aperture* of an inch; but the *aperture* was limited by an opaque circle, perforated in the middle. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. Enlargement; explanation: a ſenſe ſeldom found.

It is too much untwiſted by the doctors, and, like philoſophy, made intricate by explications, and difficult by the *aperture* and diſſolution of diſtinctions. *Taylor's Worthy Communic.*

APE'TALOUS. *adj.* [of α, *priv.* and πέταλον, a leaf.] Without petala or flower leaves.

APE'TALOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *apetalous.*] Being without leaves.

A'PEX. *n. ſ.* *apices*, plur. [Lat.] The tip or point of any thing.

The *apex*, or leſſer end of it, is broken off. *Woodward.*

APHÆ'RESIS. *n. ſ.* [ἀφαίρεσις.] A figure in grammar that takes away a letter or ſyllable from the beginning of a word.

APHE'LION. *n. ſ.* *aphelia*, plur. [from ἀπὸ, and ἥλιος, the ſun.] That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remoteſt from the ſun.

The reaſon why the comets move not in the zodiack, is, that, in their *aphelia*, they may be at the greateſt diſtances from one another; and conſequently diſturb one another's motions the leaſt that may be. *Cheyne's Philoſoph. Principles.*

APHE'TA. *n. ſ.* [with aſtrologers.] The name of the plant, which is imagined to be the giver or diſpoſer of life in a nativity. *Dict.*

APHE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *apheta.*] Relating to the apheta.

APHILA'NTHROPY. *n. ſ.* [ἀ, without, and φιλανθρωπία, love of mankind.] Want of love to mankind.

A'PHONY. *n. ſ.* [ἀ, without, and φωνὴ, ſpeech.] A loſs of ſpeech. *Quincy.*

A'PHORISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀφορισμός.] A maxim; a precept contracted in a ſhort ſentence; an unconnected poſition.

He will eaſily diſcern how little of truth there is in the multitude; and though ſometimes they are flattered with that *aphoriſm*, will hardly believe the voice of the people to be the voice of God. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 3.

I ſhall at preſent conſider the *aphoriſm*, that a man of religion and virtue is a more uſeful, and conſequently a more valuable member of a community. *Rogers's Sermons.*

APHORI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *aphoriſm.*] In the form of an aphoriſm; in ſeparate and unconnected ſentences.

APHORI'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *aphoriſtical.*] In the form of an aphoriſm.

Theſe being carried down, do ſeldom miſs a cure of the former, as Hippocrates doth likeways *aphoriſtically* tell us.
Harvey on Conſumptions.

APHRODISI'ACAL. } *adj.* [from Ἀφροδίτη, Venus.] Relating to
APHRODISI'ACK. } the venereal diſeaſe.

A'PIARY. *n. ſ.* [from *apis*, Lat. a bee.] The place where bees are kept.

Thoſe who are ſkilled in bees, when they ſee a foreign ſwarm approaching to plunder their hives, have a trick to divert them into ſome neighbouring *apiary*, there to make what havock they pleaſe. *Swift.*

API'CES *of a flower.* [Lat. from *apex* the top.] Little knobs that grow on the tops of the ſtamina, in the middle of a flower. They are commonly of a dark purpliſh colour. By the microſcope they have been diſcovered to be a ſort of *capſulæ ſeminales*, or ſeed veſſels, containing in them ſmall globular, and often oval particles, of various colours, and exquiſitely formed. *Quincy.*

API'ECE. *adv.* [from *a* for *each*, and *piece*, or ſhare.] To the part or ſhare of each.

Men, in whoſe mouths at firſt ſounded nothing but mortification, were come to think they might lawfully have ſix or ſeven wives *apiece.* *Hooker, Preface.*

I have to night diſpatched ſixteen buſineſſes, a month's length *apiece*, by an abſtract of ſucceſs. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

One copy of this paper may ſerve a dozen of you, which will be leſs than a farthing *apiece.* *Swift.*

A'PISH. *adj.* [from *ape.*]

1. Having the qualities of an ape; imitative.

Report of faſhions in proud Italy,
Whoſe manners ſtill our tardy, *apiſh* nation
Limps after, in baſe aukward imitation. *Shak. Richard* II.

2. Foppiſh; affected.

Becauſe I cannot flatter, and look fair,
Duck with French nods and *apiſh* courteſy,
I muſt be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

3. Silly; trifling; inſignificant.

All this is but *apiſh* ſophiſtry; and, to give it a name divine and excellent, is abuſive and unjuſt. *Glanville's Scepſis Scient.*

4. Wanton; playful.

Gloomy ſits the queen;
Till happy chance reverts the cruel ſcene;
And *apiſh* folly, with her wild reſort
Of wit and jeſt, diſturbs the ſolemn court. *Prior.*

A'PISHLY. *adv.* [from *apiſh.*] In an apiſh manner; foppiſhly; conceitedly.

A'PISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *apiſh.*] Mimickry; foppery; inſignificance; playfulneſs.

API'TPAT. *adv.* [a word formed from the motion.] With quick palpitation.

O there he comes—Ay, my Hector of Troy, welcome my bully, my back; agad my heart has gone *apitpat* for you.
Congreve's Old Batchelor.

APLU'STRE. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The ancient enſign carried in ſea veſſels.

The one holds a ſword in her hand, to repreſent the Iliad, as the other has an *apluſtre*, to repreſent the Odyſſey, or voyage of Ulyſſes. *Addiſon.*

APO'CALYPSE. *n. ſ.* [from ἀποκαλύπτω.] Revelation; diſcovery: a word uſed only of the ſacred writings.

O for that warning voice, which he who ſaw
Th' *apocalypſe* heard cry in heav'n aloud. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

With this throne, of the glory of the Father, compare the throne of the Son of God, as ſeen in the *apocalypſe.*
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

APOCALY'PTICAL. *adj.* [from *apocalypſe.*] Concerning revelation; containing revelation.

If we could underſtand that ſcene, at the opening of this *apocalyptical* theatre, we ſhould find it a repreſentation of the majeſty of our Saviour. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

APOCALY'PTICALLY. *adv.* [from *apocalyptical.*] In ſuch a manner as to reveal ſomething ſecret.

APO'COPE. *n. ſ.* [ἀποκοπὴ.] A figure in grammar, when the laſt letter or ſyllable of a word is taken away; as, *ingeni* for *ingenii.*

APOCRU'STICK. *adj.* [ἀποκρουστικα, from ἀποκρούω, to drive.] Remedies endued with a repelling and aſtringent power, by which they prevent the too great afflux of humours to a part diſeaſed. *Chambers.*

APO'CRYPHA. *n. ſ.* [from ἀποκρύπτω, to put out of ſight.] Books whoſe authours are not known. It is uſed for the books appended to the ſacred writings, which, being of doubtful authours, are leſs regarded.

We hold not the *apocrypha* for ſacred, as we do the holy ſcripture, but for human compoſitions. *Hooker, b.* v.

APO'CRYPHAL. *adj.* [from *apocrypha.*]

1. Not canonical; of uncertain authority.

Jerom, who ſaith, that all writings not canonical are *apocryphal*, uſes not the title *apocryphal*, as the reſt of the fathers ordinarily have done, whoſe cuſtom is ſo to name, for the moſt part, only ſuch as might not publickly be read or divulged.
Hooker, b. v. § 20.

2. Contained in the apocrypha.

To ſpeak of her in the words of the *apocryphal* writers, wiſdom is glorious, and never fadeth away. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

3. It is ſometimes uſed for an account of uncertain credit.

APO'CRYPHALLY. *adv.* [from *apocryphal.*] Uncertainly; not indiſputably.

APO'CRYPHALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *apocryphal.*] Uncertainty; doubtfulneſs of credit.

APODI'CTICAL. *adj.* [from ἀπόδειξις, evident truth; demonſtration.] Demonſtrative; evident beyond contradiction.

Holding an *apodictical* knowledge, and an aſſured knowledge of it; verily, to perſuade their apprehenſions otherwiſe, were to make Euclid believe, that there were more than one centre in a circle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 10.

We can ſay all at the number three; therefore the world is perfect. Tobit went, and his dog followed him; therefore there is a world in the moon, were an argument as *apodictical.*
Glanville's Scepſis, c. 19.

APODI'XIS. *n. ſ.* [ἀπόδειξις.] Demonſtration. *Dict.*

APOGÆ'ON. } *n. ſ.* [from ἀπὸ, from, and γῆ, the earth.] A
A'POGEE. } point in the heavens, in which the ſun, or a
APOGE'UM. } planet, is at the greateſt diſtance poſſible from the earth in its whole revolution. The ancient aſtronomers regarding the earth as the centre of the ſyſtem, chiefly regarded the apogæon and perigæon, which the moderns, making the ſun the centre, change for the aphelion and perihelion. *Chamb.*

Thy ſun is in his *apogæon* placed,
And when it moveth next, muſt needs deſcend. *Fairfax.*

It is not yet agreed in what time, preciſely, the *apogeum* abſolveth one degree. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* i.

APOLOGE'TICAL. } *adj.* [from ἀπολογέω, to defend.] That which
APOLOGE'TICK. } is ſaid in defence of any thing or perſon.

I deſign to publiſh an eſſay, the greater part of which is *apologetical*, for one ſort of chymiſts. *Boyle.*

APOLOGE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *apologetical.*] In the way of defence or excuſe.

APO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [from *To apologize.*] He that makes an apology; a pleader in favour of another.

To APO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *apology.*]

1. To plead in favour of any perſon or thing.

It will be much more ſeaſonable to reform than *apologize* or rhetoricate; and therefore it imports thoſe, who dwell ſecure, to look about them. *Decay of Piety.*

2. It has the particle *for* before the ſubject of apology.

I ought to *apologize for* my indiſcretion in the whole undertaking. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

The tranſlator needs not *apologize for* his choice of this piece, which was made in his childhood. *Pope's Preface to Statius.*

A'POLOGUE. *n. ſ.* [ἀπόλογος.] Fable; ſtory contrived to teach ſome moral truth.

An *apologue* of Æſop is beyond a ſyllogiſm, and proverbs more powerful than demonſtration. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Some men are remarked for pleaſantneſs in raillery; others for *apologues* and appoſite diverting ſtories. *Locke.*

APO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [*apologia*, Lat. ἀπολογία.]

1. Defence; excuſe. *Apology* generally ſignifies rather excuſe than vindication, and tends rather to extenuate the fault, than prove innocence. This is, however, ſometimes unregarded by writers.

In her face excuſe
Came prologue; and *apology* too prompt;
Which with bland words at will ſhe thus addreſs'd.
Milton's Parad. Loſt, b. ix. *l.* 854.

2. It has *for* before the object of excuſe.

It is not my intention to make an *apology for* my poem: ſome will think it needs no excuſe, and others will receive none.
Dryden's Pref. to Abſ. and Achit.

I ſhall neither trouble the reader, nor myſelf, with any *apology for* publiſhing of theſe ſermons; for if they be, in any meaſure, truly ſerviceable to the end for which they are deſigned, I do not ſee what apology is neceſſary; and if they be not ſo, I am ſure none can be ſufficient. *Tillotſon.*

APOMECO'METRY. *n. ſ.* [ἀπὸ, from, μῆκος, diſtance, and μετρέω, to meaſure.] The art of meaſuring things at a diſtance.

APONEURO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [from ἀπὸ, from, and νεῦρον, a nerve.] An expanſion of a nerve into a membrane.

When a cyſt riſes near the orifice of the artery, it is formed by the *aponeuroſis* that runs over the veſſel, which becomes exceſſively expanded. *Sharp's Surgery.*

APO'PHASIS. *n. ſ.* [Lat. ἀπόφασις, a denying.] A figure in rhetorick, by which the orator, ſpeaking ironically, ſeems to wave what he would plainly inſinuate; as, *Neither will I mention thoſe things, which if I ſhould, you notwithſtanding could neither confute or ſpeak againſt them.* *Smith's Rhetorick.*

APOPHLE'GMATICK. *adj.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] That which has the quality of drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLE'GMATISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] A medicine of which the intention is to draw phlegm from the blood.

And ſo it is in *apophlegmatiſms* and gargariſms, that draw the rheum down by the palate. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.* N° 38.

APOPHLEGMA'TIZANT. *n. ſ.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] Any remedy which cauſes an evacuation of ſerous or mucous humour by the noſtrils, as particular kinds of ſternutatories. *Quincy.*

A'POPHTHEGM. *n. ſ.* [ἀπόφθεγμα.] A remarkable ſaying; a valuable maxim uttered on ſome ſudden occaſion.

We may magnify the *apophthegms*, or reputed replies of wiſdom,

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

dom, whereof many are to be ſeen in Laertius and Lycoſthenes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 6.

I had a mind to collect and digeſt ſuch obſervations and *apophthegms*, as tend to the proof of that great aſſertion, All is vanity. *Prior's Pref. to Solomon.*

APO'PHYGE. n. ſ. [ἀποφυγὴ, flight, or eſcape.] Is, in architecture, that part of a column, where it begins to ſpring out of its baſe; and was originally no more than the ring or ferrel, which anciently bound the extremities of wooden pillars, to keep them from ſplitting, and were afterward imitated in ſtone work. We ſometimes call it the ſpring of the column. *Chambers.*

APO'PHYSIS. n. ſ. [ἀπόφυσις.] The prominent parts of ſome bones; the ſame as proceſs. It differs from an epiphyſis, as that is a continuance of the bone itſelf; whereas the latter is ſomewhat adhering to a bone, and of which it is not properly a part. *Quincy.*

It was the *apophyſis*, or head of the os tibiæ, which makes the knee. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

APOPLE'CTICAL. *adj.* [from *apoplexy.*] Relating to an apoplexy.

We meet with the ſame complaints of gravity in living bodies, when the faculty locomotive ſeems aboliſhed; as may be obſerved in ſupporting perſons inebriated, *apoplectical*, or in lipothymies and ſwoonings. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

In an *apoplectical* caſe, he found extravaſated blood, making way from the ventricles of the brain. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

APOPLE'CTICK. *adj.* [from *apoplexy.*] Relating to an apoplexy.

A lady was ſeized with an *apoplectick* fit, which afterward terminated in ſome kind of lethargy. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A'POPLEX. *n. ſ.* [See APOPLEXY.] Apoplexy. The laſt ſyllable is cut away; but this is only in poetry.

Preſent puniſhment purſues his maw,
When ſurfeited and ſwell'd, the peacock raw,
He bears into the bath; whence want of breath,
Repletions, *apoplex*, inteſtate death. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

A'POPLEXED. *adj.* [from *apoplex.*] Seized with an apoplexy.

Senſe, ſure, you have,
Elſe could you not have motion: but ſure that ſenſe
Is *apoplex'd.* *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

A'POPLEXY. *n. ſ.* [ἀποπληξις.] A ſudden deprivation of all internal and external ſenſation, and of all motion, unleſs of the heart and thorax. The cauſe is generally a repletion, and indicates evacuation, joined with ſtimuli. *Quincy.*

Apoplexy is a ſudden abolition of all the ſenſes, external and internal, and of all voluntary motion, by the ſtoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal ſpirits through the nerves deſtined for thoſe motions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Peace is a very *apoplexy*, lethargy, mulled, deaf, ſleepy, inſenſible. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

A fever may take away my reaſon, or memory, and an *apoplexy* leave neither ſenſe nor underſtanding. *Locke.*

APO'RIA. n. ſ. [ἀπορία.] Is a figure in rhetorick, by which the ſpeaker ſhews, that he doubts where to begin for the multitude of matter, or what to ſay in ſome ſtrange and ambiguous thing; and doth, as it were, argue the caſe with himſelf. Thus Cicero ſays, *Whether he took them from his fellows more impudently, gave them to a harlot more laſciviouſly, removed them from the Roman people more wickedly, or altered them more preſumptuouſly, I cannot well declare.* *Smith's Rhetorick.*

APORRHOE'A. n. ſ. [ἀποῤῥοια.] Effluvium; emanation; ſomething emitted by another.

The reaſon of this he endeavours to make out by atomical *aporrhœas*, which paſſing from the cruentate weapon to the wound, and being incorporated with the particles of the ſalve, carry them to the affected part. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 24.

APOSIOPE'SIS. n. ſ. [ἀποσιώπησις, from ἀπὸ, after, and σιωπάω, to be ſilent.] A form of ſpeech, by which the ſpeaker, through ſome affection, as ſorrow, baſhfulneſs, fear, anger, or vehemency, breaks off his ſpeech before it be all ended. A figure, when, ſpeaking of a thing, we yet ſeem to conceal it, though indeed we aggravate it; or when the courſe of the ſentence begun is ſo ſtayed, as thereby ſome part of the ſentence not being uttered, may be underſtood; as, *I might ſay much more, but modeſty commands ſilence.* *Smith's Rhetorick.*

APO'STASY. *n. ſ.* [ἀπόστασις.] Departure from what a man has profeſſed: it is generally applied to religion; ſometimes with the particle *from.*

The canon law defines *apoſtaſy* to be a wilful departure from that ſtate of faith, which any perſon has profeſſed himſelf to hold in the chriſtian church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The affable archangel had forewarn'd
Adam, by due example, to beware
Apoſtaſy, by what befel in heav'n
To thoſe apoſtates. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi. *l.* 43.

Vice in us were not only wickedneſs, but *apoſtaſy*, degenerate wickedneſs. *Sprat.*

Whoever do give different worſhips, muſt bring in more gods; which is an *apoſtaſy from* one God. *Stillingfleet.*

APO'STATE. *n. ſ.* [*apoſtata*, Lat. ἀποστάτης.] One that has forſaken his profeſſion; generally applied to one that has left his religion.

The angels, for diſobedience, thou haſt reſerved to a miſerable immortality; but unto man, equally rebellious, equally *apoſtate* from thee and goodneſs, thou haſt given a Saviour. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Apoſtates in point of faith, are, according to the civil law, ſubject unto all puniſhments ordained againſt hereticks. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

APOSTA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *apoſtate.*] After the manner of an apoſtate.

To APO'STATIZE. *v. n.* [from *apoſtate.*] To forſake one's profeſſion; it is commonly uſed of one who departs from his religion.

None revolt from the faith; not becauſe they muſt not look upon a woman to luſt after her, but becauſe they are reſtrained from the perpetration of their luſts. If wanton glances, and libidinous thoughts, had been permitted by the goſpel, they would have *apoſtatized* nevertheleſs. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To APO'STEMATE. *v. n.* [from *apoſteme.*] To become an apoſteme; to ſwell and corrupt into matter.

There is care to be taken in abſceſſes of the breaſt and belly, in danger of breaking inwards; yet, by opening theſe too ſoon, they ſome times *apoſtemate* again, and become crude. *Wiſeman.*

APOSTEMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *apoſtemate.*] The formation of an apoſteme; the gathering of a hollow purulent tumour.

Nothing can be more admirable than the many ways nature hath provided for preventing, or curing of fevers; as, vomitings, *apoſtemations*, ſalivations, &c. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

A'POSTEME. } *n. ſ.* [ἀπόστημα.] A hollow ſwelling, filled with
A'POSTUME. } purulent matter; an abſceſs.

With equal propriety we may affirm, that ulcers of the lungs, or *apoſtemes* of the brain, do happen only in the left ſide. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 3.

The opening of *apoſtemes*, before the ſuppuration be perfected, weakeneth the heat, and renders them crude. *Wiſeman.*

APO'STLE. *n. ſ.* [*apoſtolus*, Lat. ἀπόστολος.] A perſon ſent with mandates by another. It is particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the goſpel.

But all his mind is bent to holineſs;
His champions are the prophets and *apoſtles.* *Shak. Hen.* IV.

I am far from pretending infallibility; that would be to erect myſelf into an *apoſtle*: a preſumption in any one that cannot confirm what he ſays by miracles. *Locke.*

We know but a ſmall part of the notion of an *apoſtle*, by knowing barely that he is ſent forth. *Watts's Logick.*

APO'STLESHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *apoſtle.*] The office or dignity of an apoſtle.

Where, becauſe faith is in too low degree,
I thought it ſome *apoſtleſhip* in me
To ſpeak things, which by faith alone I ſee. *Donne.*

God hath ordered it, that St. Paul hath writ epiſtles; which are all confined within the buſineſs of his *apoſtleſhip*; and ſo contain nothing but points of chriſtian inſtruction. *Locke's Eſſay on St. Paul's Epiſtles.*

APOSTO'LICAL. *adj.* [from *apoſtolick.*] Delivered or taught by the apoſtles; belonging to the apoſtles.

They acknowledge not, that the church keeps any thing as *apoſtolical*, which is not found in the apoſtles writings, in what other records ſoever it be found. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 2.

Declare yourſelf for that church, which is founded upon ſcripture, reaſon, *apoſtolical* practice and antiquity. *Hooker.*

APOSTO'LICALLY. *adv.* [from *apoſtolical.*] In the manner of the apoſtles.

APOSTO'LICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *apoſtolical.*] The quality of relating to the apoſtles; apoſtolical authority.

APOSTO'LICK. *adj.* [from *apoſtle.*] Taught by the apoſtles; belonging to an apoſtle.

Their oppoſitions in maintenance of publick ſuperſtition againſt *apoſtolick* endeavours, were vain and frivolous. *Hooker.*

Or where did I at ſure tradition ſtrike,
Provided ſtill it were *apoſtolick?* *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

APO'STROPHE. n. ſ. [ἀποστροφὴ, from ἀπὸ, from, and στρέφω, to turn.]

1. In rhetorick, a diverſion of ſpeech to another perſon, than the ſpeech appointed did intend or require; or it is a turning of the ſpeech from one perſon to another, many times abruptly. A figure when we break off the courſe of our ſpeech, and ſpeak to ſome new perſon, preſent or abſent, as to the people or witneſſes, when it was before directed to the judges, or opponent. This diverſion or ſpeech is made many ways. 1. To God. 2. To angels. 3. To men in their ſeveral ranks, whether abſent or preſent, dead or alive. 4. To the adverſary. 5. To the heavenly bodies and meteors. 6. To the earth and things in it. 7. To the ſea and things in it. 8. To beaſts, birds, and fiſhes. 9. To inanimate things. *Smith's Rhetorick.*
2. In grammar, the contraction of a word by the uſe of a comma; as, *tho'*, for *though*; *rep'*, for *reputation.*

Many laudable attempts have been made, by abbreviating words with *apoſtrophes*; and by lopping polyſyllables, leaving one or two words at moſt. *Swift.*

To APO'STROPHIZE. *v. a.* [from *apoſtrophe.*] To addreſs by an apoſtrophe.

There is a peculiarity in Homer's manner of *apoſtrophizing* Eumæus; and ſpeaking of him in the ſecond perſon, it is generally applied only to men of account. *Pope's Odyſſey; notes.*

A'POSTUME. *n. ſ.* See APOSTEME. [This word is properly *apoſtem.*] A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter.

How an *apoſtume* in the meſentery breaking, cauſes a conſumption in the parts, is apparent. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To A'POSTUME. *v. n.* [from *apoſtume.*] To apoſtemate. *Dict.*

A'POTHECARY. *n. ſ.* [*apotheca*, Lat. a repoſitory.] A man whoſe employment it is to keep medicines for ſale.

Give me an ounce of civet, good *apothecary*, to ſweeten my imagination. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

They have no other doctor but the ſun and the freſh air, and that ſuch an one, as never ſends them to the *apothecary.* *South.*

Wand'ring in the dark,
Phyſicians, for the tree, have found the bark;
They, lab'ring for relief of human kind,
With ſharpen'd ſight ſome remedies may find;
Th' *apothecary*-train is wholly blind. *Dryd. Fab.*

APO'THEGM. *n. ſ.* [properly *apophthegm*; which ſee.] A remarkable ſaying.

By frequent converſing with him, and ſcattering ſhort *apothegms*, and little pleaſant ſtories, and making uſeful applications of them, his ſon was, in his infancy, taught to abhor vanity and vice as monſters. *Walton's Life of Sanderſon.*

APOTHE'OSIS. *n. ſ.* [from ἀπὸ and θεός.] Deification; the rite of adding any one to the number of gods.

As if it could be graved and painted omnipotent, or the nails and the hammer could give it an *apotheoſis.* *South.*

Allots the prince of his celeſtial line,
An *apotheoſis*, and rites divine. *Garth.*

APO'TOME. *n. ſ.* [from ἀποτέμνω, to cut off.]

1. In mathematicks, the remainder or difference of two incommenſurable quantities.
2. In muſick, it is the part remaining of an entire tone, after a greater ſemitone has been taken from it. The proportion in numbers of the *apotome*, is that of 2048 to 2187. The Greeks thought that the greater tone could not be divided into two equal parts; for which reaſon they called the firſt part ἀποτομη, and the other λημμα. *Chambers.*

A'POZEM. *n. ſ.* [ἀπὸ, from, and ζέω, to boil.] A decoction; an infuſion made by boiling ingredients.

During this evacuation, he took opening broths and apozems. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To APPA'L. *v. a.* [*appalir*, Fr. It might more properly have been written *appale.*] To fright; to ſtrike with ſudden fear; to depreſs; to diſcourage.

Whilſt ſhe ſpake, her great words did *appal*
My feeble courage, and my heart oppreſs,
That yet I quake and tremble over all. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Give with thy trumpet a loud note to Troy,
Thou dreadful Ajax; that th' *appalled* air
May pierce the head of thy great combatant. *Shakeſp.*

The houſe of peers was ſomewhat *appalled* at this alarum; but took time to conſider of it till next day. *Clarendon.*

Does neither rage inflame, nor fear *appal*,
Nor the black fear of death that ſaddens all. *Pope.*

The monſter curls
His flaming creſt, all other thirſt *appall'd*,
Or ſhiv'ring flies, or choak'd at diſtance ſtands. *Thomſon.*

APPA'LEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *appal.*] Depreſſion; diſcouragement; impreſſion of fear.

As the furious ſlaughter of them was a great diſcouragement and *appalement* to the reſt. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

A'PPANAGE. *n. ſ.* [*appanagium*, low Latin; probably from *panis*, bread.] Lands ſet apart by princes for the maintenance of their younger children.

He became ſuitor for the earldom of Cheſter, a kind of *appanage* to Wales, and uſing to go to the king's ſon. *Bacon.*

Had he though it fit,
That wealth ſhould be the *appanage* of wit,
The God of light could ne'er have been ſo blind,
To deal it to the worſt of human kind. *Swift.*

APPARA'TUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Things provided as means to any certain end, as the tools of a trade; the furniture of a houſe; ammunition for war; equipage; ſhow.

There is an *apparatus* of things previous, to be adjuſted before I come to the calculation itſelf. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

Ourſelves are eaſily provided for; it is nothing but the circumſtantials, the *apparatus* or equipage of human life, that coſts ſo much. *Pope's Letters to Gay.*

APPA'REL. *n. ſ. It has no plural.* [*appareil*, Fr.]

1. Dreſs; veſture.

I cannot cog and ſay, that thou art this and that, like many of thoſe liſping hawthorn buds, that come like women in mens *apparel*; and ſmell like Bucklerſbury in ſimpling time. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

2. External habiliments.

Our late burnt London, in *apparel* new,
Shook off her aſhes to have treated you. *Waller.*

At publick devotion, his reſigned carriage made religion appear in the natural *apparel* of ſimplicity. *Tatler*, N° 54.

To APPA'REL. *v. a.* [from *apparel*, the noun.]

1. To dreſs; to cloath.

With ſuch robes were the king's daughters that were virgins *apparelled.* *2 Sam.* xiii. 18.

2. To adorn with dreſs.

She did *apparel* her apparel, and with the preciouſneſs of her body made it moſt ſumptuous. *Sidney.*

3. To cover or deck, as with dreſs.

You may have trees *apparelled* with flowers, by boring holes in them, and putting into them earth, and ſetting ſeeds of violets. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 504.

Shelves, and rocks, and precipices, and gulfs, being *apparelled* with a verdure of plants, would reſemble mountains and valleys. *Bentley's Sermons.*

APPARENT. *adj.* [*apparent*, Fr. *apparens*, Lat.]

1. Plain; indubitable.

The main principles of reaſon are in themſelves *apparent.* For to make nothing evident of itſelf unto man's underſtanding, were to take away all poſſibility of knowing any thing. *Hooker, b.* i.

2. Seeming; in appearance; not real.

The perception intellective often corrects the report of phantaſy, as in the *apparent* bigneſs of the ſun, the *apparent* crookedneſs of the ſtaff in air and water. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Viſible; in oppoſition to *ſecret.*

What ſecret imaginations we entertained is known to God: this is *apparent*, that we have not behaved ourſelves, as if we preſerved a grateful remembrance of his mercies. *Atterbury.*

The outward and *apparent* ſanctity of actions ſhould flow from purity of heart. *Rogers.*

4. Open; diſcoverable; known.

As well the fear of harm, as harm *apparent*,
In my opinion ought to be prevented. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

5. Certain; not preſumptive.

He is the next of blood,
And heir *apparent* to the Engliſh crown. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

APPA'RENT. *n. ſ.* Elliptically uſed for *heir apparent.*

Ariſe a knight;
And learn this leſſon, Draw thy ſword in right.—
—I'll draw it as *apparent* to the crown,
And in that quarrel uſe it. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

APPA'RENTLY. *adv.* [from *apparent.*] Evidently; openly.

Arreſt him, officer;
I would not ſpare my brother in this caſe,
If he ſhould ſcorn me ſo *apparently.* *Shakeſp. Comedy of Err.*

Vices *apparently* tend to the impairing of mens health. *Tillot.*

APPARI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *appareo*, Lat. to appear.]

1. Appearance; viſibility.

When ſuddenly ſtood at my head a dream,
Whoſe inward *apparition* gently mov'd
My fancy. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

2. The thing appearing; a form; a viſible object.

I have mark'd
A thouſand bluſhing *apparitions*
To ſtart into her face; a thouſand innocent ſhames
In angel whiteneſs bear away thoſe bluſhes. *Shakeſpeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

A glorious *apparition!* had not doubt,
And carnal fear, that day dimm'd Adam's eyes. *Parad. Loſt.*

Any thing beſides may take from me the ſenſe of what appeared; which *apparition*, it ſeems, was you. *Tatler*, N° 55.

3. A ſpectre; a walking ſpirit.

Horatio ſays 'tis but our phantaſy,
Touching this dreaded ſight twice ſeen of us;
Therefore I have intreated him,
That if again this *apparition* come,
He may approve our eyes, and ſpeak to it. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Tender minds ſhould not receive early impreſſions of goblins, ſpectres, and *apparitions*, wherewith maids fright them into compliance. *Locke.*

One of thoſe *apparitions* had his right hand filled with darts, which he brandiſhed in the face of all who came up that way. *Tatler*, N° 81.

4. Something only apparent, not real.

Still there's ſomething
That checks my joys——————
—Nor can I yet diſtinguiſh
Which is an *apparition*, this or that. *Denham's Sophy.*

5. Aſtronomically, the viſibility of ſome luminary, oppoſed to *occultation.*

A month of *apparition* is the ſpace wherein the moon appeareth, deducting three days wherein it commonly diſappeareth; and this containeth but twenty-ſix days and twelve hours. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 12.

APPA'RITORS. *n. ſ.* [from *appareo*, Lat. to be at hand.]

1. Such perſons as are at hand to execute the proper orders of the magiſtrate or judge of any court of judicature. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*
2. The loweſt officer of the eccleſiaſtical court.

They ſwallowed all the Roman hierarchy, from the pope to the *apparitor.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To APPA'Y. *v. a.* [*appayer*, old Fr. to ſatisfy.] To ſatisfy; to content: whence *well appayed*, is *pleaſed*; *ill appayed*, is *uneaſy.* It is now obſolete.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

How well *appaid* ſhe was her bird to find? *Sidney.*

Ay, Willy, when the heart is ill aſſay'd,
How can bagpipe or joints be well *appaid.* *Spenſer's Paſt.*

I am well *appaid* that you had rather believe, than take the pain of a long pilgrimage, you will never be ſo ſtiff in any opinion. *Camden.*

So only can high juſtice reſt *appaid.* *Parad. Loſt, b.* xii.

To APPE'ACH. *v. a.*

1. To accuſe; to inform againſt any perſon.

He did, amongſt many others, *appeach* Sir William Stanley, the lord chamberlain. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Were he twenty times
My ſon, I would *appeach* him. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

Diſcloſe
The ſtate of your affection; for your paſſions
Have to the full *appeached.* *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

2. To cenſure; to reproach; to taint with accuſation.

For when Cymochles ſaw the foul reproach,
Which them *appeached*; prick'd with guilty ſhame,
And inward grief, he fiercely gen approach,
Reſolv'd to put away that lordly ſhame. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Nor canſt, nor durſt thou, traitor, on the pain,
Appeach my honour, or thine own maintain. *Dryd. Fables.*

APPE'ACHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *appeach.*] Charge exhibited againſt any man; accuſation.

A buſy headed man gave firſt light to this *appeachment*; but the earl did avouch it. *Sir J. Hayward.*

The duke's anſwers to his *appeachments*, in number thirteen, I find civilly couched. *Wotton.*

To APPE'AL. *v. n.* [*appello*, Lat.]

1. To transfer a cauſe from one to another; with the particles *to* and *from.*

From the ordinary therefore they *appeal to* themſelves. *Hooker.*

2. To refer to another as judge.

Force, or a declared deſign of force, upon the perſon of another, where there is no common ſuperior on earth to *appeal to* for relief, is the ſtate of war; and it is the want of ſuch an appeal gives a man the right of war, even againſt an aggreſſor, though he be in ſociety and a fellow ſubject. *Locke.*

They knew no foe, but in the open field,
And *to* their cauſe and *to* the gods *appealed.* *Stepney.*

3. To call another as witneſs.

Whether this, that the ſoul always thinks, be a ſelf-evident propoſition, I *appeal to* mankind. *Locke.*

4. To charge with a crime; to accuſe.

One but flatters us,
As well appeareth by the cauſe you come,
Namely, t' *appeal* each other of high treaſon. *Shak. Rich.* II.

APPE'AL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *To appeal.*]

1. An *appeal* is a provocation from an inferior to a ſuperior judge, whereby the juriſdiction of the inferior judge is for a while ſuſpended, in reſpect of the cauſe; the cognizance being devolved to the ſuperior judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

This ring
Deliver them, and your *appeal to* us
There make before them. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Our reaſon prompts us to a future ſtate,
The laſt *appeal from* fortune and *from* fate,
Where God's all righteous ways will be declar'd. *Dryden.*

There are diſtributers of juſtice, from whom there lies an *appeal to* the prince. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. In the common law.

An accuſation; which is a lawful declaration of another man's crime before a competent judge, by one that ſets his name to the declaration, and undertakes to prove it, upon the penalty that may enſue of the contrary; more commonly uſed for the private accuſation of a murderer, by a party who had intereſt in the party murdered, and of any felon, by one of his accomplices in the fact. *Cowell.*

The duke's unjuſt,
Thus to retort your manifeſt *appeal*,
And put your trial in the villain's mouth,
Which here you come to accuſe. *Shak. M.Wives of Windſor.*

Haſt thou, according to thy oath and bond,
Brought hither Henry Hereford, thy bold ſon,
Here to make good the boiſt'rous late *appeal*
Againſt the duke of Norfolk? *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A ſummons to anſwer a charge.

Nor ſhall the ſacred character of king
Be urg'd to ſhield me from thy bold *appeal*,
If I have injur'd thee, that makes us equal. *Dryd. Don Seb.*

4. A call upon any as witneſs.

The caſting up of the eyes, and lifting up of the hands, is a kind of *appeal to* the Deity, the authour of wonders. *Bacon.*

APPE'ALANT. *n. ſ.* [from *appeal.*] He that appeals.

Lords *appealants*,
Your diff'rences ſhall all reſt under gage,
Till we aſſign you to your days of trial. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

APPE'ALER. *n. ſ.* [from *appeal.*] One who makes an appeal.

To APPE'AR. *v. n.* [*appareo*, Lat.]

1. To be in ſight; to be viſible; ſometimes with the particle *in.*

As the leproſy *appeareth in* the ſkin of the fleſh. *Lev.* xiii. 43.

And half her knee, and half her breaſt *appear*,
By art, like negligence, diſclos'd and bare. *Prior.*

2. To become viſible as a ſpirit.

For I have *appeared* unto thee for this purpoſe, to make thee a miniſter and a witneſs. *Acts* xxvi. 16.

3. To ſtand in the preſence of another; generally uſed of ſtanding before ſome ſuperiour.

When ſhall I come and *appear* before God? *Pſalm* xlii. 2.

4. To be the object of obſervation.

Let thy work *appear* unto thy ſervants, and thy glory unto their children. *Pſalm* xc. 16.

5. To exhibit one's ſelf before a court of juſtice.

Keep comfort to you, and this morning ſee
You do *appear* before them. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

6. To be made clear by evidence.

Egfrid did utterly waſte and ſubdue it, as *appears* out of Beda's complaint againſt him; and Edgar brought it under his obedience, as *appears* by an ancient record. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

7. To ſeem in oppoſition to reality.

His firſt and principal care being to *appear* unto his people, ſuch as he would have them be, and to be ſuch as he *appeared.* *Sidney, b.* ii.

My noble maſter will *appear*
Such as he is, full of regard and honour. *Shak. Julius Cæſ.*

8. To be plain beyond diſpute.

From experiments, uſeful indications may be taken, as will *appear* by what follows. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

APPE'ARANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *To appear.*]

1. The act of coming into ſight; as, they were ſurpriſed by the ſudden *appearance* of the enemy.

2. The thing ſeen; as, the remarkable *appearances* in the ſky.

3. Phœnomena; that quality of any thing which is viſible.

The advancing day of experimental knowledge diſcloſeth ſuch *appearances*, as will not lie even in any model extant. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica, Pref.*

4. Semblance; not reality.

He encreaſed in eſtimation, whether by deſtiny, or whether by his virtues, or at leaſt by his *appearances* of virtues. *Hayw.*

Heroic virtue did his actions guide,
And he the ſubſtance not th' *appearance* choſe. *Dryden.*

The hypocrite would not put on the *appearance* of virtue, if it was not the moſt proper means to gain love. *Addiſon. Spectat.*

5. Outſide; ſhow.

Under a fair and beautiful *appearance* there ſhould ever be the real ſubſtance of good. *Rogers.*

6. Entry into a place or company.

Do the ſame juſtice to one another, which will be done us hereafter by thoſe, who ſhall make their *appearance* in the world, when this generation is no more. *Addiſon's Freeholder,* N° 35.

7. Apparition; ſupernatural viſibility.

I think a perſon terrified with the imagination of ſpectres, more reaſonable than one who thinks the *appearance* of ſpirits fabulous. *Addiſon. Spectator,* N° 110.

8. Exhibition of the perſon to a court.

I will not tarry; no, nor ever more
Upon this buſineſs my *appearance* make
In any of their courts. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

9. Open circumſtance of a caſe.

Or grant her paſſion be ſincere,
How ſhall his innocence be clear?
Appearances were all ſo ſtrong,
The world muſt think him in the wrong. *Swift.*

10. Preſence; mien.

Health, wealth, victory, and honour, are introduced; wiſdom enters the laſt, and ſo captivates with her *appearance*, that he gives himſelf up to her. *Addiſon. Guardian,* N° 111.

11. Probability; ſeeming; likelihood.

There is that which hath no *appearance*, that this prieſt being utterly unacquainted with the true perſon, according to whoſe pattern he ſhould ſhape his counterfeit, ſhould think it poſſible for him to inſtruct his player. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

APPE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *To appear.*] The perſon that appears.

That owls and ravens are ominous *appearers*, and preſignify unlucky events, was an augurial conception. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

APPE'ASABLE. *adj.* [from *To appeaſe.*] That may be pacified; reconcileable.

APPE'ASABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *To appeaſe.*] The quality of being eaſily appeaſed; reconcileableneſs.

To APPE'ASE. *v. a.* [*appaiſer*, Fr.]

1. To quiet; to put in a ſtate of peace.

By his counſel he *appeaſeth* the deep, and planteth iſlands therein. *Ecclus,* xliii. 23.

England had no leiſure to think of reformation, till the civil wars were *appeaſed*, and peace ſettled. *Sir J. Davies on Irel.*

2. To pacify; to reconcile; to ſtill wrath.

So Simon was *appeaſed* towards them, and fought no more againſt them. 1 *Mac.* xiii. 47.

O God! if my deep prayers cannot *appeaſe* thee,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

The reſt ſhall hear me call, and oft be warn'd
Their ſinful ſtate, and to *appeaſe* betimes
Th' incenſed Deity. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.

APPE'ASE-

APPE'ASEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *To appeaſe.*] A ſtate of peace.

Being neither in numbers nor in courage great, partly by authority, partly by entreaty, they were reduced to ſome good *appeaſements.* *Sir J. Hayward.*

APPE'ASER. *n. ſ.* [from *To appeaſe.*] He that pacifies others; he that quiets diſturbances.

APPE'LLANT. *n. ſ.* [*appello*, Lat. to call.]

1. A challenger; one that ſummons another to anſwer either in the liſts or in a court of juſtice.

In the devotion of a ſubject's love,
And free from other miſbegotten hate,
Come I *appellant* to this princely preſence. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are th' *appellant* and defendant,
Th' armourer and his man, to enter the liſts. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

Theſe ſhifts refuted, anſwer thy *appellant*,
Though by his blindneſs maim'd for high attempts,
Who now defies thee thrice to ſingle fight.

2. One that appeals from a lower to a higher power. *Milton's Samſon Agoniſtes.*

An appeal transfers the cognizance of the cauſe to the ſuperior judge; ſo that, pending the appeal, nothing can be attempted in prejudice of the *appellant.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

APPE'LLATE. *n. ſ.* [*appellatus*, Lat.] The perſon appealed againſt.

An appellatory libel ought to contain the name of the party appellant; the name of him from whoſe ſentence it is appealed; the name of him to whom it is appealed; from what ſentence it is appealed; the day of the ſentence pronounced, and appeal interpoſed; and the name of the party *appellate*, or perſon againſt whom the appeal is lodged. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

APPELLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*appellatio*, Lat.] Name; word by which any thing is called.

Nor are always the ſame plants delivered under the ſame name and *appellations.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Good and evil commonly operate upon the mind of man, by reſpective names or *appellations*, by which they are notified and conveyed to the mind. *South.*

APPE'LLATIVE. *n. ſ.* [*appellativum*, Lat.]

Words and names are either common or proper. Common names are ſuch as ſtand for univerſal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whether general or ſpecial. Theſe are called *appellatives.* So fiſh, bird, man, city, river, are common names; and ſo are trout, eel, lobſter; for they all agree to many individuals, and ſome to many ſpecies. *Watts's Logick.*

APPE'LLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *appellative.*] According to the manner of nouns appellative; as, *this man is a Hercules.* *Hercules* is uſed *appellatively* to ſignify *a ſtrong man.*

APPE'LLATORY. *adj.* [from *appeal.*] That which contains an appeal. See APPELLATE.

APPE'LLEE. *n. ſ.* [from *appeal.*] One who is appealed againſt, and accuſed. *Dict.*

To APPE'ND. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat. to hang to any thing.]

1. To hang any thing upon another; as, the inſcription was *appended* to the column.

2. To add to ſomething as an acceſſory, not a principal part.

APPE'NDAGE. *n. ſ.* [French] Something added to another thing, without being neceſſary to its eſſence, as a portico to the houſe.

Modeſty is the *appendage* of ſobriety, and is to chaſtity, to temperance, and to humility, as the fringes are to a garment. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

None of the laws of motion now eſtabliſhed, will ſerve to account for the production, motion, or number of bodies, nor their *appendages*, though they may help us a little to conceive their appearances. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

He was ſo far from over-valuing any of the *appendages* of life, that the thoughts of life did not affect him. *Atterbury's Serm.*

APPE'NDANT. *adj.* [French.]

1. Hanging to ſomething elſe.

2. Belonging to; annexed; concomitant.

He that deſpiſes the world, and all its *appendant* vanities, is the moſt ſecure. *Taylor's Rule of holy living.*

He that looks for the bleſſings *appendant* to the ſacrament, muſt expect them upon no terms, but of a worthy communion. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Riches multiplied beyond the proportion of our character, and the wants *appendant* to it, naturally diſpoſe men to forget God. *Rogers.*

3. In law.

Appendant is any thing belonging to another, as *acceſſorium principali*, with the civilians, or *adjunctum ſubjecto*, with the logicians. An hoſpital may be *appendant* to a manour; a common of fiſhing *appendant* to a freehold. *Cowell.*

APPE'NDANT. *n. ſ.* That which belongs to another thing, as an accidental or adventitious part.

Pliny gives an account of the inventors of the forms and *appendants* of ſhipping. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

A word, a look, a tread, will ſtrike, as they are *appendants* to external ſymmetry, or indications of the beauty of the mind. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b.* ii. *c.* 6.

To APPE'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.] To add to another thing.

In a palace there is the caſe or fabrick of the ſtructure, and there are certain additaments; as, various furniture, and curious motions of divers things *appendicated* to it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

APPENDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *appendicate.*] Adjunct; appendage; annexion.

There are conſiderable parts and integrals, and *appendications* unto the *mundus aſpectabilis*, impoſſible to be eternal. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

APPE'NDIX. *n. ſ. appendices*, plur. [Lat.]

1. Something appended, or added to another thing.

The cherubim were never intended as an object of worſhip, becauſe they were only the *appendices* to another thing. But a thing is then propoſed as an object of worſhip, when it is ſet up by itſelf, and not by way of addition or ornament to another thing. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſcourſes on Romiſh Idolatry.*

Normandy became an *appendix* to England, the nobler dominion, and received a greater conformity of their laws to the Engliſh, than they gave to it. *Hale's Civil Law of England.*

2. An adjunct or concomitant.

All concurrent *appendices* of the action ought to be ſurveyed, in order to pronounce with truth concerning it. *Watts.*

To APPERTA'IN. *v. n.* [*appartenir*, Fr.]

1. To belong to as of right.

The honour of deviſing this doctrine, that religion ought to be inforced by the ſword, would be found *appertaining* to Mahomed the falſe prophet. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

The Father, t' whom in heav'n ſupreme
Kingdom, and power, and glory *appertains*,
Hath honour'd me, according to his will. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

2. To belong to by nature or appointment.

If the ſoul of man did ſerve only to give him being in this life, then things *appertaining* to this life would content him, as we ſee they do other creatures. *Hooker, b.* i.

And they roaſted the paſſover with fire, as *appertaineth*: as for the ſacrifices they ſod them in braſs pots. 1 *Eſdras,* i. 2.

Both of them ſeem not to generate any other effect, but ſuch as *appertaineth* to their proper objects and ſenſes. *Bacon.*

Is it expected, I ſhould know no ſecrets
That *appertain* to you? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

APPERTA'INMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *appertain.*] That which belongs to any rank or dignity.

He ſhent our meſſengers, and we lay by
Our *appertainments*, viſiting of him. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

APPE'RTENANCE. *n. ſ.* [*appartenance*, Fr.] That which belongs or relates to another thing.

Can they which behold the controverſy of divinity condemn our enquiries in the doubtful *appertenancies* of arts, and receptaries of philoſophy? *Brown's Vulgar Errours, Preface.*

APPE'RTINENT. *adj.* [from *To appertain.*] Belonging; relating.

You know how apt our love was to accord
To furniſh him with all *appertinents*
Belonging to his honour. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

A'PPETENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*appetentia*, Lat.] Carnal deſire; ſenſual
A'PPETENCY. } deſire.

Bred only and completed to the taſte
Of luſtful *appetence*; to ſing, to dance,
To dreſs, to troule the tongue, and roll the eye. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 619.

APPETIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *appetible.*] The quality of being deſirable.

That elicitation which the ſchools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act, merely from the *appetibility* of the object, as a man draws a child after him with the ſight of a green bough. *Bramham againſt Hobbes.*

A'PPETIBLE. *adj.* [*appetibilis*, Lat.] Deſirable; that which may be the object of appetite.

Power both to ſlight the moſt *appetible* objects, and to controul the moſt unruly paſſions. *Bramham againſt Hobbes.*

A'PPETITE. *n. ſ.* [*appetitus*, Lat.]

1. The natural deſire of good; the inſtinct by which we are led to ſeek pleaſure.

The will properly and ſtrictly taken, as it is of things which are referred unto the end that men deſireth, differeth greatly from that inferiour natural deſire, which we call *appetite.* The object of *appetite* is whatſoever ſenſible good may be wiſhed for; the object of will is that good which reaſon does lead us to ſeek. *Hooker, b.* i. § 7.

2. The deſire of ſenſual pleaſure.

Why, ſhe ſhould hang on him,
As if increaſe of *appetite* had grown
By what it fed on. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Urge his hateful luxury,
And beſtial *appetite* in change of luſt. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Each tree
Loaden with faireſt fruit, that hung to th' eye
Tempting, ſtirr'd in me ſudden *appetite*
To pluck and eat. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

There is continual abundance, which creates ſuch an *appetite* in your reader, that he is not cloyed with any thing, but ſatisfied with all. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.*

3. Vio-

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

3. Violent longing; eagerneſs after any thing.

No man could enjoy his life, his wife, or goods, if a mightier man had an *appetite* to take the ſame from him. *Davies on Irel.*

Hopton had an extraordinary *appetite* to engage Waller in a battle. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Power being the natural *appetite* of princes, a limited monarch cannot gratify it. *Swift.*

4. Keenneſs of ſtomach; hunger; deſire of food.

There be four principal cauſes of *appetite*; the refrigeration of the ſtomach, joined with ſome dryneſs; contraction; vellication, and abſterſion; beſides hunger, which is an emptineſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 831.

5. It has ſometimes *of* before the object of deſire.

The new officer's nature needed ſome reſtraint to his immoderate *appetite of* power. *Clarendon.*

6. Sometimes *to*.

We have generally ſuch an *appetite to* praiſe, that we greedily ſuck it in. *Government of the Tongue*, § 8.

Appeti'tion. *n. ſ.* [*appetitio*, Lat.] Deſire.

The actual *appetition* or faſtening our affections on him. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

A'ppetitive. *adj.* [from *appetite.*] That which deſires; that which has the quality of deſiring.

The will is not a bare *appetitive* power as that of the ſenſual appetite, but is a rational appetite. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To APPLA'UD. *v. a.* [*applaudo*, Lat.]

1. To praiſe by clapping the hand.
2. To praiſe in general.

I would *applaud* thee to the very echo,
That ſhould *applaud* again. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Nations unborn your mighty names ſhall ſound,
And worlds *applaud* that muſt not yet be found! *Pope.*

Appla'uder. *n. ſ.* [from *applaud.*] He that praiſes or commends.

I had the voice of my ſingle reaſon againſt it, drowned in the noiſe of a multitude of *applauders*. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Appla'use. *n. ſ.* [*applauſus*, Lat.] Approbation loudly expreſſed; praiſe.

This general *applauſe*, and chearful ſhout,
Argues your wiſdom and your love to Richard. *Shak. R.* III.

Sylla wept,
And chid her barking waves into attention;
And fell Charybdis murmur'd ſoft *applauſe*. *Milton's Comus.*

Thoſe that are ſo fond of *applauſe*, how little do they taſte it when they have it? *South.*

See their wide ſtreaming wounds; they neither came
For pride of empire, nor deſire of fame;
Kings fight for kingdoms, madmen for *applauſe*,
But love for love alone, that crowns the lover's cauſe. *Dryden's Fables.*

A'PPLE. *n. ſ.* [æppel, Saxon.]

1. The fruit of the apple tree.

Tall thriving trees confeſs'd the fruitful mold;
The red'ning *apple* ripens here to gold. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. The pupil of the eye.

He inſtructed him; he kept him as the *apple* of his eye. *Deut.* xxxii. 10.

Apple *of Love.*

Apples of love are of three ſorts; the moſt common having long trailing branches, with rough leaves and yellow joints, ſucceeded by apples, as they are called, at the joints, not round, but bunched; of a pale orange ſhining pulp, and ſeeds within. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

Apple-graft. *n. ſ.* [from *apple* and *graft.*] A twig of apple tree grafted upon the ſtock of another tree.

We have ſeen three and twenty ſorts of *apple-grafts* upon the ſame old plant, moſt of them adorned with fruit. *Boyle.*

Apple-tart. [from *apple* and *tart.*] A tart made of apples.

What, up and down carv'd like an *apple-tart*. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

Apple tree. *n. ſ.* [from *apple* and *tree.*]

The fruit of this tree is for the moſt part hollowed about the foot ſtalk; the cells incloſing the ſeed are ſeparated by cartilaginous partitions; the juice of the fruit is ſowriſh, the tree large and ſpreading; the flowers conſiſt of five leaves, expanding in form of a roſe. There is a great variety of theſe fruits. Thoſe for the deſſert are, the white juniting, Margaret apple, ſummer pearmain, ſummer queening, embroidered apple, golden reinette, ſummer white Colville, ſummer red Colville, ſilver pippin, aromatick pippin, the gray reinette, la haute-bonté, royal ruſſeting, Wheeler's ruſſet, Sharp's ruſſet, ſpice apple, golden pippin, nonparcil, and l'api. Thoſe for the kitchen uſe are, codling, ſummer marigold, ſummer red pearmain, Holland pippin, Kentiſh pippin, the hanging body, Loan's pearmain, French reinette, French pippin, royal ruſſet, monſtruous reinette, winter pearmain, pomme violette, Spencer's pippin, ſtone pippin, oakenpin. And thoſe generally uſed for cyder are, Devonſhire royal wilding, redſtreaked apple, the whitſour, Herefordſhire underleaf, John apple, &c. *Millar.*

Thus *apple trees*, whoſe trunks are ſtrong to bear
Their ſpreading boughs exert themſelves in air. *Dryden.*

Apple woman. *n. ſ.* [from *apple* and *woman.*] A woman that ſells apples.

Yonder are two *apple women* ſcolding, and juſt ready to uncoif one another. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scribl.*

Appli'able. *adj.* [from *apply.*] That which may be applied. For this word the moderns uſe *applicable*; which ſee.

Limitations all ſuch principles have, in regard of the varieties of the matter whereunto they are *appliable*. *Hooker, b.* v.

All that I have ſaid of the heathen idolatry is *appliable* to the idolatry of another ſort of men in the world. *South.*

Appli'ance. *n. ſ.* [from *apply.*] The act of applying; the thing applied to.

Diſeaſes deſp'rate grown,
By deſperate *appliance* are relieved. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Applicabi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *applicable.*] The quality of being fit to be applied to ſomething.

The action of cold is compoſed of two parts; the one preſſing, the other penetration, which require *applicability*. *Digby.*

A'pplicable. *adj.* [from *apply.*] That which may be applied, as properly relating to ſomething.

What he ſays of the portrait of any particular perſon, is *applicable* to poetry. In the character, there is a better or a worſe likeneſs; the better is a panegyrick, and the worſe a libel. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Preface.*

It were happy for us, if this complaint were *applicable* only to the heathen world. *Rogers.*

A'pplicableness. *n. ſ.* [from *applicable.*] Fitneſs to be applied.

The knowledge of ſalts may poſſibly, by that little part which we have already delivered of its *applicableneſs*, be of uſe in natural philoſophy. *Boyle.*

A'pplicably. *adv.* [from *applicable.*] In ſuch a manner as that it may be properly applied.

A'pplicate. *n. ſ.* [from *apply.*] A right line drawn acroſs a curve, ſo as to biſect the diameter thereof. *Chambers.*

Applica'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *apply.*]

1. The act of applying any thing to another; as, he mitigated his pain by the *application* of emollients.
2. The thing applied; as, he invented a new *application*, by which blood might be ſtaunched.
3. The act of applying to any perſon, as a ſolicitor, or petitioner.

It ſhould ſeem very extraordinary, that a patent ſhould be paſſed, upon the *application* of a poor, private, obſcure mechanick. *Swift.*

4. The employment of any means for a certain end.

If a right courſe be taken with children, there will not be much need of the *application* of the common rewards and puniſhments. *Locke.*

5. Intenſeneſs of thought; cloſe ſtudy.

I have diſcovered no other way to keep our thoughts cloſe to their buſineſs, but by frequent attention and *application*, getting the habit of attention and *application*. *Locke.*

6. Attention to ſome particular affair; with the particle *to*.

His continued *application to* ſuch publick affairs, as may conduce to the benefit of his kingdoms, diverts him from pleaſures. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 46.

This crime certainly deſerves the utmoſt *application* and wiſdom of a people to prevent it. *Addiſon.*

7. The condition of being uſed as means to an end.

There is no ſtint which can be ſet to the value or merit of the ſacrificed body of Chriſt; it hath no meaſured certainty of limits, bounds of efficacy unto life it knoweth none, but is alſo itſelf infinite in poſſibility of *application*. *Hooker, b.* v.

This principle acts with the greateſt force in the worſt *application*; and the familiarity of wicked men more ſucceſsfully debauches, than that of good men reforms. *Rogers.*

A'pplicative. *adj.* [from *apply.*] That which applies.

The directive command for counſel is in the underſtanding, and the *applicative* command for putting in execution, is in the will. *Bramhal againſt Hobbes.*

A'pplicatory. *adj.* [from *apply.*] That which comprehends the act of application.

A'pplicatory. *n. ſ.* That which applies.

There are but two ways of applying the death of Chriſt: faith is the inward *applicatory*, and if there be any outward, it muſt be the ſacraments. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

To APPL'Y. *v. a.* [*applico*, Lat.]

1. To put one thing to another.

He ſaid, and to the ſword his throat *applied*. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. To lay medicaments upon a wound.

Apply ſome ſpeedy cure, prevent our fate,
And ſuccour nature ere it be too late. *Addiſon's Ovid's Met.*

God has addreſſed every paſſion of our nature, *applied* remedies to every weakneſs, warned us of every enemy. *Rogers.*

3. To make uſe of as relative or ſuitable to ſomething.

This brought the death of your father into remembrance, and I repeated the verſes which I formerly *applied* to him. *Dryden's Fables, Ded.*

4. To put to a certain uſe.

The profits thereof might be applied towards the ſupport of the year. *Clarendon.*

5. To uſe as means to an end.

Theſe glorious beings are inſtruments in the hands of God,

who *applies* their ſervices, and governs their actions, and diſpoſes even their wills and affections. *Rogers.*

6. To fix the mind upon; to ſtudy; with *to*.

Apply thine heart *unto* inſtruction, and thine ears *to* the words of knowledge. *Prov.* xxiii. 12.

Every man is conſcious to himſelf that he thinks; and that which his mind is *applied* about, whilſt thinking, is the ideas that are there. *Locke.*

It is a ſign of a capacious mind, when the mind can *apply* itſelf *to* ſeveral objects with a ſwift ſucceſſion. *Watts.*

7. To have recourſe to, as a ſolicitor or petitioner; with *to*.

I had no thoughts of *applying to* any but himſelf; he deſired I would ſpeak to others. *Swift.*

8. To endeavour to work upon.

God knows every faculty and paſſion, and in what manner they can moſt ſucceſsfully be *applied to*. *Rogers.*

9. To ply; to buſy; to keep at work: an antiquated ſenſe.

She was ſkilful in *applying* his humours; never ſuffering fear to fall to deſpair, nor hope to haſten to aſſurance. *Sidney.*

Far away they ſpy'd
A varlet running towards haſtily,
Whoſe flying feet ſo faſt their way *apply'd*,
That round about a cloud of duſt did fly. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

To Appo'int. *v. a.* [*appointer*, Fr.]

1. To fix any thing, as to ſettle the exact time for ſome tranſaction.

The time *appointed* of the father. *Galat.* iv. 2.

2. To ſettle any thing by compact.

He ſaid, *Appoint* me thy wages, and I will pay it. *Gen.* xxx. 20.

Now there was an *appointed* ſign between the men of Iſrael and the liers in wait. *Judges*, xx. 38.

3. To eſtabliſh any thing by decree.

It was before the Lord, which choſe me before thy father, and before all his houſe, to *appoint* me ruler over the people of the Lord. 2 *Sam.* vi. 21.

Unto him thou gaveſt commandment, which he tranſgreſſed, and immediately thou *appointedſt* death in him, and in his generations. 2 *Eſdras*, iii. 7.

O Lord, that art the God of the juſt, thou haſt not *appointed* repentance to the juſt. *Manaſſeh's Prayer.*

4. To furniſh in all points; to equip; to ſupply with all things neceſſary: uſed anciently in ſpeaking of ſoldiers.

The Engliſh being well *appointed*, did ſo entertain them, that their ſhips departed terribly torn. *Hayward.*

Appo'inter. *n. ſ.* [from *appoint.*] He that ſettles or fixes any thing or place.

Appo'intment. *n. ſ.* [*appointement*, Fr.]

1. Stipulation; the act of fixing ſomething in which two or more are concerned.

They had made an *appointment* together, to come to mourn with him, and to comfort him. *Job*, ii. 11.

2. Decree; eſtabliſhment.

The ways of death be only in his hands; who alone hath power over all fleſh, and unto whoſe *appointment* we ought with patience meekly to ſubmit ourſelves. *Hooker, b.* v.

3. Direction; order.

That good fellow,
If I command him, follows my *appointment*;
I will have none ſo near elſe. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

4. Equipment; furniture.

They have put forth the haven: further on,
Where their *appointment* we may beſt diſcover,
And look on their endeavour. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Here art thou in *appointment* freſh and fair,
Anticipating time with ſtarting courage. *Shak. Tr. and Creſſ.*

5. An allowance paid to any man, commonly uſed of allowances to publick officers.

To Appo'rtion. *v. a.* [from *portio*, Lat.] To ſet out in juſt proportions.

Try the parts of the body, which of them iſſue ſpeedily, and which ſlowly; and, by *apportioning* the time, take and leave that quality which you deſire. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

And to theſe it were good, that ſome proper prayer were *apportioned*, and they taught it. *South.*

An office cannot be *apportioned* out like a common, and ſhared among diſtinct proprietors. *Collier of Envy.*

Appo'rtionment. *n. ſ.* [from *apportion.*] A dividing of a rent into two parts or portions, according as the land whence it iſſues, is divided among two or more proprietors. *Chambers.*

To Appo'se. *v. a.* [*appono*, Lat.] To put queſtions to. This word is not now in uſe, except that, in ſome ſchools, to put grammatical queſtions to a boy is called, to *poſe* him; and we now uſe *poſe* for *puzzle*.

Some procure themſelves to be ſurpriſed at ſuch times as it is like the party that they work upon, will come upon them: and to be found with a letter in their hand, or doing ſomewhat which they are not accuſtomed; to the end they may be *appoſed* of thoſe things which of themſelves they are deſirous to utter. *Bacon.*

A'pposite. *adj.* [*appoſitus*, Lat.] Proper; fit; well adapted to time, place, or circumſtances.

The duke's delivery of his mind was not ſo ſharp, as ſolid

and grave, and *appoſite* to the times and occaſions. *Wotton.*

Neither was Perkin, for his part, wanting to himſelf, either in gracious and princely behaviour, or in ready and *appoſite* anſwers. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Remarkable inſtances of this kind have been: but it will adminiſter reflections very *appoſite* to the deſign of this preſent ſolemnity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

A'ppositely. *adv.* [from *appoſite.*] Properly; fitly; ſuitably.

When we come into a government, and ſee this place of honour allotted to a murderer, another filled with an atheiſt or a blaſphemer, may we not *appoſitely* and properly aſk, Whether there be any virtue, ſobriety, or religion, amongſt ſuch a people? *South.*

We may *appoſitely* compare this diſeaſe, of a proper and improper conſumption, to a decaying houſe. *Harvey on Conſ.*

A'ppositeness. *n. ſ.* [from *appoſite.*] Fitneſs; propriety; ſuitableneſs.

Judgment is either concerning things to be known, or of things done, of their congruity, fitneſs, rightneſs, *appoſiteneſs*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Apposi'tion. *n. ſ.* [*appoſitio*, Lat.]

1. The addition of new matter, ſo as that it may touch the firſt maſs.

Urine inſpected with a microſcope, will diſcover a black ſand; wherever this ſand ſticks, it grows ſtill bigger, by the *appoſition* of new matter. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. In grammar, the putting of two nouns in the ſame caſe; as, *Liber Mariæ matris*, the book of his mother Mary.

To APPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [*apprecier*, Fr.] To ſet a price upon any thing, in order to ſale.

Appra'iser. *n. ſ.* [from *appraiſe.*] A perſon appointed to ſet a price upon things to be ſold.

To APPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*apprehendo*, Lat. to take hold of.]

1. To lay hold on.

There is nothing but hath a double handle, or at leaſt we have two hands to *apprehend* it. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. To ſeize in order for trial or puniſhment.

The governour kept the city with a garriſon, deſirous to *apprehend* me. 2 *Cor.* xi. 32.

It was the rabble, of which no body was named; and, which is more ſtrange, not one *apprehended*. *Clarendon.*

3. To conceive by the mind.

The good which is gotten by doing, cauſeth not action; unleſs, *apprehending* it as good, we like and deſire it. *Hooker.*

Yet this I *apprehend* not, why to thoſe
Among whom God will deign to dwell on earth,
So many, and ſo various laws are giv'n. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The Firſt Being is inviſible and incorruptible, and can only be *apprehended* by our minds. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To think on with terrour; to fear.

From my grandfather's death I had reaſon to *apprehend* the ſtone; and, from my father's life, the gout. *Temple.*

Apprehe'nder. *n. ſ.* [from *apprehend.*] Conceiver; thinker.

Groſs *apprehenders* may not think it any more ſtrange, than that a bullet ſhould be moved by the rarified fire. *Glanville.*

Apprehe'nsible. *adj.* [from *apprehend.*] That which may be apprehended, or conceived.

The north and ſouthern poles are incommunicable and fixed points, whereof the one is not *apprehenſible* in the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 7.

Apprehe'nsion. *n. ſ.* [*apprehenſio*, Lat.]

1. The mere contemplation of things, without affirming or denying any thing concerning them. So we think of a horſe, high, ſwift, animal, time, matter, mind, death, &c. *Watts.*

Simple *apprehenſion* denotes no more than the ſoul's naked intellection of an object, without either compoſition or deduction. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica, c.* iv.

2. Opinion; ſentiments; conceſſion.

To be falſe, and to be thought falſe, is all one in reſpect of men who act not according to truth, but *apprehenſion*. *South.*

The expreſſions of ſcripture are commonly ſuited in thoſe matters to the vulgar *apprehenſions* and conceptions of the place and people where they were delivered. *Locke on St. Paul's Ep.*

3. The faculty by which we conceive new ideas, or power of conceiving them.

I nam'd them as they paſs'd, and underſtood
Their nature, with ſuch knowledge God indu'd
My ſudden *apprehenſion*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

4. Fear.

It behoveth that the world ſhould be held in awe, not by a vain ſurmiſe, but a true *apprehenſion* of ſomewhat which no man may think himſelf able to withſtand. *Hooker, b.* v. § 2.

And he the future evil ſhall no leſs
In *apprehenſion*, than in ſubſtance, feel. *Milt. Paradiſe Loſt.*

The *apprehenſion* of what was to come from an unknown, at leaſt unacknowledged ſucceſſour to the crown, clouded much of that proſperity. *Clarendon.*

After the death of his nephew Caligula, Claudius was in no ſmall *apprehenſion* for his own life. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

5. Suſpicion of ſomething to happen, or be done.

I'll note you in my book of memory,
And ſcourge you for this *apprehenſion*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

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That he might take away the *apprehenſion*, that he meant ſuddenly to depart, he ſent out orders, which he was ſure would come into the enemies hands, to two or three villages next the houſe, that they ſhould, by the next day noon, ſend proportions of corn into Baſinghouſe. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

As they have no *apprehenſion* of theſe things, ſo they need no comfort againſt them. *Tillotſon.*

6. Seizure.

See that he be convey'd unto the tower:
And go we brothers to the man that took him,
To queſtion of his *apprehenſion*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

APPREHE′NSIVE. *adj.* [from *apprehend.*]

1. Quick to underſtand.

And gives encouragement to thoſe who teach ſuch *apprehenſive* ſcholars. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

If conſcience be naturally *apprehenſive* and ſagacious, certainly we ſhould truſt and rely upon the reports of it. *South.*

2. Fearful.

The inhabitants of this country, when I paſſed through it, were extremely *apprehenſive* of ſeeing Lombardy the ſeat of war. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

They are not at all *apprehenſive* of evils at a diſtance, nor tormented with the fearful proſpect of what may befal them hereafter. *Tillotſon.*

APPREHE′NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *apprehenſive.*] In an apprehenſive manner.

APPREHE′NSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *apprehenſive.*] The quality of being apprehenſive.

Whereas the vowels are much more difficult to be taught, you will find, by falling upon them laſt, great help by the *apprehenſiveneſs* already gained in learning the conſonants. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

APPRE′NTICE. *n. ſ.* [*apprenti*, Fr.] One that is bound by covenant, to ſerve another man of trade, for a certain term of years, upon condition, that the artificer, or tradeſman, ſhall, in the mean time, endeavour to inſtruct him in his art or myſtery. *Cowell.*

Love enjoined ſuch diligence, that no *apprentice*, no, no bond ſlave could ever be more ready than that young princeſs was. *Sidney, b.* ii.

He found him ſuch an *apprentice*, as knew well enough how to ſet up for himſelf. *Wotton.*

This rule ſets the painter at liberty; it teaches him, that he ought not to be ſubject himſelf ſervilely, and be bound like an *apprentice* to the rules of his art. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To APPRE′NTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out to a maſter as an apprentice.

Him portion'd maids, *apprentic'd* orphans bleſt,
The young who labour, and the old who reſt. *Pope's Epiſt.*

APPRE′NTICEHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *apprentice.*] The years of an apprentice's ſervitude.

Muſt I not ſerve a long *apprenticehood*
To foreign paſſages, and in the end,
Having my freedom, boaſt of nothing elſe
But that I was a journeyman to grief? *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

APPRE′NTICESHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *apprentice.*] The years which an apprentice is to paſs under a maſter.

In every art, the ſimpleſt that is, there is an *apprenticeſhip* neceſſary, before it can be expected one ſhould work it in a faſhionable piece. *Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*

Many ruſhed into the miniſtry, as being the only calling that they could profeſs, without ſerving any *apprenticeſhip*. *South.*

To APPRI′ZE. *v. a.* [*apprendre*; part. *appris*, Fr.] To inform; to give the knowledge of any thing.

He conſiders the tendency of ſuch a virtue or vice; he is well *apprized*, that the repreſentation of ſome of theſe things may convince the underſtanding, and ſome may terrify the conſcience. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

It is fit he be *apprized* of a few things, that may prevent his miſtaking. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

But if *appriz'd* of the ſevere attack,
The country be ſhut up, lur'd by the ſcent
On church yard drear (inhuman to relate),
The diſappointed prowlers fall. *Thomſon's Winter.*

To APPRO′ACH. *v. n.* [*approcher*, Fr.]

1. To draw near locally.

'Tis time to look about: the powers of the kingdom *approach* apace. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

We ſuppoſe Ulyſſes *approaching* toward Polypheme. *Notes on Odyſſey.*

2. To draw near, as time.

Hark! I hear the ſound of coaches,
The hour of attack *approaches*. *Gay's Beggar's Opera.*

3. To make a progreſs towards, in the figurative ſenſe, as mentally.

He ſhall *approach* unto me: for who is this that engaged his heart to *approach* unto me? *Jer.* xxx. 21.

He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have *approached* Homer. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

To have knowledge in all the objects of contemplation, is what the mind can hardly attain unto; the inſtances are few of thoſe who have, in any meaſure, *approached* towards it. *Locke.*

To APPRO′ACH. *v. a.* To bring near to. This ſenſe is rather French than Engliſh.

This they will nimbly perform, if objected to the extremes, but ſlowly and not at all, if *approached* unto their roots. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 20.

By plunging paper thoroughly in weak ſpirit of wine, and *approaching* it to a candle, the ſpirituous parts will burn, without harming the paper. *Boyle.*

Approach'd, and looking underneath the ſun,
He ſaw proud Arcite. *Dryden's Fables.*

APPRO′ACH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing near.

If I could bid the ſeventh welcome with ſo good heart as I can bid the other five farewel, I ſhould be glad of his *approach*. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

'Tis with our ſouls
As with our eyes, that after a long darkneſs
Are dazzled at th' *approach* of ſudden light. *Denh. Sophy.*

2. Acceſs.

Honour hath in it the vantage ground to do good; the *approach* to kings and principal perſons; and the raiſing of a man's own fortunes. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

3. Hoſtile advance.

For England his *approaches* makes as fierce
As waters to the ſucking of a gulph. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

4. Means of advancing.

Againſt beleagur'd heav'n the giants move,
Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad *approaches* to the ſky. *Dryden's Ovid.*

APPRO′ACHER. *n. ſ.* [from *approach.*] The perſon that approaches or draws near.

Thou gav'ſt thine ears, like tapſters, that bid welcome
To knaves and all *approachers*. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

APPRO′ACHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *approach.*] The act of coming near.

As for ice, it will not concrete, but in the *approachment* of the air, as we have made trial in glaſſes of water, which will not eaſily freeze. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 1.

APPROBA′TION. *n. ſ.* [*approbatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of approving, or expreſſing himſelf pleaſed.

That not paſt me, but
By learned *approbation* of my judges. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

2. The liking of any thing.

There is no poſitive law of men, whether received by formal conſent, as in councils, or by ſecret *approbation*, as in cuſtoms, but may be taken away. *Hooker, b.* iv § 14.

The bare *approbation* of the worth and goodneſs of a thing, is not properly the willing of that thing; yet men do very commonly account it ſo. *South.*

3. Atteſtation; ſupport.

How many now in health
Shall drop their blood in *approbation*
Of what your reverence ſhall incite us to. *Shak. Henry* V.

APPRO′OF. *n. ſ.* [from *approve*, as *proof* from *prove.*] Approbation; commendation: a word rightly derived, but old.

O moſt perilous mouths,
That bear in them one and the ſelf-ſame tongue
Either of condemnation or *approof*! *Shak. Meaſure for M.*

To APPRO′PERATE. *v. a.* [*appropero*, Lat.] To haſten; to ſet forward. *Dict.*

To APPROPI′NQUATE. *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To draw nigh unto; to approach.

To APPROPI′NQUE. *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To approach; to draw near to.

The clotted blood within my hoſe,
That from my wounded body flows,
With mortal criſis doth portend
My days to *appropinque* an end. *Hudibras.*

APPRO′PRIABLE. *adj.* [from *appropriate.*] That which may be appropriated; that which may be reſtrained to ſomething particular.

This conceit applied unto the original of man, and the beginning of the world, is more juſtly *appropriable* unto its end. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 1.

To APPRO′PRIATE. *v. a.* [*approprier*, Fr. *approprio*, low Lat.]

1. To conſign to ſome particular uſe or perſon.

Things ſanctified were thereby in ſuch ſort *appropriated* unto God, as that they might never afterwards again be made common. *Hooker, b.* v. § 20.

As for this ſpot of ground, this perſon, this thing, I have ſelected and *appropriated*, I have incloſed it to myſelf and my own uſe; and I will endure no ſharer, no rival or companion in it. *South.*

Some they *appropriated* to the gods,
And ſome to publick, ſome to private ends. *Roſcommon.*

Marks of honour are *appropriated* to the magiſtrate, that he might be invited to reverence himſelf. *Atterbury.*

2. To claim or exerciſe an excluſive right.

To themſelves *appropriating*
The ſpirit of God, promis'd alike, and giv'n
To all believers. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

Why ſhould people engroſs and *appropriate* the common benefits of fire, air, and water, to themſelves? *L'Eſtrange.*

Every body elſe has an equal title to it; and therefore he cannot *appropriate*, he cannot incloſe, without the conſent of all his fellow commoners, all mankind. *Locke.*

3. To make peculiar to ſomething; to annex.

He need but be furniſhed with verſes of ſacred ſcripture; and his ſyſtem, that has *appropriated* them to the orthodoxy of his church, makes them immediately irrefragable arguments. *Locke's Eſſay on St. Paul's Epiſtles.*

We, by degrees, get ideas and names, and learn their *appropriated* connection one with another. *Locke.*

4. In law, to alienate a benefice. See APPROPRIATION.

Before Richard II. it was lawful to *appropriate* the whole fruits of a benefice to any abbey, the houſe finding one to ſerve the cure; that king redreſſed that horrid evil. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

APPRO′PRIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Peculiar; conſigned to ſome particular uſe or perſon.

He did inſtitute a band of fifty archers, by the name of yeomen of his guard; and that it might be thought to be rather a matter of dignity, than any matter of diffidence *appropriate* to his own caſe, he made an ordinance not temporary, but to hold in ſucceſſion for ever. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The heathens themſelves had an apprehenſion of the neceſſity of ſome *appropriate* acts of divine worſhip. *Stillingfleet.*

APPROPRIA′TION. *n. ſ.* [from *appropriate.*]

1. The application of ſomething to a particular purpoſe.

The mind ſhould have diſtinct ideas of the things, and retain the particular name, with its peculiar *appropriation* to that idea. *Locke.*

2. The claim of any thing as peculiar.

He doth nothing but talk of his horſe, and make a great *appropriation* to his good parts, that he can ſhoe him himſelf. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

3. The fixing a particular ſignification to a word.

The name of faculty may, by an *appropriation* that diſguiſes its true ſenſe, palliate the abſurdity. *Locke.*

4. In law, a ſevering of a benefice eccleſiaſtical to the proper and perpetual uſe of ſome religious houſe, or dean, and chapter, biſhoprick, or college; becauſe, as perſons ordinarily have no right of fee ſimple, theſe, by reaſon of their perpetuity, are accounted owners of the fee ſimple; and therefore are called proprietors. To an *appropriation*, after the licence obtained of the king in chancery, the conſent of the dioceſan, patron, and incumbent, are neceſſary, if the church be full: but if the church be void, the dioceſan and the patron, upon the king's licence, may conclude. *Cowel.*

APPROPRIA′TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *appropriate.*] He that is poſſeſſed of an appropriated benefice.

Theſe *appropriators*, by reaſon of their perpetuities, are accounted owners of the fee ſimple; and therefore are called proprietors. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

APPRO′VABLE. *adj.* [from *approve.*] That which merits approbation.

The ſolid reaſon, or confirmed experience, of any men, is very *approvable* in what profeſſion ſoever. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

APPRO′VAL. *n. ſ.* [from *approve.*] Approbation: a word not much uſed.

There is a cenſor of juſtice and manners, without whoſe *approval* no capital ſentences are to be executed. *Temple.*

APPRO′VANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *approve.*] Approbation: a word not much uſed.

Should ſhe ſeem
Soft'ning the leaſt *approvance* to beſtow,
Their colours burniſh, and, by hope inſpir'd,
They briſk advance. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To APPROVE. *v. a.* [*approuver*, Fr. *approbo*, Lat.]

1. To like; to be pleaſed with.

There can be nothing poſſibly evil which God *approveth*, and that he *approveth* much more than he doth command. *Hooker.*

What power was that, whereby Medea ſaw,
And well *approv'd*, and prais'd the better courſe,
When her rebellious ſenſe did ſo withdraw
Her feeble pow'rs, that ſhe purſu'd the worſe? *Davies.*

2. To expreſs liking.

It is looked upon as inſolence for a man to ſet up his own opinion againſt that of ſome learned doctor, or otherwiſe *approved* writer. *Locke.*

3. To prove; to ſhow; to juſtify.

His meaning was not, that Archimedes could ſimply in nothing be deceived; but that he had in ſuch ſort *approved* his skill, that he ſeemed worthy of credit for ever after, in matters appertaining to the ſcience he was skilful in. *Hooker, b.* ii.

In religion,
What damned errour, but ſome ſober brow
Will bleſs it, and *approve* it with a text. *Shak. M. of Venice.*

I'm ſorry
That he *approves* the common liar, Fame,
Who ſpeaks him thus at Rome. *Shak. Antony and Cleop.*

Would'ſt thou *approve* thy conſtancy? *Approve*
Firſt thy obedience. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

Refer all the actions of this ſhort life to that ſtate which will

never end; and this will *approve* itſelf to be wiſdom at the laſt, whatever the world judge of it now. *Tillotſon.*

4. To experience.

Oh, 'tis the curſe in love, and ſtill *approv'd*,
When women cannot love, where they're belov'd. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

5. To make worthy of approbation.

The firſt care and concern muſt be to *approve* himſelf to God by righteouſneſs, holineſs, and purity. *Rogers.*

6. It has *of* before the object.

I ſhewed you a piece of black and white ſtuff, juſt ſent from the dyer; which you were pleaſed to *approve of*, and be my cuſtomer for. *Swift.*

APPRO′VEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *approve.*] Approbation; liking.

It is certain that at the firſt you were all of my opinion, and that I did nothing without your *approvement*. *Hayward.*

APPRO′VER. *n. ſ.* [from *approve.*]

1. He that approves.

2. He that makes trial.

Their diſcipline,
Now mingled with their courages, will make known
To their *approvers*, they are people ſuch
As mend upon the world. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

3. In our common law, one that confeſſing felony of himſelf, appealeth or accuſeth another, one or more, to be guilty of the ſame: and he is called ſo, becauſe he muſt prove what he hath alleged in his appeal. *Cowel.*

APPRO′XIMATE. *adj.* [from *ad*, to, and *proximus*, near, Lat.] Near to.

Theſe receive a quick converſion, containing *approximate* diſpoſitions unto animation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 21.

APPROXIMA′TION. *n. ſ.* [from *approximate.*]

1. Approach to any thing.

Unto the latitude of Capricorn, or the winter ſolſtice, it had been a ſpring; for, unto that poſition, it had been in a middle point, and that of aſcent or *approximation*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The fiery region gains upon the inferiour elements; a neceſſary conſequent of the ſun's gradual *approximation* towards the earth. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Quadrupeds are better placed according to the degrees of their *approximation* to the human ſhape. *Grew's Muſæum.*

2. In ſcience, a continual approach nearer ſtill, and nearer to the quantity ſought, without a poſſibility of ever arriving at it exactly.

APPU′LSE. *n. ſ.* [*appulſus*, Lat.] The act of ſtriking againſt any thing.

An hectick fever is the innate heat kindled into a deſtructive fire, violently abſorbing the radical moiſture, through the *appulſe* of ſaline ſteams. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

In vowels, the paſſage of the mouth is open and free, without any *appulſe* of an organ of ſpeech to another: but, in all conſonants, there is an *appulſe* of the organs. *Holder.*

To A′PRICATE. *v. n.* [*apricor*, Lat.] To bask in the ſun. *Dict.*

APRI′CITY. *n. ſ.* [*apricitas*, Lat.] Warmth of the ſun; ſunſhine. *Dict.*

A′PRICOT, or A′PRICOCK. *n. ſ.* [from *apricus*, Lat. ſunny.] A kind of wall fruit.

The ordinary ſorts of this fruit cultivated in Engliſh gardens are, 1. The maſculine *apricock*. 2. The orange *apricock*. 3. The Algier *apricock*. 4. The Roman *apricock*. 5. The Turkey *apricock*. 6. The tranſparent *apricock*. 7. The Breda *apricock*. 8. The Bruxelles *apricock*. They are generally propagated by budding them on plum ſtocks, and will readily take upon almoſt any ſort of plum, provided the ſtock be free and thriving. *Millar.*

APRIL. *n. ſ.* [*Aprilis*, Lat. *Avril*, Fr.] The fourth month of the year, January counted firſt.

April is repreſented by a young man in green, with a garland of myrtle and hawthorn buds; in one hand primroſes and violets, in the other the ſign Taurus. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Men are *April* when they woo, December when they wed: Maids are May when they are maids, but the ſky changes when they are wives. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

A′PRON. *n. ſ.* [A word of uncertain etymology, but ſuppoſed by ſome to be contracted from *afore one.*] A cloth hung before, to keep the other dreſs clean.

Give us gold, good Timon: haſt thou more?——
—————— Hold up, you ſluts,
Your *aprons* mountant. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

The nobility think ſcorn to go in leather *aprons*. *Shak. H.* VI.

How might we ſee Falſtaff, and not ourſelves be ſeen?—— Put on two leather jerkins and *aprons*, and wait upon him at his table as drawers. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

In both theſe figures the veſt is gathered up before them, like an *apron*, which you muſt ſuppoſe filled with fruits, as well as the cornucopiæ. *Addiſon on Medals.*

APRON. [in gunnery.] A piece of lead which covers the touchhole of a great gun.

APRON *of a gooſe*. The fat ſkin which covers the belly.

A′PRON-MAN. *n. ſ.* [from *apron* and *man.*] A man that wears an apron; a workman; an artificer.

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You have made good work,
You and your *apron-men*, that ſtood ſo much
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of garlick eaters. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Aproned. *adj.* [from *apron.*] Wearing an apron.

The cobler *apron'd*, and the parſon gown'd. *Pope's Eſſ. on M.*

A'PSIS. n. ſ. apſides, plural. [ἄψις.]

Is applied, in aſtronomy, to two points in the orbits of planets, in which they are at the greateſt, and the leaſt diſtance from the ſun or earth. The higher *apſis* is more particularly denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee. *Chambers.*

If bodies revolve in orbits that are pretty near circles, and the *apſides* of theſe orbits be fixed, then the centripetal forces of thoſe bodies will be reciprocally as the ſquares of the diſtances. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

APT. *adj.* [*aptus*, Lat.]

1. Fit.

This ſo eminent induſtry in making proſelytes, more of that ſex than of the other, groweth; for that they are deemed *apter* to ſerve as inſtruments in the cauſe. *Apter* they are through the eagerneſs of their affection; *apter* through a natural inclination unto piety; *apter* through ſundry opportunities, &c. Finally, *apter* through a ſingular delight which they take in giving very large and particular intelligence how all near about them ſtand affected as concerning the ſame cauſe. *Hooker, Pr.*

2. Having a tendency to.

Things natural, as long as they keep thoſe forms which give them their being, cannot poſſibly be *apt* or inclinable to do otherwiſe than they do. *Hooker.*

3. Inclined to; led to.

You may make her you love, believe it; which, I warrant, ſhe is *apter* to do, than confeſs ſhe does. *Shak. As you like it.*

Men are *apt* to think well of themſelves, and of their nation, of their courage and ſtrength. *Temple.*

One, who has not theſe lights, is a ſtranger to what he reads, and *apt* to put a wrong interpretation upon it. *Addiſon. Spect.*

Even thoſe who are near the court, are *apt* to deduct wrong conſequences, by reaſoning upon the motives of actions. *Swift.*

What we have always ſeen to be done in one manner, we are *apt* to imagine there was but that one way. *Bentl. Sermons.*

4. Ready; quick; as, an apt wit.

I have a heart as little *apt* as yours,
But yet a brain that leads my uſe of anger
To better vantage. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

5. Qualified for.

All that were ſtrong and *apt* for war, even them the king of Babylon brought captive to Babylon. 2 *Kings*, xxiv. 16.

To Apt. *v. a.* [*apto*, Lat.]

1. To ſuit; to adapt.

We need a man that knows the ſeveral graces
Of hiſtory, and how to *apt* their places;
Where brevity, where ſplendour, and where height,
Where ſweetneſs is required, and where weight. *B. Johnſon.*

2. To fit; to qualify.

The king is melancholy,
Apted for any ill impreſſions. *Denham's Sophy.*

To A'ptate. *v. a.* [*aptatum*, Lat.] To make fit.

To *aptate* a planet, is to ſtrengthen the planet in poſition of houſe and dignities to the greateſt advantage, in order to bring about the deſired end. *Bailey.*

A'ptitude. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. Fitneſs.

This evinces its perfect *aptitude* and fitneſs for the end to which it was aimed, the planting and nouriſhing all true virtue among men. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Tendency.

In an abortion, the mother, beſides the fruſtration of her hopes, acquires an *aptitude* to miſcarry for the future. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Diſpoſition.

He that is about children, ſhould ſtudy their nature and *aptitudes*, what turns they eaſily take, and what becomes them; what their native ſtock is, and what it is fit for. *Locke.*

A'ptly. *adv.* [from *apt.*]

1. Properly; with juſt connection, or correſpondence; fitly.

That part
Was *aptly* fitted, and naturally perform'd. *Sh. As you like it.*

But what the maſs nutritious does divide?
What makes them *aptly* to the limbs adhere,
In youth encreaſe them, and in age repair? *Blackmore.*

2. Juſtly; pertinently.

Irenæus very *aptly* remarks, that thoſe nations, who were not poſſeſt of the goſpels, had the ſame accounts of our Saviour, which are in the Evangeliſts. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Relig.*

3. Readily; acutely; as, he learned his buſineſs very *aptly.*

A'ptness. *n. ſ.* [from *apt.*]

1. Fitneſs; ſuitableneſs.

The nature of every law muſt be judged of by the *aptneſs* of things therein preſcribed, unto the ſame end. *Hooker.*

There are antecedent and independent *aptneſſes* in things; with reſpect to which, they are fit to be commanded or forbidden. *Norris's Miſcel.*

2. Diſpoſition to any thing.

The nobles receive ſo to heart the baniſhment of that worthy Coriolanus, that they are in a ripe *aptneſs* to take all power from the people. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

3. Quickneſs of apprehenſion; readineſs to learn.

What ſhould be the *aptneſs* of birds, in compariſon of beaſts, to imitate ſpeech, may be enquired. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

4. Tendency.

Some ſeeds of goodneſs give him a reliſh of ſuch reflections, as have an *aptneſs* to improve the mind. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

A'ptote. *n. ſ.* [of α and πτῶσις.] A noun which is not declined with caſes.

A'QUA. n. ſ. [Latin.] A word ſignifying *water*, very much uſed in chymical writings.

AQUA FORTIS. [Latin.] A corroſive liquor made by diſtilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol in a ſtrong heat: the liquor, which riſes in fumes red as blood, being collected, is the ſpirit of nitre or *aqua fortis*; which ſerves as a menſtruum for diſſolving of ſilver, and all other metals, except gold. But if ſea ſalt, or ſal ammoniack, be added to *aqua fortis*, it commences *aqua regia*, and will then diſſolve no metal but gold. *Aqua fortis* is commonly held to have been invented about the year 1300; though others will have it to have been known in the time of Moſes. It is ſerviceable to refiners, in ſeparating ſilver from gold and copper; to the workers in moſaick, for ſtaining and colouring their woods; to dyers, in their colours, particularly ſcarlet; and to other artiſts, for colouring bone and ivory. With *aqua fortis* bookbinders marble the covers of books, and diamond cutters ſeparate diamonds from metalline powders. It is alſo uſed in etching copper or braſs plates. *Chambers.*

The diſſolving of ſilver in *aqua fortis*, and gold in aqua regia, and not *vice verſâ*, would not be difficult to know. *Locke.*

AQUA MARINA, of the Italian lapidaries, is of a ſea or bluiſh green. This ſtone ſeems to me to be the beryllus of Pliny. *Woodward's Meth. of Foſſils.*

AQUA MIRABILIS. [Latin.] The wonderful water, is prepared of cloves, galangals, cubebs, mace, cardomums, nutmegs, ginger, and ſpirit of wine, digeſted twenty four hours, then diſtilled. It is a good and agreeable cordial.

AQUA REGIA, or *AQUA REGALIS.* [Latin.] An acid corroſive ſpirit or water, ſo called becauſe it ſerves as a menſtruum to diſſolve gold, commonly eſteemed the king of metals. Its baſis, or eſſential ingredient, is common ſea ſalt, the only ſalt in nature which will operate on gold. It is commonly prepared by mixing common ſea ſalt, or ſal ammoniack, or the ſpirit of them, with ſpirit of nitre, or common aqua fortis. *Chambers.*

He adds to his complex idea of gold, that of fixedneſs or ſolubility in *aqua regia.* *Locke.*

AQUA-VITÆ. [Latin.] It is commonly underſtood of what is otherwiſe called brandy, or ſpirit of wine, either ſimple or prepared with aromaticks. But ſome appropriate the term brandy to what is procured from wine, or the grape; *aqua-vitæ*, to that drawn after the ſame manner from malt. *Chambers.*

I will rather truſt a Fleming with my butter, parſon Hugh the Welchman with my cheeſe, an Iriſhman with my *aqua vitæ* bottle, or a thief to walk with my ambling gelding, than my wife with herſelf. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Aqua'tick. *adj.* [*aquaticus*, Lat. from *aqua*, water.]

1. That which inhabits the water.

The vaſt variety of worms found in animals, as well terreſtrial as *aquatick*, are taken into their bodies by meats and drinks. *Ray on Creation.*

Brutes may be conſidered as either aerial, terreſtrial, *aquatick*, or amphibious. *Aquatick* are thoſe whoſe conſtant abode is upon the water. *Locke.*

2. Applied to plants, that which grows in the water.

Flags, and ſuch like *aquaticks*, are beſt deſtroyed by draining. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A'quatile. *adj.* [*aquatilis*, Lat.] That which inhabits the water.

A'queduct. *n. ſ.* [*aquæductus*, Lat.] A conveyance made for carrying water from one place to another; made on uneven ground, to preſerve the level of the water, and convey it by a canal. Some aqueducts are under ground, and others above it, ſupported by arches.

Among the remains of old Rome, the grandeur of the commonwealth ſhews itſelf chiefly in temples, highways, *aqueducts*, walls and bridges of the city. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Hither the rills of water are convey'd
In curious *aqueducts*, by nature laid
To carry all the humour. *Blackmore, Creation.*

A'queous. *adj.* [from *aqua*, water, Lat.] Watery.

The vehement fire requiſite to its fuſion, forced away all the *aqueous* and fugitive moiſture. *Ray on Creation.*

A'queousness. *n. ſ.* [*aquoſitas*, Lat.] Wateriſhneſs.

A'quiline. *adj.* [*aquilinus*, Lat. from *aquila*, an eagle.] Reſembling an eagle; when applied to the noſe, hooked.

His noſe was *aquiline*, his eyes were blue,
Ruddy his lips, and freſh and fair his hue. *Dryden's Fables.*

Gryps ſignifies ſome kind of eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet *grypus* for an hooked or *aquiline* noſe. *Br. Vul. Err.*

Aquo'se. *adj.* [from *aqua*, Lat.] Watery; having the qualities of water. *Dict.*

Aquo'sity. *n. ſ.* [from *aquoſe.*] Wateriness. *Dict.*

A. R. anno regni; that is, the year of the reign: as, *A. R. G. R.* 20. *Anno regni Georgii regis vigeſimo*, in the twentieth year of the reign of king George.

A'rable. *adj.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plow.] Fit for the plough; fit for tillage; productive of corn.

His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field,
Part *arable*, and tilth; whereon were ſheaves
New reap'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

'Tis good for *arable*, a glebe that asks
Tough teams of oxen, and laborious tasks. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Having but very little *arable* land, they are forced to fetch all their corn from foreign countries. *Addiſon's Rem. on Italy.*

ARACHNOI'DES. n. ſ. [from ἀράχνη, a ſpider, and εἶδος, form.]

1. One of the tunicks of the eye, ſo called from its reſemblance to a cobweb.

As to the tunicks of the eye, many things might be taken notice of; the prodigious fineneſs of the *arachnoides*, the acute ſenſe of the retina, &c. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

2. It is alſo a fine thin tranſparent membrane, which, lying between the dura and the pia mater, is ſuppoſed to inveſt the whole ſubſtance of the brain. *Chambers.*

ARA'IGNEE. n. ſ. [French.] A term in fortification, which ſometimes denotes a branch, return, or gallery of a mine. *Dict.*

Ara'neous. *adj.* [from *aranea*, Lat. a cobweb.] Reſembling a cobweb.

The curious *araneous* membrane of the eye conſtringeth and dilateth it, and ſo varieth its focus. *Derham's Ph. Theol.*

Ara'tion. *n. ſ.* [*aratio*, Lat.] The act or practice of plowing.

A'ratory. *adj.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plow.] That which contributes to tillage. *Dict.*

A'rbalist. *n. ſ.* [from *arcus*, a bow, and *baliſta*, an engine to throw ſtones.] A croſs-bow.

It is reported by William Brito, that the arcubaliſta, or *arbaliſt*, was firſt ſhewed to the French by our king Richard the firſt, who was ſhortly after ſlain by a quarrel thereof. *Camden.*

A'RBITER. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

1. A judge appointed by the parties, to whoſe determination they voluntarily ſubmit.

He would put himſelf into the king's hands, and make him *arbiter* of the peace. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. One who has the power of deciſion or regulation; a judge.

Next him, high *arbiter*,
Chance governs all. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 909.

His majeſty, in this great conjuncture, ſeems to be generally allowed for the ſole *arbiter* of the affairs of chriſtendom. *Temple.*

A'rbitrable. *adj.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending upon the will.

The ordinary revenue of a parſonage is in land, called the glebe; in tythe, a ſet part of our goods rendered to God; in other offerings beſtowed upon God by the people, either in ſuch *arbitrable* proportion as their own devotion moveth them, or as the laws or cuſtoms of particular places do require them. *Spelman.*

Arbi'trament. *n. ſ.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Will; determination; choice.

Stand faſt! to ſtand or fall,
Free in thine own *arbitrament* it ſtands,
Perfect within, no outward aid require;
And all temptation to tranſgreſs repel. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

A'rbitrarily. *adv.* [from *arbitrary.*] With no other rule than the will; deſpotically; abſolutely.

He governed *arbitrarily*, he was expelled; and came to the deſerved end of all tyrants. *Dryden's Virgil's Æneid, Pref.*

Arbitra'rious. *adj.* [from *arbitrarius*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending on the will.

Theſe are ſtanding and irrepealable truths, ſuch as have no precarious exiſtence, or *arbitrarious* dependance upon any will or underſtanding whatſoever. *Norris's Miſcellanies.*

Arbitra'riously. *adv.* [from *arbitrarious.*] Arbitrarily; according to mere will and pleaſure.

Where words are impoſed *arbitrariouſly*, diſtorted from their common uſe, the mind muſt be led into miſpriſion. *Glanville.*

A'rbitrary. *adj.* [*arbitrarius*, Lat.]

1. Deſpotick; abſolute; bound by no law; following the will without reſtraint. It is applied both to perſons and things.

In vain the Tyrian queen reſigns her life
For the chaſte glory of a virtuous wife,
If lying bards may falſe amours rehearſe,
And blaſt her name with *arbitrary* verſe. *Walſh.*

Their regal tyrants ſhall with bluſhes hide
Their little luſts of *arbitrary* pride,
Nor bear to ſee their vaſſals ty'd. *Prior.*

2. Depending on no rule; capricious.

It may be perceived, with what inſecurity we aſcribe effects depending on the natural period of time, unto *arbitrary* calcu-

lations, and ſuch as vary at pleaſure. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

To A'rbitrate. *v. a.* [*arbitror*, Lat.]

1. To decide; to determine.

This might have been prevented, and made whole,
With very eaſy arguments of love,
Which now the manage of two kingdoms muſt
With fearful bloody iſſue *arbitrate.* *Shakeſp. King John.*

2. To judge of.

Yet where an equal poiſe of hope and fear
Does *arbitrate* th' event, my nature is
That I incline to hope, rather than fear. *Milton's Comus.*

To A'rbitrate. *v. n.* To give judgment.

It did *arbitrate* upon the ſeveral reports of ſenſe, not like a drowſy judge, only hearing, but alſo directing their verdict. *South.*

A'rbitrariness. *n. ſ.* [from *arbitrary.*] Deſpoticalneſs; tyranny.

He that by harſhneſs of nature, and *arbitrarineſs* of commands, uſes his children like ſervants, is what they mean by a tyrant. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

Arbitra'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] The determination of a cauſe by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties contending.

Arbitra'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *arbitrate.*]

1. An extraordinary judge between party and party, choſen by their mutual conſent. *Cowel.*

Be a good ſoldier, or upright truſtee,
An *arbitrator* from corruption free. *Dryd. Juv.*

2. A governour; a preſident.

Though heav'n be ſhut,
And heav'n's high *arbitrator* ſit ſecure
In his own ſtrength, this place may be expos'd. *M. Par. Loſt.*

3. He that has the power of acting by his own choice without limit or controul.

Another Blenheim or Ramillies will make the confederates maſters of their own terms, and *arbitrators* of a peace. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

4. The determiner; he that puts an end to any affair.

But now the *arbitrator* of deſpairs,
Juſt death, kind umpire of man's miſeries,
With ſweet enlargement doth diſmiſs me hence. *Sh. H.* VI.

The end crowns all;
And that old common *arbitrator*, time,
Will one day end it. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Arbi'trement. *n. ſ.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.]

1. Deciſion; determination.

I know the knight is incenſed againſt you, even to a mortal *arbitrement*; but nothing of the circumſtance more. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Aid was granted, and the quarrel brought to the *arbitrement* of the ſword. *Hayward.*

2. Compromiſe.

Lukewarm perſons think they may accommodate points of religion by middle ways, and witty reconcilements; as if they would make an *arbitrement* between God and man. *Bacon's Eſſ.*

A'rborary. *adj.* [*arborarius*, Lat.] Of or belonging to a tree. *D.*

A'rboret. *n. ſ.* [*arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A ſmall tree or ſhrub.

No *arboret* with painted bloſſoms dreſt,
And ſmelling ſweet, but there it might be found,
To bud out fair, and her ſweet ſmells throw all around. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 6.

Now hid, now ſeen,
Among thick woven *arborets*, and flow'rs,
Imbroider'd on each bank. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

Arbo'reous. *adj.* [*arboreus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to trees.

2. A term in botany, to diſtinguiſh ſuch funguſes or moſſes as grow upon trees, from thoſe that grow on the ground. *Quincy.*

They ſpeak properly, who make it an *arboreous* excreſcence, or rather a ſuperplant bred of a viſcous and ſuperfluous lopp, which the tree itſelf cannot aſſimilate. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

A'rborist. *n. ſ.* [*arboriſte*, Fr. from *arbor*, a tree.] A naturaliſt who makes trees his ſtudy.

The nature of the mulberry, which the *arboriſts* obſerve to be long in the begetting his buds; but the cold ſeaſons being paſt, he ſhoots them all out in a night. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

A'rborous. *adj.* [from *arbor*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree.

From under ſhady *arborous* roof
Soon as they forth were come to open ſight
Of day-ſpring, and the ſun. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* v.

A'rbour. *n. ſ.* [from *arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A bower; a place covered with green branches of trees.

Nay you ſhall ſee mine orchard, where, in an *arbour*, we will eat a laſt year's pippin of my own graffing. *Shak. Henry* IV.

Let us divide our labours: thou, where choice
Leads thee, or where moſt needs, whether to wind
The woodbine round this *arbour*, or direct
The claſping ivy where to climb. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ix.

For noon-day's heat are cloſer *arbours* made,
And for freſh ev'ning air the op'ner glade. *Dryd. State of Inn.*

Arbour vine. A ſpecies of bind weed; which ſee.

A'rbuscle. *n. ſ.* [*arbuſcula*, Lat.] Any little ſhrub. *Dict.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

A'RBUTE. *n. ſ.* [*arbutus*, Lat.]

Arbute, or ſtrawberry tree, grows common in Ireland. It is difficult to be raiſed from the ſeeds, but may be propagated by layers. It grows to a goodly tree, endures our climate, unleſs the weather be very ſevere, and makes beautiful hedges. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

Rough *arbute* ſlips into a hazel bough
Are oft ingrafted; and good apples grow
Out of a plain tree ſtock. *May's Virgil's Georg.*

ARC. *n. ſ.* [*arcus*, Lat.]

1. A ſegment; a part of a circle; not more than a ſemicircle.

Their ſegments, or *arcs*, for the moſt part, exceeded not the third part of a circle. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. An arch.

Load ſome vain church with old theatrick ſtate,
Turn *arcs* of triumph to a garden gate;
Reverſe your ornaments, and hang them all
On ſome patch'd dog-hole ek'd with ends of wall. *Pope.*

ARCA'DE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A continued arch; a walk arched over.

Or call the winds through long *arcades* to roar,
Proud to catch hold at a Venetian door. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

ARCA'NUM. n. ſ. in the plural arcana. A Latin word, ſignifying a ſecret.

ARCH. *n. ſ.* [*arcus*, Lat.]

1. Part of a circle, not more than the half.

The mind perceives, that an *arch* of a circle is leſs than the whole circle, as clearly as it does the idea of a circle. *Locke.*

2. A building in form of a ſegment of a circle, uſed for bridges and other works.

Ne'er through an *arch* ſo hurried the blown tide,
As the recomforted through the gates. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Let Rome in Tiber melt, and the wide *arch*
Of the rais'd empire fall! here is my ſpace.
Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

The royal ſquadron marches,
Erect triumphal *arches*
For Albion and Albanius. *Dryden's Albion.*

3. The ſky, or vault of heaven.

Hath nature given them eyes
To ſee this vaulted *arch*, and the rich cope
Of ſea and land. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

4. [from ἄρχὸς.] A chief: obſolete.

The noble duke, my maſter,
My worthy *arch* and patron comes to night. *Sh. King. Lear.*

To ARCH. *v. a.* [*arcuo*, Lat.]

1. To build arches.

The nations of the field and wood
Build on the wave, or *arch* beneath the ſand. *Pope.*

2. To cover with arches.

Gates of monarchs
Are *arch'd* ſo high, that giants may jet through. *Sh. Cymbel.*

The proud river which makes her bed at her feet, is *arched* over with ſuch a curious pile of ſtones, that conſidering the rapid courſe of the deep ſtream that roars under it, it may well take place among the wonders of the world. *Howel's Voc. For.*

ARCH. *adj.* [from ἄρχὸς, chief.]

1. Chief; of the firſt claſs.

The tyrannous and bloody act is done;
The moſt *arch* deed of piteous maſſacre,
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

There is ſprung up
An heretick, an *arch* one, Cranmer. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

2. Waggiſh; mirthful; triflingly miſchievous. This ſignification it ſeems to have gained, by being frequently applied to the boy moſt remarkable for his pranks; as the *arch* rogue, &c.

Eugenio ſet out from the ſame univerſity, and about the ſame time with Coruſades; he had the reputation of an *arch* lad at ſchool. *Swift's Fates of Clergy.*

ARCH, in compoſition, ſignifies chief, or of the firſt claſs, [from ἀρχὸς, or ἀρχι.] as, *archangel*, *archbiſhop*. It is pronounced variouſly with regard to the *ch*, which before a conſonant ſound as in *cheeſe*, as *archdeacon*; before a vowel like *k*, as *archangel*.

ARCHA'NGEL. *n. ſ.* [*archangelus*, Lat.] One of the higheſt order of angels.

His form had yet not loſt
All her original brightneſs, nor appear'd
Leſs than *archangel* ruin'd, and th' exceſs
Of glory obſcur'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

'Tis ſure th' *archangel*'s trump I hear,
Nature's great paſſing-bell, the only call
Of gods that will be heard by all. *Norris's Miſcellanies.*

ARCHANGEL. *n. ſ.* [*lamium*, Lat.] The name of a plant, called alſo *Dead nettle.*

It hath a labiated flower of one leaf, whoſe upper lip is hollow like a ſpoon; but the under one divided into two ſegments, in the form of a heart, and both end in chaps brimmed and edged; out of the flower cup, which is fiſtulous and cut into ſegments, riſes the pointal, fixed, like a nail, to the hinder part of the flower, with four embryoes which become triangular ſeeds incloſed in a huſk formed of the flower cup. The ſpecies are fourteen, and ſeven of them grow wild on dry banks, or under hedges, two ſorts of which are uſed in medicine. *Millar.*

ARCHANGE'LICK. *adj.* [from *archangel.*] Belonging to archangels.

He ceas'd, and th' *archangelick* pow'r prepar'd
For ſwift deſcent; with him the cohort bright
Of watchful cherubim. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

ARCHBE'ACON. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *beacon.*] The chief place of proſpect, or of ſignal.

You ſhall win the top of the Corniſh *archbeacon* Hainborough, which may for proſpect compare with Rama in Paleſtina. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

ARCHBI'SHOP. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *biſhop.*] A biſhop of the firſt claſs, who ſuperintends the conduct of other biſhops his ſuffragans.

Cranmer is return'd with welcome,
Inſtall'd lord *archbiſhop* of Canterbury. *Shakeſ. Henry* VIII.

The *archbiſhop* was the known architect of this new fabrick. *Clarendon.*

ARCHBI'SHOPRICK. *n. ſ.* [from *archbiſhop.*] The ſtate or juriſdiction of an archbiſhop.

'Tis the cardinal;
And merely to revenge him on the emperor,
For not beſtowing on him, at his aſking,
The *archbiſhoprick* of Toledo this is purpos'd. *Sh. H.* VIII.

This excellent man, from the time of his promotion to the *archbiſhoprick*, underwent the envy and malice of men who agreed in nothing elſe. *Clarendon.*

ARCHCHA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *chanter.*] The chief chanter.

ARCHDE'ACON. *n. ſ.* [*archidiaconus*, Lat.] One that ſupplies the biſhop's place and office in ſuch matters as do belong to the epiſcopal function. The law ſtiles him the biſhop's vicar, or vicegerent. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Leſt negligence might foiſt in abuſes, an *archdeacon* was appointed to take account of their doings. *Carew's Surv. of Irel.*

ARCHDE'ACONRY. *n. ſ.* [*archidiaconatus*, Lat.] The office or juriſdiction of an archdeacon.

It oweth ſubjection to the metropolitan of Canterbury, and hath one only *archdeaconry*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

ARCHDE'ACONSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *archdeacon.*] The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDU'KE. *n. ſ.* [*archidux*, Lat.] A title given to ſome ſovereign princes, as of Auſtria and Tuſcany.

Philip *archduke* of Auſtria, during his voyage from the Netherlands towards Spain, was weather-driven into Weymouth. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

ARCHDU'CHESS. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *ducheſs.*] A title given to the ſiſter or daughter of the archduke of Auſtria, or to the wife of an archduke of Tuſcany.

ARCH-PHILO'SOPHER. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *philoſopher.*] Chief philoſopher.

It is no improbable opinion therefore, which the *arch-philoſopher* was of, that the chiefeſt perſon in every houſhold was always as it were a king. *Hooker, b.* i.

ARCH-PRE'LATE. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *prelate.*] Chief prelate.

May we not wonder, that a man of St. Baſil's authority and quality, an *arch-prelate* in the houſe of God, ſhould have his name far and wide called in queſtion. *Hooker, b.* v. § 42.

ARCH-PRE'SBYTER. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *preſbyter.*] Chief preſbyter.

As ſimple deacons are in ſubjection to preſbyters, according to the canon law; ſo are alſo preſbyters and *arch-presbyters* in ſubjection to theſe archdeacons. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ARCH-PRI'EST. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *prieſt.*] Chief prieſt.

The word decanus was extended to an eccleſiaſtical dignity, which included the *arch-prieſts*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ARCHAIO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀρχαῖος, ancient, and λόγος, a diſcourſe.] A diſcourſe on antiquity.

ARCHAIOLO'GICK. *adj.* [from *archaiology.*] Relating to a diſcourſe on antiquity.

A'RCHAISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀρχαισμὸς.] An ancient phraſe, or mode of expreſſion.

I ſhall never uſe *archaiſms*, like Milton. *Watts.*

A'RCHED. *participial adj.* [from *To arch.*] Bent in the form of an arch.

I ſee how thine eye would emulate the diamond; thou haſt the right *arched* bent of the brow. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſ.*

A'RCHER. *n. ſ.* [*archer*, Fr. from *arcus*, Lat. a bow.] He that ſhoots with a bow; he that carries a bow in battle.

Fight, gentlemen of England; fight, bold yeomen!
Draw, *archers*, draw your arrows to the head:
Spur your proud horſes hard. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

This Cupid is no longer an *archer*, his glory ſhall be ours, for we are the only love-gods. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Noth.*

Thou frequent bring'ſt the ſmitten deer;
For ſeldom, *archers* ſay, thy arrows err. *Prior.*

A'RCHERY. *n. ſ.* [from *archer.*]

1. The uſe of the bow.

Among the Engliſh artillery, *archery* challengeth the preeminence, as peculiar to our nation. *Camden's Remains.*

2. The

2. The act of ſhooting with the bow.

Flower of this purple dye,
Hit with Cupid's *archery*,
Sink in apple of his eye! *Shakeſ. Midſ. Night's Dr.*

3. The art of an archer.

Bleſt ſeraphims ſhall leave their quire,
And turn love's ſoldiers upon thee,
To exerciſe their *archery*. *Craſhaw's Steps to Temple.*

A'RCHES-COURT. *n. ſ.* [from *arches* and *court.*] The chief and moſt ancient conſiſtory that belongs to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, for the debating of ſpiritual cauſes, ſo called from Bow-church in London, where it is kept, whoſe top is raiſed of ſtone-pillars, built arch-wiſe. The judge of this court is termed the dean of the arches, or official of the *arches-court*: dean of the arches, becauſe with this office is commonly joined a peculiar juriſdiction of thirteen pariſhes in London, termed a deanery, being exempted from the authority of the biſhop of London, and belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury; of which the pariſh of Bow is one. Some others ſay, that he was firſt called dean of the arches, becauſe the official to the archbiſhop, the dean of the arches, was his ſubſtitute in his court; and by that means the names became confounded. The juriſdiction of this judge is ordinary, and extends through the whole province of Canterbury: ſo that, upon any appeal, he forthwith, and without any further examination of the cauſe, ſends out his citation to the party appealed, and his inhibition to the judge from whom the appeal is made. *Cowell.*

A'RCHETYPE. *n. ſ.* [*archetypum*, Lat.] The original of which any reſemblance is made.

Our ſouls, though they might have perceived images themſelves by ſimple ſenſe; yet it ſeems inconceivable, how they ſhould apprehend their *archetypes*. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

As a man, a tree, are the outward objects of our perception, and the outward *archetypes* or patterns of our ideas; ſo our ſenſations of hunger, cold, are alſo inward *archetypes* or patterns of our ideas. But the notions or pictures of theſe things, as they are in the mind, are the ideas. *Watts's Logick.*

ARCHE'TYPAL. *adj.* [*archetypus*, Lat.] Original; being a pattern from which copies are made.

Through contemplation's opticks I have ſeen
Him who is fairer than the ſons of men:
The ſource of good, the light *archetypal*. *Norris's Miſcell.*

ARCHE'US. n. ſ. [probably from ἄρχὸς.] A word by which Paracelſus ſeems to have meant a power that preſides over the animal œconomy, diſtinct from the rational ſoul.

ARCHIDIA'CONAL. *adj.* [from *archidiaconus*, Lat. an archdeacon.] Belonging to an archdeacon; as, this offence is liable to be cenſured in an *archidiaconal* viſitation.

ARCHIEPI'SCOPAL. *adj.* [from *archiepiſcopus*, Lat. an archbiſhop.] Belonging to an archbiſhop; as, Canterbury is an *archiepiſcopal* ſee; the ſuffragans are ſubject to *archiepiſcopal* juriſdiction.

A'RCHITECT. *n. ſ.* [*architectus*, Lat.]

1. A profeſſor of the art of building.

The *architect*'s glory conſiſts in the deſignment and idea of the work; his ambition ſhould be to make the form triumph over the matter. *Wotton.*

2. A contriver of a building; a builder.

The haſty multitude
Admiring enter'd, and the work ſome praiſe,
And ſome the *architect*: his hand was known
In heav'n, by many a tow'red ſtructure high,
Where ſcepter'd angels held their reſidence,
And ſat as princes. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

3. The contriver or former of any compound body.

This inconvenience the divine *architect* of the body obviated. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. The contriver of any thing.

An irreligious Moor,
Chief *architect* and plotter of theſe woes. *Shak. Tit. Andron.*

ARCHITE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *architect.*] That performs the work of architecture.

How could the bodies of many of them, particularly the laſt mentioned, be furniſhed with *architective* materials? *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

ARCHITECTO'NICK. *adj.* [from ἄρχὸς, chief, and τέκτων, an artificer.] That which has the power or ſkill of an architect; that which can build or form any thing.

To ſay that ſome more fine part of either, or all the hypoſtatical principle, is the architect of this elaborate ſtructure, is to give occaſion to demand, what proportion of the tria prima afforded this *architectonick* ſpirit, and what agent made ſo ſkilful and happy a mixture. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

ARCHITE'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*architectura*, Lat.]

1. The art or ſcience of building.

Architecture is divided into *civil architecture*, called by way of eminence *architecture*; *military architecture*, or fortification; and *naval architecture*, which, beſides building of ſhips and veſſels, includes alſo ports, moles, docks, &c. Some think the Tyrians were the firſt improvers of *architecture*; but others contend, that the rules of this art were delivered by God himſelf to Solomon, from whom the Tyrians had their inſtruction, which they afterwards communicated to the Egyptians; theſe to the Grecians, and theſe again to the Romans. Under Auguſtus, *architecture* arrived to its greateſt glory; but it afterwards dwindled by degrees, and at laſt fell with the weſtern empire, in the fifth century, when the Viſigoths deſtroyed all the moſt beautiful monuments of antiquity; and a new manner of building took its riſe, called the Gothick, coarſe, artleſs, and maſſive. Of the ſame kind was the Arabesk, Mooriſk or Mooriſh *architecture*, brought from the South by the Moors and Saracens. The architects of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, who had ſome knowledge of ſculpture, ſeemed to make perfection conſiſt altogether in the delicacy and multitude of ornaments, which they frequently beſtowed on their buildings without any conduct or taſte. In the two laſt centuries, the architects of Italy and France were wholly bent upon retrieving the primitive ſimplicity and beauty of ancient *architecture*, in which they did not fail of ſucceſs. This art is divided into five orders; the Tuſcan, Dorick, Ionick, Corinthian, and Compoſite; which took their riſe from the different proportions that the different kinds of buildings rendered neceſſary, according to the bulk, ſtrength, delicacy, richneſs, or ſimplicity required. *Chambers.*

Our fathers next in *architecture* ſkill'd,
Cities for uſe, and forts for ſafety build:
Then palaces and lofty domes aroſe,
Theſe for devotion, and for pleaſure thoſe. *Blackm. Creat.*

2. The effect or performance of the ſcience of building.

The formation of the firſt earth being a piece of divine *architecture*, aſcribed to a particular providence. *Burnet's Theory.*

A'RCHITRAVE. *n. ſ.* [from ἀρχὴ, chief, and *trabs*, Lat. a beam; becauſe it is ſuppoſed to repreſent the principal beam in timber buildings.] That part of a column, or order of a column, which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the loweſt member of the entablature. This member is different in the different orders; and, in building *architrave* doors and windows, the workman frequently follows his own fancy. The *architrave* is ſometimes called the reaſon piece, or maſter beam, in timber buildings, as porticos, cloiſters, &c. In chimnies it is called the mantle piece; and over jambs of doors, and lintels of windows, hyperthyron. *Builders Dict.*

The materials laid over this pillar were of wood; through the lightneſs whereof the *architrave* could not ſuffer, nor the column itſelf, being ſo ſubſtantial. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Weſtward a pompous frontiſpiece appear'd,
On Dorick pillars of white marble rear'd,
Crown'd with an *architrave* of antique mold,
And ſculpture riſing on the roughen'd gold. *Pope's T. of F.*

A'RCHIVES. *n. ſ. without a ſingular.* [*archiva*, Lat.] The places where records or ancient writings are kept. It is perhaps ſometimes uſed for the writings themſelves.

Though we think our words vaniſh with the breath that utters them, yet they become records in God's court, and are laid up in his *archives*, as witneſſes either for or againſt us. *Government of the Tongue*, § 1.

I ſhall now only look a little into the Moſaick *archives*, to obſerve what they furniſh us with upon this ſubject. *Woodward.*

A'RCHWISE. *adv.* [from *arch* and *wiſe.*] In the form of an arch.

The court of arches, ſo called *ab arcuata eccleſia*, or from Bow church in London, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by reaſon of the ſteeple or clochier thereof, raiſed at the top with ſtone pillars in faſhion of a bow bent *archwiſe*. *Ayliffe's Par.*

ARCI'TENENT. *adj.* [*arcitenens*, Lat.] Bow-bearing. *Dict.*

ARCTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *arcto*, to ſtreighten.] Streightening; confinement to a narrower compaſs.

A'RCTICK. *n. ſ.* [from Ἄρκτος, the northern conſtellation.] Northern; lying under the Arctos, or bear. See ARTICK.

Ever during ſnows, perpetual ſhades
Of darkneſs, would congeal their livid blood,
Did not the *arctick* tract ſpontaneous yield
A cheering purple berry big with wine. *Philips.*

A'RCTICK *Circle.* See CIRCLE.

A'RCUATE. *adj.* [*arcuatus*, Lat.] Bent in the form of an arch.

The cauſe of the confuſion in ſounds, and the inconfuſion of ſpecies viſible, is, for that the ſight worketh in right lines; but ſounds that move in oblique and *arcuate* lines, muſt needs encounter and diſturb the one the other. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

In the gullet, where it perforateth the midriff, the carneous fibres are inflected and *arcuate*. *Ray on Creation.*

A'RCUATILE, *adj.* [from *arcuate.*] Bent; inflected. *Dict.*

ARCUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *arcuate.*]

1. The act of bending any thing; incurvation.
2. The ſtate of being bent; curvity, or crookedneſs.
3. [In gardening.] The method of raiſing by layers ſuch trees as cannot be raiſed from ſeed, or that bear no ſeed, as the elm, lime, alder, willow; and is ſo called from bending down to the ground the branches which ſpring from the offsets or ſtools after they are planted. *Chambers.*

A'RCUATURE. *n. ſ.* [*arcuatura*, low Latin.] The bending or curvature of an arch. *Dict.*

ARCUBA'LISTER. *n. ſ.* [from *arcus*, a bow, and *baliſta*, an engine.] A croſsbow man.

King John was eſpied by a very good *arcubaliſter*, who ſaid, that he would ſoon diſpatch the cruel tyrant. God forbid, vile varlet,

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varlet, quoth the earl, that we ſhould procure the death of the holy one of God. *Camden's Remains.*

Ard. [Saxon.] Signifies natural diſpoſition; as, *Goddard* is a divine temper; *Reinard*, a ſincere temper; *Giffard*, a bountiful and liberal diſpoſition; *Bernard*, filial affection, &c. *Gibſon's Camden.*

A'rdency. *n. ſ.* [from *ardent.*] Ardour; eagerneſs; warmth of affection.

Accepted they ſhall be, if qualified with humility, and *ardency*, and perſeverance, ſo far as concerns the end immediate to them. *Hammond's Pract. Catechiſm.*

The ineffable happineſs of our dear Redeemer muſt needs bring an increaſe to ours, commenſurate to the *ardency* of our love for him. *Boyle.*

A'RDENT. *adj.* [*ardens*, Lat. burning.]

1. Hot; burning; fiery.

Chymiſts obſerve, that vegetables, as lavender, rue, marjoram, &c. diſtilled before fermentation, yield oils without any burning ſpirits; but, after fermentation, yield *ardent* ſpirits without oils; which ſhews, that their oil is, by fermentation, converted into ſpirit. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Fierce; vehement.

A knight of ſwarthy face,
High on a cole-black ſteed purſued the chace;
With flaſhing flames his *ardent* eyes were filled. *Dryd. Fab.*

3. Paſſionate; affectionate: uſed generally of deſire.

Another nymph with fatal pow'r may riſe,
To damp the ſinking beams of Cælia's eyes;
With haughty pride may hear her charms confeſt,
And ſcorn the *ardent* vows that I have bleſt. *Prior.*

A'rdently. *adv.* [from *ardent.*] Eagerly; affectionately.

With true zeal may our hearts be moſt *ardently* inflamed to our religion. *Sprat's Sermons.*

A'rdour. *n. ſ.* [*ardor*, Lat. heat.]

1. Heat.

2. Heat of affection, as love, deſire, courage.

Joy, like a ray of the ſun, reflects with a greater *ardour* and quickneſs, when it rebounds upon a man from the breaſt of his friend. *South.*

The ſoldiers ſhout around with gen'rous rage;
He prais'd their *ardour*, inly pleas'd to ſee
His hoſt. *Dryden's Fables.*

Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd,
And the vain *ardours* of our love reſtrain'd. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

3. The perſon ardent or bright. This is only uſed by *Milton.*

Nor delay'd the winged ſaint,
After his charge receiv'd; but from among
Thouſand celeſtial *ardours*, where he ſtood
Veil'd with his gorgeous wings, up-ſpringing light,
Flew thro' the midſt of heav'n. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

Ardu'ity. *n. ſ.* [from *arduous.*] Height; difficulty. *Dict.*

A'RDUOUS. *adj.* [*arduus*, Lat.]

1. Lofty; hard to climb.

High on Parnaſſus' top her ſons ſhe ſhow'd,
And pointed out thoſe *arduous* paths they trod. *Pope.*

2. Difficult.

It was a means to bring him up in the ſchool of arts and policy, and ſo to fit him for that great and *arduous* employment that God deſigned him to. *South.*

A'rduousness. *n. ſ.* [from *arduous.*] Height; difficulty.

Are. The third perſon plural of the preſent tenſe of the verb *to be*; as, young men *are* raſh, old *are* cautious.

ARE, or *Alamire*. The loweſt note but one in Guido's ſcale of muſick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
Are to plead Hortenſio's paſſion;
B mi Bianca take him for thy lord,
C faut, that loves with all affection. *Shakeſp. Tam. Shrew.*

A'rea. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. The ſurface contained between any lines or boundaries.

The *area* of a triangle is found by knowing the height and the baſe. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Any open ſurface, as the floor of a room; the open part of a church; the vacant part or ſtage of an amphitheatre. An incloſed place, as liſts, or a bowling-green, or graſs-plot.

Let us conceive a floor or *area* of goodly length, with the breadth ſomewhat more than half the longitude. *Wotton.*

The Alban lake is of an oval figure, and, by reaſon of the high mountains that encompaſs it, looks like the *area* of ſome vaſt amphitheatre. *Addiſon on Italy.*

In *areas* vary'd with Moſaic art,
Some whirl the diſk, and ſome the jav'lin dart. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

To Are'ad, or Are'ed. *v. a.* [aꞃeꝺan, Sax. to counſel.] To adviſe; to direct.

Knights and ladies gentle deeds,
Whoſe praiſes having ſlept in ſilence long,
Me, all too meane, the ſacred muſe *areeds*
To blazon broad. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

But mark what I *aread* thee now: avant,
Fly thither whence thou fled'ſt! If from this hour
Within theſe hallow'd limits thou appear,
Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Arefa'ction. *n. ſ.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.] The ſtate of growing dry; the act of drying.

From them, and their motions, principally proceed *arefaction*, and moſt of the effects of nature. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

To A'refy. *v. a.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.] To dry; to exhale moiſture.

Heat drieth bodies that do eaſily expire, as parchment, leaves, roots, clay, &c. and ſo doth time or age *arefy*, as in the ſame bodies, &c. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* № 294.

Arena'ceous. *adj.* [*arena*, Lat. ſand.] Sandy; having the qualities of ſand.

A piece of the ſtone of the ſame mines, of a yellowiſh brown colour, an *arenaceous* friable ſubſtance, and with ſome white ſpar mixed with it. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Arena'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *arena*, Lat. ſand.] Is uſed by ſome phyſicians for a ſort of dry bath, when the patient ſits with his feet upon hot ſand. *Dict.*

Areno'se. *adj.* [from *arena*, Lat.] Sandy; full of ſand. *Dict.*

Are'nulous. *adj.* [from *arenula*, Lat. ſand.] Full of ſmall ſand; gravelly. *Dict.*

Areo'tick. *adj.* [ἀραιωτικὰ.] Such medicines as open the pores of the ſkin, ſo that the morbifick matter may be carried off by ſweat, or inſenſible perſpiration. *Dict.*

Areto'logy. *n. ſ.* [from ἀρετὴ, virtue, and λέγω, to diſcourſe.] That part of moral philoſophy which treats of virtue, its nature, and the means of arriving at it. *Dict.*

A'rgal. *n. ſ.* Hard lees ſticking to the ſides of wine veſſels, more commonly called tartar. *Dict.*

A'rgent. *adj.* [from *argentum*, Lat. ſilver.]

1. The white colour uſed in the coats of gentlemen, knights, and baronets, ſuppoſed to be the repreſentation of that metal.

Rinaldo flings
As ſwift as fiery light'ning kindled new,
His *argent* eagle with her ſilver wings
In field of azure, fair Erminia knew. *Fairfax, b.* iii.

In an *argent* field, the god of war
Was drawn triumphant on his iron car. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Silver; bright like ſilver.

Thoſe *argent* fields more likely habitants,
Tranſlated ſaints, or middle ſpirits hold,
Betwixt th' angelical and human kind. *Milton.*

Or aſk of yonder *argent* fields above,
Why Jove's ſatellites are leſs than Jove. *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

Argenta'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *argentum*, Lat. ſilver.] An overlaying with ſilver. *Dict.*

A'rgentine. *adj.* [*argentin*, Fr.] Sounding like ſilver. *Dict.*

A'rgil. *n. ſ.* [*argilla*, Lat.] Potters clay; a fat ſoft kind of earth of which veſſels are made.

Argilla'ceous. *adj.* [from *argil.*] Clayey; partaking of the nature of argil; conſiſting of argil, or potter's clay.

Argi'llous. *adj.* [from *argil.*] Conſiſting of clay; clayiſh; containing clay.

Albuquerque derives this redneſs from the ſand and *argillous* earth at the bottom. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi.

A'rgosy. *n. ſ.* [derived by *Pope* from *Argo*, the name of Jaſon's ſhip.] A large veſſel for merchandiſe; a carrack.

Your mind is toſſing on the ocean;
There where your *argoſies* with portly ſail,
Like ſigniors and rich burghers on the flood,
Or as it were the pageants of the ſea
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shakeſ. Merch. of Venice.*

To A'RGUE. *v. n.* [*arguo*, Lat.]

1. To reaſon; to offer reaſons.

I know your majeſty has always lov'd her
So dear in heart, not to deny her what
A woman of leſs place might aſk by law;
Scholars allow'd freely to *argue* for her. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

Publick *arguing* oft ſerves not only to exaſperate the minds, but to whet the wits of hereticks. *Decay of Piety.*

An idea of motion, not paſſing on, would perplex any one, who ſhould *argue* from ſuch an idea. *Locke.*

2. To perſuade by argument.

It is a ſort of poetical logick which I would make uſe of, to *argue* you into a protection of this play. *Congr. Ded to Old Bat.*

3. To diſpute; with the particles *with* or *againſt* before the opponent, and *againſt* before the thing oppoſed.

Why do chriſtians, of ſeveral perſuaſions, ſo fiercely *argue againſt* the ſalvability of each other. *Decay of Piety.*

He that by often *arguing againſt* his own ſenſe, impoſes falſehoods on others, is not far from believing himſelf. *Locke.*

I do not ſee how they can *argue with* any one, without ſetting down ſtrict boundaries. *Locke.*

To A'rgue. *v. a.*

1. To prove any thing by argument.

If the world's age and death be *argued* well,
By the ſun's fall, which now toward's earth doth bend,
Then we might fear that virtue, ſince ſhe fell
So low as woman, ſhould be near her end. *Donne.*

2. To debate any queſtion; as, to *argue* a cauſe.

3. To prove, as an argument.

So many laws *argue* ſo many ſins
Among them: how can God with ſuch reſide? *Parad. Loſt.*

It *argues* diſtemper of the mind as well as of the body, when a man is continually toſſing from one ſide to the other. *South.*

This *argues* a virtue and diſpoſition in thoſe ſides of the rays, which anſwers to that virtue and diſpoſition of the cryſtal. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. To charge with, as a crime; with *of*.

I have pleaded guilty to all thoughts and expreſſions of mine, which can be truly *argued of* obſcenity, profaneneſs, or immorality, and retract them. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

The accidents are not the ſame, which would have *argued* him *of* a ſervile copying, and total barrenneſs of invention; yet the ſeas were the ſame. *Dryden's Fab. Pref.*

A'rguer. *n. ſ.* [from *argue.*] A reaſoner; a diſputer; a controvertiſt.

Men are aſhamed to be proſelytes to a weak *arguer*, as thinking they muſt part with their reputation as well as their ſin. *Decay of Piety.*

A'rgument. *n. ſ.* [*argumentum*, Lat.]

1. A reaſon alleged for or againſt any thing.

We ſometimes ſee, on our theatres, vice rewarded, at leaſt unpuniſhed; yet it ought not to be an *argument* againſt the art. *Dryden's Pref. to Tyrannick Love.*

When any thing is proved by as good *arguments* as that thing is capable of, ſuppoſing it were; we ought not in reaſon to make any doubt of the exiſtence of that thing. *Tillotſon's Preface.*

And thus we have our author's two great and only *arguments* to prove, that heirs are lords over their brethren. *Locke.*

2. The ſubject of any diſcourſe or writing.

That ſhe who ev'n but now was your beſt object,
Your praiſe's *argument*, balm of your age,
Deareſt and beſt. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To the height of this great *argument*
I may aſſert eternal providence,
And juſtify the ways of God to man. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* i.

Sad taſk! yet *argument*
Not leſs, but more heroick than the wrath
Of ſtern Achilles. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ix.

A much longer diſcourſe my *argument* requires; your merciful diſpoſitions a much ſhorter. *Sprat's Sermons.*

3. The contents of any work ſummed up by way of abſtract.

The *argument* of the work, that is, its principal action, the œconomy and diſpoſition of it, are the things which diſtinguiſh copies from originals. *Dryden's Æn. Pref.*

4. A controverſy.

This day, in *argument* upon a caſe,
Some words there grew 'twixt Somerſet and me. *Sh: H.* VI.

If the idea be not agreed on betwixt the ſpeaker and hearer, the *argument* is not about things, but names. *Locke.*

It was much like an *argument* that fell out laſt night, where each of us fell in praiſe of our country miſtreſſes. *Sh. Cymbeline.*

5. It has ſometimes the particle *to* before the thing to be proved, but generally *for*.

The beſt moral *argument to* patience, in my opinion, is the advantage of patience itſelf. *Tillotſon.*

This, before that revelation had enlightened the world, was the very beſt *argument for* a future ſtate. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

6. [In aſtronomy.] An arch by which we ſeek another unknown arch, proportional to the firſt. *Chambers.*

Argume'ntal. *adj.* [from *argument.*] Belonging to argument; reaſoning.

Afflicted ſenſe thou kindly doſt ſet free,
Oppreſs'd with *argumental* tyranny,
And routed reaſon finds a ſafe retreat in thee. *Pope.*

Argumenta'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *argument.*] Reaſoning; the act of reaſoning.

Argumentation is that operation of the mind, whereby we infer one propoſition from two or more propoſitions premiſed. Or it is the drawing a concluſion, which before was unknown, or doubtful, from ſome propoſitions more known and evident; ſo when we have judged that matter cannot think, and that the mind of man doth think, we conclude, that therefore the mind of man is not matter. *Watts's Logick.*

I ſuppoſe it is no ill topick of *argumentation*, to ſhew the prevalence of contempt, by the contrary influences of reſpect. *South.*

His thoughts muſt be maſculine, full of *argumentation*, and that ſufficiently warm. *Dryden.*

It is certain, that the whole courſe of his *argumentation* comes to nothing. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, № 31.

Argume'ntative. *adj.* [from *argument.*] Conſiſting of argument; containing argument.

This omiſſion, conſidering the bounds within which the *argumentative* part of my diſcourſe was confined, I could not avoid. *Atterb. Pref. to his Sermons.*

Arguta'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *arguo*, Lat.] A proving by argument; a diſputing for and againſt. *Dict.*

A'rgute. *adj.* [*arguto*, Ital. *argutus*, Lat.]

1. Subtile; witty; ſharp.

2. Shrill.

A'RIA. n. ſ. [Ital. in muſick.] An air, ſong, or tune.

A'rid. *adj.* [*aridus*, Lat. dry.] Dry; parched up.

My complexion is become aduſt, and my body *arid*, by viſiting lands. *Arbuthnot and Pope's M. Scribl.*

ARI

His harden'd fingers deck the gaudy ſpring,
Without him ſummer were an *arid* waſte. *Thomſ. Autumn.*

Ari'dity. *n. ſ.* [from *arid.*]

1. Dryneſs; ſiccity.

Salt taken in great quantities will reduce an animal body to the great extremity of *aridity*, or dryneſs. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

2. In the theological ſenſe, a kind of inſenſibility in devotion, contrary to melting.

Strike my ſoul with lively apprehenſions of thy excellencies, to bear up my ſpirit under the greateſt *aridities* and dejections, with the delightful proſpect of thy glories. *Norris.*

A'RIES. n. ſ. [Lat.] The Ram; one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack.

At laſt from *Aries* rolls the bounteous ſun,
And the bright Bull receives him. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To Ari'etate. *v. n.* [*arieto*, Lat.]

1. To butt like a ram.

2. To ſtrike in imitation of the blows which rams give with their heads.

Arieta'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *arietate.*]

1. The act of butting like a ram.

2. The act of battering with an engine called a ram.

The ſtrength of the percuſſion, wherein ordnance do exceed all *arietations* and ancient inventions. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

3. The act of ſtriking, or conflicting in general.

Now thoſe heterogeneous atoms, by themſelves, hit ſo exactly into their proper reſidence, in the midſt of ſuch tumultuary motions, and *arietations* of other particles. *Glanv. Scepſis.*

ARIE'TTA. n. ſ. [Ital. in muſick.] A ſhort air, ſong, or tune.

Ari'ght. *adv.* [from *a* and *right.*]

1. Rightly; without mental errour.

How him I lov'd, and love with all my might;
So thought I eke of him, and think I thought *aright*. *F. Q.*

Theſe were thy thoughts, and thou could'ſt judge *aright*,
Till intereſt made a jaundice in thy ſight. *Dryden's Fables.*

The motions of the tongue are ſo eaſy, and ſo ſubtile, that you can hardly conceive or diſtinguiſh them *aright*. *Holder.*

2. Rightly; without crime.

A generation that ſet not their heart *aright*. *Pſ.* lxxviii. 8.

3. Rightly; without failing of the end deſigned.

Guardian of groves, and goddeſs of the night,
Fair queen, he ſaid, direct my dart *aright*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Ariola'tion, or Hariola'tion. *n. ſ.* [*hariolus*, Lat. a ſoothſayer.] Soothſaying; vaticination.

The prieſts of elder time have deluded their apprehenſions with *ariolation*, ſoothſaying, and ſuch oblique idolatries. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 3.

ARIO'SO. n. ſ. [Ital. in muſick.] The movement of a common air, ſong, or tune. *Dict.*

To Ari'se. *v. n.* pret. *aroſe*, particip. *ariſen.* [from *a* and *riſe.*]

1. To mount upward as the ſun.

He roſe, and, looking up, beheld the ſkies
With purple bluſhing, and the day *ariſe*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To get up as from ſleep, or from reſt.

So Eſdras *aroſe* up, and ſaid unto them, ye have tranſgreſſed the law. 1 *Eſd.* ix. 7.

How long wilt thou ſleep, O ſluggard; when wilt thou *ariſe* out of thy ſleep? *Prov.* vi. 9.

3. To come into view, as from obſcurity.

There ſhall *ariſe* falſe Chriſts and falſe prophets. *Matt.* xxiv.

4. To revive from death.

Thy dead men ſhall live, together with my body ſhall they *ariſe*: awake and ſing, ye that dwell in duſt. *Iſaiah* xxvi. 19.

5. To proceed, or have its original.

They which were ſcattered abroad upon the perſecution that *aroſe* about Stephen, travelled as far as Phœnice. *Acts* xi. 19.

I know not what miſchief may *ariſe* hereafter from the example of ſuch an innovation. *Dryden.*

6. To enter upon a new ſtation.

Another Mary then *aroſe*,
And did rig'rous laws impoſe. *Cowley.*

7. To commence hoſtility.

And when he *aroſe* againſt me, I caught him by his beard, and ſmote him. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 35.

For the various ſenſes of this word, ſee Rise.

ARISTO'CRACY. *n. ſ.* [ἄριστος, greateſt, and κρατέω, to govern.] That form of government which places the ſupreme power in the nobles, without a king, and excluſively of the people.

The *ariſtocracy* of Venice hath admitted ſo many abuſes through the degeneracy of the nobles, that the period of its duration ſeems to approach. *Swift.*

Aristocra'tical, or Aristocra'tick. *adj.* [from *ariſtocracy.*] Relating to ariſtocracy; including a form of government by the nobles.

Ockham diſtinguiſhes, that the papacy, or eccleſiaſtical monarchy, may be changed in an extraordinary manner, for ſome time, into an *ariſtocratical* form of government. *Ayliffe's Par.*

Aristocra'ticalness. *n. ſ.* [from *ariſtocratical.*] An ariſtocratical ſtate. *Dict.*

Ari'thmancy. *n. ſ.* [from ἀριθμὸς, number, and μαντεία, divination.] A foretelling future events by numbers. *Dict.*

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ARITHME'TICAL *adj.* [from *arithmetick.*] According to the rules or method of arithmetick.

The principles of bodies may be infinitely ſmall, not only beyond all naked or aſſiſted ſenſe, but beyond all *arithmetical* operation or conception. *Grew's Coſm. Sacra.*

The ſquares of the diameters of theſe rings, made by any priſmatick colour, were in *arithmetical* progreſſion, as in the fifth obſervation. *Newton's Opticks.*

ARITHME'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *arithmetical.*] In an arithmetical manner; according to the principles of arithmetick.

Though the fifth part of a xeſtes being a ſimple fraction, and *arithmetically* regular, it is yet no proper part of that meaſure. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

ARITHMETI'CIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *arithmetick.*] A maſter of the art of numbers.

A man had need be a good *arithmetician*, to underſtand this author's works. His deſcription runs on like a multiplication table. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

ARI'THMETICK. *n. ſ.* [ἀριθμὸς, number, and μετρέω, to meaſure.] The ſcience of numbers; the art of computation.

We have very little intelligence about the origin and invention of *arithmetick*; but probably it muſt have taken its riſe from the introduction of commerce, and conſequently be of Tyrian invention. From Aſia it paſſed into Egypt, where it was greatly cultivated. From thence it was tranſmitted to the Greeks, who conveyed it to the Romans with additional improvements. But, from ſome treatiſes of the ancients remaining on this ſubject, it appears that their *arithmetick* was much inferiour to that of the moderns. *Chambers.*

On fair ground I could beat forty of them;
But now 'tis odds beyond *arithmetick*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The chriſtian religion, according to the Apoſtle's *arithmetick*, hath but theſe three parts of it; ſobriety, juſtice, religion. *Taylor.*

ARK. *n. ſ.* [*arca*, Lat. a cheſt.]

1. A veſſel to ſwim upon the water, uſually applied to that in which Noah was preſerved from the univerſal deluge.

Make thee an *ark* of gopher wood; rooms ſhalt thou make in the *ark*, and ſhalt pitch it within and without. *Gen.* vi. 14.

The one juſt man alive, by his command,
Shall build a wond'rous *ark*, as thou beheld'ſt,
To ſave himſelf and houſhold, from amidſt
A world devote to univerſal wreck. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xi.

2. The repoſitory of the covenant of God with the Jews.

This coffer was of ſhittim wood, covered with plates or leaves of gold, being two cubits and an half in length, a cubit and a half wide, and a cubit and a half high. It had two rings of gold on each ſide, through which the ſtaves were put for carrying it. Upon the top of it was a kind of gold crown all around it, and two cherubim were faſtened to the cover. It contained the two tables of ſtone, written by the hand of God. *Calmet.*

ARM. *n. ſ.* [eaꞃm, eoꞃm, Sax.]

1. The limb which reaches from the hand to the ſhoulder.

If I have lift up my hand againſt the fatherleſs, when I ſaw my help in the gate, then let mine *arm* fall from my ſhoulder-blade, and mine *arm* be broken from the bone. *Job*, xxxi. 21.

Like helpleſs friends, who view from ſhore
The labouring ſhip, and hear the tempeſt roar,
So ſtood they with their *arms* acroſs. *Dryden.*

2. The bough of a tree.

The trees ſpred out their *arms* to ſhade her face,
But ſhe on elbow lean'd. *Sidney.*

Hide me, ye foreſts, in your cloſeſt bowers,
Where the tall oak his ſpreading *arms* entwines,
And with the beech a mutual ſhade combines. *Gay.*

3. An inlet of water from the ſea.

Full in the centre of the ſacred wood,
An *arm* ariſeth of the Stygian flood. *Dryden's Æneid.*

We have yet ſeen but an *arm* of this ſea of beauty. *Norris.*

4. Power; might. In this ſenſe is uſed the ſecular *arm*, &c.

Curſed be the man that truſteth in man, and maketh fleſh his *arm*, and whoſe heart departeth from the Lord. *Jer.* xvii. 5.

O God, thy *arm* was here!
And not to us, but to thy *arm* alone,
Aſcribe we all. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

ARM'S END. *n. ſ.* A phraſe taken from boxing, in which the weaker man may overcome the ſtronger, if he can keep him from cloſing.

Such a one as can keep him at *arm's end*, need never wiſh for a better companion. *Sidney's Arcad.*

For my ſake be comfortable, hold death awhile at the *arm's end*. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

To ARM. *v. a.* [*armo*, Lat.]

1. To furniſh with armour of defence, or weapons of offence.

And when Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he *armed* his trained ſervants, born in his own houſe, three hundred and eighteen, and purſued them unto Dan. *Gen.* xiv. 14.

True conſcious honour is to feel no ſin;
He's *arm'd* without, that's innocent within. *Pope.*

2. To plate with any thing that may add ſtrength.

Their wounded ſteeds
Yerk out their *armed* heels at their dead maſters. *Sh. H.* V.

3. To furniſh; to fit up; as, to *arm* a loadſtone, is to caſe it with iron.

You muſt *arm* your hook with the line in the inſide of it. *Walton's Angler.*

Having waſted the callus, I left off thoſe tents, and dreſſed it with others *armed* with digeſtives. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To ARM. *v. n.*

1. To take arms.

Think we king Harry ſtrong;
And, princes, look you ſtrongly *arm* to meet him. *Sh. H.*V.

2. To provide againſt.

His ſervant, throughly *arm'd* againſt ſuch coverture,
Reported unto all, that he was ſure
A noble gentleman of high regard. *Spenſer's Hubb. Tale.*

ARMA'DA. n. ſ. [Span. a fleet of war.] An armament for ſea; a fleet of war. It is often erroneouſly ſpelt *armado.*

In all the mid-earth ſeas was left no road
Wherein the pagan his bold head untwines,
Spred was the huge *armado* wide and broad,
From Venice, Genes, and towns which them confines. *Fairfax, b.* i. *ſtanza* 79.

So by a roaring tempeſt on the flood,
A whole *armado* of collected ſail
Is ſcatter'd and disjoin'd from fellowſhip. *Shak. King John.*

At length reſolv'd t' aſſert the wat'ry ball,
He in himſelf did whole *armados* bring:
Him aged ſeamen might their maſter call,
And chooſe for general, were he not their king. *Dryden.*

ARMADI'LLO. n. ſ. [Spaniſh.] A four-footed animal of Braſil, as big as a cat, with a ſnout like a hog, a tail like a lizard, and feet like a hedge-hog. He is armed all over with hard ſcales like armour, whence he takes his name, and retires under them like the tortoiſe. He lives in holes, or in the water, being of the amphibious kind. His ſcales are of a bony or cartilaginous ſubſtance; but they are eaſily pierced. This animal hides himſelf a third part of the year under ground. He feeds upon roots, ſugar-canes, fruits, and poultry. When he is caught, he draws up his feet and head to his belly, and rolls himſelf up in a ball, which the ſtrongeſt hand cannot open; and he muſt be brought near the fire before he will ſhew his noſe. His fleſh is white, fat, tender, and more delicate than that of a ſucking pig. *Trevoux.*

A'RMAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*armamentum*, Lat.] A force equipped for war; generally uſed of a naval force.

ARMAME'NTARY. *n. ſ.* [*armamentarium*, Lat.] An armoury; a magazine or arſenal of warlike implements. *Dict.*

A'RMAN. *n. ſ.* A confection for reſtoring loſt appetite in horſes. *D.*

A'RMATURE. *n. ſ.* [*armatura*, Lat.] Armour; ſomething to defend the body from hurt.

Others ſhould be armed with hard ſhells; others with prickles; the reſt that have no ſuch *armature*, ſhould be endued with great ſwiftneſs and pernicity. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'RMED. *adj.* [in heraldry.] Is uſed in reſpect of beaſts and birds of prey, when their teeth, horns, feet, beak, talons, or tusks, are of a different colour from the reſt; as, he bears a cock or a falcon *armed*, or. *Chambers.*

ARMED *Chair. n. ſ.* [from *armed* and *chair.*] An elbow chair, or a chair with reſts for the arms.

ARME'NIAN *Bole. n. ſ.* A fatty medicinal kind of earth, of a pale reddiſh colour, of conſiderable uſe as an abſorbent, aſtringent, and vulnerary; which takes its name from the country of Armenia, whence it is chiefly brought.

ARMENIAN *Stone. n. ſ.* A mineral ſtone or earth of a blue colour, ſpotted with green, black and yellow; anciently brought only from Armenia, but now found in Germany, and the Tyrol. It bears a near reſemblance to lapis lazuli, from which it ſeems only to differ in degree of maturity; it being ſofter, and ſpeckled with green inſtead of gold. Boerhaave ranks it among ſemimetals; and ſuppoſes it compoſed of a metal and earth. Woodward ſays, it owes its colour to an admixture of copper. Its chief uſe is in moſaick work, though it has ſome place alſo in phyſick. *Chambers.*

ARME'NTAL. } A'RMENTINE. } *adj.* [*armentalis*, or *armentinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a drove or herd of cattle. *Dict.*

ARMENTO'SE. *adj.* [*armentoſus*, Lat.] Abounding with cattle. *D.*

A'RMGAUNT. *adj.* [from *arm* and *gaunt.*] Slender as the arm.

So he nodded,
And ſoberly did mount an *armgaunt* ſteed. *Sh. Ant. and Cl.*

ARM-HOLE. *n. ſ.* [from *arm* and *hole.*] The cavity under the ſhoulder.

Tickling is moſt in the ſoles of the feet, and under the *arm-holes*, and on the ſides. The cauſe is the thinneſs of the ſkin in thoſe parts, joined with the rareneſs of being touched there. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.* N° 766.

ARMI'GEROUS. *adj.* [from *armiger*, Lat. an armour-bearer.] Bearing arms.

A'RMILLARY. *adj.* [from *armilla*, Lat. a bracelet.] Reſembling a bracelet.

When the circles of the mundane ſphere are ſuppoſed to be deſcribed on the convex ſurface of a ſphere, which is hollow within, and, after this, you imagine all parts of the ſphere's ſurface to be cut away, except thoſe parts on which ſuch circles are deſcribed; then that ſphere is called an *armillary* ſphere, becauſe it appears in the form of ſeveral circular rings, or bracelets,

lets, put together in a due poſition. *Harris's Deſcription of the Globes.*

A'RMILLATED. *adj.* [*armillatus*, Lat.] Wearing bracelets. *Dict.*

A'RMINGS. *n. ſ.* [in a ſhip.] The ſame with waſteclothes, being red clothes, hung about the outſide of the ſhip's upper works fore and aft, and before the cubbrige heads. Some are alſo hung round the tops, called *top armings.* *Chambers.*

ARMI'POTENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *arma*, arms, and *potentia*, power, Lat.] Power in war.

ARMI'POTENT. *adj.* [*armipotens*, Lat.] Powerful in arms; mighty in war.

This is your devoted friend, Sir, the manifold linguiſt, and the *armipotent* ſoldier. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

For if our God the Lord *armipotent*,
Thoſe armed angels in our aid down ſend,
That were at Dathan to his prophet ſent,
Thou wilt come down with them, and well defend
Our hoſt. *Fairfax, b.* iii. *ſtan.* 70.

Beneath the low'ring brow, and on a bent,
The temple ſtood of Mars *armipotent*. *Dryden's Fab.*

ARMI'SONOUS. *adj.* [*armiſonus*, Lat.] Ruſtling with armour.

A'RMISTICE. *n. ſ.* [*armiſtitium*, Lat.] A ſhort truce; a ceſſation of arms for a ſhort time.

A'RMLET. *n. ſ.* [from *arm.*]

1. A little arm; as, an *armlet* of the ſea.

2. A piece of armour for the arm.

3. A bracelet for the arm.

And, when ſhe takes thy hand, and doth ſeem kind,
Doth ſearch what rings and *armlets* ſhe can find. *Donne.*

ARMONI'ACK. *n. ſ.* [erroneouſly ſo written for *ammoniac.*] A ſort of volatile ſalt. See AMMONIAC.

A'RMORER. *n. ſ.* [*armorier*, Fr.]

1. He that makes armour, or weapons.

Now thrive the *armorers*, and honour's thought
Reigns ſolely in the breaſt of every man. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

The *armorers* make their ſteel more tough and pliant, by aſperſion of water and juice of herbs. *Bacon's Phyſ. Remains.*

The whole diviſion that to Mars pertains,
All trades of death that deal in ſteel for gains
Were there: The butcher, *armorer*, and ſmith,
Who forges ſharpen'd fauchions, or the ſcythe. *Dryd. Fab.*

When *arm'rers* temper in the ford
The keen-edg'd pole-ax, or the ſhining ſword,
The red-hot metal hiſſes in the lake. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* ix.

2. He that dreſſes another in armour.

The *armorers* accompliſhing the knights,
With buſy hammers cloſing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

The morning he was to join battle with Harold, his *armorer* put on his backpiece before, and his breaſtplate behind. *Cambd.*

ARMO'RIAL. *adj.* [*armorial*, Fr.] Belonging to the arms or eſcutcheon of a family, as enſigns *armorial.*

A'RMORIST. *n. ſ.* [from *armour.*] A perſon skilled in heraldry. *Dict.*

A'RMORY. *n. ſ.* [from *armour.*]

1. The place in which arms are repoſited for uſe.

The ſword
Of Michael, from the *armory* of God,
Was giv'n him temper'd ſo, that neither keen,
Nor ſolid, might reſiſt that edge. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* vi.

With plain heroick magnitude of mind,
And celeſtial vigour arm'd,
Their *armories* and magazines contemns. *Sampſon Agoniſt.*

Let a man conſider theſe virtues, with the contrary ſins, and then, as out of a full *armory*, or magazine, let him furniſh his conſcience with texts of ſcripture. *South.*

2. Armour; arms of defence.

Nigh at hand
Celeſtial *armory*, ſhields, helms, and ſpears,
Hung high, with diamond flaming, and with gold. *Par. Loſt.*

3. Enſigns armorial.

Well worthy be you of that *armory*,
Wherein you have great glory won this day. *Fairy Queen.*

A'RMOUR. *n. ſ.* [*armateur*, Fr. *armatura*, Lat.] Defenſive arms.

Your friends are up, and buckle on their *armour*. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

That they might not go naked among their enemies, the only *armour* that Chriſt allows them, is prudence and innocence. *South.*

A'RMOUR BEARER. *n. ſ.* [from *armour* and *bear.*] He that carries the armour of another.

His *armour bearer* firſt, and next he kill
His charioteer. *Dryden's Æneis.*

A'RMPIT. *n. ſ.* [from *arm* and *pit.*] The hollow place under the ſhoulder.

The handles to theſe gouges are made ſo long, that the handle may reach under the *armpit* of the workman. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

Others hold their plate under the left *arm-pit*, the beſt ſituation for keeping it warm. *Swift's Direct. to the Footman.*

ARMS. *n. ſ. without the ſingular number.* [*arma*, Lat.]

1. Weapons of offence, or armour of defence.

Thoſe *arms* which Mars before
Had giv'n the vanquiſh'd, now the victor bore. *Pope's Iliad.*

2. A ſtate of hoſtility.

Sir Edward Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confed'rates, are in *arms*. *Shakeſ. R.* III.

3. War in general.

Arms and the man I ſing. *Dryd. Virgil.*

Him Paris follow'd to the dire alarms,
Both breathing ſlaughter, both reſolv'd in *arms*. *Pope's Iliad.*

4. Action; the act of taking arms.

Up roſe the victor angels, and to *arms*
The matin trumpet ſung. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

5. The enſigns armorial of a family.

A'RMY. *n. ſ.* [*armée*, Fr.]

1. A collection of armed men, obliged to obey one man. *Locke.*

Number itſelf importeth not much in *armies*, where the people are of weak courage. *Bacon.*

The meaneſt ſoldier, that has fought often in an *army*, has a truer knowledge of war, than he that has writ whole volumes, but never was in any battle. *South.*

The Tuſcan leaders, and their *army* ſing,
Which follow'd great Æneas to the war;
Their arms, their numbers, and their names declare. *Dryd.*

2. A great number.

The fool hath planted in his memory an *army* of good words. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

AROMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *aromatick.*] Spicy; fragrant; high ſcented.

All things that are hot and *aromatical* do preſerve liquors or powders. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.* N° 346.

Volatile oils refreſh the animal ſpirits, but likewiſe are endued with all the bad qualities of ſuch ſubſtances, producing all the effects of an oily and *aromatical* acrimony. *Arbuthnot on Aliment.*

AROMA'TICK. *adj.* [from *aroma*, Lat. ſpice.]

1. Spicy.

Amidſt whole heaps of ſpices lights a ball,
And now their odours arm'd againſt them fly:
Some preciouſly by ſhatter'd porcelain fall,
And ſome by *aromatick* ſplinters die. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

2. Fragrant; ſtrong ſcented.

Or quick effluvia darting through the brain,
Dye of a roſe in *aromatick* pain. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

AROMA'TICKS. *n. ſ.* Spices.

They were furniſhed for exchange of their *aromaticks*, and other proper commodities. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

AROMATIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aromatize.*] The mingling of a due proportion of aromatick ſpices or drugs with any medicine.

To ARO'MATIZE. *v. a.* [from *aroma*, Lat. ſpice.]

1. To ſcent with ſpices; to impregnate with ſpices.

Drink the firſt cup at ſupper hot, and half an hour before ſupper ſomething hot and *aromatized*. *Bacon's Phyſ. Remains.*

2. To ſcent; to perfume.

Unto converted Jews no man imputeth this unſavoury odour, as though *aromatized* by their converſion. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ARO'SE. The preterite of the verb *ariſe*. See ARISE.

ARO'UND. *adv.* [from *a* and *round.*]

1. In a circle.

He ſhall extend his propagated ſway,
Where Atlas turns the rowling heav'ns *around*,
And his broad ſhoulders with their lights are crown'd. *Dryd.*

2. On every ſide.

AROUND. *prep.* About.

From young Iülus head
A lambent flame aroſe, which gently ſpread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryden's Æn.*

To ARO'USE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *rouſe.*]

1. To wake from ſleep.

2. To raiſe up; to excite.

But abſent, what fantaſtick woes *arous'd*
Rage in each thought, by reſtleſs muſing fed,
Chill the warm cheek, and blaſt the bloom of life. *Thomſon.*

ARO'W. *adv.* [from *a* and *row.*] In a row; with the breaſts all bearing againſt the ſame line.

Then ſome green gowns are by the laſſes worn
In chaſteſt plays, till home they walk *arow*. *Sidney.*

But with a pace more ſober and more ſlow,
And twenty, rank in rank, they rode *arow*. *Dryden's Fab.*

ARO'YNT. *adv.* [a word of uncertain etymology, but very ancient uſe.] Be gone; away: a word of expulſion, or avoiding.

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the night-mare, and her name told,
Bid her alight, and her troth plight,
And *aroynt* thee, witch, *aroynt* thee right. *Shak. King Lear.*

A'RQUEBUSE. *n. ſ.* [Fr. ſpelt falſely *harquebuſs.*] A hand gun. It ſeems to have anciently meant much the ſame as our carabine, or fuſee.

A *harquebuſe*, or ordnance, will be farther heard from the mouth of the piece, than backwards or on the ſides. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 204.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

A'RQUEBUSIER. *n. ſ.* [from *arquebuſe.*] A ſoldier armed with an arquebuſe.

He compaſſed them in with fifteen thouſand *arquebuſiers*, whom he had brought with him well appointed. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

ARRA'CK, or ARA'CK. *n. ſ.* A ſpirituous liquor imported from the Eaſt Indies, uſed by way of dram and in punch. The word *arack* is an Indian name for ſtrong waters of all kinds; for they call our ſpirits and brandy Engliſh *arack*. But what we underſtand by the name *arack*, is really no other than a ſpirit procured by diſtillation from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by inciſion out of the cocoa-nut tree. There are divers kinds of it; ſingle, double, and treble diſtilled. The double diſtilled is commonly ſent abroad, and is preferred to all other *aracks* of India. *Chambers.*

I ſend this to be better known for choice of china, tea, *arrack*, and other Indian goods. *Spectator*, N° 288.

A'RRACH, O'RRACH, or O'RRAGE. *n. ſ.* One of the quickeſt plants both in coming up and running to ſeed. Its leaves are very good in pottage. It ſhould be uſed as ſoon as it peeps out, becauſe it decays quickly. It thrives very well in all ſorts of ground. See ORRAGE. *Mortimer's Art of Huſbandry.*

To ARRA'IGN. *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr. to ſet in order.]

1. To ſet a thing in order, or in its place. One is ſaid to *arraign* a writ in a county, that fits it for trial before the juſtices of the circuit. A priſoner is ſaid to be *arraigned*, where he is indicted and brought forth to his trial. *Cowel.*

Summon a ſeſſion, that we may *arraign*
Our moſt diſloyal lady; for as ſhe hath
Been publickly accuſed, ſo ſhall ſhe have
A juſt and open trial. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

2. To accuſe; to charge with faults in general, as in controverſy, in a ſatire.

Reverſe of nature! ſhall ſuch copies then
Arraign th' originals of Maro's pen? *Roſcommon.*

He that thinks a man to the ground, will quickly endeavour to lay him there: for while he deſpiſes him, he *arraigns* and condemns him in his heart. *South.*

3. It has *for* before the fault.

My own enemies I ſhall never anſwer; and if your lordſhip has any, they will not *arraign* you *for* want of knowledge. *Dryden's Dedication to the Æneid.*

ARRA'IGNMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *arraign.*] The act of arraigning; an accuſation; a charge.

In the ſixth ſatire, which ſeems only an *arraignment* of the whole ſex, there is a latent admonition to avoid ill women. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

To ARRA'NGE. *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr.] To put in the proper order for any purpoſe.

I chanc'd this day
To ſee two knights in travel on my way,
(A ſorry ſight!) *arrang'd* in battle new. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

How effectually are its muſcular fibres *arranged*, and with what judgment are its columns and furrows diſpoſed! *Cheyne.*

ARRA'NGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *arrange.*] The act of putting in proper order; the ſtate of being put in order.

There is a proper *arrangement* of the parts to be brought about in elaſtick bodies, which may be facilitated by uſe. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

A'RRANT. *adj.* [a word of uncertain etymology, but probably from *errant*, which being at firſt applied to its proper ſignification to vagabonds, as an *errant* or *arrant rogue*, that is, a *rambling rogue*, loſt, in time, its original ſignification, and being by its uſe underſtood to imply ſomething bad, was applied at large to any thing that was mentioned with hatred or contempt.] Bad in a high degree.

Country folks, who hallooed and hooted after me, as at the *arranteſt* coward that ever ſhewed his ſhoulders to the enemy. *Sidney, b.* ii.

A vain fool grows forty times an *arranter* ſot than before. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

And let him every deity adore,
If his new bride prove not an *arrant* whore. *Dryd. Juven.*

A'RRANTLY. *adv.* [from *arrant.*] Corruptly; ſhamefully.

Funeral tears are as *arrantly* hired out as mourning clokes. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'RRAS. *n. ſ.* [from *Arras*, a town in Artois, where hangings are woven.] Tapeſtry; hangings woven with images.

Thence to the hall, which was on every ſide
With rich array and coſtly *arras* dight. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

He's going to his mother's cloſet;
Behind the *arras* I'll convey myſelf,
To hear the proceſs. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

As he ſhall paſs the galleries, I'll place
A guard behind the *arras*. *Denham's Sophy.*

ARRA'UGHT. *v. a.* [a word uſed by *Spenſer* in the preter tenſe, of which I have not found the preſent, but ſuppoſe he derived *arreach* from *arracher*, Fr.] Seized by violence.

His ambitious ſons unto them twain
Arraught the rule, and from their father drew. *Fairy Q.*

ARRA'Y. *n. ſ.* [*arroy*, Fr. *arreo*, Sp. *arredo*, Ital. from *reye*, Teut. order. It was adopted into the middle Latin, *mille hominum arraitorum*, Knighton.]

1. Order, chiefly of war.

The earl eſpying them ſcattered near the army, ſent one to command them to their *array*. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Wer't thou ſought to deeds,
That might require th' *array* of war, thy ſkill
Of conduct would be ſuch, that all the world
Could not ſuſtain thy prowefs. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* iii.

A gen'ral ſets his army in *array*
In vain, unleſs he fight and win the day. *Sir J. Denham.*

2. Dreſs.

A rich throne, as bright as ſunny day,
On which there ſat moſt brave embelliſhed
With royal robes, and gorgeous *array*,
A maiden queen. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

In this remembrance, Emily ere day
Aroſe, and dreſs'd herſelf in rich *array*;
Freſh as the month, and as the morning fair. *Dryd. Fables.*

3. In law. *Array*, of the Fr. *array*, i. e. *ordo*, the ranking or ſetting forth of a jury or inqueſt of men impannelled upon a cauſe. Thence is the verb *to array* a pannel, that is, to ſet forth one by another the men impannelled. *Cowel.*

To ARRA'Y. *v. a.* [*arroyer*, old Fr.]

1. To put in order.

2. To deck; to dreſs; to adorn the perſon; with the particle *with*.

Deck thyſelf now with majeſty and excellency, and *array* thyſelf *with* glory and beauty. *Job*, xl. 10.

Now went forth the morn,
Such as in higheſt heav'n, *array'd* in gold
Empyreal. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

One veſt *array'd* the corps, and one they ſpread
O'er his clos'd eyes, and wrapp'd around his head. *Dryden.*

3. In law. See ARRAY in law.

ARRA'YERS. *n. ſ.* [from *array.*] Officers who anciently had the care of ſeeing the ſoldiers duly appointed in their armour. *Cowel.*

ARRE'AR. *adv.* [*arriere*, Fr. behind.] Behind. This is the primitive ſignification of the word, which, though not now in uſe, ſeems to be retained by *Spenſer*. See REAR.

To leave with ſpeed Atlanta ſwift *arrear*,
Through foreſts wild and unfrequented land,
To chaſe the lion, boar, or rugged bear. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

ARRE'AR. *n. ſ.* That which remains behind unpaid, though due. See ARREARAGE.

His boon is giv'n; his knight has gain'd the day,
But loſt the prize; th' *arrears* are yet to pay. *Dryd. Fables.*

If a tenant run away in *arrear* of ſome rent, the land remains; that cannot be carried away, or loſt. *Locke.*

It will comfort our grand-children, when they ſee a few rags hung up in Weſtminſter-hall, which coſt an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the *arrears*, and boaſting as beggars do, that their grandfathers were rich. *Swift.*

ARRE'ARAGE. *n. ſ. a word now little uſed.* [from *arriere*, Fr. behind.]

Arrearage is the remainder of an account, or a ſum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant; or, more generally, any money unpaid at the due time, as *arrearage* of rent. *Cowel.*

Paget ſet forth the king of England's title to his debts and penſion from the French king; with all *arrearages*. *Hayward.*

I think,
He'll grant the tribute, ſend th' *arrearages*,
Ere look upon our Romans. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

The old *arrearages* under which that crown had long groaned, being defrayed, he hath brought Lurana to uphold and maintain herſelf. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

ARRE'ARANCE. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *arrear*. See ARREAR. *D.*

ARRENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *arrendar*, Span. to farm.] Is, in the foreſt law, the licenſing an owner of lands in the foreſt, to incloſe them with a low hedge and ſmall ditch, in conſideration of a yearly rent. *Dict.*

ARREPTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*arreptus*, Lat.]

1. Snatched away. *Dict.*

2. Crept in privily.

ARRE'ST. *n. ſ.* [from *arreſter*, Fr. to ſtop.]

1. In law.

A ſtop or ſtay; as, a man apprehended for debt, is ſaid to be arreſted. To plead in *arreſt* of judgment, is to ſhew cauſe why judgment ſhould be ſtayed, though the verdict of the twelve be paſſed. To plead in *arreſt* of taking the inqueſt upon the former iſſue, is to ſhew cauſe why an inqueſt ſhould not be taken. An *arreſt* is a certain reſtraint of a man's perſon, depriving him of his own will, and binding it to become obedient to the will of the law, and may be called the beginning of impriſonment. *Cowel.*

If I could ſpeak ſo wiſely under an *arreſt*, I would ſend for my creditors; yet I had as lief have the foppery of freedom, as the morality of impriſonment. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

2. Any caption.

To the rich man, who had promiſed himſelf eaſe for many years, it was a ſad *arreſt*, that his ſoul was ſurpriſed the firſt night. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

3. A ſtop.

The ſtop and *arreſt* of the air ſheweth, that the air hath little appetite of aſcending. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 24.

To ARRE'ST. *v. a.* [*arreſter*, Fr. to ſtop.]

1. To ſeize by a mandate from a court or officer of juſtice. See ARREST.

Good tidings, my lord Haſtings, for the which
I do *arreſt* thee, traitor, of high treaſon. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

Well, well; there's one yonder *arreſted*, and carried to priſon, was worth five thouſand of you all. *Shakeſ. Meaſ for M.*

2. To ſeize any thing by law.

He hath enjoyed nothing of Ford's but twenty pounds of money, which muſt be paid to maſter Brook; his horſes are *arreſted* for it. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

3. To ſeize; to lay hands on.

But when as Morpheus had with leaden maze
Arreſted all that goodly company. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Age itſelf, which, of all things in the world, will not be baffled or defied, ſhall begin to *arreſt*, ſeize, and remind us of our mortality. *South.*

4. To with-hold; to hinder.

This defect of the Engliſh juſtice was the main impediment that did *arreſt* and ſtop the courſe of the conqueſt. *Sir John Davies.*

As often as my dogs with better ſpeed
Arreſt her flight, is ſhe to death decreed. *Dryd. Fables.*

Nor could her virtues, nor repeated vows
Of thouſand lovers, the relentleſs hand
Of death *arreſt*. *Philips.*

5. To ſtop motion.

To manifeſt the coagulative power, we have *arreſted* the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled ſubſtance. *Boyle.*

ARRE'ST. *n. ſ.* [In horſemanſhip.] A mangey humour between the ham and paſtern of the hinder legs of a horſe. *Dict.*

A'RRETED. *adj.* [*arrectatus*, low Lat.] He that is convened before a judge, and charged with a crime. It is uſed ſometimes for *imputed* or *laid unto*; as, no folly may be *arreted* to one under age. *Cowel.*

To ARRI'DE. *v. a.* [*arrideo*, Lat.]

1. To laugh at.

2. To ſmile; to look pleaſantly upon one.

ARRI'ERE. *n. ſ.* [French.] The laſt body of an army, for which we now uſe *rear*.

The horſemen might iſſue forth without diſturbance of the foot, and the avant-guard without ſhuffling with the battail or *arriere*. *Sir J. Hayward.*

ARRI'ERE BAN. *n. ſ.* [*Caſſeneuve* derives this word from *arriere* and *ban*; *ban* denotes the convening of the nobleſſe or vaſſals, who hold fees immediately of the crown; and *arriere*, thoſe who only hold of the king mediately.] A general proclamation, by which the king of France ſummons to the war all that hold of him, both his own vaſſals or the nobleſſe, and the vaſſals of his vaſſals.

ARRI'ERE FEE, or FIEF. Is a fee dependant on a ſuperior one. Theſe fees commenced, when the dukes and counts, rendering their governments hereditary in their families, diſtributed to their officers parts of the royal domains, which they found in their reſpective provinces; and even permitted thoſe officers to gratify the ſoldiers under them, in the ſame manner.

ARRI'ERE VASSAL. The vaſſal of a vaſſal. *Trevoux.*

ARRI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*arriſio*, Lat.] A ſmiling upon. *Dict.*

ARRI'VAL. *n. ſ.* [from *arrive.*]

The act of coming to any place; and, figuratively, the attainment of any purpoſe.

How are we changed, ſince we firſt ſaw the queen?
She, like the ſun, does ſtill the ſame appear,
Bright as ſhe was at her *arrival* here. *Waller.*

The unravelling is the *arrival* of Ulyſſes upon his own iſland. *Broom's View of Epick Poetry.*

ARRI'VANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *arrive.*] Company coming.

Every minute is expectancy
Of more *arrivance*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

To ARRI'VE. *v. n.* [*arriver*, Fr. to come on ſhore.]

1. To come to any place by water.

At length *arriving* on the banks of Nile,
Wearied with length of ways, and worn with toil,
She laid her down. *Dryden.*

2. To reach any place by travelling.

When we were *arrived* upon the verge of his eſtate, we ſtopped at a little inn, to reſt ourſelves and our horſes.

3. To reach any point.

The bounds of all body we have no difficulty to *arrive* at; but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progreſs. *Locke.*

4. To gain any thing.

It is the higheſt wiſdom by deſpiſing the world to *arrive* at heaven; they are bleſſed who converſe with God. *Taylor.*

The virtuous may know in ſpeculation, what they could never *arrive* at by practice, and avoid the ſnares of the crafty. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 245.

5. The thing at which we *arrive* is always ſuppoſed to be good.

6. To happen; with *to* before the perſon. This ſenſe ſeems not proper.

Happy! *to* whom this glorious death *arrives*;
More to be valued than a thouſand lives. *Waller.*

To ARRO'DE. *v. a.* [*arrodo*, Lat.] To gnaw or nibble. *Dict.*

A'RROGANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*arrogantia*, Lat.] The act or quality of
A'RROGANCY. } taking much upon one's ſelf; that ſpecies of pride which conſiſts in exorbitant claims.

Stanley, notwithſtanding ſhe's your wife,
And loves not me; be you, good lord, aſſur'd,
I hate not you for her proud *arrogance*. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Pride hath no other glaſs
To ſhew itſelf but pride; for ſupple knees
Feed *arrogance*, and are the proud man's fees. *Sh. Tr. and Cr.*

Pride and *arrogance*, and the evil way, and the froward mouth do I hate. *Prov.* viii. 13.

Diſcourſing of matters dubious, and on any controvertible truths, we cannot, without *arrogancy*, entreat a credulity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

Humility it expreſſes by the ſtooping and bending of the head; *arrogance*, when it is lifted, or, as we ſay, toſſed up. *Dryd. Dufreſn.*

A'RROGANT. *adj.* [*arrogans*, Lat.] Given to make exorbitant claims; haughty; proud.

Feagh's right unto that country which he claims, or the ſigniory therein, muſt be vain and *arrogant*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

An *arrogant* way of treating with other princes and ſtates, is natural to popular governments. *Temple.*

A'RROGANTLY. *adv.* [from *arrogant.*] In an arrogant manner.

Our poet may
Himſelf admire the fortune of his play;
And *arrogantly*, as his fellows do,
Think he writes well, becauſe he pleaſes you. *Dryden's Prol. to Indian Emperour.*

Another, warm'd
With high ambition, and conceit of prowefs
Inherent, *arrogantly* thus preſum'd;
What if this ſword, full often drench'd in blood,
Should now cleave ſheer the execrable head
Of Churchill. *Philips.*

A'RROGANTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *arrogant.*] The ſame with *arrogance*; which ſee. *Dict.*

To A'RROGATE. *v. a* [*arrogo*, Lat.] To claim vainly; to exhibit unjuſt claims only prompted by pride.

I intend to deſcribe this battle fully, not to derogate any thing from one nation, or to *arrogate* to the other. *Sir J. Hayw.*

The popes *arrogated* unto themſelves, that the empire was held of them in homage. *Sir Walter Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Who, not content
With fair equality, fraternal ſtate,
Will *arrogate* dominion undeſerv'd,
Over his brethren. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

Rome never *arrogated* to herſelf any infallibility, but what ſhe pretended to be founded upon Chriſt's promiſe. *Tillot. Pr.*

ARROGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *arrogate.*] A claiming in a proud unjuſt manner. *Dict.*

ARRO'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *arroſus*, Lat.] A gnawing. *Dict.*

A'RROW. *n. ſ.* [aneþe, Sax.] The pointed weapon which is ſhot from a bow. Darts are thrown by the hand, but in poetry they are confounded.

I ſwear to thee by Cupid's ſtrongeſt bow,
By his beſt *arrow* with the golden head. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

Here were boys ſo deſperately reſolved, as to pull *arrows* out of their fleſh, and deliver them to be ſhot again by the archers on their ſide. *Sir J. Hayward.*

A'RROWHEAD. *n. ſ.* [from *arrow* and *head.*] A water plant, ſo called from the reſemblance of its leaves to the head of an arrow. *Dict.*

A'RROWY. *adj.* [from *arrow.*] Conſiſting of arrows.

He ſaw them in their forms of battle rang'd,
How quick they wheel'd, and flying, behind them ſhot
Sharp fleet of *arrowy* ſhow'r againſt the face
Of their purſuers, and o'ercame by flight. *Par. Loſt, b.* iii.

ARSE. *n. ſ.* [eaɲſe, Sax.] The buttocks, or hind part of an animal.

To hang an ARSE. A vulgar phraſe, ſignifying to be tardy, ſluggiſh, or dilatory.

For Hudibras wore but one ſpur,
As wiſely knowing, could he ſtir
To active trot one ſide of 's horſe,
The other would not *hang an arſe*. *Hudibras, cant.* i.

ARSE FOOT. *n. ſ.* A kind of water fowl; called alſo a *didapper*. *D.*

ARSE-SMART. [*Perſicaria*, Lat.]

It is a plant with an apetalous flower, having ſeveral chives from the multifid calyx: the pointal becomes an oval pointed ſmooth ſeed, incloſed in the capſule, which was before the flower-cup; it hath jointed ſtalks, and the flowers are produced in ſpikes. Several ſpecies of this plant grow wild upon moiſt ſoils and dunghills. *Millar.*

A'RSENAL. *n. ſ.* [*arſenale*, Ital.] A repoſitory of things requiſite to war; a magazine.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

I would have a room for the old Roman inſtruments of war, where you might ſee all the ancient military furniture, as it might have been in an *arſenal* of old Rome. *Add. on An. Med.*

ARSE'NICAL. *adj.* [from *arſenick.*] Containing arſenick; conſiſting of arſenick.

An hereditary conſumption, or one engendered by *arſenical* fumes under ground, is incapable of cure. *Harvey on Conſump.*

There are *arſenical*, or other like noxious minerals lodged underneath. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

A'RSENICK. *n. ſ.* [ἀρσενικὸν.] A ponderous mineral ſubſtance, volatile and uninflammable, which gives a whiteneſs to metals in fuſion, and proves a violent corroſive poiſon; of which there are three ſorts. *Native* or *yellow arſenick*, called alſo auripigmentum or orpiment, is chiefly found in copper mines, in a ſort of glebes or ſtones of different figures and ſizes. Its colour, though always yellow, yet admits of different ſhades and mixtures, as a golden yellow, a reddiſh yellow, or a green yellow. It contains a ſmall portion of gold, but not worth the expence of ſeparating it. *White* or *cryſtalline arſenick* is extracted from the native kind, by ſubliming it with a proportion of ſea ſalt, and is chiefly uſed among us. It is ſaid to be found native in ſome German mines. The ſmalleſt quantity of cryſtalline *arſenick*, being mixed with any metal, abſolutely deſtroys its malleability; and a ſingle grain will turn a pound of copper into a beautiful ſeeming ſilver, but without ductility. There is a method practiſed in Hungary, of procuring yellow and white *arſenick* from cobalt. *Red arſenick* is a preparation of the white, made by adding to it a mineral ſulphur. There are ſeveral chymical preparations of *arſenick*, intended to blunt its corroſive ſalts, and render it a ſafe medicine; but experience proves that it ſhould never be uſed inwardly, in any form. *Chambers.*

Arſenick is a very deadly poiſon; held to the fire, it emits fumes, but liquates very little. *Woodw. on Foſſ.*

ART. *n. ſ.* [*arte*, Fr. *ars*, Lat.]

1. The power of doing ſomething not taught by nature and inſtinct; as, to *walk* is natural, to *dance* is an *art*.

Art is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims, by which a man is governed and directed in his actions. *South.*

Bleſt with each grace of nature and of *art*. *Pope.*

Ev'n copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The laſt and greateſt *art*, the *art* to blot. *Pope.*

2. A ſcience; as, the liberal *arts*.

Arts that reſpect the mind were ever reputed nobler than thoſe that ſerve the body. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

3. A trade.

This obſervation is afforded us by the *art* of making ſugar. *Boyle.*

4. Artfulneſs; ſkill; dexterity.

The *art* of our neceſſities is ſtrange,
That can make vile things precious. *Shak. King Lear.*

5. Cunning.

6. Speculation.

I have as much of this in *art* as you;
But yet my nature could not bear it ſo. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſar.*

ARTE'RIAL. *adj.* [from *artery.*] That which relates to the artery; that which is contained in the artery.

Had not the Maker wrought the ſpringy frame,
The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,
Had cool'd and languiſh'd in th' *arterial* road. *Blackmore.*

As this mixture of blood and chyle paſſeth through the *arterial* tube, it is preſſed by two contrary forces; that of the heart driving it forward againſt the ſides of the tube, and the elaſtick force of the air, preſſing it on the oppoſite ſides of thoſe air-bladders; along the ſurface of which this *arterial* tube creeps. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ARTERIO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀρτηρία, and τέμνω, to cut.] The operation of letting blood from the artery: a practice much in uſe among the French.

A'RTERY. *n. ſ.* [*arteria*, Lat.] An *artery* is a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. Each *artery* is compoſed of three coats; of which the firſt ſeems to be a thread of fine blood veſſels and nerves, for nouriſhing the coats of the *artery*; the ſecond is made up of circular, or rather ſpiral fibres, of which there are more or fewer ſtrata, according to the bigneſs of the *artery*. Theſe fibres have a ſtrong elaſticity, by which they contract themſelves with ſome force, when the power by which they have been ſtretched out ceaſes. The third and inmoſt coat is a fine tranſparent membrane, which keeps the blood within its canal, that otherwiſe, upon the dilatation of an *artery*, would eaſily ſeparate the ſpiral fibres from one another. As the *arteries* grow ſmaller, theſe coats grow thinner, and the coats of the veins ſeem only to be continuations of the capillary *arteries*. *Quincy.*

The *arteries* are elaſtick tubes, endued with a contractile force, by which they drive the blood ſtill forward; it being hindered from going backward by the valves of the heart. *Arb.*

A'RTFUL. *adj.* [from *art* and *full.*]

1. Performed with art.

The laſt of theſe was certainly the moſt eaſy, but, for the ſame reaſon, the leaſt *artful*. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. Artificial; not natural.

3. Cunning; ſkilful; dexterous.

O ſtill the ſame, Ulyſſes, ſhe rejoin'd,
In uſeful craft ſucceſsfully refin'd,
Artful in ſpeech, in action, and in mind. *Pope's Od.*

A'RTFULLY. *adv.* [from *artful.*] With art; ſkilfully; dexterouſly.

The reſt in rank: Honoria chief in place,
Was *artfully* contriv'd to ſet her face,
To front the thicket, and behold the chace. *Dryd. Fab.*

Vice is the natural growth of our corruption. How irreſiſtibly muſt it prevail, when the ſeeds of it are *artfully* ſown, and induſtriouſly cultivated? *Rogers's Sermons.*

A'RTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *artful.*]

1. Skill.

Conſider with how much *artfulneſs* his bulk and ſituation is contrived, to have juſt matter to draw round him theſe maſſy bodies. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

2. Cunning.

ARTHRI'TICK. } *adj.* [from *arthritis.*]
ARTHRI'TICAL. }

1. Gouty; relating to the gout.

Frequent changes produce all the *arthritick* diſeaſes. *Arbuth.*

2. Relating to joints.

Serpents, worms, and leaches, though ſome want bones, and all extended articulations, yet have they *arthritical* analogies; and, by the motion of fibrous and muſculous parts, are able to make progreſſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* i.

ARTHRITIS. n. ſ. [ἀρθρῖτις, from ἄρθρον, a joint.] Any diſtemper that affects the joints, but the gout moſt particularly. *Quin.*

A'RTICHOKE. *n. ſ.* [*artichault*, Fr.]

This plant is very like the thiſtle, but hath large ſcaly heads ſhaped like the cone of the pine tree; the bottom of each ſcale, as alſo at the bottom of the florets, is a thick fleſhy eatable ſubſtance. The ſpecies are, 1. The garden *artichoke*, with prickly and ſmooth leaves. 2. Garden *artichoke*, without prickles, and reddiſh heads. 3. The wild *artichoke* of Bœotia. There is at preſent but one ſort of *artichoke* cultivated in the gardens near London, which is commonly known by the name of the red *artichoke*. It is propagated from ſlips or ſuckers taken from the old roots in February or March. *Millar.*

No herbs have curled leaves, but cabbage and cabbage lettuce; none have double leaves, one belonging to the ſtalk, another to the fruit or ſeed, but the *artichoke*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Artichokes contain a rich, nutritious, ſtimulating juice. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A'RTICHOKE *of Jeruſalem.* See SUN-FLOWER, of which it is a ſpecies.

A'RTICK. *adj.* [It ſhould be written *arctick*, from ἀρκτικὸς.] Northern; under the Bear. See ARCTICK.

But they would have winters like thoſe beyond the *artick* circle; for the ſun would be 80 degrees from them. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 5.

In the following example it is, contrary to cuſtom, ſpelt after the French manner, and accented on the laſt ſyllable.

To you, who live in chill degree,
As map informs, of fifty three,
And do not much for cold atone,
By bringing thither fifty one,
Methinks all climes ſhould be alike,
From tropick e'en to pole *artique*. *Dryden.*

A'RTICLE. *n. ſ.* [*articulus*, Lat.]

1. A part of ſpeech, as *the*, *an*; *the* man, *an* ox.

2. A ſingle clauſe of an account; a particular part of any complex thing.

Laws touching matters of order are changeable by the power of the church; *articles* concerning doctrine not ſo. *Hooker.*

Have the ſummary of all our griefs,
When time ſhall ſerve to ſhew in *articles*. *Shak. Henry* IV.

Many believe the *article* of remiſſion of ſins, but believe it without the condition of repentance. We believe the *article* otherwiſe than God intended it. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

All the precepts, promiſes, and threatenings of the goſpel will riſe up in judgment againſt us; and the *articles* of our faith will be ſo many *articles* of accuſation; and the great weight of our charge will be this, that we did not obey the goſpel which we profeſſed to believe; that we made confeſſion of the chriſtian faith, but lived like heathens. *Tillotſon.*

You have ſmall reaſon to repine upon that *article* of life. *Swift.*

3. Terms; ſtipulations.

I embrace theſe conditions; let us have *articles* between us. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

It would have gall'd his ſurly nature,
Which eaſily endures not *article*,
Tying him to aught. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

4. Point of time; exact time.

If Cansfield had not, in that *article* of time, given them that briſk charge, by which other troops were ready, the king himſelf had been in danger. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

To A'RTICLE. *v. n.* [from the noun *article.*] To ſtipulate; to make terms.

Such in love's warfare is my caſe,
I may not *article* for grace,
Having put love at laſt to ſhow this face. *Donne.*

He had not infringed the leaſt tittle of what was *articled*, that they aimed at one mark, and their ends were concentrick. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

If it be ſaid, God choſe the ſucceſſor, that is manifeſtly not ſo in the ſtory of Jephtha, where he *articled* with the people, and they made him judge over them. *Locke.*

To ARTICLE. *v. a.* To draw up in particular articles.

He, whoſe life ſeems fair, yet if all his errours and follies were *articled* againſt him, the man would ſeem vicious and miſerable. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

ARTI'CULAR. *adj.* [*articularis*, Lat. belonging to the joints.] Is, in medicine, an epithet applied to a diſeaſe, which more immediately infeſts the joints. Thus the gout is called *morbus articularis*.

ARTI'CULATE. *adj.* [from *articulus*, Lat.]

1. Diſtinct, as the parts of a limb by joints; not continued in one tone, as *articulate* ſounds; that is, ſounds varied and changed at proper pauſes, in oppoſition to the voice of animals, which admit no ſuch variety. An *articulate* pronunciation, a manner of ſpeaking clear and diſtinct, in which one ſound is not confounded with another.

In ſpeaking under water, when the voice is reduced to an extreme exility, yet the *articulate* ſounds, the words, are not confounded. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 195.

The firſt, at leaſt, of theſe I thought deny'd
To beaſts; whom God, on their creation-day,
Created mute to all *articulate* ſound. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

2. Branched out into articles. This is a meaning little in uſe.

His inſtructions were extreme curious and *articulate*; and, in them, more articles touching inquiſition, than negotiation: requiring from his ambaſſadors an anſwer in diſtinct articles to his queſtions. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To ARTI'CULATE. *v. a* [from *article*]

1. To form words; to ſpeak as a man.

The dogmatiſt knows not by what art he directs his tongue, in *articulating* ſounds into voices. *Glanvile's Scepſis Scientifica.*

Pariſian academiſts, in their anatomy of apes, tell us, that the muſcles of the tongue, which do moſt ſerve to *articulate* a word, were wholly like to thoſe of man. *Ray on Creation.*

They would advance in knowledge, and not deceive themſelves with a little *articulated* air. *Locke.*

2. To draw up in articles.

Theſe things, indeed, you have *articulated*,
Proclaim'd at market-croſſes, read in churches,
To face the garment of rebellion
With ſome fine colour. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

3. To make terms. Theſe two latter ſignifications are unuſual.

Send us to Rome
The beſt, with whom we may *articulate*
For their own good and ours. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

ARTI'CULATELY. *adv.* [from *articulate.*] In an articulate voice.

The ſecret purpoſe of our heart, no leſs *articulately* ſpoken to God, who needs not our words to diſcern our meaning. *Decay of Piety.*

ARTI'CULATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *articulate.*] The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *articulate.*]

1. The juncture, or joint of bones.

With relation to the motion of the bones in their *articulations*, there is a twofold liquor prepared for the inunction and lubrification of their heads, an oily one, and a mucilaginous, ſupplied by certain glandules ſeated in the *articulations*. *Ray.*

2. The act of forming words.

I conceive that an extreme ſmall, or an extreme great ſound, cannot be articulate, but that the *articulation* requireth a mediocrity of ſound. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 196.

By *articulation* I mean a peculiar motion and figure of ſome parts belonging to the mouth, between the throat and lips. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

3. [In botany.] The joints or knots in ſome plants, as the cane.

A'RTIFICE. *n. ſ.* [*artificium*, Lat.]

1. Trick; fraud; ſtratagem.

It needs no legends, no ſervice in an unknown tongue; none of all theſe laborious *artifices* of ignorance; none of all theſe cloaks and coverings. *South.*

2. Art; trade.

ARTI'FICER. *n. ſ.* [*artifex*, Lat.]

1. An artiſt; a manufacturer; one by whom any thing is made.

The lights, doors, and ſtairs, rather directed to the uſe of the gueſt, than to the eye of the *artificer*. *Sidney.*

The great *artificer* would be more than ordinarily exact in drawing his own picture. *South.*

So in the practices of *artificers*, and the manufactures of ſeveral kinds, the end being propoſed, we find out ways. *Locke.*

2. A forger; a contriver.

He ſoon aware,
Each perturbation ſmooth'd with outward calm,
Artificer of fraud! and was the firſt
That practis'd falſehood under ſaintly ſhew. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Th' *artificer* of lies
Renews th' aſſault, and his laſt batt'ry tries. *Dryden's Fab.*

3. A dexterous or artful fellow.

Let you alone, cunning *artificer*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

ARTIFICIAL. *adj.* [*artificiel*, Fr.]

1. Made by art; not natural.

Baſilius uſed the *artificial* day of torches to lighten the ſports their inventions could contrive. *Sidney, b.* i.

The curtains cloſely drawn the light to ſkreen,
As if he had contriv'd to lie unſeen:
Thus cover'd with an *artificial* night,
Sleep did his office. *Dryden's Fables.*

There is no natural motion perpetual; yet it doth not hinder but that it is poſſible to contrive ſuch an *artificial* revolution. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

2. Fictitious; not genuine.

Why, I can ſmile, and murder while I ſmile,
And cry, content, to that which grieves my heart,
And wet my cheeks with *artificial* tears. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

3. Artful; contrived with ſkill.

Theſe ſeem to be the more *artificial*, as thoſe of a ſingle perſon the more natural governments, orders, and inſtitutions. *Temple.*

ARTIFICIAL *Arguments.* [in rhetorick.] Are proofs on conſiderations which ariſe from the genius, induſtry, or invention of the orator; ſuch are definitions, cauſes, effects, *&c.* which are thus called, to diſtinguiſh them from laws, authorities, citations, and the like, which are ſaid to be *inartificial* arguments.

ARTIFICIAL *Lines*, on a ſector or ſcale, are lines ſo contrived as to repreſent the logarithmick ſines and tangents; which, by the help of the line of numbers, ſolve, with tolerable exactneſs, queſtions in trigonometry, navigation, *&c.* *Chambers.*

ARTIFICIAL *Numbers*, are the ſame with logarithms.

ARTIFI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *artificial.*]

1. Artfully; with ſkill; with good contrivance.

How cunningly he made his faultineſs leſs, how *artificially* he ſet out the torments of his own conſcience. *Sidney.*

Should any one be caſt upon a deſolate iſland, and find there a palace *artificially* contrived, and curiouſly adorned. *Ray.*

2. By art; not naturally.

It is covered on all ſides with earth, crumbled into powder, as if it had been *artificially* ſifted. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

ARTIFI'CIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *artificial.*] Artfulneſs. *Dict.*

ARTIFI'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *artifice.*] The ſame with *artificial.*

ARTI'LLERY. *n. ſ. It has no plural.* [*artillerie*, Fr.]

1. Weapons of war.

And Jonathan gave his *artillery* unto his lad, and ſaid unto him, Go, carry them unto the city.

2. Cannon; great ordnance.

Have I not heard great ordnance in the field?
And heav'n's *artillery* thunder in the ſkies? *Shak. T. Shrew.*

I'll to the Tower with all the haſte I can,
To view th' *artillery* and ammunition. *Shak. Henry* VI.

Upon one wing the *artillery* was drawn, being ſixteen pieces, every piece having pioneers to plain the ways. *Hayward.*

He that views a fort to take it,
Plants his *artillery* 'gainſt the weakeſt place. *Denh. Sophy.*

ARTISA'N. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. Artiſt; profeſſor of an art.

What are the moſt judicious *artiſans*, but the mimicks of nature? *Wotton's Architecture.*

Beſt and happieſt *artiſan*,
Beſt of painters, if you can,
With your many-colour'd art,
Draw the miſtreſs of my heart. *Guardian.*

2. Manufacturer; low tradeſman.

I who had none but generals to oppoſe me, muſt have an *artiſan* for my antagoniſt. *Addiſon. Whig Examiner.*

A'RTIST. *n. ſ.* [*artiſte*, Fr.]

1. The profeſſor of an art, generally of an art manual.

How to build ſhips, and dreadful ordnance caſt,
Inſtruct the *artiſts*, and reward their haſte. *Waller.*

Rich with the ſpoils of many a conquer'd land,
All arts and *artiſts* Theſeus could command,
Who ſold for hire, or wrought for better fame:
The maſter painters and the carvers came. *Dryden's Fables.*

When I made this, an *artiſt* undertook to imitate it; but uſing another way, fell much ſhort. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. A ſkilful man; not a novice.

If any one thinks himſelf an *artiſt* at this, let him number up the parts of his child's body. *Locke.*

A'RTLESLY. *adv.* [from *artleſs.*] In an artleſs manner; naturally; ſincerely.

Nature and truth, though never ſo low or vulgar, are yet pleaſing when openly and *artleſly* repreſented. *Pope's Letters.*

A'RTLESS. *adj.* [from *art* and *leſs.*]

1. Unſkilful; ſometimes with the particle *of*.

The high-ſhoo'd plowman, ſhould he quit the land,
Artleſs of ſtars, and of the moving ſand. *Dryden's Perſ.*

2. Without fraud; as, an *artleſs* maid.

3. Contrived without ſkill; as, an *artleſs* tale.

To A'RTUATE. *v. a.* [*artuatus*, Lat.] To tear limb from limb. *D.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Arundina'ceous. *adj.* [*arundinaceus*, Lat.] Of or like reeds. *Dict.*

Arundi'neous. *adj.* [*arundineus*, Lat.] Abounding with reeds.

As. *conjunct.* [*als*, Teut.]

1. In the ſame manner with ſomething elſe.

When thou doſt hear I am *as* I have been,
Approach me; and thou ſhalt be *as* thou waſt.
Shakeſpeare' Henry IV.

In ſinging, *as* in piping, you excel;
And ſcarce your maſter could perform ſo well. *Dryden.*

I live *as* I did, I think *as* I did, I love you *as* I did; but all theſe are to no purpoſe: the world will not live, think, or love *as* I do. *Swift's Letters.*

2. In the manner that.

Mad *as* I was, I could not bear his fate
With ſilent grief, but loudly blam'd the ſtate. *Dryden's Æn.*

The landlord, in his ſhirt *as* he was, taking a candle in one hand, and a drawn ſword in the other, ventured out of the room. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

3. That; in a conſequential ſenſe.

The cunningeſt mariners were ſo conquered by the ſtorm, *as* they thought it beſt with ſtricken ſails to yield to be governed by it. *Sidney, b.* ii.

He had ſuch a dexterous proclivity, *as* his teachers were fain to reſtrain his forwardneſs. *Wotton.*

The relations are ſo uncertain, *as* they require a great deal of examination. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 986.

God ſhall by grace prevent ſin ſo ſoon, *as* to keep the ſoul in the virginity of its firſt innocence. *South.*

4. In the ſtate of another.

Madam, were I *as* you, I'd take her counſel;
I'd ſpeak my own diſtreſs. *A. Philips, Diſtreſt Mother.*

5. Under a particular conſideration; with a particular reſpect.

Beſides that law which concerneth men *as* men, and that which belongs unto men *as* they are men, linked with others in ſome ſociety; there is a third which touches all ſeveral bodies politick, ſo far forth as one of them hath publick concerns with another. *Hooker's Eccleſiaſtical Polity, b.* i.

I ſay 'tis copper. Dar'ſt thou be as good as thy word now?—
—— Why, Hal, thou knoweſt, *as* thou art but a man, I dare; but *as* thou art a prince, I fear thee, as I fear the roaring of the lion's whelp. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

The objections that are raiſed againſt it *as* a tragedy, are as follow. *Gay's Pref. to What d'ye call it.*

6. Like; of the ſame kind with.

A ſimple idea is one uniform idea, *as* ſweet, bitter. *Watts.*

7. In the ſame degree with.

Where you, unleſs you are *as* matter blind,
Conduct and beauteous diſpoſition find. *Blackmore.*

Well haſt thou ſpoke, the blue-eyed maid replies,
Thou good old man, benevolent *as* wiſe. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

8. As if; in the ſame manner.

The ſquire began nigher to approach,
And wind his horn under the caſtle-wall,
That with the noiſe it ſhook *as* it would fall. *Fairy Queen.*

They all contended to creep into his humour, and to do that, *as* of themſelves, which they conceived he deſired they ſhould do. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Contented in a neſt of ſnow
He lies, *as* he his bliſs did know,
And to the wood no more would go. } *Waller.*

So hot th' aſſault, ſo high the tumult roſe,
As all the Dardan and Argolick race
Had been contracted in that narrow ſpace. *Dryden's Æn.*

Can miſery no place of ſafety know,
The noiſe purſues me whereſoe'er I go,
As fate ſought only me. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

9. According to what.

Who then is Paul, and who is Apollos, but miniſters by whom ye believed, even *as* the Lord gave to every man. 1 *Cor.* iii. 5.

Their figure being printed,
As juſt before, I think, I hinted,
Alma inform'd can try the caſe,
As ſhe had been upon the place. *Prior.*

The republick is ſhut up in the great duke's dominions, who at preſent is very much incenſed againſt it. The occaſion is *as* follows. *Addiſon on Italy.*

10. As it were; in ſome ſort.

As for the daughters of king Edward IV. they thought king Richard had ſaid enough for them; and took them to be but *as* of the king's party, becauſe they were in his power, and at his diſpoſal. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

11. While; at the ſame time that.

At either end, it whiſtled *as* it flew,
And as the brands were green, ſo dropp'd the dew;
Infected *as* it fell with ſweat of ſanguine hue. *Dryd. Fab.*

Theſe haughty words Alecto's rage provoke,
And frighted Turnus trembled *as* ſhe ſpoke. *Dryden's Æn.*

So the pure limpid ſtream, when foul with ſtains
Of ruſhing torrents, and deſcending rains,
Works itſelf clear, and *as* it runs refines. *Addiſon's Cato.*

12. Becauſe.

He that commanded the injury to be done, is firſt bound; then he that did it; and they alſo are obliged who did ſo aſſiſt, *as* without them the thing could not have been done. *Taylor.*

13. As being.

The kernels draw out of the earth juice fit to nouriſh the tree, *as* thoſe that would be trees themſelves. *Bacon's Nat Hiſt.*

14. Equally.

Before the place
A hundred doors a hundred entries grace;
As many voices iſſue, and the ſound
Of Sibyl's word *as* many times rebound. *Dryden's Æn.*

15. How; in what manner.

Men are generally permitted to publiſh books, and contradict others, and even themſelves, *as* they pleaſe, with as little danger of being confuted, as of being underſtood. *Boyle.*

16. With; anſwering to *like* or ſame.

Siſter, well met; whither away ſo faſt?—
—No further than the Tower; and, as I gueſs,
Upon the like devotion *as* yourſelves,
To gratulate the gentle princes there. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

17. In a reciprocal ſenſe, anſwering to *as.*

Every offence committed in the ſtate of nature, may, in the ſtate of nature, be alſo puniſhed, and *as* far forth *as* it may in a commonwealth. *Locke.*

As ſure *as* it is good, that human nature ſhould exiſt; ſo certain it is, that the circular revolutions of the earth and planets, rather than other motions which might as poſſibly have been, do declare God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

18. Going before *as*, in a comparative ſenſe; the firſt *as* being ſometimes underſtood.

Sempronius is *as* brave a man *as* Cato. *Addiſon's Cato.*
Bright *as* the ſun, and like the morning fair. *Granville.*

19. Anſwering to *ſuch.*

Is it not every man's intereſt, that there ſhould be *ſuch* a governour of the world *as* deſigns our happineſs, *as* would govern us for our advantage. *Tillotſon.*

20. Having *ſo* to anſwer it; in a conditional ſenſe.

As far *as* they carry light and conviction to any other man's underſtanding, *ſo* far, I hope, my labour may be of uſe to him. *Locke.*

21. *So* is ſometimes underſtood.

As in my ſpeculations I have endeavoured to extinguiſh paſſion and prejudice, I am ſtill deſirous of doing ſome good in this particular. *Spectator*, N° 126.

22. Anſwering to *ſo* conditionally.

So may th' auſpicious queen of love,
To thee, O ſacred ſhip, be kind;
As thou to whom the muſe commends,
The beſt of poets and of friends,
Doſt thy committed pledge reſtore. *Dryden.*

23. Before *how* it is ſometimes redundant; but this is in low language.

As how, dear Syphax? *Addiſon's Cato.*

24. It ſeems to be redundant before *yet*; to this time.

Though that war continued nine years, and this hath *as* yet laſted but ſix, yet there hath been much more action in the preſent war. *Addiſon.*

25. In a ſenſe of compariſon, followed by *ſo.*

As when a dab-chick waddles through the copſe
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops;
So lab'ring on, with ſhoulders, hands, and head,
Wide as a windmill all his figure ſpread. *Pope's Dunciad.*

26. As for; with reſpect to.

As for the reſt of thoſe who have written againſt me, they deſerve not the leaſt notice. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

27. As if; in the ſame manner that it would be, if.

Anſwering their queſtions, *as if* it were a matter that needed it. *Locke.*

28. As to; with reſpect to.

I pray thee, ſpeak to me *as to* thy thinkings,
As thou doſt ruminate; and give thy worſt of thoughts
The worſt of words. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

They pretend, in general, to great refinements, *as to* what regards chriſtianity. *Addiſon on Italy.*

I was miſtaken *as to* the day, placing that accident about thirty-ſix hours ſooner than it happened. *Swift.*

29. As well as; equally with.

Each man's mind has ſome peculiarity, *as well as* his face, that diſtinguiſhes him from all others. *Locke.*

It is adorned with admirable pieces of ſculpture, *as well* modern *as* ancient. *Addiſon on Italy.*

30. As though; as if.

Theſe ſhould be at firſt gently treated, *as though* we expected an impoſthumation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

A'SA DULCIS. See Benzoin.

A'SA FOETIDA. } *n. ſ.* A gum or reſin brought from the Eaſt
A'SSA FOETIDA. } Indies, of a ſharp taſte, and a ſtrong offenſive ſmell; which is ſaid to diſtil, during the heat of ſummer, from a little ſhrub, frequent in Media, Perſia, Aſſyria, and Arabia. It is at firſt white, bordering on yellow, then on red, and, laſtly, violet; and melts under the fingers like wax. It is of

4

of known efficacy in ſome uterine diſorders; but the rankneſs of its ſmell occaſions it to be ſeldom uſed but by farriers; yet, in the Eaſt Indies, it makes an ingredient in their ragouts. *Chambers.*

ASARABA'CCA. n. ſ. [*aſarum*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The flower cup is divided into four parts, and the fruit into ſix cells, filled with oblong ſeeds. The leaves are roundiſh, thick, and almoſt of the colour of thoſe of the ivy tree. There are two ſorts, the common *aſarabacca*, and that of Canada. The firſt ſort is uſed in medicine. It delights in a moiſt ſhady place, and is increaſed by parting the roots in autumn. *Millar.*

Asbe'stine. *adj.* [from *asbeſtos.*] Something incombuſtible, or that partakes of the nature and qualities of the *lapis asbeſtos.*

ASBE'STOS. n. ſ. [ἄσβεστος.] A ſort of native foſſile ſtone, which may be ſplit into threads and filaments, from one inch to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet ſomewhat tractable, ſilky, and of a greyiſh colour, not unlike talc of Venice. It is almoſt inſipid to the taſte, indiſſoluble in water, and endued with the wonderful property of remaining unconſumed in the fire, which only whitens it. But, notwithſtanding the common opinion, in two trials before the Royal Society, a piece of cloth made of this ſtone was found to loſe a dram of its weight each time. Paper as well as cloth has been made of this ſtone; and Pliny ſays he had ſeen napkins of it, which, being taken foul from the table, were thrown into the fire, and better ſcowered than if they had been waſhed in water. This ſtone is found in many places of Aſia and Europe; particularly in the iſland of Angleſey in Wales, and in Aberdeenſhire in Scotland. *Chambers.*

ASCA'RIDES n. ſ. [ἀσκαρίδες, from ἀσκαρίζω, to leap.] Little worms in the rectum, ſo called from their continual troubleſome motion, cauſing an intolerable itching. *Quincy.*

To ASCE'ND. *v. n.* [*aſcendo*, Lat.]

1. To mount upwards.

Then to the heav'n of heav'ns ſhall he *aſcend*
With victory, triumphing through the air
Over his foes and thine. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xii.

2. To proceed from one degree of knowledge to another.

By theſe ſteps we ſhall *aſcend* to more juſt ideas of the glory of Jeſus Chriſt, who is intimately united to God, and is one with him. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. To ſtand higher in genealogy.

The only inceſt was in the *aſcending*, not collateral or deſcending branch; as when parents and children married, this was accounted inceſt. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

To Ascend. *v. a.* To climb up any thing.

They *aſcend* the mountains, they deſcend the vallies. *Delane's Revelation examined.*

Asce'ndable. *adj.* [from *aſcend.*] That may be aſcended. *Dict.*

Asce'ndant. *n. ſ.* [from *aſcend.*]

1. The part of the ecliptick at any particular time above the horizon, which is ſuppoſed by aſtrologers to have great influence.

2. Height; elevation.

He was initiated, in order to gain inſtruction in ſciences that were there in their higheſt *aſcendant.* *Temple.*

3. Superiority; influence.

By the *aſcendant* he had in his underſtanding, and the dexterity of his nature, he could perſuade him very much. *Claren.*

What ſtar I know not, but ſome ſtar I find,
Has giv'n thee an *aſcendant* o'er my mind. *Dryden's Perſ.*

When they have got an *aſcendant* over them, they ſhould uſe it with moderation, and not make themſelves ſcarecrows. *Locke.*

4. One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards.

The moſt nefarious kind of baſtards, are inceſtuous baſtards, which are begotten between *aſcendants* and deſcendants *in infinitum*; and between collaterals, as far as the divine prohibition. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Asce'ndant. *adj.*

1. Superiour; predominant; overpowering.

Chriſt outdoes Moſes, before he diſplaces him; and ſhews an *aſcendant* ſpirit above him. *South.*

2. In an aſtrological ſenſe, above the horizon.

Let him ſtudy the conſtellation of Pegaſus, which is about that time *aſcendant.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

Asce'ndency. *n. ſ.* [from *aſcend.*] Influence; power.

Cuſtom has ſome *aſcendency* over underſtanding, and what at one time ſeemed decent, appears diſagreeable afterwards. *Watts.*

Asce'nsion. *n. ſ.* [*aſcenſio*, Lat.]

1. The act of aſcending or riſing; frequently applied to the viſible elevation of our Saviour to heaven.

Then riſing from his grave,
Spoil'd principalities, and pow'rs, triumph'd
In open ſhew; and, with *aſcenſion* bright,
Captivity led captive through the air. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

2. The thing riſing, or mounting.

Men err in the theory of inebriation, conceiving the brain doth only ſuffer from vaporous *aſcenſions* from the ſtomach. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Asce'nsion, in aſtronomy, is either *right* or *oblique. Right aſcenſion* of the ſun, or a ſtar, is that degree of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which riſes with the ſun or ſtar in a right ſphere. *Oblique aſcenſion* is an arch of the

Vol. I.

equator intercepted between the firſt point of Aries, and that point of the equator which riſes together with a ſtar in an oblique ſphere.

Asce'nsion day. The day on which the aſcenſion of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thurſday; the Thurſday but one before Whitſuntide.

Asce'nsional *Difference*, is the difference between the right and oblique aſcenſion, of the ſame point to the ſurface of the ſphere. *Chambers.*

Asce'nsive. *adj.* [from *aſcend.*] In a ſtate of aſcent.

The cold augments when the days begin to encreaſe, though the ſun be then *aſcenſive*, and returning from the winter tropick. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

Asce'nt. *n. ſ.* [*aſcenſus*, Lat.]

1. Riſe; the act of riſing.

To him with ſwift *aſcent* he up return'd,
Into his bliſsful boſom reaſſum'd
In glory, as of old. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* x.

2. The way by which one aſcends.

The temple, and the ſeveral degrees of *aſcent*, whereby men did climb up to the ſame, as if it had been a *ſcala cœli*, be all poetical and fabulous. *Bacon's New Atlant.*

It was a rock
Conſpicuous far; winding with one *aſcent*
Acceſſible from earth, one ent'rance high. *Par. Loſt, b.* iv.

3. An eminence, or high place.

No land like Italy erects the ſight,
By ſuch a vaſt *aſcent*, or ſwells to ſuch a height. *Addiſon.*

A wide flat cannot be pleaſant in the Elyſian fields, unleſs it be diverſified with depreſſed valleys and ſwelling *aſcents.* *Bentl.*

To ASCERTA'IN. *v. a.* [*acertener*, Fr.]

1. To make certain; to fix; to eſtabliſh.

The divine law both *aſcertaineth* the truth, and ſupplieth unto us the want of other laws. *Hooker, b.* i.

Money differs from uncoined ſilver in this, that the quantity of ſilver in each piece is *aſcertained* by the ſtamp. *Locke.*

2. To make confident; to take away doubt; often with *of.*

If it be on right judgment of myſelf, it may give me the other certainty, that is, *aſcertain* me that I am in the number of God's children. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

This makes us act with a repoſe of mind and wonderful tranquillity, becauſe it *aſcertains* us *of* the goodneſs of our work. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Ascerta'iner. *n. ſ.* [from *aſcertain.*] The perſon that proves or eſtabliſhes.

Ascerta'inment. *n. ſ.* [from *aſcertain.*] A ſettled rule; an eſtabliſhed ſtandard.

For want of *aſcertainment*, how far a writer may expreſs his good wiſhes for his country, innocent intentions may be charged with crimes. *Swift to Lord Middleton.*

Asce'tick. *adj.* [ἀσκητικός.] Employed wholly in exerciſes of devotion and mortification.

None lived ſuch long lives as monks and hermits, ſequeſtered from plenty to a conſtant *aſcetick* courſe of the ſevereſt abſtinence and devotion. *South.*

Asce'tick. *n. ſ.* He that retires to devotion and mortification; a hermit.

I am far from commending thoſe *aſceticks*, that, out of a pretence of keeping themſelves unſpotted from the world, take up their quarters in deſarts. *Norris.*

He that preaches to man, ſhould underſtand what is in man; and that ſkill can ſcarce be attained by an *aſcetick* in his ſolitudes. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

A'SCII. n. ſ. It has no ſingular. [from α. without, and σκιά, a ſhadow.] Thoſe people who, at certain times of the year, have no ſhadow at noon; ſuch are the inhabitants of the torrid zone, becauſe they have the ſun twice a year vertical to them. *Dict.*

Asci'tes. *n. ſ.* [from ἀσκός, a bladder.] A particular ſpecies of dropſy; a ſwelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravaſation and collection of water broke out of its proper veſſels. This caſe, when certain and inveterate, is univerſally allowed to admit of no cure but by means of the manual operation of tapping. *Quincy.*

There are two kinds of dropſy, the anaſarca, called alſo leucophlegmacy, when the extravaſated matter ſwims in the cells of the membrana adipoſa; and the *aſcites*, when the water poſſeſſes the cavity of the abdomen. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Asci'tical. } *adj.* [from *aſcites.*] Belonging to an aſcites; drop-
Asci'tick. } ſical; hydropical.

When it is part of another tumour, it is hydropical, either anaſarcous or *aſcitical.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Asciti'tious. *adj.* [*aſcititius*, Lat.] Supplemental; additional; not inherent; not original.

Homer has been reckoned an *aſcititious* name, from ſome accident of his life. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

Ascri'bable. *adj.* [from *aſcribe.*] That which may be aſcribed.

The greater part have been forward to reject it, upon a miſtaken perſuaſion, that thoſe phœnomena are the effects of nature's abhorrency of a vacuum, which ſeem to be more fitly *aſcribable* to the weight and ſpring of the air. *Boyle.*

To ASCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*aſcribo*, Lat.]

1. To attribute to as a cauſe.

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The cauſe of his baniſhment is unknown, becauſe he was unwilling to provoke the emperor, by *aſcribing* it to any other reaſon than what was pretended. *Dryden.*

To this we may juſtly *aſcribe* thoſe envies, jealouſies, and encroachments, which render mankind uneaſy to one another. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To attribute to as a poſſeſſor, or ſubſtance receiving accidents.

Theſe perfections muſt be ſomewhere, and therefore may much better be *aſcribed* to God, in whom we ſuppoſe all other perfections to meet, than to any thing elſe. *Tillotſon.*

ASCRI'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*aſcriptio*, Lat.] The act of aſcribing. *Dict.*

ASCRIPTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*aſcriptitius*, Lat.] That which is aſcribed. *Dict.*

ASH. *n. ſ.* [*fraxinus*, Lat. æſc, Saxon.]

This tree hath pennated leaves, which end in an odd lobe. The male flowers, which grow at a remote diſtance from the fruit, have no petals, but conſiſt of many ſtamina. The ovary becomes a ſeed veſſel, containing one ſeed at the bottom, ſhaped like a bird's tongue. The ſpecies are, 1. The common *aſh tree.* 2. The ſtriped *aſh.* 3. The manna *aſh*, &c. The firſt ſort is a common timber tree in every part of England. The ſecond is a variety of the firſt. The third ſort is ſuppoſed to be the tree from whence the true Calabrian manna is taken. The timber is of excellent uſe to the wheelwright and cartwright. *Millar.*

Let me twine
Mine arms about that body, where againſt
My grained *aſh* an hundred times hath broke,
And ſcar'd the moon with ſplinters. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

With which of old he charm'd the ſavage train,
And call'd the mountain *aſhes* to the plain. *Dryd. Silenus.*

ASH COLOURED. *adj.* [from *aſh* and *colour*.] Coloured between brown and grey, like the bark of an aſhen branch.

Clay, *aſh coloured*, was part of a ſtratum which lay above the ſtrata of ſtone. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

ASHA'MED. *adj.* [from *ſhame*.] Touched with ſhame; generally with *of* before the cauſe of ſhame.

Profeſs publickly the doctrine of Jeſus Chriſt, not being *aſhamed of* the word of God, or *of* any practices enjoined by it. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

One wou'd have thought ſhe would have ſtirr'd; but ſtrove
With modeſty, and was *aſham'd* to move. *Dryd. Fables.*

This I have ſhadowed, that you may not be *aſhamed of* that hero, whoſe protection you undertake. *Dryd. Conq. of Gr. Ded.*

A'SHEN. *adj.* [from *aſh*.] Made of aſh wood.

At once he ſaid, and threw
His *aſhen* ſpear; which quiver'd as it flew. *Dryden.*

A'SHES. *n. ſ. wants the ſingular.* [aſca, Sax. *aſche*, Dutch.]

1. The remains of any thing burnt.

Some relicks would be left of it, as when *aſhes* remain of burned bodies. *Digby on Bodies.*

This late diſſenſion, grown betwixt the peers,
Burns under feigned *aſhes* of forg'd love,
And will at laſt break out into a flame. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Aſhes contain a very fertile ſalt, and are the beſt manure for cold lands, if kept dry, that the rain doth not waſh away their ſalt. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. The remains of the body; often uſed in poetry for the carcaſe, from the ancient practice of burning the dead.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Pale *aſhes* of the houſe of Lancaſter!
Thou bloodleſs remnant of that royal blood! *Shak. R.* III.

To great Laërtes I bequeath
A taſk of grief, his ornaments of death;
Leſt, when the fates his royal *aſhes* claim,
The Grecian matrons taint my ſpotleſs name. *Pope.*

ASHWEDNESDAY. *n. ſ.* The firſt day of Lent, ſo called from the ancient cuſtom of ſprinkling aſhes on the head.

A'SHLAR. *n. ſ.* [with maſons.] Free ſtones as they come out of the quarry, of different lengths, breadths, and thickneſſes.

A'SHLERING. *n. ſ.* [with builders.] Quartering to tack to in garrets, about two foot and a half or three foot high, perpendicular to the floor, and reaching to the underſide of the rafters. *Builder's Dict.*

ASHO'RE. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſhore*.]

1. On ſhore; on the land.

The poor Engliſhman riding in the road, having all that he brought thither *aſhore*, would have been undone. *Raleigh.*

Moor'd in a Chian creek, *aſhore* I went,
And all the following night in Chios ſpent. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

2. To the ſhore; to the land.

We may as bootleſs ſpend our vain command,
As ſend our precepts to the leviathan
To come *aſhore.* *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

May thy billows rowl *aſhore*
The beryl, and the golden ore. *Milton's Comus.*

A'SHWEED. *n. ſ.* [from *aſh* and *weed*.] An herb.

A'SHY. *adj.* [from *aſh*.] Aſh coloured; pale; inclining to a whitiſh grey.

Oft have I ſeen a timely parted ghoſt
Of *aſhy* ſemblance, meagre, pale, and bloodleſs. *Sh. H.* VI.

ASI'DE. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſide*.]

1. To one ſide; out of the perpendicular direction.

The ſtorm ruſh'd in, and Arcite ſtood aghaſt;
The flames were blown *aſide*, yet ſhone they bright,
Fann'd by the wind, and gave a ruffled light. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. To another part; out of the true direction.

He had no brother; which though it be a comfortable thing for kings to have, yet it draweth the ſubjects eyes a little *aſide.* *Bacon's Henry* VIII.

3. From the company; as, to ſpeak *aſide.*

He took him *aſide* from the multitude. *Mark*, vii. 33.

A'SINARY. *adj.* [*aſinarius*, Lat.] Belonging to an aſs. *Dict.*

A'SININE. *adj.* [from *aſinus*, Lat.] Belonging to an aſs.

You ſhall have more ado to drive our dulleſt youth, our ſtocks and ſtubs, from ſuch nurture, than we have now to hale our choiceſt and hopefulleſt wits to that *aſinine* feaſt of ſow thiſtles and brambles. *Milt. on Education.*

To ASK. *v. a.* [aſcian, Saxon.]

1. To petition; to beg; ſometimes with an *accuſative* only; ſometimes with *for.*

When thou doſt *aſk* me *bleſſing*, I'll kneel down,
And *aſk* of thee *forgiveneſs.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

We have nothing elſe to *aſk*, but that
Which you deny already: yet will *aſk*,
That, if we fail in our requeſt, the blame
May hang upon your hardneſs. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

My ſon, haſt thou ſinned? do ſo no more, but *aſk* pardon *for* thy former ſins. *Ecclus*, xxi. 1.

If he *aſk for bread*, will he give him a ſtone? *Matt.* vii. 9.

In long journies, *aſk* your maſter *leave* to give ale to the horſes. *Swift.*

2. To demand; to claim; as, to *aſk* a price for goods.

Aſk me never ſo much dowry and gift, and I will give according as ye ſhall ſay unto me: but give me the damſel to wife. *Gen.* xxxiv. 12.

He ſaw his friends, who, whelm'd beneath the waves,
Their funeral honours claim'd, and *aſk'd* their quiet graves. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To enquire; to queſtion; with *for* before the thing, and ſometimes *of* before the perſon.

Stand ye in the ways, and ſee, and *aſk for* the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye ſhall find reſt for your ſouls. *Jerem.* vi. 16.

For *aſk* now of the days that are paſt, which were before thee, ſince the day that God created man upon the earth, and *aſk* from the one ſide of heaven unto the other, whether there hath been any ſuch thing as this great thing is, or hath been heard like it. *Deut.* iv. 32.

O inhabitant of Aroer, ſtand by the way and eſpy, *aſk* him that flieth, and her that eſcapeth, and ſay, what is done? *Jeremiah*, xlviii. 19.

4. To enquire; with *after* before the thing.

He ſaid, wherefore is it that thou doſt *aſk after* my name? And he bleſſed him there. *Geneſis*, xxxii. 29.

5. To require, as phyſically neceſſary.

A lump of ore in the bottom of a mine will be ſtirred by two men's ſtrength; which, if you bring it to the top of the earth, will *aſk* ſix men to ſtir it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The adminiſtration paſſes into different hands at the end of two months, which contributes to diſpatch: but any exigence of ſtate *aſks* a much longer time to conduct any deſign to its maturity. *Addiſon's Rem. on Italy.*

ASK, ASH, AS, do all come from the Saxon æſc, an aſh tree. *Gibſon's Camden.*

ASKA'NCE. } *adv.* Sideways; obliquely.
ASKA'UNCE. }

Zelmane, keeping a countenance *aſkance*, as ſhe underſtood him not, told him, it became her evil. *Sidney*, *b.* i.

His wanniſh eyes upon them bent *askance.*
And when he ſaw their labours well ſucceed,
He wept for rage, and threaten'd dire miſchance. *Fairfax.*

Some ſay, he bid his angels turn *askance*
The poles of earth, twice ten degrees, and more,
From the ſun's axle; they with labour puſh'd
Oblique the centrick globe. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* x.

ASKA'UNT. *adv.* Obliquely; on one ſide.

At this Achilles roll'd his furious eyes,
Fix'd on the king *askaunt*; and thus replies,
O, impudent. *Dryden's Iliad.*

Since the ſpace, that lies on either ſide
The ſolar orb, is without limits wide,
Grant that the ſun had happen'd to prefer
A ſeat *askaunt*, but one diameter:
Loſt to the light by that unhappy place,
This globe had lain a frozen loneſome maſs. *Blackmore.*

A'SKER. *n. ſ.* [from *aſk*.]

1. Petitioner.

Have you
Ere now denied the *asker*? and, now again
On him that did not aſk, but mock, beſtow
Your ſu'd for tongues. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The greatneſs of the *asker*, and the ſmallneſs of the thing asked, had been ſufficient to enforce his requeſt. *South.*

2. En-

2. Enquirer.

Every *asker* being ſatisfied, we may conclude, that all their conceptions of being in a place are the ſame. *Digby of Bodies.*

ASKER. *n. ſ.* A water newt.

ASKE'W. *adv.* [from *a* and *skew.*] Aſide; with contempt; contemptuouſly; diſdainfully.

For when ye mildly look with lovely hue,
Then is my ſoul with life and love inſpir'd:
But when ye lowre, or look on me *askew*,
Then do I die. *Spenſer, Sonnet* vii.

Then take it, Sir, as it was writ,
Nor look *askew* at what it ſaith;
There's no petition in it.——— *Prior.*

To ASLA'KE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *ſlake*, or *ſlack*.] To remit; to mitigate; to ſlacken.

But this continual, cruel, civil war,
No ſkill can ſtint, nor reaſon can *aſlake.* *Spenſer, Son.* xliv.

Whilſt ſeeking to *aſlake* thy raging fire,
Thou in me kindleſt much more great deſire. *Spenſer.*

ASLA'NT. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſlant*.] Obliquely; on one ſide; not perpendicularly.

There is a willow grows *aſlant* a brook,
That ſhews his hoar leaves in the glaſſy ſtream. *Sh. Hamlet.*

He fell; the ſhaft
Drove through his neck *aſlant*; he ſpurns the ground,
And the ſoul iſſues through the weazon's wound. *Dryden.*

Aſlant the dew-bright earth, and colour'd air,
He looks in boundleſs majeſty abroad. *Thomſon's Summer.*

ASLE'EP. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſleep*.]

1. Sleeping; at reſt.

How many thouſands of my pooreſt ſubjects
Are at this hour *aſleep*! O gentle ſleep,
Nature's ſoft nurſe, how have I frighted thee! *Sh. H.* IV.

The diligence of trade, and noiſeful gain,
And luxury more late *aſleep* were laid:
All was the night's, and, in her ſilent reign,
No ſound the reſt of nature did invade. *Dryden's Ann. M.*

There is no difference between a perſon *aſleep*, and in an apoplexy, but that the one can be awaked, and the other cannot. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To ſleep.

If a man watch too long, it is odds but he will fall *aſleep.* *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Thus done the tales, to bed they creep,
By whiſpering winds ſoon lull'd *aſleep.* *Milton's l'Allegro.*

ASLO'PE. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſlope*.] With declivity; obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Set them not upright, but *aſlope*, a reaſonable depth under the ground. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 425.

The curſe *aſlope*
Glanc'd on the ground; with labour I muſt earn
My bread: what harm? Idleneſs had been worſe:
My labour will ſuſtain me. *Milt. Par. Loſt*, *b.* x.

The knight did ſtoop,
And ſate on further ſide *aſlope.* *Hudibras.*

ASO'MATOUS. *adj.* [from α, priv. and σῶμα, a body.] Incorporeal, or without a body.

ASP. } *n. ſ.* [*aſpis*, Lat.] A kind of ſerpent, whoſe poiſon
A'SPICK. } is ſo dangerous and quick in its operation, that it kills without a poſſibility of applying any remedy. It is ſaid to be very ſmall, and peculiar to Egypt and Lybia. Thoſe that are bitten by it, die within three hours; and the manner of their dying being by ſleep and lethargy, without any pain, Cleopatra choſe it, as the eaſieſt way of diſpatching herſelf. *Calmet.*

High-minded Cleopatra, that with ſtroke
Of *aſp*'s ſting, herſelf did kill. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i.

Scorpion, and *aſp*, and amphiſbæna dire,
And dipſas. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* x.

ASP. *n. ſ.* A tree. See ASPEN.

ASPA'LATHUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. A plant called the roſe of Jeruſalem, or our lady's roſe.

2. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy, oleaginous, ſomewhat ſharp and bitter to the taſte, and anciently in much repute as an aſtringent, but now little uſed. There are four kinds of this wood; the firſt of the colour of box, hard, ſolid, heavy, and ſmelling like roſes; which is therefore called roſewood. The ſecond, red like yew, and of a very agreeable ſmell. The third, hard, twiſted, knotty, of a rank ſmell, like that of a goat, and a diſagreeable taſte. The fourth has an aſh coloured bark, and the wood is of a purple dye. *Aſpalathus* affords an oil of admirable ſcent, reputed one of the beſt perfumes. *Chambers.*

I gave a ſweet ſmell like cinnamon and *aſpalathus*, and I yielded a pleaſant odour like the beſt myrrh. *Ecclus*, xxiv. 15.

ASPA'RAGUS. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The name of a plant. It has a roſaceous flower of ſix leaves, placed orbicularly, out of whoſe center riſes the pointal, which turns to a ſoft globular berry, full of hard ſeeds. The leaves are finely cut. The ſpecies are twelve, of which all but the two firſt are exoticks. 1. Garden *aſparagus.* 2. Wild *aſparagus*, with narrow leaves. The firſt ſort is cultivated for the table, and propagated by the ſeeds, which ſhould be ſown in the beginning of February. The

next year they ſhould be planted out; the third ſpring, after planting, they may be begun to be cut, and, by proper management, a plot of *aſparagus* may be continued ten or twelve years in cutting. The ſecond ſort grows wild in ſome parts, but, producing ſlender ſhoots, it is rarely cultivated. *Millar.*

Aſparagus affects the urine with a fetid ſmell, eſpecially if cut when they are white; and therefore have been ſuſpected by ſome phyſicians, as not friendly to the kidneys; when they are older, and begin to ramify, they loſe this quality; but then they are not ſo agreeable. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A'SPECT. *n. ſ.* [*aſpectus*, Lat. It appears anciently to have been pronounced with the accent on the laſt ſyllable, which is now placed on the firſt.]

1. Look; air; appearance.

I have preſented the tongue under a double *aſpect*, ſuch as may juſtify the definition, that it is the beſt and worſt part. *Government of the Tongue.*

They are both, in my judgment, the image or picture of a great ruin, and have the true *aſpect* of a world lying in its rubbiſh. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Countenance; look.

Fairer than faireſt, in his faining eye,
Whoſe ſole *aſpect* he counts felicity. *Spenſ. Hymn on Love.*

Thoſe eyes of thine from mine have drawn ſalt tears,
Sham'd their *aſpects* with ſtore of childiſh drops. *Sh. R.* III.

I am fearful: wherefore frowns he thus?
'Tis his *aſpect* of terrour. All's not well. *Sh. Richard* III.

Yet had his *aſpect* nothing of ſevere,
But ſuch a face as promis'd him ſincere. *Dryden's Fables.*

Then ſhall thy Craggs (and let me call him mine)
On the caſt ore another Pollio ſhine;
With *aſpect* open ſhall erect his head. *Pope.*

3. Glance; view; act of beholding.

When an envious or an amorous *aſpect* doth infect the ſpirits of another, there is joined both affection and imagination. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.* N° 908.

The ſetting ſun
Slowly deſcended; and with right *aſpect*
Againſt the eaſtern gate of paradiſe,
Levell'd his ev'ning rays. *Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* iv.

4. Direction towards any point; view; poſition.

I have built a ſtrong wall, faced to the ſouth *aſpect* with brick. *Swift's Laſt Will.*

5. Diſpoſition of any thing to ſomething elſe; relation.

The light got from the oppoſite arguings of men of parts, ſhewing the different ſides of things, and their various *aſpects* and probabilities, would be quite loſt, if every one were obliged to aſſent to, and ſay after the ſpeaker. *Locke.*

6. Diſpoſition of a planet to other planets.

There's ſome ill planet reigns,
I muſt be patient till the heavens look
With an *aſpect* more favourable. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Not unlike that which aſtrologers call a conjunction of planets, of no very benign *aſpect* the one to the other. *Wotton.*

To the blank moon
Her office they preſcrib'd: to th' other five
Their planetary motions, and *aſpects*,
In ſextile, ſquare, and trine, and oppoſite. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Why does not every ſingle ſtar ſhed a ſeparate influence, and have *aſpects* with other ſtars of their own conſtellation? *Bentley's Sermons.*

To ASPE'CT. *v. a.* [*aſpicio*, Lat.] To behold.

Happy in their miſtake, thoſe people whom
The northern pole *aſpects*; whom fear of death
(The greateſt of all human fears) ne'er moves. *Temple.*

ASPE'CTABLE. *adj.* [*aſpectabilis*, Lat.] Viſible; being the object of ſight.

He was the ſole cauſe of this *aſpectable* and perceivable univerſal. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

To this uſe of informing us what is in this *aſpectable* world, we ſhall find the eye well fitted. *Ray on Creation.*

ASPE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *aſpect*.] Beholding; view.

A Mooriſh queen, upon *aſpection* of the picture of Andromeda, conceived and brought forth a fair one. *Brown's V. Err.*

A'SPEN, or ASP. *n. ſ.* [*eſpe*, Dutch; *aſp*, Dan. eſpe, trembling, Sax. *Somner.*] See POPLAR, of which it is a ſpecies. The leaves of this tree always tremble.

The *aſpen* or *aſp* tree hath leaves much the ſame with the poplar, only much ſmaller, and not ſo white. *Mortim. Husb.*

The builder oak ſole king of foreſts all,
The *aſpen*, good for ſtatues, the cypreſs funeral. *Spenſer.*

ASPEN. *adj.* [from *aſp* or *aſpen*.]

1. Belonging to the aſp tree.

Oh! had the monſter ſeen thoſe lily hands
Tremble like *aſpen* leaves upon a lute. *Shak. Titus Andron.*

No gale diſturbs the trees,
Nor *aſpen* leaves confeſs the gentleſt breeze. *Gay.*

2. Made of aſpen wood.

A'SPER. *adj.* [Lat.] Rough; rugged. This word I have found only in the following paſſage.

All baſe notes, or very treble notes, give an *aſper* ſound; for that the baſe ſtriketh more air than it can well ſtrike equally. *Bacon.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

To A'SPERATE. *v. a.* [*aſpero*, Lat.] To roughen; to make rough or uneven.

Thoſe corpuſcles of colour, inſinuating themſelves into all the pores of the body to be dyed, may *aſperate* its ſuperficies, according to the bigneſs and texture of the corpuſcles. *Boyle.*

ASPERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aſperate.*] A making rough. *Dict.*

ASPERIFO'LIOUS. *adj.* [from *aſper*, rough, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.] One of the diviſions of plants, ſo called from the roughneſs of their leaves.

ASPE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*aſperitas*, Lat.]

1. Unevenneſs; roughneſs of ſurface.

Sometimes the pores and *aſperities* of dry bodies are ſo incommenſurate to the particles of the liquor, that they glide over the ſurface. *Boyle.*

2. Roughneſs of ſound; harſhneſs of pronunciation.

3. Roughneſs, or ruggedneſs of temper; moroſeneſs; ſourneſs; crabbedneſs.

The charity of the one, like kindly exhalations, will deſcend in ſhowers of bleſſings; but the rigour and *aſperity* of the other, in a ſevere doom upon ourſelves. *Govern. Tongue.*

Avoid all unſeemlineſs and *aſperity* of carriage; do nothing that may argue a peeviſh or froward ſpirit. *Rogers.*

ASPERNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*aſpernatio*, Lat.] Neglect; diſregard. *D.*

A'SPEROUS. *adj.* [*aſper*, Lat.] Rough; uneven.

Black and white are the moſt *aſperous* and unequal of colours; ſo like, that it is hard to diſtinguiſh them: black is the moſt rough. *Boyle.*

To ASPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*aſpergo*, Lat.] To beſpatter with cenſure or calumny.

In the buſineſs of Ireland, beſides the opportunity to *aſperſe* the king, they were ſafe enough. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Curb that impetuous tongue, nor raſhly vain,
And ſingly mad, *aſperſe* the ſov'reign reign. *Pope's Iliad.*

Unjuſtly poets we *aſperſe*,
Truth ſhines the brighter clad in verſe. *Swift.*

ASPE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*aſperſio*, Lat.]

1. A ſprinkling.

If thou doſt break her virgin knot, before
All ſanctimonious ceremonies,
No ſweet *aſperſions* ſhall the heav'ns let fall,
To make this contract grow. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

It exhibits a mixture of new conceits and old; whereas the inſtauration gives the new unmixed, otherwiſe than with ſome little *aſperſion* of the old, for taſte's ſake. *Bacon's Holy War.*

2. Calumny; cenſure.

The ſame *aſperſions* of the king, and the ſame grounds of a rebellion. *Dryden's Epiſtle to the Whigs.*

ASPHA'LTICK. *adj.* [from *aſphaltos.*] Gummy; bituminous.

And with *aſphaltick* ſlime, broad as the gate,
Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd beach
They faſten'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

ASPHA'LTOS. *n. ſ.* [ἀσφαλτὸς, bitumen.] A ſolid, brittle, black, bituminous, inflammable ſubſtance, reſembling pitch, and chiefly found ſwimming on the ſurface of the *Lacus Aſphaltites*, or Dead ſea, where anciently ſtood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. It is caſt up from time to time, in the nature of liquid pitch, from the earth at the bottom of this ſea; and, being thrown upon the water, ſwims like other fat bodies, and condenſes gradually by the heat of the ſun, and the ſalt that is in it. It burns with great vehemence. The Arabs uſe it for pitching their ſhips; and much of it was employed in the embalming of the ancients.

ASPHA'LTUM. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A bituminous ſtone found near the ancient Babylon, and lately in the province of Neufchâtel; which, mixed with other matters, makes an excellent cement, incorruptible by air, and impenetrable by water; ſuppoſed to be the mortar ſo much celebrated among the ancients, with which the walls of Babylon were laid. *Chambers.*

A'SPHODEL. *n. ſ.* [*lilio-aſphodelus*, Lat.] Day-lily.

The characters are; It hath a root like kingſpear; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is deeply cut into ſix ſegments, and expands in form of a lily; the flower is ſucceeded by an oval fruit, which contains ſeveral roundiſh ſeeds. The ſpecies are, 1. The yellow *aſphodel*. 2. The red *aſphodel*. Theſe two ſorts are very common in moſt of the Engliſh gardens; the firſt is often called by the gardeners the yellow tuberoſe, from its having a very agreeable ſcent; but the other is called the day-lily, or the tuberoſe orange-lily, in moſt places. They are both hardy plants, and multiply exceedingly, if ſuffered to remain two or three years undiſturbed; eſpecially the red ſort, which ſends forth offsets. The beſt time to tranſplant their roots is in September or October. They will grow in any ſoil or ſituation; the yellow produces its flowers in May and June; the red a month later. *Millar.*

Aſphodels were by the ancients planted near burying-places, in order to ſupply the manes of the dead with nouriſhment.

By thoſe happy ſouls who dwell
In yellow meads of *aſphodel*. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

A'SPICK. *n. ſ.* [See ASP.] The name of a ſerpent.

Why did I 'ſcape th' invenom'd *aſpick*'s rage,
And all the fiery monſters of the deſart,
To ſee this day? *Addiſon's Cato.*

To A'SPIRATE. *v. a.* [*aſpiro*, Lat.] To pronounce with aſpiration, or full breath; as we aſpirate *horſe*, *houſe*, and *hog*.

To A'SPIRATE. *v. n.* [*aſpiro*, Lat.] To be pronounced with full breath.

Where a vowel ends a word, the next begins either with a conſonant, or what is its equivalent; for our *w* and *h aſpirate*. *Dryd. Dedication to Æneid.*

A'SPIRATE. *adj.* [*aſpiratus*, Lat.] Pronounced with full breath.

For their being pervious, you may call them, if you pleaſe, perſpirate; but yet they are not *aſpirate*, i. e. with ſuch an aſpiration as *h*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

ASPIRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*aſpiratio*, Lat.]

1. A breathing after; an ardent wiſh; uſed generally of a wiſh for ſpiritual bleſſings.

A ſoul inſpired with the warmeſt *aſpirations* after celeſtial beatitude, keeps its powers attentive. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*

2. The act of aſpiring, or deſiring ſomething high and great.

'Tis he; I ken the manner of his gate;
He riſes on his toe; that ſpirit of his
In *aſpiration* lifts him from the earth. *Shak. Troil. and Creſſ.*

3. The pronounciation of a vowel with full breath.

H is only a guttural *aſpiration*, i. e. a more forcible impulſe of the breath from the lungs. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To ASPI'RE. *v. n.* [*aſpiro*, Lat.]

1. To deſire with eagerneſs; to pant after ſomething higher; ſometimes with the particle *to*.

Moſt excellent lady, no expectation in others, nor hope in himſelf, could *aſpire to* a higher mark, than to be thought worthy to be praiſed by you. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Hence ſprings that univerſal ſtrong deſire,
Which all men have of immortality:
Not ſome few ſpirits *unto* this thought *aſpire*,
But all men's minds in this united be. *Sir J. Davies.*

Horace did ne'er *aſpire to* epic bays:
Nor lofty Maro ſtoop to lyrick lays. *Roſcommon.*

Till then a helpleſs, hopeleſs, homely ſwain;
I ſought not freedom, nor *aſpir'd to* gain. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Aſpiring to be gods, if angels fell,
Aſpiring to be angels, men rebel. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

2. Sometimes with *after*.

Thoſe are raiſed above ſenſe, and *aſpire after* immortality, who believe the perpetual duration of their ſouls. *Tillotſon.*

There is none of us but who would be thought, throughout the whole courſe of his life, to *aſpire after* immortality. *Atterbury's Sermons, Pref.*

3. To riſe higher.

There is betwixt that ſmile we would *aſpire to*,
That ſweet aſpect of princes and our ruin,
More pangs and fears than war or women have. *Sh. H.VIII.*

My own breath ſtill foment the fire,
Which flames as high as fancy can *aſpire*. *Waller.*

ASPORTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*aſportatio*, Lat.] A carrying away. *D.*

ASQU'INT. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſquint.*] Obliquely; not in the ſtrait line of viſion.

A ſingle guide may direct the way better than five hundred, who have contrary views, or look *aſquint*, or ſhut their eyes. *Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

ASS. *n. ſ.* [*aſinus*, Lat.]

1. An animal of burden, remarkable for ſluggiſhneſs, patience, hardineſs, coarſeneſs of food, and long life.

You have among you many a purchas'd ſlave,
Which, like your *aſſes*, and your dogs and mules,
You uſe in abject and in ſlaviſh part,
Becauſe you bought them. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. A ſtupid, heavy, dull fellow; a dolt.

I do begin to perceive that I am made an *aſs*. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

That ſuch a crafty mother
Should yield the world to this *aſs!*—a woman that
Bears all down with her brain; and her ſon
Cannot take two from twenty for his heart,
And leave eighteen. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To ASSA'IL. *v. a.* [*aſſailler*, Fr.]

1. To attack in a hoſtile manner; to aſſault; to fall upon; to invade.

So when he ſaw his flatt'ring arts to fail,
With greedy force he 'gan the fort t' *aſſail*. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To attack with argument; cenſure; or motives applied to the paſſions.

My gracious lord, here in the parliament
Let us *aſſail* the family of York. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

She will not ſtay the ſiege of loving terms,
Nor bide th' encounter of *aſſailing* eyes. *Sh. Romeo and Jul.*

How have I fear'd your fate! but fear'd it moſt,
When love *aſſail'd* you on the Libyan coaſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

All books he reads, and all he reads *aſſails*,
From Dryden's Fables down to D—y's Tales. *Pope.*

In vain Thaleſtris with reproach *aſſails*;
For who can move when fair Belinda fails? *Pope.*

ASSA'ILABLE. *adj.* [rom *aſſail.*] That which may be attacked.

Banquo, and his Fleance, lives.——
— But in them nature's copy's not eternal.—
— There's comfort yet, they are *aſſailable*. *Shak. Macbeth.*

ASSA'ILANT. *n. ſ.* [*aſſaillant*, Fr.] He that attacks; in oppoſition to *defendant*.

The ſame was ſo well encountered by the defendants, that the obſtinacy of the *aſſailants* did but increaſe the loſs. *Sir J. Hayward.*

I'll put myſelf in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of umber ſmirch my face,
The like do you; ſo ſhall we paſs along,
And never ſtir *aſſailants*. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

ASSA'ILANT. *adj.* Attacking; invading.

And as ev'ning dragon came,
Aſſailant on the perched rooſts
Of tame villatick fowl. *Milton's Sampſon Agoniſtes.*

ASSA'ILER. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſail.*] One who attacks another.

Palladius heated, ſo purſued our *aſſailers*, that one of them ſlew him. *Sidney, b.* ii.

ASSAPA'NICK. *n. ſ.* A little animal of Virginia, which is ſaid to fly by ſtretching out its ſhoulders and its ſkin, and is called in Engliſh the flying ſquirrel. *Trevoux.*

ASSARABA'CCA. See ASARABACCA.

ASSA'RT. *n. ſ.* [*eſſart*, from *eſſarter*, Fr. to clear away wood in a foreſt.] An offence committed in the foreſt, by plucking up thoſe woods by the roots, that are thickets or coverts of the foreſt, and by making them as plain as arable land. *Cowel.*

To ASSA'RT. *v. a.* [*eſſartir*, Fr.] To commit an aſſart. See ASSART.

ASSA'SSIN. } *n. ſ.* [*aſſaſſin*, Fr. a word brought originally
ASSA'SSINATE. } from Aſia, where, about the time of the holy war, there was a ſet of men called *aſſaſſins*, as is ſuppoſed for *Arſacidæ*, who killed any man, without regard to danger, at the command of their chief.] A murderer; one that kills by treachery, or ſudden violence.

In the very moment as the knight withdrew from the duke, this *aſſaſſinate* gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left ſide. *Wotton.*

The Syrian king, who, to ſurprize
One man, *aſſaſſin* like, had levy'd war,
War unproclaim'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

Here hir'd *aſſaſſins* for their gain invade,
And treach'rous pois'ners urge their fatal trade. *Dryd. Juv.*

When ſhe hears of a murder, ſhe enlarges more on the guilt of the ſuffering perſon, than of the *aſſaſſin*. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

Oreſtes brandiſh'd the revenging ſword,
Slew the dire pair, and gave to fun'ral flame
The vile *aſſaſſin*, and adult'rous dame. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Uſeful, we grant, it ſerves what life requires,
But dreadful too, the dark *aſſaſſin* hires. *Pope, Epiſt.* iii.

ASSA'SINATE. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſaſſin.*] The crime of an aſſaſſin; murder.

Were not all *aſſaſſinates* and popular inſurrections wrongfully chaſtiſed, if the meanneſs of the offenders indemnified them from puniſhment? *Pope's Dunciad.*

To ASSA'SSINATE. *v. a.* [from *aſſaſſin.*]

1. To murder by violence.

Help, neighbours, my houſe is broken open by force, and I am raviſhed, and like to be *aſſaſſinated*. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

What could provoke thy madneſs
To *aſſaſſinate* ſo great, ſo brave a man! *A. Philips, D.Moth.*

2. To way-lay; to take by treachery. This meaning is perhaps peculiar to *Milton*.

Such uſage as your honourable lords
Afford me, *aſſaſſinated* and betray'd,
Who durſt not, with your whole united pow'rs,
In fight withſtand one ſingle and unarm'd. *Sampſ. Agoniſt.*

ASSASSINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſaſſinate.*] The act of aſſaſſinating; murder by violence.

If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly: if th' *aſſaſſination*
Could trammel up the conſequence, and catch,
With its ſurceaſe, ſucceſs. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The duke finiſh'd his courſe by a wicked *aſſaſſination*. *Claren.*

ASSASSINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſaſſinate.*] Murderer; mankiller; the perſon that kills another by violence.

ASSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*aſſatus*, roaſted, Lat.] Roaſting.

The egg expiring leſs in the elixation or boiling; whereas, in the *aſſation* or roaſting, it will ſometimes abate a drachm. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

ASSA'ULT. *n. ſ.* [*aſſault*, French.]

1. Attack; hoſtile onſet; oppoſed to *defence*.

Her ſpirit had been invincible againſt all *aſſaults* of affection. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

Not to be ſhook thyſelf, but all *aſſaults*
Baffling, like thy hoar cliffs the loud ſea wave. *Thomſon.*

2. Storm; oppoſed to *ſap* or *ſiege*.

Jaſon took at leaſt a thouſand men, and ſuddenly made an *aſſault upon* the city. *2 Macc.* v. 5.

After ſome days ſiege, he reſolved to try the fortune of an *aſſault*: he ſucceeded therein ſo far, that he had taken the principal tower and fort. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. Violence.

Themſelves at diſcord fell,
And cruel combat join'd in middle ſpace,
With horrible *aſſault*, and fury fell. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

4. Invaſion; hoſtility; attack.

After ſome unhappy *aſſaults upon* the prerogative by the parliament, which produced its diſſolution, there followed a compoſure. *Clarendon.*

Theories built upon narrow foundations, are very hard to be ſupported againſt the *aſſaults* of oppoſition. *Locke.*

5. In law. A violent kind of injury offered to a man's perſon. It may be committed by offering of a blow, or by a fearful ſpeech. *Cowel.*

6. It has *upon* before the thing aſſaulted.

To ASSA'ULT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack; to invade; to fall upon with violence.

The king granted the Jews to gather themſelves together, and to ſtand for their life, to deſtroy all the power that would *aſſault* them. *Eſth.* viii. 11.

Before the gates the cries of babes new-born,
Whom fate had from their tender mothers torn,
Aſſault his ears. *Dryd. Æneid* vi.

Curs'd ſteel, and more accurſed gold,
Gave miſchief birth, and made that miſchief bold:
And double death did wretched man invade,
By ſteel *aſſaulted*, and by gold betray'd. *Dryden's Ovid.*

ASSA'ULTER. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſault.*] One who violently aſſaults another.

Neither liking their eloquence, nor fearing their might, we eſteemed few ſwords in a juſt defence, able to reſiſt many unjuſt *aſſaulters*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

ASSA'Y. *n. ſ.* [*eſſaye*, Fr. from which the ancient writers borrowed *aſſay*, according to the ſound, and the latter, *eſſay*, according to the writing; but the ſenſes now differing, they may be conſidered as two words.]

1. Examination.

This cannot be
By no *aſſay* of reaſon. 'Tis a pageant,
To keep us in falſe gaze. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

2. In law. The examination of meaſures and weights uſed by the clerk of the market. *Cowel.*

3. The firſt enterance upon any thing; a taſte.

For well he weened, that ſo glorious bait
Would tempt his gueſt to take thereof *aſſay*. *Fairy Queen.*

4. Attack; trouble.

She heard with patience all unto the end,
And ſtrove to maſter ſorrowful *aſſay*. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

The men he preſt from Tours and Blois but late,
To hard *aſſays* unfit, unſure at need,
Yet arm'd to point in well attempted plate. *Fairfax, b.* i.

Be ſure to find,
What I foretel thee, many a hard *aſſay*
Of dangers, and adverſities, and pains,
Ere thou of Iſrael's ſceptre get faſt hold. *Parad. Loſt, b.* iv.

To ASSA'Y. *v. a.* [*eſſayer*, Fr.]

1. To make trial of; to make experiment of.

Gray and Bryan obtained leave of the general a little to *aſſay* them; and ſo with ſome horſemen charged them home. *Sir J. Hayward.*

What unweighed behaviour hath this drunkard picked out of my converſation, that he dares in this manner *aſſay* me? *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

2. To apply to, as the touchſtone in *aſſaying* metals.

Whom thus afflicted, when ſad Eve beheld,
Deſolate where ſhe ſat, approaching nigh,
Soft words to his fierce paſſion ſhe *aſſay'd*. *Par. Loſt, b.* x.

3. To try; to endeavour.

David girded his ſword upon his armour, and he *aſſayed* to go, for he had not proved it. *1 Sam.* xvii. 39.

ASSA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſay.*] An officer of the mint, for the due trial of ſilver, appointed between the maſter of the mint and the merchants that bring ſilver thither for exchange. *Cowel.*

The ſmelters come up to the *aſſayers* within one in twenty. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

ASSECTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*aſſectatio*, Lat.] Attendance, or waiting upon. *Dict.*

ASSECU'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſequor*, *aſſecutum*, to obtain.] Acquirement; the act of obtaining.

By the canon law, a perſon, after he has been in full poſſeſſion of a ſecond benefice, cannot return again to his firſt; becauſe it is immediately void by his *aſſecution* of a ſecond. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

ASSE'MBLAGE. *n. ſ.* [*aſſemblage*, Fr.] A collection; a number of individuals brought together. It differs from *aſſembly*, by being applied only, or chiefly, to things; *aſſembly* being uſed only, or generally, of perſons.

All that we amaſs together in our thoughts is poſitive, and the *aſſemblage* of a great number of poſitive ideas of ſpace or duration. *Locke.*

O Hartford, fitted or to ſhine in courts
With unaffected grace, or walk the plains,

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With innocence and meditation join'd
In ſoft *aſſemblage*, liſten to my ſong. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To ASSE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*aſſembler*, Fr.] To bring together into one place. It is uſed both of perſons and things.

And he ſhall ſet up an enſign for the nations, and ſhall *aſſemble* the outcaſts of Iſrael, and gather together the diſperſed of Judah. *Job*, xi. 12.

He wonders for what end you have *aſſembled*
Such troops of citizens to come to him. *Shak. Richard* III.

To Assemble. *v. n.* To meet together.

Theſe men *aſſembled*, and found Daniel praying. *Dan.* vi. 11.

Asse'mbly. *n. ſ.* [*aſſemblée*, Fr.] A company met together.

Having heard, by fame,
Of this ſo noble, and ſo fair *aſſembly*,
This night to meet here, they could do no leſs,
Out of the great reſpect they bear to beauty. *Shak. H.* VIII.

Asse'nt. *n. ſ.* [*aſſenſus*, Lat.]

1. The act of agreeing to any thing.

All the arguments on both ſides muſt be laid in balance, and, upon the whole, the underſtanding determine its *aſſent*. *Locke.*

2. Conſent; agreement.

To urge any thing upon the church, requiring thereunto that religious *aſſent* of chriſtian belief, wherewith the words of the holy prophets are received, and not to ſhew it in ſcripture; this did the Fathers evermore think unlawful, impious, and execrable. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 5.

The evidence of God's own teſtimony, added unto the natural *aſſent* of reaſon concerning the certainty of them, doth not a little comfort and confirm the ſame. *Hooker, b.* i. § 12.

Without the king's *aſſent* or knowledge,
You wrought to be a legate. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Faith, on the other ſide, is the *aſſent* to any propoſition, not thus made out by the deduction of reaſon, but upon the credit of the propoſer. *Locke.*

To ASSE'NT. *v. n.* [*aſſentire*, Lat.] To concede; to yield to, or agree to.

And the Jews alſo *aſſented*, ſaying, that theſe things were ſo. *Acts*, xxiv. 9.

Assenta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*aſſentatio*, Lat.] Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery or diſſimulation. *Dict.*

Asse'ntment. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſent.*] Conſent.

We may ſhrink at their bare teſtimonies, whoſe arguments are but precarious, and ſubſiſt upon the charity of our *aſſentments.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

To ASSE'RT. *v. a.* [*aſſero*, Lat.]

1. To maintain; to defend either by words or actions.

Your forefathers have *aſſerted* the party which they choſe till death, and died for its defence. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedication.*

2. To affirm.

3. To claim; to vindicate a title to.

Nor can the grovelling mind,
In the dark dungeon of the limbs confin'd,
Aſſert the native ſkies, or own its heav'nly kind. *Dryden.*

Asse'rtion. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſert.*] The act of aſſerting.

If any affirm the earth doth move, and will not believe with us it ſtandeth ſtill; becauſe he hath probable reaſons for it, and I no infallible ſenſe or reaſon againſt it, I will not quarrel with his *aſſertion.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

Asse'rtive. *adj.* [from *aſſert.*] Poſitive; dogmatical; peremptory.

He was not ſo fond of the principles he undertook to illuſtrate, as to boaſt their certainty; propoſing them not in a confident and *aſſertive* form, but as probabilities and hypotheſes. *Glanv.*

Asse'rtor. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſert.*] Maintainer; vindicator; ſupporter; affirmer.

Among th' *aſſertors* of free reaſon's claim,
Our nation's not the leaſt in worth or fame. *Dryden.*

Faithful *aſſertor* of thy country's cauſe,
Britain with tears ſhall bathe thy glorious wound. *Prior.*

It is an uſual piece of art to undermine the authority of fundamental truths, by pretending to ſhew how weak the proofs are, which their *aſſertors* employ in defence of them. *Atterbury.*

To Asse'rve. *v. a.* [*aſſervio*, Lat.] To ſerve, help, or ſecond. *Dict.*

To ASSE'SS. *v. a.* [from *aſſeſtare*, Ital. To make an equilibrium, or balance.] To charge with any certain ſum.

Before the receipt of them in this office, they were *aſſeſſed* by the affidavit from the time of the inquiſition found. *Bacon.*

Asse'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*aſſeſſio*, Lat.] A ſitting down by one; a giving aſſiſtance or advice. *Dict.*

Asse'ssment. *n. ſ.* [from *to aſſeſs.*]

1. The ſum levied on certain property.

2. The act of aſſeſſing.

What greater immunity and happineſs can there be to a people, than to be liable to no laws, but what they make themſelves? To be ſubject to no contribution, *aſſeſſment*, or any pecuniary levy whatſoever, but what they vote, and voluntarily yield unto themſelves? *Howel's Pre-eminence of Parliam.*

Asse'ssor. *n. ſ.* [*aſſeſſor*, Lat.]

1. The perſon that ſits by another; generally uſed of thoſe who aſſiſt the judge.

Minos, the ſtrict inquiſitor, appears;
And lives and crimes, with his *aſſeſſors*, hears.

Round in his urn the blended balls he rowls,
Abſolves the juſt, and dooms the guilty ſouls. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. He that ſits by another as next in dignity.

To his Son,
Th' *aſſeſſor* of his throne, he thus began. *Par. Loſt, b.* vi.

Twice ſtronger than his ſire, who ſat above,
Aſſeſſor to the throne of thund'ring Jove. *Dryden's Iliad.*

3. He that lays taxes; derived from *aſſeſs*.

A'ssets. *n. ſ. without the ſingular.* [*aſſez*, Fr.] Goods ſufficient to diſcharge that burden, which is caſt upon the executor or heir, in ſatiſfying the teſtators or anceſtors debts or legacies. Whoever pleads *aſſets*, ſayeth nothing; but that the perſon againſt whom he pleads, hath enough come to his hands, to diſcharge what is in demand. *Cowel.*

To ASSE'VER. } *v. a.* [*aſſevero*, Lat.] To affirm with great
To Asse'verate. } ſolemnity, as upon oath.

Assevera'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſeverate.*] Solemn affirmation, as upon oath.

That which you are perſuaded of, ye have it no otherwiſe than by your own only probable collection; and therefore ſuch bold *aſſeverations*, as in him were admirable, ſhould, in your mouths, but argue raſhneſs. *Hooker, Preface.*

Another abuſe of the tongue I might add; vehement *aſſeverations* upon ſlight and trivial occaſions. *Ray on Creation.*

The repetition gives a greater emphaſis to the words, and agrees better with the vehemence of the ſpeaker in making his *aſſeveration.* *Broome's Notes on Odyſſey.*

A'sshead. *n. ſ.* [from *aſs* and *head.*] One ſlow of apprehenſion; a blockhead.

Will you help an *aſshead*, and a coxcomb, and a knave, a a thin-faced knave, a gull. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Assidu'ity. *n. ſ.* [*aſſiduité*, Fr. *aſſiduitas*, Lat.] Diligence; cloſeneſs of application.

Can he, who has undertaken this, want conviction of the neceſſity of his utmoſt vigour and *aſſiduity* to acquit himſelf of it? *Rogers.*

We obſerve the addreſs and *aſſiduity* they will uſe to corrupt us. *Rogers.*

I have, with much pains and *aſſiduity*, qualified myſelf for a nomenclator. *Addiſon. Guardian,* N° 107.

ASSI'DUOUS. *adj.* [*aſſiduus*, Lat.] Conſtant in application.

And if by pray'r
Inceſſant I could hope to change the will
Of him who all things can, I would not ceaſe
To weary him with my *aſſiduous* cries. *Parad. Loſt, b.* xi.

The moſt *aſſiduous* talebearers, and bittereſt revilers, are often half-witted people. *Government of the Tongue,* § 6.

In ſummer, you ſee the hen giving herſelf greater freedoms, and quitting her care for above two hours together; but in winter, when the rigour of the ſeaſon would chill the principles of life, and deſtroy the young one, ſhe grows more *aſſiduous* in her attendance, and ſtays away but half the time. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

Each ſtill renews her little labour,
Nor juſtles her *aſſiduous* neighbour. *Prior.*

Assi'duously. *adv.* [from *aſſiduous.*] Diligently; continually.

The trade, that obliges artificers to be *aſſiduouſly* converſant with their materials, is that of glaſs-men. *Boyle.*

The habitable earth may have been perpetually the drier, ſeeing it is *aſſiduouſly* drained and exhauſted by the ſeas. *Bentley.*

To Assi'ege. *v. a.* [*aſſieger*, Fr.] To beſiege. *Dict.*

ASSIE'NTO. n. ſ. [In Spaniſh a contract or bargain.] A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers, for furniſhing the Spaniſh dominions in America with negro ſlaves. This contract was transferred from the French to the Engliſh South-Sea company, by the treaty of 1713, for thirty years; who were likewiſe permitted to ſend a regiſter ſhip, of 500 tuns, yearly to the Spaniſh ſettlements, with European goods. *Chambers.*

To ASSI'GN. *v. a.* [*aſſigner*, Fr. *aſſigno*, Lat.]

1. To mark out; to appoint.

He *aſſigned* Uriah unto a place where he knew that valiant men were. 2 *Sam.* xi. 16.

Both joining,
As join'd in injuries, one enmity
Againſt a foe by doom expreſs *aſſign'd* us,
That cruel ſerpent. *Milt. Par. Loſt, b.* x.

True quality is neglected, virtue is oppreſſed, and vice triumphant. The laſt day will *aſſign* to every one a ſtation ſuitable to his character. *Addiſon. Spect.* N° 219.

2. To fix with regard to quantity or value.

There is no ſuch intrinſick, natural, ſettled value in any thing, as to make any *aſſigned* quantity of it conſtantly worth any *aſſigned* quantity of another. *Locke.*

3. In law. In general, to appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another; in particular, to appoint or ſet forth, as to *aſſign* error, is to ſhew in what part of the proceſs error is committed: to *aſſign* falſe judgment, is to declare how and where the judgment is unjuſt: to *aſſign* the ceſſor, is to ſhew how the plaintiff had ceſſed, or given over: to *aſſign* waſte, is to ſhew whereïn eſpecially the waſte is committed. *Cowel.*

Assi'gnable. *adj.* [from *aſſign.*] That which may be marked out, or fixed.

Ariſtotle

Ariſtotle held that it ſtreamed by connatural reſult and emanation from God; ſo that there was no inſtant *aſſignable* of God's eternal exiſtence, in which the world did not alſo coexiſt. *South.*

Assigna'tion. *n. ſ.* [*aſſignation*, French.]

1. An appointment to meet; uſed generally of love appointments.

The lovers expected the return of this ſtated hour with as much impatience as if it had been a real *aſſignation.* *Spectator.*

Or when a whore, in her vocation,
Keeps punctual to an *aſſignation.* *Swift.*

2. A making over a thing to another.

Assignee'. *n. ſ.* [*aſſigné*, Fr.] He that is appointed or deputed by another, to do any act, or perform any buſineſs, or enjoy any commodity. And an *aſſignee* may be either in deed or in law; *aſſignee* in deed, is he that is appointed by a perſon; *aſſignee* in law, is he whom the law maketh ſo, without any appointment of the perſon. *Cowel.*

Assi'gner. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſign.*] He that appoints.

The Goſpel is at once the *aſſigner* of our taſks, and the magazine of our ſtrength. *Decay of Piety.*

Assi'gnment. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſign.*] Appointment of one thing with regard to another thing or perſon.

The only thing which maketh any place publick, is the publick *aſſignment* thereof unto ſuch duties. *Hooker, b.* v. § 12.

This inſtitution, which aſſigns it to a perſon, whom we have no rule to know, is juſt as good as an *aſſignment* to no body at all. *Locke.*

Assi'milable. *adj.* [from *aſſimilate.*] That which may be converted to the ſame nature with ſomething elſe.

The ſpirits of many, long before that time, will find but naked habitations; and meeting no *aſſimilables* wherein to react their natures, muſt certainly participate ſuch natural deſolations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi.

To ASSI'MILATE. *v. a.* [*aſſimilo*, Lat.]

1. To convert to the ſame nature with another thing.

Birds *aſſimilate* leſs, and excern more, than beaſts; for their excrements are ever liquid, and their fleſh generally more dry. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Birds be commonly better meat than beaſts, becauſe their fleſh doth *aſſimilate* more finely, and ſecerneth more ſubtely. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 680.

Taſting concoct, digeſt, *aſſimilate*,
And corporeal to incorporeal turn. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

Hence alſo animals and vegetables may *aſſimilate* their nouriſhment; moiſt nouriſhment eaſily changing its texture, till it becomes like the denſe earth. *Newton.*

2. To bring to a likeneſs, or reſemblance.

A ferine and neceſſitous kind of life would eaſily *aſſimilate* at leaſt the next generation to barbariſm and ferineneſs. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

They are not over patient of mixture; but ſuch, whom they cannot *aſſimilate*, ſoon find it their intereſt to remove. *Swift.*

Assi'milateness. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſimilate.*] Likeneſs. *Dict.*

Assimila'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſimilate.*]

1. The act of converting any thing to the nature or ſubſtance of another.

It furthers the very act of *aſſimilation* of nouriſhment, by ſome outward emollients that make the parts more apt to aſſimilate. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N° 59.

2. The ſtate of being aſſimilated.

A nouriſhment in a large acceptation, but not in propriety, conſerving the body, not repairing it by *aſſimilation*, but preſerving it by ventilation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

3. The act of growing like ſome other being.

It is as well the inſtinct as duty of our nature, to aſpire to an *aſſimilation* with God; even the moſt laudable and generous ambition. *Dec. of Piety.*

To Assi'mulate. *v. a.* [*aſſimulo*, Lat.] To feign; to counterfeit. *Dict.*

Assimula'tion. *n. ſ.* [*aſſimulatio*, Lat.] A diſſembling; a counterfeiting. *Dict.*

To ASSI'ST. *v. a.* [*aſſiſter*, Fr. *aſſiſto*, Lat.] To help.

Receive her in the Lord, as becometh ſaints, and *aſſiſt* her in whatſover buſineſs ſhe hath need. *Rom.* xvi. 2.

It is neceſſary and *aſſiſting* to all our other intellectual faculties. *Locke.*

Acquaintance with method will *aſſiſt* one in ranging human affairs. *Watts's Logick.*

She no ſooner yielded to adultery, but ſhe agreed to *aſſiſt* in the murder of her huſband. *Broome on Odyſſey.*

Assi'stance. *n. ſ.* [*aſſiſtance*, French.] Help; furtherance.

The council of Trent commends recourſe, not only to the prayers of the ſaints, but to their aid and *aſſiſtance*: What doth this aid and *aſſiſtance* ſignify? *Stillingfleet.*

You have abundant *aſſiſtances* for this knowledge, in excellent books. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Let us entreat this neceſſary *aſſiſtance*, that by his grace he would lead us. *Rogers.*

Assi'stant. *adj.* [from *aſſiſt.*] Helping; lending aid.

Some perchance did adhere to the duke, and were *aſſiſtant* to him openly, or at leaſt under hand. *Hale's Com. Law of Engl.*

Assi'stant. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſiſt.*]

1. A perſon engaged in an affair not as principal, but as aux or miniſterial.

Some young towardly noblemen or gentlemen were uſually ſent as *aſſiſtants* or attendants, according to the quality of the perſons. *Bacon's Advice to Sir George Villiers.*

2. Sometimes it is only a ſofter word for an attendant.

The pale *aſſiſtants* on each other ſtar'd,
With gaping mouths for iſſuing words prepar'd. *Dryden.*

ASSI'ZE. *n. ſ.* [*aſſiſe*, a ſitting, Fr.]

1. An aſſembly of knights and other ſubſtantial men, with the bailiff or juſtice, in a certain place, and at a certain time.

2. A jury.

3. An ordinance or ſtatute.

4. The court, place, or time, where and when the writs and proceſſes of *aſſize* are taken. *Cowel.*

The law was never executed by any juſtices of *aſſize*, but the people left to their own laws. *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

At each *aſſize* and term we try
A thouſand raſcals of as deep a dye. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

5. Any court of juſtice.

The judging God ſhall cloſe the book of fate,
And there the laſt *aſſizes* keep,
For thoſe who wake, and thoſe who ſleep. *Dryden.*

6. *Aſſize of bread, ale,* &c. Meaſure, or quantity. Thus it is ſaid, *when wheat is of ſuch a price, the bread ſhall be of ſuch* aſſize.

7. Meaſure; rate: for which we now uſe *ſize.* See Size.

On high hill's top I ſaw a ſtately frame,
An hundred cubits high by juſt *aſſize*,
With hundred pillars. *Spen. Viſion of Bellay.*

To Assi'ze. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix the rate of any thing by an *aſſize* or writ.

Assi'zer, or Assiser. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſize.*] Is an officer that has the care and overſight of weights and meaſures. *Chambers.*

Asso'ciable. *adj.* [*aſſociabilis*, Lat.] That which may be joined to another.

To ASSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*aſſocier*, Fr. *aſſocio*, Lat.]

1. To unite with another as a confederate.

A fearful army led by Caius Marcius,
Aſſociated with Aufidius, rages
Upon our territories. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. To adopt as a friend upon equal terms.

Aſſociate in your town a wand'ring train,
And ſtrangers in your palace entertain. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To accompany; to keep company with another.

Friends ſhould *aſſociate* friends in grief and woe. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

4. It has generally the particle *with*; as, he *aſſociated with* his maſter's enemies.

Asso'ciate. *adj.* [from the verb.] Confederate; joined in intereſt or purpoſe.

While I deſcend through darkneſs,
To my *aſſociate* pow'rs, them to acquaint
With theſe ſucceſſes. *Milt. Par. Loſt, b.* x.

Asso'ciate. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A perſon joined with another; a partner.

They perſuade the king, now in old age, to make Plangus his *aſſociate* in government with him. *Sidney, b.* ii.

2. A confederate.

Their defender, and his *aſſociates*, have ſithence propoſed to the world a form ſuch as themſelves like. *Hooker, b.* v. § 27.

3. A companion; implying ſome kind of equality.

He was accompanied with a noble gentleman, no unſuitable *aſſociate.* *Wotton.*

Sole Eve, *aſſociate* ſole, to me beyond
Compare, above all living creatures dear. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

But my *aſſociates* now my ſtay deplore,
Impatient. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Associa'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſociate.*]

1. Union; conjunction; ſociety.

The church being a ſociety, hath the ſelf-ſame original grounds, which other politick ſocieties have; the natural inclination which all men have unto ſociable life, and conſent to ſome certain bond of *aſſociation*; which bond is the law that appointeth what kind of order they ſhall be aſſociated in. *Hooker, b.* i.

2. Confederacy; union for particular purpoſes.

This could not be done but with mighty oppoſition: againſt which, to ſtrengthen themſelves, they ſecretly entered into a league of *aſſociation.* *Hooker, Preface.*

3. Partnerſhip.

Self-denial is a kind of holy *aſſociation* with God; and, by making you his partner, intereſts you in all his happineſs *Boyle.*

4. Connection.

Aſſociation of ideas is of great importance, and may be of excellent uſe. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

5. Appoſition; union of matter.

The changes of corporeal things are to be placed only in the various ſeparations, and new *aſſociations* and motions of theſe permanent particles. *Newton's Opticks.*

A'ssonance.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

A'ssonance. *n. ſ.* [*aſſonance*, Fr.] Reference of one ſound to another reſembling it. *Dict.*

A'ssonant. *adj.* [*aſſonant*, French.] Sounding in a manner reſembling another ſound. *Dict.*

To Asso'rt. *v. a.* [*aſſortir*, Fr.] To range in claſſes, as one thing ſuits with another.

To Asso't. *v. a.* [from *ſot*; *aſſoter*, Fr.] To infatuate; to beſot: a word out of uſe.

But whence they ſprung, or how they were begot,
Uneath is to aſſure, uneath to weene
That monſtrous errour which doth ſome *aſſot*. *Fairy Queen.*

To ASSUA'GE. *v. a.* [The derivation of this word is uncertain; *Minſhew* deduces it from *adſuadere*, or *aſſuaviare*; *Junius*, from ſpæſ, ſweet; from whence *Skinner* imagines aſpæſan might have been formed.]

1. To mitigate; to ſoften; to allay.

Refreſhing winds the ſummer's heats *aſſuage*,
And kindly warmth diſarms the winter's rage. *Addiſon.*

2. To appeaſe; to pacify.

Yet is his hate, his rancour ne'er the leſs,
Since nought *aſſuageth* malice when 'tis told. *Fairfax, b.* iv.

This was neceſſary for the ſecuring the people from their fears; which were capable of being *aſſuaged* by no other means. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Shall I, t' *aſſuage*
Their brutal rage,
The regal ſtem deſtroy? *Dryden's Albion.*

3. To eaſe; as, the medecine *aſſuages* pain.

To Assua'ge. *v. n.* To abate.

God made a wind to paſs over the earth, and the waters *aſſuaged*. *Gen.* viii. 1.

Assua'gement. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſuage*.] What mitigates or ſoftens.

Tell me, when ſhall theſe weary woes have end,
Or ſhall their ruthleſs torment never ceaſe?
But all my days in pining languor ſpend,
Without hope of *aſſuagement* or releaſe. *Spenſer's Sonnets.*

Assua'ger. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſuage*.] One who pacifies or appeaſes.

Assua'sive. *adj.* [from *aſſuage*.] Softening; mitigating.

If in the breaſt tumultuous joys ariſe.
Muſick her ſoft *aſſuaſive* voice applies. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

To Assu'bjugate. *v. a.* [*ſubjugo*, Lat.] To ſubmit to.

This valiant lord
Muſt not ſo ſtate his palm, nobly acquir'd;
Nor by my will *aſſubjugate* his merit,
By going to Achilles. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Assuefa'ction. *n. ſ.* [*aſſuefacio*, Lat.] The ſtate of being accuſtomed to any thing.

Right and left, as parts inſervient unto the motive faculty, are differenced by degrees from uſe and *aſſuefaction*, or according whereto the one grows ſtronger. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Assu'etude. *n. ſ.* [*aſſuetudo*, Lat.] Accuſtomance; cuſtom.

We ſee that *aſſuetude* of things hurtful, doth make them loſe the force to hurt. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 67.

To ASSU'ME. *v. a.* [*aſſumo*, Lat.]

1. To take.

This when the various God had urg'd in vain,
He ſtrait *aſſum'd* his native form again. *Pope.*

2. To take upon one's ſelf.

With raviſh'd ears,
The monarch hears,
Aſſumes the God,
Affects to nod,
And ſeems to ſhake the ſpheres. *Dryden's St. Cæcilia.*

3. To arrogate; to claim or ſeize unjuſtly.

This makes him over-forward in buſineſs, *aſſuming* in converſation, and peremptory in anſwers. *Collier of Confidence.*

4. To ſuppoſe ſomething granted without proof.

In every hypotheſis, ſomething is allowed to be *aſſumed*. *Boyle.*

5. To apply to one's own uſe; to appropriate.

His majeſty might well *aſſume* the complaint and expreſſion of king David. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Assu'mer. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſume*.] An arrogant man; a man who claims more than his due.

Can man be wiſe in any courſe, in which he is not ſafe too? But can theſe high *aſſumers* and pretenders to reaſon, prove themſelves ſo? *South.*

Assu'ming. *participial adj.* [from *aſſume*.] Arrogant; haughty.

His haughty looks, and his *aſſuming* air,
The ſon of Iſis could no longer bear. *Dryden.*

ASSU'MPSIT. *n. ſ.* [*aſſumo*, Lat.] A voluntary promiſe made by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another: It contains any verbal promiſe made upon conſideration. *Cowel.*

Assu'mption. *n. ſ.* [*aſſumptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of taking any thing to one's ſelf.

The perſonal deſcent of God himſelf, and his *aſſumption* of our fleſh to his divinity, more familiarly to inſinuate his pleaſure to us, was an enforcement beyond all methods of wiſdom. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. The ſuppoſition, or act of ſuppoſing of any thing without farther proof.

These by way of *aſſumption*, under the two general propoſitions, are intrinſically and naturally good or bad. *Norris.*

For the *aſſumption*, that Chriſt did ſuch miraculous and ſupernatural works, to confirm what he ſaid, we need only repeat the meſſage ſent by him to John the Baptiſt. *South.*

3. The thing ſuppoſed; a poſtulate.

Hold, ſays the Stoick, your *aſſumption's* wrong:
I grant, true freedom you have well defin'd. *Dryd Perſius.*

4. The taking up any perſon into heaven, which is ſuppoſed by the Romiſh church of the Bleſſed Virgin.

Upon the feaſt of the *aſſumption* of the Bleſſed Virgin, the pope and cardinals keep the veſpers. *Stillingfl. on Rom. Idolat.*

Had Adam done this after a certain period of years, he would have been rewarded with an *aſſumption* to eternal felicity. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Assu'mptive. *adj.* [*aſſumptivus*, Lat.] That may be aſſumed.

Assu'rance. *n. ſ.* [*aſſurance*, French.]

1. Certain expectation.

Though hope be, indeed, a lower and leſſer thing than *aſſurance*, yet, as to all the purpoſes of a pious life, it may prove more uſeful. *South.*

What encouragement can be given to goodneſs, beyond the hopes of heaven, and the *aſſurance* of an endleſs felicity? *Tillot.*

2. Secure confidence; truſt.

What man is he, that boaſts of fleſhly might,
And vain *aſſurance* of mortality,
Which all ſo ſoon as it doth come to fight
Againſt ſpiritual foes, yields by and by. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

3. Freedom from doubt; certain knowledge.

I grant that proof from the authority of man's judgment, is not able to work that *aſſurance*, which doth grow by a ſtronger proof. *Hooker, b.* ii.

'Tis far off,
And rather like a dream, than an *aſſurance*
That my remembrance warrants. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

The obedient, and the man of practice, ſhall outgrow all their doubts and ignorances, till perſuaſion paſs into knowledge, and knowledge advance into *aſſurance*. *South.*

Hath he found, in an evil courſe, that comfortable *aſſurance* of God's favour, and good hopes of his future condition, which a religious life would have given him? *Tillotſon.*

4. Firmneſs; undoubting ſteadineſs.

Men whoſe conſideration will relieve our modeſty, and give us courage and *aſſurance* in the duties of our profeſſion. *Rogers.*

5. Confidence; want of modeſty; exemption from awe or fear.

My behaviour ill governed, gave you the firſt comfort; my affection ill hid, hath given you this laſt *aſſurance*. *Sidney.*

Converſation, when they come into the world, will add to their knowledge and *aſſurance*. *Locke.*

6. Ground of confidence; ſecurity given.

The nature of deſire itſelf is no eaſier to receive belief, than it is hard to ground belief; for as deſire is glad to embrace the firſt ſhew of comfort, ſo is deſire deſirous of perfect *aſſurance*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

As the conqueſt was but ſlight and ſuperficial, ſo the pope's donation to the Iriſh ſubmiſſions were but weak and fickle *aſſurances*. *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

None of woman born
Shall harm Macbeth.———
— Then live, Macduff, what need I fear of thee?
But yet I'll make *aſſurance* double ſure,
And take a bond of fate; Thou ſhalt not live. *Shak. Macb.*

I muſt confeſs your offer is the beſt;
And, let your father make her the *aſſurance*,
She is your own, elſe you muſt pardon me,
If you ſhould die before him, where's her dower. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

7. Spirit; intrepidity.

With all th' *aſſurance* innocence can bring,
Fearleſs without, becauſe ſecure within;
Arm'd with my courage, unconcern'd I ſee
This pomp, a ſhame to you, a pride to me. *Dryd. Aureng.*

8. Sanguinity; readineſs to hope.

This is not the grace of hope, but a good natural *aſſurance* or confidence, which Ariſtotle obſerves young men to be full of, and old men not ſo inclined to. *Hammond's Pract. Cat.*

9. Teſtimony of credit.

I am a gentleman of blood and breeding,
And from ſome knowledge and *aſſurance* of you,
Offer this office. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

We have as great *aſſurance* that there is a God, as we could expect to have, ſuppoſing that he were. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

10. Conviction.

Such an *aſſurance* of things as will make men careful to avoid a leſſer danger, ought to awaken men to avoid a greater. *Tillot.*

11. The ſame with *inſurance*. See Insurance.

To Assu're. *v. a.* [*aſſeurer*, Fr. from *aſſecurare*, low Latin.]

1. To give confidence by a firm promiſe.

So when he had *aſſured* them with many words, that he would reſtore them without hurt, according to the agreement, they let him go for the ſaving of their brethren. 2 *Mac.* xii. 25.

2. To ſecure to another.

And, for that dowry, I'll *aſſure* her of
Her widowhood, be it that ſhe ſurvives me,
In all my lands and leaſes whatſoever. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

So irreſiſtible an authority cannot be reflected on, without the moſt awful reverence, even by thoſe whoſe piety *aſſures* its favour to them. *Rogers.*

3 To make confident; to exempt from doubt or fear; to confer ſecurity.

And hereby we know, that we are of the truth, and ſhall *aſſure* our hearts before him. 1 *John*, iii. 19.

I revive
At this laſt ſight; *aſſur'd* that man ſhall live
With all the creatures, and their ſeed preſerve. *Parad. Loſt.*

4. To make ſecure.

But what on earth can long abide in ſtate?
Or who can him *aſſure* of happy day? *Spenſ. Muiopotmos.*

5. To affiance; to betroth.

This diviner laid claim to me, called me Dromio, ſwore I was *aſſured* to her. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

Assu'red. *participial adj.* [from *aſſure*.]

1. Certain; indubitable.

It is an *aſſured* experience, that flint laid about the bottom of a tree makes it proſper. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 422.

2. Certain; not doubting.

Young princes, cloſe your hands,
—— And your lips too; for, I am well aſſured,
That I did ſo, when I was firſt *aſſur'd*. *Shak. King John.*

As when by night the glaſs
Of Galilæo, leſs *aſſur'd*, obſerves
Imagin'd lands, and regions, in the moon. *Par. Loſt, b.* v.

3. Immodeſt; viciouſly confident.

Assu'redly. *adv.* [from *aſſured*.] Certainly; indubitably.

They promis'd me eternal happineſs,
And brought me garlands, Griffith, which I feel
I am not worthy yet to wear: I ſhall *aſſuredly*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

God is abſolutely good, and ſo, *aſſuredly*, the cauſe of all that is good; but, of any thing that is evil, he is no cauſe at all. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Aſſuredly he will ſtop our liberty, till we reſtore him his worſhip. *South.*

Assu'redness. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſured*.] The ſtate of being aſſured; certainty.

Assu'rer. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſure*.]

1. He that gives aſſurance.

2. He that gives ſecurity to make good any loſs.

To ASSW'AGE. See ASSUAGE.

A'sterisk. *n. ſ.* [ἀστερίσκος.] A mark in printing or writing, in form of a little ſtar; as *.

He alſo publiſhed the tranſlation of the Septuagint by itſelf, having firſt compared it with the Hebrew, and noted by *aſteriſks* what was defective, and by obeliſks what was redundant. *Grew's Coſmol. Sacra, b.* iv.

A'sterism. *n. ſ.* [*aſteriſmus*, Lat.]

1. A conſtellation.

Poetry had filled the ſkies with *aſteriſms*, and hiſtories belonging to them; and then aſtrology deviſes the feigned virtues and influences of each. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. An aſteriſk, or mark. This is a very improper uſe.

Dwell particularly on paſſages with an *aſteriſm* *; for the obſervations which follow ſuch a note, will give you a clear light. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

A'sthma. *n. ſ.* [ἄσθμα.] A frequent, difficult, and ſhort reſpiration, joined with a hiſſing ſound and a cough, eſpecially in the night-time, and when the body is in a prone poſture; becauſe then the contents of the lower belly bear ſo againſt the diaphragm, as to leſſen the capacity of the breaſt, whereby the lungs have leſs room to move. *Quincy.*

An *aſthma* is the inflation of the membranes of the lungs, and of the membranes covering the muſcles of the thorax, but does not continue long. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Asthma'tical. } *adj.* [from *aſthma*.] Troubled with an
Asthma'tick. } aſthma.

In *aſthmatical* perſons, we often ſee, that though the lungs be very much ſtuffed with tough phlegm, yet the patient may live ſome months, if not ſome years. *Boyle.*

After drinking, our horſes are moſt *aſthmatick*; and, for avoiding the watering of them, we wet their hay. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Aste'rn. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſtern*.] In the hinder part of the ſhip; behind the ſhip.

The galley gives her ſide, and turns her prow,
While thoſe *aſtern* deſcending down the ſteep,
Thro' gaping waves behold the boiling deep. *Dryden.*

To Aste'rt. *v. a.* [a word uſed by *Spenſer*, as it ſeems, for *ſtart*, or *ſtartle*.] To terrify; to ſtartle; to fright.

We deem of death, as doom of ill deſert;
But knew we fools what it us brings until,
Die would we daily, once it to expert;
No danger there the ſhepherd can *aſtert*. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

Asto'nied. *particip. adj.* A word uſed in the verſion of the bible for *aſtoniſhed*.

Many were *aſtonied* at thee. *Iſaiah*, lii. 14.

To ASTO'NISH. *v. a.* [*eſtonner*, Fr. from *attonitus*, Lat] To confound with ſome ſudden paſſion, as with fear or wonder; to amaze; to ſurpriſe.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble,
When the moſt mighty gods, by tokens, ſend
Such dreadful heralds to *aſtoniſh* us. *Shak. Julius Cæſar.*

Aſtoniſh'd at the voice, he ſtood amaz'd,
And all around with inward horror gaz'd. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

A genius univerſal as his theme,
Aſtoniſhing as chaos. *Thomſon's Summer.*

Asto'nishingness. *n. ſ.* [from *aſtoniſh*.] Of a nature to excite aſtoniſhment.

Asto'nishment. *n. ſ.* [*eſtonnement*, Fr.] Amazement; confuſion of mind from fear or wonder.

We found, with no leſs wonder to us, than *aſtoniſhment* to themſelves, that they were the two valiant and famous brothers. *Sidney, b.* ii.

She eſteemed this as much above his wiſdom, as *aſtoniſhment* is beyond bare admiration. *South.*

To Asto'und. *v. a.* [*eſtonner*, Fr.] To aſtoniſh; to confound with fear or wonder. This word is now ſomewhat obſolete.

Theſe thoughts may ſtartle well, but not *aſtound*
The virtuous mind, that ever walks attended
By a ſtrong ſiding champion, conſcience. *Paradiſe Regain.*

Astra'ddle. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſtraddle*.] With one's legs acroſs any thing. *Dict.*

A'stragal. *n. ſ.* [ἀστράγαλος, the ankle, or ankle-bone.] A little round member, in the form of a ring or bracelet, ſerving as an ornament at the tops and bottoms of columns. *Build. Dict.*

We ſee none of that ordinary confuſion, which is the reſult of quarter rounds of the *aſtragal*, and I know not how many other intermingled particulars. *Spectator*, N° 415.

A'stral. *adj.* [from *aſtrum*, Lat.] Starry; relating to the ſtars.

Some *aſtral* forms I muſt invoke by pray'r,
Fram'd all of pureſt atoms of the air;
Not in their natures ſimply good or ill;
But moſt ſubſervient to bad ſpirits will. *Dryd. Tyran. Love.*

Astra'y. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſtray*.] Out of the right way.

May ſeem the wain was very evil led,
When ſuch an one had guiding of the way,
That knew not, whether right he went, or elſe *aſtray*. *F. Q.*

You run *aſtray*, for whilſt we talk of Ireland, you rip up the original of Scotland. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Like one that had been led *aſtray*
Through the heav'n's wide pathleſs way. *Milt. Il Penſeroſo.*

To ASTRI'CT. *v. a.* [*aſtringo*, Lat.] To contract by applications, in oppoſition to *relax*: a word not ſo much uſed as *conſtringe*.

The ſolid parts were to be relaxed or *aſtricted*, as they let the humours paſs either in too ſmall or too great quantities. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Astri'ction. *n. ſ.* [*aſtrictio*, Lat.] The act or power of contracting the parts of the body by applications.

Aſtriction is in a ſubſtance that hath a virtual cold; and it worketh partly by the ſame means that cold doth. *Bacon.*

This virtue requireth an *aſtriction*, but ſuch an *aſtriction* as is not grateful to the body; for a pleaſing *aſtriction* doth rather bind in the nerves than expel them: and therefore ſuch *aſtriction* is found in things of a harſh taſte. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Such lenitive ſubſtances are proper for dry atrabilarian conſtitutions, who are ſubject to *aſtriction* of the belly and the piles. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Astri'ctive. *adj.* [from *aſtrict*.] Stiptick; of a binding quality. *Dict.*

Astri'ctory. *adj.* [*aſtrictorius*, Lat.] Aſtringent; apt to bind. *Dict.*

Astri'de. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſtride*.] With the legs open.

To lay their native arms aſide,
Their modeſty, and ride *aſtride*. *Hudibras.*

I ſaw a place, where the Rhone is ſo ſtraitened between two rocks, that a man may ſtand *aſtride* upon both at once. *Boyle.*

Astri'ferous. *adj.* [*aſtrifer*, Lat.] Bearing, or having ſtars. *D.*

Astri'gerous. *adj.* [*aſtriger*, Lat.] Adorned with ſtars. *Dict.*

To ASTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*aſtringo*, Lat.] To preſs by contraction; to make the parts draw together.

Tears are cauſed by a contraction of the ſpirits of the brain; which contraction, by conſequence, *aſtringeth* the moiſture of the brain, and thereby ſendeth tears into the eyes. *Bacon.*

Astri'ngency. *n. ſ.* [from *aſtringe*.] The power of contracting the parts of the body; oppoſed to the power of *relaxation*.

Aſtriction prohibiteth diſſolution; as, in medicines, aſtringents inhibit putrefaction: and, by *aſtringency*, ſome ſmall quantity of oil of vitriol will keep freſh water long from putrefying. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 342.

Acid, acrid, auſtere, and bitter ſubſtances, by their *aſtringency*, create horrour, that is, ſtimulate the fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

Astri'ngent. *adj.* [*aſtringens*, Lat.] Binding; contracting; oppoſed to *laxative*.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Aſtringent medicines are binding, which act by the aſperity of their particles, whereby they corrugate the membranes, and make them draw up cloſer. *Quincy.*

The juice is very *aſtringent*, and therefore of ſlow motion. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 641.

What diminiſheth ſenſible perſpiration, encreaſeth the inſenſible; for that reaſon a ſtrengthening and *aſtringent* diet often conduceth to this purpoſe. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A'STROGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [from ἄστρον and γράφω.] The ſcience of deſcribing the ſtars. *Dict.*

A'STROLABE. *n. ſ.* [ἀστρολάβιον, of ἀστὴρ, and λαβεῖν, to take.]

1. An inſtrument chiefly uſed for taking the altitude of the pole, the ſun or ſtars, at ſea.

2. A ſtereographick projection of the circles of the ſphere upon the plain of ſome great circle. *Chambers.*

ASTRO'LOGER. *n. ſ.* [*aſtrologus*, Lat. from ἄστρον and λόγος.]

1. One that, ſuppoſing the influences of the ſtars to have a cauſal power, profeſſes to foretel or diſcover events depending on thoſe influences.

Not unlike that which *aſtrologers* call a conjunction of planets, of no very benign aſpect the one to the other. *Wotton.*

A happy genius is the gift of nature: it depends on the influence of the ſtars, ſay the *aſtrologers*; on the organs of the body, ſay the naturaliſts; it is the particular gift of heaven, ſay the divines, both chriſtians and heathens. *Dryd. Pr. Dufr.*

Aſtrologers, that future fates foreſhew. *Pope.*

I never heard a finer ſatire againſt lawyers, than that of *aſtrologers*, when they pretend, by rules of art, to tell when a ſuit will end, and whether to the advantage of the plaintiff or defendant. *Swift.*

2. It was antiently uſed for one that underſtood or explained the motions of the planets, without including prediction.

A worthy *aſtrologer* now living, who, by the help of perſpective glaſſes, hath found in the ſtars many things unknown to the ancients, affirms much to have been diſcovered in Venus. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

ASTROLO'GIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *aſtrology.*] The ſame with *aſtrologer.*

The twelve houſes of heaven, in the form which *aſtrologians* uſe. *Camden.*

The ſtars, they ſay, cannot diſpoſe,
No more than can the *aſtrologian.* *Hudibras.*

ASTROLO'GICAL. } *adj.* [from *aſtrology.*] Relating to aſtrology;
ASTROLO'GICK. } profeſſing aſtrology.

Some ſeem a little *aſtrological*, as when they warn us from places of malign influence. *Wotton.*

No *aſtrologick* wizard honour gains,
Who has not oft been baniſh'd, or in chains. *Dryd. Juv.*

Aſtrological prayers ſeem to me to be built on as good reaſon as the predictions. *Stillingfl. Def. of Diſc. on R. Idol.*

The poetical fables are more ancient than the *aſtrological* influences, that were not known to the Greeks till after Alexander the Great. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ASTROLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *aſtrology.*] In an aſtrological manner.

To ASTRO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *aſtrology.*] To practiſe aſtrology.

ASTRO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [*aſtrologia*, Lat.] The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the ſtars; an art now generally exploded, as without reaſon.

I know it hath been the opinion of the learned, who think of the art of *aſtrology*, that the ſtars do not force the actions or wills of men. *Swift.*

ASTRO'NOMER. *n. ſ.* [from ἄστρον, a ſtar, and νόμος, a rule or law.] He that ſtudies the celeſtial motions, and the rules by which they are governed.

The motions of factions under kings, ought to be like the motions, as the *aſtronomers* ſpeak of, in the inferiour orbs. *Bacon.*

The old and new *aſtronomers* in vain
Attempt the heav'nly motions to explain. *Blackmore.*

Since *aſtronomers* no longer doubt of the motion of the planets about the ſun, it is fit to proceed upon that hypotheſis. *Locke.*

ASTRONO'MICAL. } *adj.* [from *aſtronomy.*] Belonging to aſtro-
ASTRONO'MICK. } nomy.

Our forefathers marking certain mutations to happen in the ſun's progreſs through the zodiack, they regiſtrate and ſet them down in their *aſtronomical* canons. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Can he not paſs an *aſtronomick* line,
Or does he dread th' imaginary ſign,
That he ſhould ne'er advance to either pole. *Blackmore.*

ASTRONO'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *aſtronomical.*] In an aſtronomical manner.

ASTRO'NOMY. *n. ſ.* [ἀστρονομία, from ἄστρον, a ſtar, and νόμος, a law, or rule.] A mixed mathematical ſcience teaching the knowledge of the celeſtial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, diſtances, periods, eclipſes, and order. The origin of *aſtronomy* is uncertain; but from Egypt it travelled into Greece, where Pythagoras was the firſt European who taught that the earth and planets turn round the ſun, which ſtands immoveable in the center; as he himſelf had been inſtructed by the Egyptian prieſts. From the time of Pythagoras, *aſtronomy* ſunk into neglect, till it was revived by the Ptolemys, kings of Egypt; and the Saracens, after their conqueſt of that country, having acquired ſome knowledge of it, brought it from Africa to Spain, and again reſtored this ſcience to Europe, where it has ſince received very conſiderable improvements. *Chambers.*

To this muſt be added the underſtanding of the globes, and the principles of geometry and *aſtronomy.* *Cowley.*

A'STROSCOPY. *n. ſ.* [ἀστὴρ, a ſtar, and σκοπέω, to view.] Obſervation of the ſtars. *Dict.*

ASTRO-THEOLOGY. *n. ſ.* [from *aſtrum*, a ſtar, and *theologia*, divinity.] Divinity founded on the obſervation of the celeſtial bodies.

That the diurnal and annual revolutions are the motions of the terraqueous globe, not of the ſun, I ſhew in the preface of my *Aſtro-Theology.* *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

ASU'NDER. *adv.* [aſundran, Sax.] Apart; ſeparately; not together.

Two indirect lines, the further that they are drawn out, the further they go *aſunder.* *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Senſe thinks the planets ſpheres not much *aſunder*;
What tells us then their diſtance is ſo far. *Sir J. Davies.*

Greedy hope to find
His wiſh, and beſt advantage, us *aſunder.* *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

The fall'n archangel, envious of our ſtate,
Seeks hid advantage to betray us worſe;
Which, when *aſunder*, will not prove too hard,
For both together are each other's guard. *Dryd. State of Inn.*

Born far *aſunder* by the tides of men,
Like adamant and ſteel they meet agen. *Dryd. Fables.*

All this metallick matter, both that which continued *aſunder*, and in ſingle corpuſcles, and that which was amaſſed and concreted into nodules, ſubſided. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

ASY'LUM. *n. ſ.* [Lat. ἄσυλον, from α. not, and συλάω, to pillage.] A place out of which he that has fled to it, may not be taken; a ſanctuary; a refuge.

So ſacred was the church to ſome, that it had the right of an *aſylum*, or ſanctuary. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ASY'MMETRY. *n. ſ.* [from α, without, and συμμετρία, ſymmetry.]

1. Contrariety to ſymmetry; diſproportion.

The *aſymmetries* of the brain, as well as the deformities of the legs or face, may be rectified in time. *Grew's Coſm. Sacra.*

2. This term is ſometimes uſed in mathematicks, for what is more uſually called incommenſurability; when between two quantities there is no common meaſure.

A'SYMPTOTE. *n. ſ.* [from α, priv. σὺν, with, and πτόω, to fall; which never meet; incoincident.] *Aſymptotes* are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to ſome curve; but which, though they and their curve were infinitely continued, would never meet; and may be conceived as tangents to their curves at an infinite diſtance. *Chambers.*

Aſymptote lines, though they may approach ſtill nearer together, till they are nearer than the leaſt aſſignable diſtance, yet, being ſtill produced infinitely, will never meet. *Grew's Coſm.*

ASYMPTO'TICAL. *adj.* [from *aſymptote.*] Curves are ſaid to be *aſymptotical*, when they continually approach, without a poſſibility of meeting.

ASY'NDETON. *n. ſ.* [ἀσύνδετον, of α, priv. and συνδέω, to bind together.] A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted in a ſentence; as in *veni, vidi, vici,* & is left out.

AT. *prep.* [æt, Saxon.]

1. *At* before a place, notes the nearneſs of the place; as, a man is *at* the houſe before he is *in* it.

This cuſtom continued among many, to ſay their prayers at fountains. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Romiſh Idolatry.*

To all you ladies now *at* land
We men *at* ſea indite. *Buckhurſt.*

2. *At* before a word ſignifying time, notes the coexiſtence of the time with the event; the word *time* is ſometimes included in the adjective.

We thought it *at* the very firſt a ſign of cold affection. *Hooker.*

How frequent to deſert him, and *at* laſt
To heap ingratitude on worthieſt deeds. *Milt. Samp. Agon.*

At the ſame time that the ſtorm beats upon the whole ſpecies, we are falling foul upon one another. *Addiſon. Spect.*

We made no efforts at all, where we could have moſt weakened the common enemy, and, *at* the ſame time, enriched ourſelves. *Swift.*

3. *At* before a cauſal word ſignifies nearly the ſame as *with.*

At his touch,
Such ſanctity hath heav'n giv'n his hand,
They preſently amend. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

O ſir, when he ſhall hear of your approach,
If that young Arthur be not gone already,
Ev'n *at* this news he dies. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Much *at* the ſight was Adam in his heart
Diſmay'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

High o'er their heads a moulding rock is plac'd,
That promiſes a fall, and ſhakes *at* ev'ry blaſt. *Dryden.*

4. *At* before a ſuperlative adjective implies *in the ſtate*, as *at moſt*, in the ſtate of moſt perfection, &c.

Con-

Conſider any man as to his perſonal powers, they are not great; for, *at* greateſt, they muſt ſtill be limited. *South.*

We bring into the world with us a poor needy uncertain life, ſhort *at* the longeſt, and unquiet *at* the beſt. *Temple.*

5. *At* before a perſon, is ſeldom uſed otherwiſe than ludicrouſly; as, he longed to be *at* him, that is, to attack him.

6. *At* before a ſubſtantive ſometimes ſignifies the particular condition or circumſtances of the perſon; as, *at* peace, in a ſtate of peace.

Under pardon,
You are much more *at* taſk for want of wiſdom,
Than prais'd for harmful mildneſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

It bringeth the treaſure of a realm into a few hands: for the uſurer being *at* certainties, and others *at* uncertainties, at the the end of the game moſt of the money will be in the box. *Bac.*

Hence walk'd the fiend *at* large in ſpacious field. *P. Loſt.*

The reſt, for whom no lot is yet decreed,
May run in paſtures, and *at* pleaſure feed. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Deſerted, *at* his utmoſt need,
By thoſe his former bounty fed. *Dryden's St. Cæcilia.*

What hinder'd either in their native ſoil,
At eaſe to reap the harveſt of their toil. *Dryden's Fables.*

Wiſe men are ſometimes over-borne, when they are taken *at* a diſadvantage. *Collier of Confidence.*

Theſe have been the maxims they have been guided by: take theſe from them, and they are perfectly *at* a loſs, their compaſs and pole-ſtar then are gone, and their underſtanding is perfectly *at* a nonplus. *Locke.*

One man manages four horſes at once, and leaps from the back of another *at* full ſpeed. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer's Battles.*

They will not let me be *at* quiet in my bed, but purſue me to my very dreams. *Swift.*

7. *At* before a ſubſtantive ſometimes marks employment or attention.

We find ſome arrived to that ſottiſhneſs, as to own roundly what they would be *at.* *South.*

How d'ye find yourſelf, ſays the doctor to his patient? A little while after he is *at* it again, with a pray how d'ye find your body? *L'Eſtrange.*

But ſhe who well enough knew what,
Before he ſpoke, he would be *at*,
Pretended not to apprehend. *Hudibras.*

The creature's *at* his dirty work again. *Pope.*

8. *At* ſometimes the ſame with *furniſhed with*, after the French *a.*

Infuſe his breaſt with magnanimity,
And make him naked foil a man *at* arms. *Shak. Henry* VI.

9. *At* ſometimes notes the place where any thing is, or acts.

Your huſband is *at* hand, I hear his trumpet. *Sh. M. of Ven.*

He that in tracing the veſſels began *at* the heart, though he thought not at all of a circulation; yet made he the firſt true ſtep towards the diſcovery. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

There various news I heard, of love and ſtrife,
Of ſtorms *at* ſea, and travels on the ſhore. *Pope.*

10. *At* ſometimes ſignifies in conſequence of.

Impeachments *at* the proſecution of the houſe of commons, have received their determinations in the houſe of lords. *Hale.*

11. *At* marks ſometimes the effect proceeding from an act.

Reſt in this tomb, rais'd *at* thy huſband's coſt. *Dryden.*

Tom has been *at* the charge of a penny upon this occaſion. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 482.

Thoſe may be of uſe to confirm by authority, what they will not be *at* the trouble to deduce by reaſoning. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

12. *At* ſometimes is nearly the ſame as *in*, noting ſituation.

She hath been known to come *at* the head of theſe raſcals, and beat her lover. *Swift.*

13. *At* ſometimes marks the occaſion, like *on.*

Others, with more helpful care,
Cry'd out aloud, Beware, brave youth, beware!
At this he turn'd, and, as the bull drew near,
Shunn'd, and receiv'd him on his pointed ſpear. *Dryden.*

14. *At* ſometimes ſeems to ſignify in the power of, or obedient to.

But thou of all the kings, Jove's care below,
Art leaſt *at* my command, and moſt my foe. *Dryd. Iliad.*

15. *At* ſometimes notes the relation of a man to an action.

To make pleaſure the vehicle of health, is a doctor *at* it in good earneſt. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

16. *At* ſometimes imports the manner of an action.

One warms you by degrees, the other ſets you on fire all *at* once, and never intermits his heat. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

Not with leſs ruin than the Bajan mole,
At once comes tumbling down. *Dryden's Æneid.*

17. *At*, like the French *chez*, means ſometimes application to, or dependence on.

The worſt authors might endeavour to pleaſe us, and in that endeavour deſerve ſomething *at* our hands. *Pope.*

18. *At all.* In any manner; in any degree.

Nothing more true than what you once let fall,
Moſt women have no characters *at all.* *Pope.*

A'TABAL. *n. ſ.* A kind of tabour uſed by the Moors.

Children ſhall beat our *atabals* and drums,
And all the noiſy trades of war no more
Shall wake the peaceful morn. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

ATARA'XIA. } *n. ſ.* [ἀταραξία.] Exemption from vexation;
A'TARAXY. } tranquillity.

The ſcepticks affected an indifferent equiponderous neutrality, as the only means to their *ataraxia*, and freedom from paſſionate diſturbances. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

ATE. The preterite of *eat.* See TO EAT.

And by his ſide, his ſteed the graſſy forage *ate.* *Fairy Q.*

Even our firſt parents *ate* themſelves out of paradiſe; and Job's children junketted and feaſted together often. *South.*

ATHA'NOR. *n. ſ.* [a chymical term, borrowed from ἀθάνατος; or, as others think, תנור.] A digeſting furnace, to keep heat for ſome time; ſo that it may be augmented or diminiſhed at pleaſure, by opening or ſhutting ſome apertures made on purpoſe with ſliders over them, called regiſters. *Quincy.*

A'THEISM. *n. ſ.* [from *atheiſt.* It is only of two ſyllables in poetry.] The diſbelief of a God.

God never wrought miracles to convince *atheiſm*, becauſe his ordinary works convince it. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

It is the common intereſt of mankind, to puniſh all thoſe who would ſeduce men to *atheiſm.* *Tillotſon.*

A'THEIST. *n. ſ.* [ἄθεος, without God.] One that denies the exiſtence of God.

To theſe, that ſober race of men, whoſe lives
Religious, titled them the ſons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,
Ignobly! to the trains, and to the ſmiles
Of theſe fair *atheiſts.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

Though he were really a ſpeculative *atheiſt*, yet if he would but proceed rationally, he could not however be a practical *atheiſt*, nor live without God in this world. *South.*

Atheiſt, uſe thine eyes,
And having view'd the order of the ſkies,
Think, if thou canſt, that matter blindly hurl'd,
Without a guide, ſhould frame this wond'rous world. *Creech.*

No *atheiſt*, as ſuch, can be a true friend, an affectionate relation, or a loyal ſubject. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ATHEIST. *adj.* Atheiſtical; denying God.

Nor ſtood unmindful Abdiel to annoy
The *atheiſt* crew. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

ATHEI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *atheiſt.*] Given to atheiſm; impious.

Men are *atheiſtical*, becauſe they are firſt vicious; and queſtion the truth of chriſtianity, becauſe they hate the practice. *South.*

ATHEI'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *atheiſtical.*] In an atheiſtical manner.

Is it not enormous, that a divine, hearing a great ſinner talk *atheiſtically*, and ſcoff profanely at religion, ſhould, inſtead of vindicating the truth, tacitely approve the ſcoffer. *South.*

I entreat ſuch as are *atheiſtically* inclined, to conſider theſe things. *Tillotſon.*

ATHEI'STICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *atheiſtical.*] The quality of being atheiſtical.

Lord, purge out of all hearts profaneneſs and *atheiſticalneſs.* *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

ATHEI'STICK. *adj.* [from *atheiſt.*] Given to atheiſm.

This argument demonſtrated the exiſtence of a Deity, and convinced all *atheiſtick* gainſayers. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'THEL, ATHELING, ADEL, and ÆTHEL. [from *adel*, noble, Germ.] So *Æthelred* is *noble for counſel*; *Æthelard, a noble genius*; *Æthelbert, eminently noble*; *Æthelward, a noble protector.* *Gibſon's Camden.*

A'THEOUS. *adj.* [ἄθεος.] Atheiſtick; godleſs.

Thy Father, who is holy, wiſe, and pure,
Suffers the hypocrite, or *atheous* prieſt,
To tread his ſacred courts. *Paradiſe Regained, b.* i.

ATHERO'MA. *n. ſ.* [ἀθέρωμα, from ἀθήρα, pap or pulſe.] A ſpecies of wen, which neither cauſes pain, diſcolours the ſkin, nor yields eaſily to the touch.

If the matter forming them, reſembles milk curds, the tumour is called *atheroma*; if it be like honey, meliceris; and if compoſed of fat, or a ſuety ſubſtance, ſteatoma. *Sharp.*

ATHERO'MATOUS. *adj.* [from *atheroma.*] Having the qualities of an atheroma, or curdy wen.

Feeling the matter fluctuating, I thought it *atheromatous.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ATHI'RST. *adv.* [from *a* and *thirſt.*] Thirſty; in want of drink.

With ſcanty meaſure then ſupply their food;
And, when *athirſt*, reſtrain 'em from the flood. *Dryden.*

ATHLE'TICK. *adj.* [from *athleta*, Lat. ἀθλητὴς, a wreſtler.]

1. Belonging to wreſtling.

2. Strong of body; vigorous; luſty; robuſt.

Seldom ſhall one ſee in rich families that *athletick* ſoundneſs and vigour of conſtitution, which is ſeen in cottages, where nature is cook, and neceſſity caterer. *South.*

Science diſtinguiſhes a man of honour from one of thoſe *athletick* brutes, whom undeſervedly we call heroes. *Dryden.*

ATHWA'RT. *prep.* [from *a* and *thwart.*]

1. Acroſs; tranſverſe to any thing.

Themiſtocles made Xerxes poſt out of Grecia, by giving out a purpoſe to break his bridge *athwart* the Helleſpont. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2

Execrable

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Execrable ſhape!
That dar'ſt, though grim and terrible, advance
Thy miſcreated front *athwart* my way. *Parad. Loſt*, *b.* ii.

2. Through.

Now, *athwart* the terrors that thy vow
Has planted round thee, thou appear'ſt more fair. *Add. Cato.*

ATHW'ART. *adv.*

1. In a manner vexatious and perplexing; croſsly.

All *athwart* there came
A poſt from Wales, loaden with heavy news. *Sh. Hen.* IV.

2. Wrong.

The baby beats the nurſe, and quite *athwart*
Goes all decorum. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

ATI'LT. *adv.* [from *a* and *tilt.*]

1. In the manner of a tilter; with the action of a man making a thruſt at an antagoniſt.

In the city Tours,
Thou ran'ſt *atilt*, in honour of my love,
And ſtol'ſt away the ladies hearts from France. *Sh. Hen.* VI.
To run *atilt* at men, and wield
Their naked tools in open field. *Hudibras*, *p.* i. *c.* i.

2. In the poſture of a barrel raiſed or tilted behind, to make it run out.

Such a man is always *atilt*; his favours come hardly from him. *Spectator.*

A'TLAS. *n. ſ.*

1. A collection of maps, ſo called probably from a picture of *Atlas* ſupporting the heavens, prefixed to ſome collection.
2. A large ſquare folio; ſo called from theſe folios, which, containing maps, were made large and ſquare.
3. Sometimes the ſupporters of a building.
4. A rich kind of ſilk or ſtuff made for women's cloaths.

I have the conveniency of buying Dutch *atlaſſes* with gold and ſilver, or without. *Spectator*, N° 288.

A'TMOSPHERE. *n. ſ.* [ἄτμος, vapour, and σφαῖρα, a ſphere.]

The exteriour part of this our habitable world is the air, or *atmoſphere*; a light, thin, fluid, or ſpringy body, that encompaſſes the ſolid earth on all ſides. *Locke.*

It is generally ſuppoſed to be about forty-five miles high.

Immenſe the whole excited *atmoſphere*
Impetuous ruſhes o'er the ſounding world. *Thomſon's Aut.*

ATMOSPHE'RICAL. *adj.* [from *atmoſphere.*] Conſiſting of the atmoſphere; belonging to the atmoſphere.

We did not mention the weight of the incumbent *atmoſpherical* cylinder, as a part of the weight reſiſted. *Boyle.*

A'TOM. *n. ſ.* [*atomus*, Lat. ἄτομος.]

1. Such a ſmall particle as cannot be phyſically divided: and theſe are the firſt rudiments, or the component parts of all bodies. *Quin.*

Innumerable minute bodies are called *atoms*, becauſe, by reaſon of their perfect ſolidity, they were really indiviſible. *Ray.*

See plaſtick nature working to this end,
The ſingle *atoms* each to other tend,
Attract, attracted to, the next in place,
Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace. *Pope.*

2. Any thing extremely ſmall.

It is as eaſy to count *atoms*, as to reſolve the propoſitions of a lover. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

ATO'MICAL. *adj.* [from *atom.*]

1. Conſiſting of atoms.

Vitrified and pellucid bodies are clearer in their continuities, than in powders and *atomical* diviſions. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

2. Relating to atoms.

Vacuum is another principal doctrine of the *atomical* philoſophy. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A'TOMIST. *n. ſ.* [from *atom.*] One that holds the *atomical* philoſophy, or doctrine of atoms.

The *atomiſts*, who define motion to be a paſſage from one place to another, what do they more than put one ſynonymous word for another? *Locke.*

Now can judicious *atomiſts* conceive,
Chance to the ſun could his juſt impulſe give? *Blackmore.*

A'TOMY. *n. ſ.* An obſolete word for *atom.*

Drawn with a team of little *atomies*,
Athwart men's noſes, as they be aſleep. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

To ATO'NE. *v. n.* [from *at one*, as the etymologiſts remark, *to be at one*, is the ſame as *to be in concord.* This derivation is much confirmed by the following paſſage.]

1. To agree; to accord.

He and Aufidus can no more *atone*,
Than violenteſt contrariety. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. To ſtand as an equivalent for ſomething; and particularly uſed of expiatory ſacrifices; with the particle *for* before the thing for which ſomething elſe is given.

From a mean ſtock the pious Decii came;
Yet ſuch their virtues, that their loſs alone,
For Rome and all our legions did *atone.* *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The good intention of a man of weight and worth, or a real friend, ſeldom *atones for* the uneaſineſs produced by his grave repreſentations. *Locke.*

Let thy ſublime meridian courſe
For Mary's ſetting rays *atone*:
Our luſtre, with redoubl'd force,
Muſt now proceed from thee alone. *Prior.*

His virgin ſword Ægyſthus' veins imbru'd;
The murd'rer fell, and blood *aton'd for* blood. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

To ATO'NE. *v. a.* To expiate; to anſwer for.

Soon ſhould yon' boaſters ceaſe their haughty ſtrife,
Or each *atone* his guilty love with life. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

ATO'NEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *atone.*]

1. Agreement; concord.

He ſeeks to make *atonement*
Between the duke of Glo'ſter and your brothers. *Sh. R.* III.

2. Expiation; expiatory equivalent; with *for.*

And the Levites were purified, and they waſhed their cloaths: and Aaron offered them as an offering before the Lord; and Aaron made an *atonement for* them to cleanſe them. *Num.* viii. 21.

Surely it is not a ſufficient *atonement for* the writers, that they profeſs loyalty to the government, and ſprinkle ſome arguments in favour of the diſſenters, and, under the ſhelter of popular politicks and religion, undermine the foundations of all piety and virtue. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England man.*

ATO'P. *adv.* [from *a* and *top.*] On the top; at the top.

Atop whereof, but far more rich, appear'd
The work as of a kingly palace-gate. *Par. Loſt*, *b.* iii.

What is extracted by water from coffee is the oil, which often ſwims *atop* of the decoction. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ATRABILA'RIAN. *adj.* [from *atra bilis*, black choler.] Melancholy; replete with black choler.

The *atrabilarian* conſtitution, or a black, viſcous, pitchy conſiſtence of the fluids, makes all ſecretions difficult and ſparing. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ATRABILA'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *atra bilis*, black choler.] Melancholick.

The blood, deprived of its due proportion of ſerum, or finer and more volatile parts, is *atrabilarious*; whereby it is rendered groſs, black, unctuous, and earthy. *Quincy.*

From this black aduſt ſtate of the blood, they are *atrabilarious.* *Arbuthnot on Air.*

ATRABILA'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *atrabilarious.*] The ſtate of being melancholy; repletion with melancholy.

ATRAME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *atramentum*, ink. Lat.] Inky; black.

If we enquire in what part of vitriol this *atramental* and denigrating condition lodgeth, it will ſeem eſpecially to lie in the more fixed ſalt thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* vi.

ATRAME'NTOUS. *adj.* [from *atramentum*, ink, Lat.] Inky; black.

I am not ſatisfied, that thoſe black and *atramentous* ſpots, which ſeem to repreſent them, are ocular. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ATRO'CIOUS. *adj.* [*atrox*, Lat.] Wicked in a high degree; enormous; horribly criminal.

An advocate is neceſſary, and therefore audience ought not to be denied him in defending cauſes, unleſs it be an *atrocious* offence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ATRO'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *atrocious.*] In an atrocious manner; with great wickedneſs.

ATRO'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *atrocious.*] The quality of being enormouſly criminal.

ATRO'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*atrocitas*, Lat.] Horrible wickedneſs; exceſs of wickedneſs.

I never recall it to mind, without a deep aſtoniſhment of the very horrour and *atrocity* of the fact in a chriſtian court. *Wotton.*

They deſired juſtice might be done upon offenders, as the *atrocity* of their crimes deſerved. *Clarendon.*

A'TROPHY. *n. ſ.* [ἀτροφία.] Want of nouriſhment; a diſeaſe in which what is taken at the mouth cannot contribute to the ſupport of the body.

Pining *atrophy*,
Maraſmus, and wide-waſting peſtilence. *Par. Loſt*, *b.* xi.

The mouths of the lacteals may be ſhut up by a viſcid mucus, in which caſe the chyle paſſeth by ſtool, and the perſon falleth into an *atrophy.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To ATTA'CH. *v. a.* [*attacher*, Fr.]

1. To arreſt; to take or apprehend by commandment or writ. *Cowel.*

Eftſoons the guard, which on his ſtate did wait,
Attach'd that traitor falſe, and bound him ſtrait. *Fairy Q.*

The Tower was choſen, that if Clifford ſhould accuſe great ones, they might, without ſuſpicion or noiſe, be preſently *attached.* *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Bohemia greets you,
Deſires you to *attach* his ſon, who has
His dignity and duty both caſt off. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

2. Sometimes with the particle *of*, but not in preſent uſe.

You, lord archbiſhop, and you, lord Mowbray,
Of capital treaſon I *attach* you both. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

3. To ſeize.

France hath flaw'd the league, and hath *attach'd*
Our merchants goods at Bourdeaux. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

4. To lay hold on.

I cannot blame thee,
Who am myſelf *attach'd* with wearineſs,
To th' dulling of my ſpirits. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

5. To win; to gain over; to enamour.

Songs, garlands, flow'rs,
And charming ſymphonies, *attach'd* the heart
Of Adam. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xi.

6. To fix to one's intereſt.

The great and rich depend on thoſe whom their power or their wealth *attaches* to them. *Rogers.*

ATTA'CHMENT. *n. ſ.* [*attachement*, Fr.]

1. Adherence; attention; regard.

The Jews are remarkable for an *attachment* to their own country. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 5.

The Romans burnt this laſt fleet, which is another mark of their ſmall *attachment* to the ſea. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. An apprehenſion of a man to bring him to anſwer an action; and ſometimes it extends to his moveables.
3. *Foreign attachment*, is the attachment of a foreigner's goods found within a city, to ſatisfy creditors within a city.

To ATTA'CK. *v. a.* [*attaquer*, Fr.]

1. To aſſault an enemy; oppoſed to *defence.*

The front, the rear
Attack, while Yvo thunders in the center. *A. Philips's Briton.*

Thoſe that *attack*, generally get the victory, though with diſadvantage of ground. *Cane's Campaigns.*

2. To impugn in any manner, as with ſatire, confutation, calumny; as, the declaimer *attacked* the reputation of his adverſaries.

ATTA'CK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An aſſault upon an enemy.

Hector oppoſes, and continues the *attack*; in which, after many actions, Sarpedon makes the firſt breach in the wall. *Pope's Iliad, argum. b.* xii.

If appriz'd of the ſevere *attack*,
The country be ſhut up. *Thomſon.*
I own 'twas wrong, when thouſands call'd me back,
To make that hopeleſs, ill-adviſ'd *attack.* *Young.*

ATTA'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *attack.*] The perſon that attacks.

To ATTA'IN. *v. a.* [*atteindre*, Fr. *attineo*, Lat.]

1. To gain; to procure; to obtain.

Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high; I cannot *attain* unto it. *Pſ.* cxxxix. 6.

Is he wiſe who hopes to *attain* the end without the means, nay by means that are quite contrary to it? *Tillotſon.*

2. To overtake; to come up with: a ſenſe now little in uſe.

The earl hoping to have overtaken the Scottiſh king, and to have given him battle; but not *attaining* him in time, ſet down before the caſtle of Aton. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. To come to; to enter upon.

Canaan he now *attains*; I ſee his tents
Pitch'd above Sichem. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xii.

4. To reach; to equal.

So the firſt precedent, if it be good, is ſeldom *attained* by imitation. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

To have knowledge in moſt objects of contemplation, is what the mind of one man can hardly *attain* unto. *Locke.*

To ATTA'IN. *v. n.*

1. To come to a certain ſtate.

Milk will ſoon ſeparate itſelf into a cream, and a more ſerous liquor, which, after twelve days, *attains* to the higheſt degree of acidity. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To arrive at.

ATTA'IN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The thing attained; attainment: a word not in uſe.

Crowns and diadems, the moſt ſplendid terrene *attains*, are akin to that which to-day is in the field, and to-morrow is cut down. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

ATTA'INABLE. *adj.* [from *attain.*] That which may be attained; procurable.

He wilfully neglects the obtaining unſpeakable good, which he is perſuaded is certain and *attainable.* *Tillotſon.*

None was propoſed that appeared certainly *attainable*, or of value enough. *Rogers.*

ATTA'INABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *attainable.*] The quality of being attainable.

Perſons become often enamoured of outward beauty, without any particular knowledge of its poſſeſſor, or its *attainableneſs* by them. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

ATTA'INDER. *n. ſ.* [from *to attaint.*]

1. The act of attainting in law; conviction of a crime. See To ATTAINT.

The ends in calling a parliament were chiefly to have the *attainders* of all of his party reverſed; and, on the other ſide, to attaint by parliament his enemies. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. Taint.

So ſmooth he daub'd his vice with ſhew of virtue,
He liv'd from all *attainder* of ſuſpect. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

ATTA'INMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *attain.*]

1. That which is attained; acquiſition.

We diſpute with men that count it a great *attainment* to be able to talk much, and little to the purpoſe. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Our *attainments* are mean, compared with the perfection of the univerſe. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra*, *b.* ii.

2. The act or power of attaining.

The Scripture muſt be ſufficient to imprint in us the character of all things neceſſary for the *attainment* of eternal life. *Hooker*, *b.* v.

Education in extent, more large, of time ſhorter, and of *attainment* more certain. *Milton on Education.*

Government is an art above the *attainment* of an ordinary genius. *South.*

If the ſame actions be the inſtruments, both of acquiring fame and procuring this happineſs, they would nevertheleſs fail in the *attainment* of this laſt end, if they proceeded from a deſire of the firſt. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 257.

The great care of God for our ſalvation muſt appear in the concern he expreſſed for our *attainment* of it. *Rogers.*

To ATTA'INT. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]

1. To *attaint* is particularly uſed for ſuch as are found guilty of ſome crime or offence, and eſpecially of felony or treaſon. A man is *attainted* two ways, by appearance, or by proceſs. Attainder by appearance is by confeſſion, battle, or verdict. Confeſſion is double; one at the bar before the judges, when the priſoner, upon his indictment read, being aſked guilty or not guilty, anſwers guilty, never putting himſelf upon the verdict of the jury. The other is before the coroner in ſanctuary, where he, upon his confeſſion, was in former times conſtrained to abjure the realm; which kind is called attainder by abjuration. Attainder by battle is, when the party appealed, and chooſing to try the truth by combat rather than by jury, is vanquiſhed. Attainder by verdict is, when the priſoner at the bar, anſwering to the indictment not guilty, hath an inqueſt of life and death paſſing upon him, and is by the verdict pronounced guilty. Attainder by proceſs is, where a party flies, and is not found till five times called publickly in the county, and at laſt outlawed upon his default. *Cowel.*

Were it not an endleſs trouble, that no traitor or felon ſhould be *attainted*, but a parliament muſt be called. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

I muſt offend before I be *attainted.* *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

2. To taint; to corrupt.

My tender youth was never yet *attaint*
With any paſſion of inflaming love. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

ATTA'INT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing injurious, as illneſs, wearineſs. This ſenſe is now obſolete.

Nor doth he dedicate one jot of colour
Unto the weary and all-watched night;
But freſhly looks, and overbears *attaint*
With chearful ſemblance. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

2. Stain; ſpot; taint.

No man hath a virtue that he has not a glimpſe of; nor any man an *attaint*, but he carries ſome ſtain of it. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

3. In horſemanſhip. A blow or wound on the hinder feet of an horſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

ATTA'INTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *attaint.*] Reproach; imputation.

Hume's knavery will be the ducheſs's wreck,
And her *attainture* will be Humphry's fall. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

To ATTA'MINATE. *v. a.* [*attamino*, Lat.] To corrupt; to ſpoil.

To ATTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.]

1. To mingle; to weaken by the mixture of ſomething elſe; to dilute.

Nobility *attempers* ſovereignty, and draws the eyes of the people ſomewhat aſide from the line royal. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Attemper'd ſuns ariſe,
Sweet-beam'd, and ſhedding oft thro' lucid clouds
A pleaſing calm. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. To regulate; to ſoften.

His early providence could likewiſe have *attempered* his nature therein. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Thoſe ſmiling eyes, *attemp'ring* ev'ry ray,
Shone ſweetly lambent with celeſtial day. *Pope's El. to Abel.*

3. To mix in juſt proportions.

Alma, like a virgin queen moſt bright,
And to her gueſts doth bounteous banquet dight,
Attemper'd, goodly, well for health and for delight. *F. Queen.*

4. To fit to ſomething elſe.

Phemius! let arts of gods and heroes old,
Attemper'd to the lyre, your voice employ. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To ATTE'MPERATE. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.] To proportion to ſomething.

Hope muſt be proportioned and *attemperate* to the promiſe; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and tympany of hope. *Hammond's Pract. Catechiſm.*

To ATTE'MPT. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]

1. To attack; to invade; to venture upon.

He flatt'ring his diſpleaſure,
Tript me behind, got praiſes of the king,
For him *attempting* who was ſelf-ſubdu'd. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Who, in all things wiſe and juſt,
Hinder'd not Satan to *attempt* the mind
Of man; with ſtrength entire, and free-will, arm'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x.

I have been ſo hardy to *attempt* upon a name, which among ſome is yet very ſacred. *Glanville's Scepſis, Preface.*

2. To try; to endeavour.

I have nevertheleſs *attempted* to ſend unto you, for the renewing of brotherhood and friendſhip. 1 *Macc.* xii. 17.

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ATTE'MPT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. An attack.
If we be always prepared to receive an enemy, we ſhall long live in peace and quietneſs, without any *attempts* upon us. *Bacon.*
2. An eſſay; an endeavour.
Alack! I am afraid, they have awak'd;
And 'tis not done, th' *attempt*, and not the deed,
Confounds us. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
He would have cry'd; but hoping that he dreamt,
Amazement ty'd his tongue, and ſtopp'd th' *attempt*. *Dryd.*
I ſubjoin the following *attempt* towards a natural hiſtory of foſſils. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

ATTE'MPTABLE. *adj.* [from *attempt.*] Liable to attempts or attacks.
The gentleman vouching his to be more fair, virtuous, wiſe, and leſs *attemptable* than the rareſt of our ladies. *Shak. Cymbel.*

ATTE'MPTER. *n. ſ.* [from *attempt.*]
1. The perſon that attempts; an invader.
The Son of God, with godlike force endu'd
Againſt th' *attempter* of thy Father's throne. *Par. Loſt, b.* iv.
2. An endeavourer.
You are no factors for glory or treaſure, but diſintereſted *attempters* for the univerſal good. *Glanville's Scepſ. Scientifica.*

To ATTE'ND. *v. a.* [*attendre*, Fr. *attendo*, Lat.]
1. To regard; to fix the mind upon.
The crow doth ſing as ſweetly as the ſtork,
When neither is *attended.* *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*
2. To wait on; to accompany as an inferiour.
His companion, youthful Valentine,
Attends the emperour in his royal court. *Sh. T. Gent. of Ver.*
3. To accompany as an enemy.
He was at preſent ſtrong enough to have ſtopped or *attended* Walter in his weſtern expedition. *Clarendon, b.* viii.
4. To be preſent with, upon a ſummons.
If any miniſter refuſed to admit a lecturer recommended by him, he was required to *attend* upon the committee, and not diſcharged till the houſes met again. *Clarendon.*
5. To accompany; to be appendant to.
England is ſo idly king'd,
Her ſceptre ſo fantaſtically born,
That fear *attends* her not. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.
My pray'rs and wiſhes always ſhall *attend*
The friends of Rome. *Addiſon's Cato.*
A vehement, burning, fixed, pungent pain in the ſtomach, *attended* with a fever. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
6. To expect. This ſenſe is French.
So dreadful a tempeſt, as all the people *attended* therein the very end of the world, and judgment-day. *Raleigh's Hiſt.*
7. To wait on, as on a charge.
The fifth had charge ſick perſons to *attend*,
And comfort thoſe in point of death which lay. *Fairy Q.*
8. To be conſequent to.
The duke made that unfortunate deſcent upon Rhée, which was afterwards *attended* with many unproſperous attempts. *Clar.*
9. To remain to; to await; to be in ſtore for.
To him, who hath a proſpect of the ſtate that *attends* all men after this, the meaſures of good and evil are changed. *Locke.*
10. To wait for inſidiouſly.
Thy interpreter, full of deſpight, bloody as the hunter, *attends* thee at the orchard end. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*
11. To be bent upon any object.
Their hunger thus appeas'd, their care *attends*
The doubtful fortune of their abſent friends. *Dryd. Virgil.*
12. To ſtay for.
I died whilſt in the womb he ſtaid,
Attending nature's law. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
I haſten to our own; nor will relate
Great Mithridates, and rich Crœſus' fate;
Whom Solon wiſely counſell'd to *attend*
The name of happy, till he knew his end. *Dryden's Juv.*

To ATTE'ND. *v. n.*
1. To yield attention.
But, thy relation now! for I *attend*,
Pleas'd with thy words. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* viii.
Since man cannot at the ſame time *attend* to two objects, if you employ your ſpirit upon a book or a bodily labour, you have no room left for ſenſual temptation. *Taylor's Holy Living.*
2. To ſtay; to delay.
This firſt true cauſe, and laſt good end,
She cannot here ſo well, and truly ſee;
For this perfection ſhe muſt yet *attend*,
Till to her Maker ſhe eſpouſed be. *Sir J. Davies.*
Plant anemonies after the firſt rains, if you will have flowers very forward; but it is ſurer to *attend* till October, or the month after. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

ATTE'NDANCE. *n. ſ.* [*attendance*, Fr.]
1. The act of waiting on another; or of ſerving.
I dance *attendance* here,
I think the duke will not be ſpoke withal. *Shakeſp. R.* III.
For he, of whom theſe things are ſpoken, pertaineth to another tribe, of which no man gave *attendance* at the altar. *Heb.* vii. 13.
The other, after many years *attendance* upon the duke, was now one of the bedchamber to the prince. *Clarendon.*
2. Service.
Why might not you, my lord, receive *attendance*
From thoſe that ſhe calls ſervants? *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
3. The perſons waiting; a train.
Attendance none ſhall need, nor train; where none
Are to behold the judgment, but the judg'd,
Thoſe two. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 80.
4. Attention; regard.
Give *attendance* to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine. 1 *Tim.* iv. 13.
5. Expectation; a ſenſe now out of uſe.
That which cauſeth bitterneſs in death, is the languiſhing *attendance* and expectation thereof ere it come. *Hooker, b.* i.

ATTE'NDANT. *adj.* [*attendant*, Fr.] Accompanying as ſubordinate.
Other ſuns, perhaps,
With their *attendant* moons, thou wilt deſcry,
Communicating male and female light. *Par. Loſt, b.* viii.

ATTE'NDANT. *n. ſ.*
1. One that attends.
I will be returned forthwith; diſmiſs your *attendant* there; look it be done. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
2. One that belongs to the train.
When ſome gracious monarch dies,
Soft whiſpers firſt and mournful murmurs riſe
Among the ſad *attendants.* *Dryden.*
3. One that waits the pleaſure of another, as a ſuitor or agent.
I endeavour that my reader may not wait long for my meaning: to give an *attendant* quick diſpatch is a civility. *Burnet's Theory, Preface.*
4. One that is preſent at any thing.
He was a conſtant *attendant* at all meetings relating to charity, without contributing. *Swift's Fates of Clergymen.*
5. In law. One that oweth a duty or ſervice to another; or, after a ſort, dependeth upon another. *Cowel.*
6. That which is united with another; a concomitant; a conſequent.
Beware,
And govern well thy appetite, leſt ſin
Surprize thee, and her black *attendant*, death. *Par. L. b.* vii.
They ſecure themſelves firſt from doing nothing, and then from doing ill; the one being ſo cloſe an *attendant* on the other, that it is ſcarce poſſible to ſever them. *Decay of Piety.*
He had an unlimited ſenſe of fame, the *attendant* of noble ſpirits, which prompted him to engage in travels. *Pop. Eſſ. on H.*
It is hard to take into view all the *attendants* or conſequents that will be concerned in the determination of a queſtion. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

ATTE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *attend.*] Companion; aſſociate.
The gypſies were there,
Like lords to appear,
With ſuch their *attenders*,
As you thought offenders. *Ben Johnſon's Gypſies.*

ATT'ENT. *adj.* [*attentus*, Lat.] Intent; attentive; heedful; regardful.
Now mine eyes ſhall be open, and mine ears *attent* unto the prayer that is made in this place. 2 *Chron.* vii. 15.
What can then be leſs in me than deſire,
To ſee thee, and approach thee, whom I know,
Declar'd the Son of God, to hear *attent*
Thy wiſdom, and behold thy godlike deeds. *Par. Regained.*
Read your chapter in your prayers; little interruptions will make your prayers leſs tedious, and yourſelf more *attent* upon them. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*
To want of judging abilities, we may add their want of leiſure to apply their minds to ſuch a ſerious and *attent* conſideration. *South.*
Being denied communication by their ear, their eyes are more vigilant, *attent*, and heedful. *Holder's El. of Speech.*

A'TTENTATES. *n. ſ.* [*attentata*, Lat.] Proceedings in a court of judicature, pending ſuit, and after an inhibition is decreed and gone out; thoſe things which are done after an extrajudicial appeal, may likewiſe be ſtiled *attentates.* *Ayliff. Par.*

ATTE'NTION. *n. ſ.* [*attention*, Fr.] The act of attending or heeding; the act of bending the mind upon any thing.
They ſay the tongues of dying men
Inforce *attention* like deep harmony. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.
He perceived nothing but ſilence, and ſigns of *attention* to what he would further ſay. *Bacon's Holy War.*
But him the gentle angel by the hand
Soon rais'd, and his *attention* thus recall'd. *Par. Loſt, b.* xi.
By *attention* the ideas, that offer themſelves, are taken notice of, and, as it were, regiſtered in the memory. *Locke.*
Attention is a very neceſſary thing; truth doth not always ſtrike the ſoul at firſt ſight. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

ATTE'NTIVE. *adj.* [from *attent.*] Heedful; regardful; full of attention.
Being moved with theſe and the like your effectual diſcourſes, whereunto we gave moſt *attentive* ear, till they entered even unto our ſouls. *Hooker, Preface.*

I'm

I'm never merry when I hear ſweet muſick.
—The reaſon is, your ſpirits are *attentive.* *Sh. M. of Venice.*
I ſaw moſt of them *attentive* to three Sirens, diſtinguiſhed by the names of Sloth, Ignorance, and Pleaſure. *Tatler*, N° 81.
A critick is a man who, on all occaſions, is more *attentive* to what is wanting than what is preſent. *Addiſon. Guardian.*
Muſick's force can tame the furious beaſt;
Can make the wolf, or foaming boar, reſtrain
His rage; the lion drop his creſted main,
Attentive to the ſong. *Prior.*

ATTE'NTIVELY. *adv.* [from *attentive.*] Heedfully; carefully.
If a man look ſharply and *attentively*, he ſhall ſee Fortune; for though ſhe be blind, ſhe is not inviſible. *Bacon.*
The cauſe of cold is a quick ſpirit in a cold body; as will appear to any that ſhall *attentively* conſider of nature. *Bacon.*

ATTE'NTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *attentive.*] The ſtate of being attentive; heedfulneſs; attention.
At the relation of the queen's death, bravely confeſſed and lamented by the king, how *attentiveneſs* wounded his daughter. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

ATTE'NUANT. *adj.* [*attenuans*, Lat.] What has the power of making thin, or diluting.

To ATTE'NUATE. *v. a.* [*attenuo*, Lat.] To make thin, or ſlender.
The finer part belonging to the juice of grapes, being *attenuated* and ſubtilized, was changed into an ardent ſpirit. *Boyle.*
Vinegar curd, put upon an egg, not only diſſolves the ſhell, but alſo *attenuates* the white contained in it into a limpid water. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
It is of the nature of acids to diſſolve or *attenuate*, and of alkalies to precipitate or incraſſate. *Newton's Opticks.*
The ingredients are digeſted and *attenuated* by heat; they are ſtirred and conſtantly agitated by winds. *Arbuth. on Air.*

ATTE'NUATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Made thin, or ſlender.
Vivification ever conſiſteth in ſpirits *attenuate*, which the cold doth congeal and coagulate. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

ATTENUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *attenuate.*] The act of making any thing thin or ſlender; leſſening.
Chiming with a hammer upon the outſide of a bell, the ſound will be according to the inward concave of the bell; whereas the eliſion or *attenuation* of the air, can be only between the hammer and the outſide of the bell. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

A'TTER. *n. ſ.* [aꞇꞇeꞃ, Sax. venom.] Corrupt matter. A word much uſed in Lincolnſhire. *Skinner.*

To ATTE'ST. *v. a.* [*atteſtor*, Lat.]
1. To bear witneſs of; to witneſs.
Many particular facts are recorded in holy writ, *atteſted* by particular pagan authors. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*
2. To call to witneſs; to invoke as conſcious.
The ſacred ſtreams, which heav'n's imperial ſtate
Atteſts in oaths, and fears to violate. *Dryden's Æneid.*

ATTE'ST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Witneſs; teſtimony; atteſtation.
With the voice divine
Nigh thunderſtruck, th' exalted man, to whom
Such high *atteſt* was giv'n, a while ſurvey'd
With wonder. *Paradiſe Regained, b.* i.

ATTESTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *atteſt.*] Teſtimony; witneſs; evidence.
There remains a ſecond kind of peremptorineſs, of thoſe who can make no relation without an *atteſtation* of its certainty. *Government of the Tongue.*
The next coal-pit, mine, quarry, or chalk-pit, will give *atteſtation* to what I write, theſe are ſo obvious that I need not ſeek for a compurgator. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*
We may derive a probability from the *atteſtation* of wiſe and honeſt men by word or writing, or the concurring witneſs of multitudes who have ſeen and known what they relate. *Watts.*

ATTI'GUOUS. *adj.* [*attiguus*, Lat.] Hard by; adjoining. *Dict.*

To ATTI'NGE. *v. a.* [*attingo*, Lat.] To touch lightly or gently. *Dict.*

To ATTI'RE. *v. a.* [*attirer*, Fr.] To dreſs; to habit; to array.
Let it likewiſe your gentle breaſt inſpire
With ſweet infuſion, and put you in mind
Of that proud maid, whom now thoſe leaves *attire*,
Proud Daphne. *Spenſer, Sonnet* xxxvii.
My Nan ſhall be the queen of all the fairies;
Finely *attired* in a robe of white. *Shakeſp. M. W. of Windſ.*
With the linen mitre ſhall he be *attired.* *Lev.* xvi. 4.
Now the ſappy boughs
Attire themſelves with blooms. *Philips.*

ATTI'RE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb]
1. Clothes; dreſs; habit.
It is no more diſgrace to Scripture to have left things free to be ordered by the church, than for nature to have left it to the wit of man to deviſe his own *attire.* *Hooker, b.* iii.
After that the Roman *attire* grew to be in account, and the gown to be in uſe among them. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*
Thy ſumptuous buildings, and thy wife's *attire*,
Hath coſt a maſs of publick treaſury. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.
And in this coarſe *attire*, which I now wear,
With God and with the Muſes I confer. *Donne.*
When laviſh nature, with her beſt *attire*,
Cloaths the gay ſpring, the ſeaſon of deſire. *Waller.*
I paſs their form, and ev'ry charming grace,
But their *attire*, like liveries of a kind,
All rich and rare, is freſh within my mind. *Dryd.*
2. In hunting. The horns of a buck or ſtag.
3. In botany. The flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the empalement, the foliation, and the *attire*, which is either florid or ſemiform. *Florid attire*, called thrums or ſuits, as in the flowers of marigold and tanſey, conſiſt ſometimes of two, but commonly of three parts. The outer part is the floret, the body of which is divided at the top, like the cowſlip flower, into five diſtinct parts. *Semiform attire* conſiſts of two parts, the chives and apices; one upon each *attire.* *Dict.*

ATTI'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *attire.*] One that attires another; a dreſſer. *Dict.*

A'TTITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*attitude*, Fr. from *atto*, Ital.] The poſture or action in which a ſtatue or painted figure is placed.
Bernini would have taken his opinion upon the beauty and *attitude* of a figure. *Prior's Dedication.*
They were famous originals that gave riſe to ſtatues, with the ſame air, poſture, and *attitudes.* *Addiſon.*

ATTO'LLENT. *adj.* [*attollens*, Lat.] That which raiſes or lifts up.
I ſhall farther take notice of the exquiſite libration of the *attollent* and depriment muſcles. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

ATTO'RNEY. *n. ſ.* [*attornatus*, low Lat. from *tour*, Fr. *Celui qui vient à tour d'autrui; qui alterius vices ſubit.*]
1. Such a perſon as by conſent, commandment, or requeſt, takes heed, fees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's buſineſs, in their abſence. *Attorney* is either general or ſpecial: *Attorney general* is he that by general authority is appointed to all our affairs or ſuits; as the *attorney general* of the king, which is nearly the ſame with *Procurator Cæſaris* in the Roman empire. *Attorneys general* are made either by the king's letters patent, or by our appointment before juſtices in eyre, in open court. *Attorney ſpecial* or *particular*, is he that is employed in one or more cauſes particularly ſpecified. There are alſo, in reſpect of the divers courts, *attorneys at large*, and *attorneys ſpecial*, belonging to this or that court only. *Cowel.*
Attorneys in common law, are nearly the ſame with proctors in the civil law, and ſolicitors in courts of equity. *Attorneys* ſue out writs or proceſs, or commence, carry on, and defend actions, or other proceedings, in the names of other perſons, in the courts of common law. None are admitted to act without having ſerved a clerkſhip for five years, taking the proper oath, being enrolled, and examined by the judges. The *attorney general* pleads within the bar. To him come warrants for making out patents, pardons, &c. and he is the principal manager of all law affairs of the crown. *Chambers.*
I am a ſubject,
And challenge law: *attorneys* are deny'd me,
And therefore perſonally I lay my claim
To mine inheritance. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.
The king's *attorney*, on the contrary,
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confeſſions,
Of divers witneſſes. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.
Deſpairing quacks with curſes fled the place,
And vile *attorneys*, now an uſeleſs race. *Pope, Epiſt.* iii.
2. It was anciently uſed for thoſe who did any buſineſs for another; now only in law.
I will attend my huſband; it is my office;
And will have no *attorney* but myſelf;
And therefore let me have him home. *Shak. Com. of Err.*
Why ſhould calamity be full of words?——
— Windy *attorneys* to their client woes,
Airy ſucceeders of inteſtate joys. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

To ATTO'RNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun; the verb is now no in uſe.]
1. To perform by proxy.
Their encounters, though not perſonal, have been royally *attornied* with interchange of gifts. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
2. To employ as a proxy.
As I was then
Advertiſing, and holy to your buſineſs,
Not changing heart with habit, I am ſtill
Attornied to your ſervice. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

ATTO'RNEYSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *attorney.*] The office of an attorney.
But marriage is a matter of more worth,
Than to be dealt in by *attorneyſhip.* *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

ATTO'URNMENT. *n. ſ.* [*attournement*, Fr.] An yielding of the tenant to a new lord, or acknowledgment of him to be his lord; for, otherwiſe, he that buyeth or obtaineth any lands or tenements of another, which are in the occupation of a third, cannot get poſſeſſion. *Cowel.*

To ATTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*attraho*, *attractum*, Lat.]
1. To draw to ſomething.
A man ſhould ſcarce perſuade the affections of the loadſtone, or that jet and amber *attracteth* ſtraws and light bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The

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The ſingle atoms each to other tend,
Attract, *attracted* to, the next in place,
Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace. *Pope.*

2. To allure; to invite.

Adorn'd
She was indeed, and lovely, to *attract*
Thy love; not thy ſubjection. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* x.

Shew the care of approving all actions ſo, as may moſt effectually *attract* all to this profeſſion. *Hammond's Fundam.*

Deign to be lov'd, and ev'ry heart ſubdue!
What nymph could e'er *attract* ſuch crowds as you! *Pope.*

ATTRA'CT. *n. ſ.* [from *to attract.*] Attraction; the power of drawing.

Feel darts and charms, *attracts* and flames,
And woe and contract in their names. *Hudibras.*

ATTRA'CTICAL. *adj.* [from *attract.*] Having the power to draw to it.

Some ſtones are endued with an electrical or *attractical* virtue. *Ray on the Creation.*

ATTRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *attract.*]

1. The power of drawing any thing.

The drawing of amber and jet, and other electrick bodies, and the *attraction* in gold of the ſpirit of quickſilver at diſtance; and the attraction of heat at diſtance; and that of fire to naphtha; and that of ſome herbs to water, though at diſtance; and divers others, we ſhall handle. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Loadſtones and touched needles, laid long in quickſilver, have not admitted their *attraction*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Attraction may be performed by impulſe, or ſome other means; I uſe that word, to ſignify any force by which bodies tend towards one another. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. The power of alluring or enticing.

Setting the *attraction* of my good parts aſide, I have no other charms. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

ATTRA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *attract.*]

1. Having the power to draw any thing.

What if the ſun
Be centre to the world; and other ſtars,
By his *attractive* virtue, and their own,
Incited, dance about him various rounds. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Some the round earth's coheſion to ſecure,
For that hard taſk employ magnetick power;
Remark, ſay they, the globe, with wonder own
Its nature, like the fam'd *attractive* ſtone. *Blackmore.*

Bodies act by the attractions of gravity, magnetiſm, and electricity; and theſe inſtances make it not improbable but there may be more *attractive* powers than theſe. *Newt. Opt.*

2. Inviting; alluring; enticing.

Happy is Hermia, whereſoe'er ſhe lies;
For ſhe hath bleſſed and *attractive* eyes.
Shakeſp. Midſum. Night's Dream.

I pleas'd, and with *attractive* graces won,
The moſt averſe, thee chiefly. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

ATTRA'CTIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *attract.*] That which draws or incites allurement; except that *attractive* is of a good or indifferent ſenſe, and *allurement* generally bad.

The condition of a ſervant ſtaves him off to a diſtance; but the goſpel ſpeaks nothing but *attractives* and invitation. *South.*

ATTRA'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *attractive.*] With the power of attracting or drawing.

ATTRA'CTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *attractive.*] The quality of being attractive.

ATTRA'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *attract.*] The agent that attracts; a drawer.

If the ſtraws be in oil, amber draweth them not; oil makes the ſtraws to adhere ſo, that they cannot riſe unto the *attractor.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

A'TTRAHENT. *n. ſ.* [*attrahens*, Lat.] That which draws.

Our eyes will inform us of the motion of the ſteel to its *attrahent.* *Glanville's Scepſis.*

ATTRECTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*attrectatio*, Lat.] Frequent handling. *D.*

ATTRI'BUTABLE. *adj.* [*attribuo*, Lat.] That which may be aſcribed or attributed; aſcribable; imputable.

Much of the origination of the Americans ſeems to be *attributable* to the migrations of the Seri. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To ATTRI'BUTE. *v. a.* [*attribuo*, Lat.]

1. To aſcribe; to give; to yield.

To their very bare judgment ſomewhat a reaſonable man would *attribute*, notwithſtanding the common imbecillities which are incident unto our nature. *Hooker, b.* ii.

We *attribute* nothing to God that hath any repugnancy or contradiction in it. Power and wiſdom have no repugnancy in them. *Tillotſon.*

2. To impute, as to a cauſe.

I have obſerved a Campania determine contrary to appearances, by the caution and conduct of a general, which were *attributed* to his infirmities. *Temple.*

The imperfection of teleſcopes is *attributed* to ſpherical glaſſes; and mathematicians have propounded to figure them by the conical ſections. *Newton's Opticks.*

A'TTRIBUTE. *n. ſ.* [from *to attribute.*]

1. The thing attributed to another, as perfection to the Supreme Being.

Power, light, virtue, wiſdom, and goodneſs, being all but *attributes* of one ſimple eſſence, and of one God, we in all admire, and in part diſcern. *Sir Walter Raleigh.*

Your vain poets after did miſtake,
Who ev'ry *attribute* a god did make. *Dryden's Tyr. Love.*

All the perfections of God are called his *attributes*; for he cannot be without them. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Quality; adherent.

They muſt have theſe three *attributes*; they muſt be men of courage, fearing God, and hating covetouſneſs. *Bacon.*

3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant.

His ſceptre ſhews the force of temporal pow'r,
The *attribute* to awe and majeſty;
But mercy is above this ſcepter'd ſway,
It is an attribute to God himſelf. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

The ſculptor, to diſtinguiſh him, gave him, what the medalliſts call his proper *attributes*, a ſpear and a ſhield. *Addiſon.*

4. Reputation; honour.

It takes
From our atchievements, though perform'd at height,
The pith and marrow of our *attribute.* *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

ATTRIBU'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *to attribute.*] Commendation.

If ſpeaking truth,
In this fine age, were not thought flattery,
Such *attribution* ſhould the Douglas have,
As not a ſoldier of this ſeaſon's ſtamp
Should go ſo general current through the world.
Shakeſp. Henry IV. *p.* i.

ATTRI'TE. *adj.* [*attritus*, Lat.] Ground; worn by rubbing.

Or by colliſion of two bodies, grind
The air *attrite* to fire. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

ATTRI'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *attrite.*] The being much worn.

ATTRI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*attritio*, Lat.]

1. The act of wearing things, by rubbing one againſt another.

This vapour, aſcending inceſſantly out of the abyſs, and pervading the ſtrata of gravel, and the reſt, decays the bones and vegetables lodged in thoſe ſtrata; this fluid, by its continual *attrition*, fretting the ſaid bodies. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſtory.*

The change of the aliment is effected by *attrition* of the inward ſtomach, and diſſolvent liquor aſſiſted with heat. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. [With divines.] Grief for ſin, ariſing only from the fear of puniſhment; the loweſt degree of repentance.

To ATTU'NE. *v. a.* [from *tune.*]

1. To make any thing muſical.

Airs, vernal airs,
Breathing the ſmell of field and grove, *attune*
The trembling leaves. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* iv.

2. To tune one thing to another; as, he *attunes* his voice to his harp.

ATTU'RNEY. *n. ſ.* See ATTORNEY.

ATWE'EN. *adv.* or *prep.* [See BETWEEN.] Betwixt; between; in the midſt of two things.

Her looſe long yellow locks, like golden wire,
Sprinkled with pearl, and perling flowers *atween*,
Do, like a golden mantle, her attire. *Spenſer's Epithalam.*

ATWI'XT. *prep.* [See BETWIXT.] In the middle of two things.

But with outrageous ſtrokes did him reſtrain,
And with his body barr'd the way *atwixt* them twain.
Fairy Queen, b. i.

To AVA'IL. *v. a.* [from *valoir*, Fr. *to avail* being nearly the ſame thing with *faire valoir.*]

1. To profit; to turn to profit; with *of* before the thing uſed.

Then ſhall they ſeek t' *avail* themſelves *of* names,
Places, and titles; and with theſe to join
Secular pow'r. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xii.

Both of them *avail* themſelves *of* thoſe licences, which Apollo has equally beſtowed on them. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. To promote; to proſper; to aſſiſt.

Meantime he voyag'd to explore the will
Of Jove on high Dodona's holy hill,
What means might beſt his ſafe return *avail.* *Pope's Odyſſ.*

To AVA'IL. *v. n.* To be of uſe; to be of advantage.

Nor can my ſtrength *avail*, unleſs by thee
Endu'd with force, I gain the victory. *Dryden's Fables.*

When real merit is wanting, it *avails* nothing to have been encouraged by the great. *Pope's Preface to his Works.*

AVA'IL. *n. ſ.* [from *to avail.*] Profit; advantage; benefit.

For all that elſe did come, were ſure to fail;
Yet would he further none but for *avail.*
Spenſer's Hubbard's Tale.

I charge thee,
As heav'n ſhall work in me for thine *avail*,
To tell me truly. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

Truth, light upon this way, is of no more *avail* to us than errour. *Locke.*

AVA'ILABLE. *adj.* [from *avail.*]

1. Profitable; advantageous.

All things ſubject to action, the will does ſo far incline unto, as

as reaſon judges them more *available* to our bliſs. *Hooker, b.* i.

2. Powerful; in force.

Laws human are *available* by conſent. *Hooker, b* i.

Mighty is the efficacy of ſuch interceſſions to avert judgments; how much more *available* then may they be to ſecure the continuance of bleſſings? *Atterbury's Serm.*

AVA'ILABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *available.*] Power of promoting the end for which it is uſed.

We differ from that ſuppoſition of the efficacy or *availableneſs*, or ſuitableneſs of theſe to the end *Hale's Origin of Man.*

AVA'ILABLY. *adv.* [from *available.*] Powerfully; profitably; advantageouſly.

AVA'ILMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *avail.*] Uſefulneſs; advantage; profit.

To AVA'LE. *v. a.* [*avaler*, to let ſink, Fr.] To let fall; to depreſs; to make abject; to ſink: a word out of uſe.

He did abaſe and *avale* the ſovereignty into more ſervitude towards that ſee, than had been among us. *Wotton.*

To AVA'LE. *v. n.* To ſink.

But when his latter ebb 'gins to *avale*,
Huge heaps of mud he leaves. *Spenſer.*

AVA'NT. See VAN.

AVA'NT-GUARD. *n. ſ.* [*avantgarde*, Fr.] The van; the firſt body of an army.

The horſemen might iſſue forth without diſturbance of the foot, and the *avant-guard* without ſhuffling with the battail or arriere. *Sir J. Hayward.*

A'VARICE. *n. ſ.* [*avarice*, Fr. *avaritia*, Lat.] Covetouſneſs; inſatiable deſire.

There grows
In my moſt ill compos'd affection, ſuch
A ſtanchleſs *avarice*, that were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

This *avarice* of praiſe in times to come,
Thoſe long inſcriptions crouded on the tomb. *Dryd. Juv.*

Nor love his peace of mind deſtroys,
Nor wicked *avarice* of wealth. *Dryden.*

Avarice is inſatiable; and ſo he went ſtill puſhing on for more. *L'Eſtrange.*

AVARI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*avaricieux*, Fr.] Covetous; inſatiably deſirous.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, *avaricious*, falſe, deceitful. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

This ſpeech has been condemned, as *avaricious*; and Euſtathius judges it to be ſpoken artfully. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

AVARI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *avaricious.*] Covetouſly.

AVARI'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *avaricious.*] The quality of being avaricious.

AVA'ST. *adv.* [from *baſta*, Ital. it is enough.] Enough; ceaſe. A word uſed among ſeamen.

AVA'UNT. *interject.* [*avaunt*, Fr.] A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away.

O, he is bold, and bluſhes not at death;
Avaunt, thou hateful villain, get thee gone! *Sh. King John.*

After this proceſs
To give her the *avaunt!* it is a pity
Would move a monſter. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Miſtreſs! diſmiſs that rabble from your throne.
Avaunt! — is Ariſtarchus yet unknown? *Dunciad, b.* iv.

A'UBURNE. *adj.* [from *aubour*, bark, Fr.] Brown; of a tan colour.

Her hair is *auburne*, mine is perfect yellow. *Sh. T. G. of Ver.*

His *auburne* locks on either ſhoulder flow'd,
Which to the fun'ral of his friend he vow'd. *Dryd. Fables.*

Lo, how the arable with barley grain
Stands thick, o'erſhadow'd, theſe, as modern uſe
Ordains, infuſ'd, an *auburne* drink compoſe,
Wholeſome, of deathleſs fame. *Philips.*

A'UCTION. *n. ſ.* [*auctio*, Lat.]

1. A manner of ſale in which one perſon bids after another, till ſo much is bid as the ſeller is content to take.

2. The things ſold by auction.

Aſk you why Phrine the whole *auction* buys;
Phrine foreſees a general exciſe. *Pope.*

To A'UCTION. *v. a.* [from *auction.*] To ſell by auction.

A'UCTIONARY. *adj.* [from *auction.*] Belonging to an auction.

And much more honeſt, to be hir'd, and ſtand,
With *auctionary* hammer in thy hand,
Provoking to give more, and knocking thrice
For the old houſhold ſtuff of picture's price. *Dryd. Juven.*

A'UCTIONIER. *n. ſ.* [from *auction.*] The perſon that manages an auction.

A'UCTIVE. *adj.* [from *auctus*, Lat.] Of an increaſing quality. *D.*

AUCUPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*aucupatio*, Lat.] Fowling; bird-catching.

AUDA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*audacieux*, Fr. *audax*, Lat.] Bold; impudent; daring; always in a bad ſenſe.

Such is thy *audacious* wickedneſs,
Thy leud, peſtif'rous, and diſſentious pranks. *Shak. H.* VI.

Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time
T' avenge with thunder their *audacious* crime. *Dryden.*

Young ſtudents, by a conſtant habit of diſputing, grow impudent and *audacious*, proud and diſdainful.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

AUDA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *audacious.*] Boldly; impudently.

An angel ſhalt thou ſee,
Yet fear not thou, but ſpeak *audaciouſly.* *Sh. Love's Lab. L.*

AUDA'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *audacious.*] Impudence.

AUDA'CITY. *n. ſ* [from *audax*, Lat.] Spirit; boldneſs; confidence.

Lean, raw-bon'd raſcals! who would e'er ſuppoſe,
They had ſuch courage and *audacity.* *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Great effects come of induſtry and perſeverance; for *audacity* doth almoſt bind and mate the weaker ſort of minds.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 902.

For want of that freedom and *audacity*, neceſſary in commerce with men, his perſonal modeſty overthrew all his publick actions. *Tatler*, N° 52.

A'UDIBLE. *adj* [*audibilis*, Lat.]

1. That which may be perceived by hearing.

Viſibles work upon a looking-glaſs, and *audibles* upon the places of echo, which reſemble in ſome ſort the cavern of the ear. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 263.

Eve, who unſeen,
Yet all had heard, with *audible* lament
Diſcover'd ſoon the place of her retire. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

Every ſenſe doth not operate upon fancy with the ſame force. The conceits of viſibles are clearer and ſtronger than thoſe of *audibles.* *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b.* ii.

2. Loud enough to be heard.

One leaning over a wall twenty-five fathom deep, and ſpeaking ſoftly, the water returned an *audible* echo. *Bacon.*

A'UDIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *audible.*] Capableneſs of being heard.

A'UDIBLY. *adv.* [from *audible.*] In ſuch a manner as to be heard.

And laſt, the ſum of all, my Father's voice
Audibly heard from heav'n, pronounc'd me his. *Par. Reg.*

A'UDIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*audience*, Fr.]

1. The act of hearing or attending to any thing.

Now I breathe again
Aloft the flood, and can give *audience*
To any tongue, ſpeak it of what it will. *Shak. King John.*

Thus far his bold diſcourſe, without controul,
Had *audience.* *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* v.

His look
Drew *audience*, and attention ſtill as night,
Or ſummer's noon-tide air. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ii.

2. The liberty of ſpeaking granted; a hearing.

Were it reaſon to give men *audience*, pleading for the overthrow of that which their own deed hath ratified? *Hooker.*

According to the fair play of the world,
Let me have *audience*: I am ſent to ſpeak,
My holy lord of Milan, from the king. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

3. An auditory; perſons collected to hear.

Or, if the ſtar of ev'ning, and the moon,
Haſte to thy *audience*, night with her will bring
Silence. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* vii.

The hall was filled with an *audience* of the greateſt eminence for quality and politeneſs. *Addiſon. Guard.* N° 115.

It proclaims the triumphs of goodneſs in a proper *audience*, even before the whole race of mankind. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. The reception of any man who delivers a ſolemn meſſage.

In this high temple, on a chair of ſtate,
The ſeat of *audience*, old Latinus ſate. *Dryden's Æneid.*

AUDIENCE *Court.* A court belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the arches court, though inferiour both in dignity and antiquity. The original of this court was, becauſe the archbiſhop of Canterbury heard ſeveral cauſes extrajudicially at home in his own palace; in which, before he would finally determine any thing, he uſually committed them to be diſcuſſed by men learned in the civil and canon laws, whom thereupon he called his auditors: and ſo in time it became the power of the man, who is called *cauſarum negotiorumque audientiæ Cantuarienſis auditor, ſeu officinalis.* *Cowel.*

A'UDIT. *n. ſ.* [from *audit*, he hears, Lat.] A final account.

If they, which are accuſtomed to weigh all things, ſhall here ſit down to receive our *audit*, the ſum, which truth amounteth to, will appear to be but this. *Hooker, b.* v.

He took my father groſly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, and fluſh as May;
And how his *audit* ſtands, who knows ſave heav'n? *Hamlet.*

I can make my *audit* up, that all
From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To A'UDIT. *v. a.* [from *audit.*] To take an account finally.

Biſhops ordinaries *auditing* all accounts, take twelve pence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

I love exact dealing, and let Hocus *audit*; he knows how the money was diſburſed. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

AUDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*auditio*, Lat.] Hearing.

A'UDITOR. *n. ſ.* [*auditor*, Lat.]

1. A hearer.

Dear couſin, you that were laſt day ſo high in the pulpit againſt lovers, are you now become ſo mean an *auditor?* *Sidney, b.* ii.

What a play tow'rd? I'll be an *auditor*;
An actor too, perhaps. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

This firſt doctrine, though admitted by many of his *auditors*, is expreſsly againſt the Epicureans. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. A perſon employed to take an account ultimately.

If you ſuſpect my huſbandry,
Call me before th' exacteſt *auditors*,
And ſet me on the proof. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

3. In eccleſiaſtical law.

The archbiſhop's uſage was to commit the diſcuſſing of cauſes to certain perſons learned in the law, ſtiled his *auditors*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. In the ſtate.

A king's officer, who, yearly examining the accounts of all under-officers accountable, makes up a general book. *Cowel.*

A'UDITORY. *adj.* [*auditorius*, Lat.] That which has the power of hearing.

Is not hearing performed by the vibrations of ſome medium, excited in the *auditory* nerves by the tremours of the air, and propagated through the capillaments of thoſe nerves? *Newton.*

A'UDITORY. *n. ſ.* [*auditorium*, Lat.]

1. An audience; a collection of perſons aſſembled to hear.

Met in the church, I look upon you as an *auditory* fit to be waited on, as you are, by both univerſities. *South.*

Demades never troubled his head to bring his *auditory* to their wits, by dry reaſon. *L'Eſtrange.*

Several of this *auditory* were, perhaps, entire ſtrangers to the perſon whoſe death we now lament. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. A place where lectures are to be heard.

A'UDITRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *auditor.*] The woman that hears; a ſhe hearer.

Yet went ſhe not, as not with ſuch diſcourſe
Delighted, or not capable her ear
Of what was high: ſuch pleaſure ſhe reſerv'd,
Adam relating, ſhe ſole *auditreſs*. *Milt. Par. Loſt, b.* viii.

To AVE'L. *v. a.* [*avello*, Lat.] To pull away.

The beaver in chaſe makes ſome divulſion of parts, yet are not theſe parts *avelled* to be termed teſticles. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

A'VE MARY. *n. ſ.* [from the firſt words of the ſalutation to the Bleſſed Virgin, *Ave Maria.*] A form of worſhip repeated by the Romaniſts in honour of the Virgin Mary.

All his mind is bent on holineſs,
To number *Ave Maries* on his beads. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

A'VENAGE. *n. ſ.* [of *avena*, oats, Lat.] A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord, inſtead of ſome other duties, or as a rent by the tenant. *Dict.*

To AVE'NGE. *v. a.* [*venger*, Fr.]

1. To revenge.

I will *avenge* me of mine enemies. *Iſaiah*, i. 24.

They ſtood againſt their enemies, and were *avenged* of their adverſaries. *Wiſd.* xi. 3.

I will *avenge* the blood of Jezreel upon the houſe of Jehu. *Hoſea*, i. 4.

2. To puniſh.

Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time
T' *avenge* with thunder your audacious crime. *Dryden.*

AVE'NGEANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *avenge.*] Puniſhment.

This neglected fear
Signal *avengeance*, ſuch as overtook
A miſer. *Philips.*

AVE'NGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *avenge.*] Vengeance; revenge.

That he might work th' *avengement* for his ſhame
On thoſe two caitives which had bred him blame.
Spenſer's Hubberd's Tale.

All thoſe great battles which thou boaſts to win
Through ſtrife and bloodſhed, and *avengement*
Now praiſed, hereafter thou ſhalt repent. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

AVE'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *avenge.*]

1. Puniſher.

That no man go beyond his brother, becauſe that the Lord is the *avenger* of all ſuch. 1 *Theſſ.* iv. 6.

Ere this he had return'd, with fury driv'n
By his *avengers*; ſince no place like this
Can fit his puniſhment, or their revenge. *Par. Loſt, b.* x.

2. Revenger; taker of vengeance for.

The juſt *avenger* of his injured anceſtors, the victorious Louis was darting his thunder. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

But juſt diſeaſe to luxury ſucceeds,
And ev'ry death its own *avenger* breeds. *Pope's Eſſ. on M.*

A'VENS. *n. ſ.* [*caryophyllata*, Lat.] The ſame with herb bennet. The characters are; It hath pennated or winged leaves; the cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf, cut into ten ſegments; the flower conſiſts of five leaves, ſpreading open; the ſeeds are formed into a globular figure, each having a tail; the roots are perennial, and ſmell ſweet. The ſpecies are, 1. Common *avens*. 2. Mountain *avens*, with large yellow flowers, &c. The firſt ſort grows wild in England, Scotland and Ireland; but the ſecond ſort came from the Alps. The firſt is uſed in medicine, and in confectionary for ſeed-cakes. *Millar.*

AVE'NTURE. *n. ſ.* [*aventure*, Fr.] A miſchance, cauſing a man's death, without felony; as when he is ſuddenly drowned, or burnt, by any ſudden diſeaſe falling into the fire or water. See ADVENTURE. *Cowel.*

A'VENUE. *n. ſ.* [*avenue*, Fr. It is ſometimes pronounced with

the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, as *Watts* obſerves; but it is generally placed on the firſt.]

1. A way by which any place may be entered.

Good guards were ſet up at all the *avenues* of the city, to keep all people from going out. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Truth is a ſtrong-hold, and diligence is laying ſiege to it: ſo that it muſt obſerve all the *avenues* and paſſes to it. *South.*

2. An alley, or walk of trees before a houſe.

To AVE'R. *v. a.* [*averer*, Fr. from *verum*, truth, Lat.] To declare poſitively, or peremptorily.

The reaſon of the thing is clear;
Would Jove the naked truth *aver*. *Prior.*

Then vainly the philoſopher *avers*,
That reaſon guides our deed, and inſtinct theirs.
How can we juſtly diff'rent cauſes frame,
When the effects entirely are the ſame? *Prior.*

We may *aver*, though the power of God be infinite, the capacities of matter are within limits. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A'VERAGE. *n. ſ.* [*averagium*, Lat.]

1. In law, that duty or ſervice which the tenant is to pay to the king, or other lord, by his beaſts and carriages. *Chambers.*

2, In navigation, a certain contribution that merchants and others proportionably make towards the loſſes of ſuch as have their goods caſt overboard for the ſafety of the ſhip; or of the goods and lives of thoſe in the ſhip, in a tempeſt; and this contribution ſeems to be ſo called, becauſe it is ſo proportioned, after the rate of every man's *average* or goods carried. *Cowel.*

3. A ſmall duty which merchants, who ſend goods in another man's ſhip, pay to the maſter thereof for his care of them, over and above the freight. *Chambers.*

4. A medium; a mean proportion.

AVE'RMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *aver.*]

1. Eſtabliſhment of any thing by evidence.

To avoid the oath, for *averment* of the continuance of ſome eſtate, which is eigne, the party will ſue a pardon. *Bacon on Alien.*

2. An offer of the defendant to juſtify an exception, and the act as well as the offer. *Blount.*

AVE'RNAT. *n. ſ.* A ſort of grape. See VINE.

AVERRUNCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *averruncate.*] The act of rooting up any thing.

To AVERRU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*averrunco*, Lat.] To root up; to tear up by the roots.

Sure ſome miſchief will come of it,
Unleſs by providential wit,
Or force, we *averruncate* it. *Hudibras.*

AVERSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *averſor*, Lat.]

1. Hatred; abhorrence; turning away with deteſtation.

Hatred is the paſſion of defiance, and there is a kind of *averſation* and hoſtility included in its eſſence. *South.*

2. It is moſt properly uſed with *from* before the object of hate.

There was a ſtiff *averſation* in my lord of Eſſex *from* applying himſelf to the earl of Leiceſter. *Wotton.*

3. Sometimes with *to*, leſs properly.

There is ſuch a general *averſation* in human nature *to* contempt, that there is ſcarce any thing more exaſperating. I will not deny, but the exceſs of the *averſation* may be levelled againſt pride. *Government of the Tongue*, § 7.

4. Sometimes, very improperly, with *towards*.

A natural and ſecret hatred and *averſation towards* ſociety, in any man, hath ſomewhat of the ſavage beaſt. *Bacon.*

AVE'RSE. *adj.* [*averſus*, Lat.]

1. Malign; not favourable.

Their courage languiſh'd, as their hopes decay'd,
And Pallas, now *averſe*, refus'd her aid. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. Not pleaſed with; unwilling to; having ſuch a hatred as to turn away.

Has thy uncertain boſom ever ſtrove
With the firſt tumults of a real love?
Haſt thou now dreaded, and now bleſs'd his ſway,
By turns *averſe*, and joyful to obey? *Prior.*

Averſe alike to flatter, or offend,
Not free from faults, nor yet too vain to mend. *Pope.*

3. It has moſt properly *from* before the object of averſion.

Laws politick are never framed as they ſhould be, unleſs preſuming the will of man to be inwardly obſtinate, rebellious, and *averſe from* all obedience unto the ſacred laws of his nature. *Hooker, b.* i.

They believed all who objected againſt their undertaking to be *averſe from* peace. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Theſe cares alone her virgin breaſt employ,
Averſe from Venus and the nuptial joy. *Pope.*

4. Very frequently, but improperly, *to*.

He had, from the beginning of the war, been very *averſe to* any advice of the privy council. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Diodorus tells us of one Charondos, who was *averſe to* all innovation, eſpecially when it was to proceed from particular perſons. *Swift on the Diſſenſions in Athens and Rome.*

AVE'RSELY. *adv.* [from *averſe.*]

1. Unwillingly.

2. Backwardly.

Not only they want thoſe parts of ſecretion, but it is emitted *averſely*, or backward, by both ſexes. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

AVE'RSENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *averſe.*] Unwillingneſs; backwardneſs.

The corruption of man is in nothing more manifeſt, than in his *averſeneſs* to entertain any friendſhip or familiarity with God. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

AVE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*averſion*, Fr. *averſio*, Lat.]

1. Hatred; diſlike; deteſtation; ſuch as turns away from the object.

What if with like *averſion* I reject
Riches and realms? *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ii.

2. It is uſed moſt properly with *from* before the object of hate.

They had an inward *averſion from* it, and were reſolved to prevent it by all poſſible means. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

With men theſe conſiderations are uſually cauſes of deſpite, diſdain, or *averſion from* others; but with God, ſo many reaſons of our greater tenderneſs towards others. *Sprat's Sermons.*

The ſame adheſion to vice, and *averſion from* goodneſs, will be a reaſon for rejecting any proof whatſoever. *Atterbury.*

3. Sometimes, leſs properly, with *to*.

A freeholder is bred with an *averſion to* ſubjection. *Addiſon.*

I might borrow illuſtrations of freedom and *averſion to* receive new truths from modern aſtronomy. *Watts.*

4. Sometimes with *for*.

The Lucqueſe would rather throw themſelves under the government of the Genoeſe, than ſubmit to a ſtate *for* which they have ſo great *averſion*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

This *averſion* of the people *for* the late proceedings of the commons, might be improved to good uſes. *Swift.*

5. Sometimes, very improperly, with *towards*.

His *averſion towards* the houſe of York was ſo predominant, as it found place not only in his councils but in his bed. *Bacon.*

6. The cauſe of averſion.

They took great pleaſure in compounding law-ſuits among their neighbours; for which they were the *averſion* of the gentlemen of the long robe. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

Self-love and reaſon to one end aſpire;
Pain their *averſion*, pleaſure their deſire. *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

To AVE'RT. *v. a.* [*averto*, Lat.]

1. To turn aſide; to turn off.

I beſeech you
T' *avert* your liking a more worthy way,
Than on a wretch. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

At this, for the laſt time, ſhe lifts her hand,
Averts her eyes, and half unwilling drops the brand. *Dryden.*

2. To put by, as a calamity.

O Lord! *avert* whatſoever evil our ſwerving may threaten unto his church. *Hooker, b.* iv.

Diverſity of conjectures made many, whoſe conceits *averted* from themſelves the fortune of that war, to become careleſs and ſecure. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Theſe affections earneſtly fix our minds on God, and forcibly *avert* from us thoſe things which are diſpleaſing to him, and contrary to religion. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Thro' threaten'd lands they wild deſtruction throw,
Till ardent prayer *averts* the publick woe. *Prior.*

AUF. *n. ſ.* [of *alf*, Dutch.] A fool, or ſilly fellow. *Dict.*

A'UGER. *n. ſ.* [*egger*, Dut.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes with.

The *auger* hath a handle and bit; its office is to make great round holes. When you uſe it, the ſtuff you work upon is commonly laid low under you, that you may the eaſier uſe your ſtrength; for in twiſting the bit about by the force of both your hands, on each end of the handle one, it cuts great chips out of the ſtuff. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

AUGHT. *pronoun.* [auht, apht, Saxon. It is ſometimes, improperly, written *ought.*] Any thing.

If I can do it,
By *aught* that I can ſpeak in his diſpraiſe,
She ſhall not long continue love to him. *Sh. T. G. of Verona.*

They may, for *aught* I know, obtain ſuch ſubſtances as may induce the chymiſts to entertain other thoughts. *Boyle.*

But go, my ſon, and ſee if *aught* be wanting
Among thy father's friends. *Addiſon's Cato.*

To AUGME'NT. *v. a.* [*augmenter*, Fr.] To encreaſe; to make bigger, or more.

Some curſed weeds her cunning hand did know,
That could *augment* his harm, encreaſe his pain. *Fairfax.*

Rivers, though they continue the denomination of their firſt ſtream, have ſtreams added to them in their paſſage, which enlarge and *augment* them. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

To AUGME'NT. *v. n.* To encreaſe; to grow bigger.

But as his heat with running did *augment*,
Much more his ſight encreas'd his hot deſire. *Sidney.*

The rocks are from their old foundations rent;
The winds redouble, and the rains *augment*;
The waves on heaps are daſh'd. *Dryd. Virgil, Georg.*

A'UGMENT. *n. ſ.* [*augmentum*, Lat.]

1. Encreaſe.

You ſhall find this *augment* of the tree to be without the diminution of one drachm of the earth. *Walton's Angler.*

2. State of encreaſe.

Diſcutients are improper in the beginning of inflammations but proper, when mixed with repellents, in the *augment*. *Wiſem.*

AUGMENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *augment.*]

1. The act of encreaſing or making bigger.

Thoſe who would be zealous againſt regular troops after a peace, will promote an *augmentation* of thoſe on foot. *Addiſon.*

2. The ſtate of being made bigger.

What modification of matter can make one embryo capable of ſo prodigiouſly vaſt *augmentation*, while another is confined to the minuteneſs of an inſect. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. The thing added, by which another is made bigger.

By being glorified, it does not mean that he doth receive any *augmentation* of glory at our hands; but his name we glorify, when we teſtify our acknowledgment of his glory. *Hooker.*

AUGMENTATION *Court.* A court erected by king Henry the eight, for the increaſe of the revenues of his crown, by the ſuppreſſion of monaſteries. *Dict.*

A'UGRE. *n. ſ.* A carpenter's tool. See AUGER.

Your temples burned in the cement, and
Your franchiſes, whereon you ſtood, confin'd
Into an *augre's* bore. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

AUGRE-HOLE. *n. ſ.* [from *augre* and *hole.*] A hole made by boring with an augre.

What ſhould be ſpoken here,
Where our fate hid within an *augre-hole*,
May ruſh and ſeize us? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

A'UGUR. *n. ſ.* [*augur*, Lat.] One who pretends to predict by omens, particularly by the flight of birds.

What ſay the *augurs*?——
—They would not have you ſtir forth to-day:
Plucking the entrails of an offering forth,
They could not find a heart within the beaſt. *Shak. J. Cæſ.*

Calchas, the ſacred ſeer, who had in view
Things preſent and the paſt, and things to come foreknew:
Supreme of *augurs*. *Dryden's Fables.*

As I and mine conſult thy *augur*,
Grant the glad omen; let thy fav'rite riſe
Propitious, ever ſoaring from the right. *Prior.*

To A'UGUR. *v. n.* [from *augur.*] To gueſs; to conjecture by ſigns.

The people love me, and the ſea is mine,
My pow'r's a creſcent, and my *aug'ring* hope
Says it will come to the full. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopat.*

Fought for a crown and bright Lavinia's bed;
So will I meet thee hand to hand oppos'd;
My *aug'ring* mind aſſures the ſame ſucceſs. *Dryd. K. Arthur.*

To A'UGURATE. *v. n.* [*auguror*, Lat.] To judge by augury.

AUGURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *augur.*] The practice of augury, or of foretelling by events and prodigies.

And Claudius Pulcher underwent the like ſucceſs, when he continued the tripudiary *augurations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A'UGURER. *n. ſ.* [from *augur.*] The ſame with *augur*.

Theſe apparent prodigies,
The unaccuſtom'd terrour of this night,
And the perſuaſion of his *augurers*,
May hold him from the capitol to-day. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſ.*

A'UGURIAL. *adj.* [from *augury.*] Relating to augury.

On this foundation were built the concluſions of ſouthſayers, in their *augurial* and tripudiary divinations. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To A'UGURISE. *v. n.* [from *augur.*] To practiſe divination by augury. *Dict.*

A'UGUROUS. *adj.* [from *augur.*] Predicting; preſcient; foreboding.

So fear'd
The fair-man'd horſes, that they flew back, and their chariots turn'd,
Preſaging in their *augurous* hearts the labours that they mourn'd. *Chapman's Iliad.*

A'UGURY. *n. ſ.* [*augurium*, Lat.]

1. The act of prognoſticating by omens or prodigies.

The winds are chang'd, your friends from danger free,
Or I renounce my ſkill in *augury*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

She knew by *augury* divine,
Venus would fail in her deſign. *Swift.*

2. The rules obſerved by augurs.

The goddeſs has ſuch an averſion to ye, that you are particularly excluded out of all *auguries*. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. An omen or prediction.

Thy face and thy behaviour,
Which, if my *augury* deceive me not,
Witneſs good breeding. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

What if this death, which is for him deſign'd,
Had been your doom (far be that *augury*!)
And you not, Aurengzebe, condemn'd to die. *Dryden.*

The pow'rs we both invoke,
To you, and yours, and mine, propitious be,
And firm our purpoſe with an *augury*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

AUGU'ST. *adj.* [*auguſtus*, Lat.] Great; grand; royal; magnificent; awful.

There is nothing ſo contemptible, but antiquity can render it *auguſt* and excellent. *Glanville's Scepſis*, c. 22.

The Trojan chief appear'd in open ſight,
Auguſt in viſage, and ſerenely bright;
His mother goddeſs, with her hands divine,
Had form'd his curling locks, and made his temples ſhine. *Dry.*

A'UGUST. *n. ſ.* [*auguſtus*, Lat.] The name of the eight month from January incluſive.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Auguſt was dedicated to the honour of Auguſtus Cæſar, becauſe, in the ſame month, he was created conſul, thrice triumpher in Rome, ſubdued Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of civil wars; being before called *Sextilis*, or the ſixth from March. *Peacham.*

AUGU'STNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *auguſt.*] Elevation of look; dignity; loftineſs of mien or aſpect.

A'VIARY. *n. ſ.* [from *avis*, Lat. a bird.] A place incloſed to keep birds in.

In *aviaries* of wire, to keep birds of all ſorts, the Italians beſtow vaſt expence; including great ſcope of ground, variety of buſhes, trees of good height, running waters, and ſometimes a ſtove annexed, to contemper the air in the winter. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Look now to your *aviary*; for now the birds grow ſick of their feathers. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

AVI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*avidité*, Fr. *aviditas*, Lat.] Greedineſs; eagerneſs; appetite; inſatiable deſire.

A'VITOUS. *adj.* [*avitus*, Lat.] Left by a man's anceſtors; ancient. *Dict.*

To AVI'ZE. *v. a.* [*aviſer*, Fr.] A word out of uſe.

1. To counſel.

With that, the huſbandman 'gan him *avize*,
That it for him was fitteſt exerciſe. *Spenſ. Hubb. Tale.*

2. With a reciprocal pronoun, to bethink himſelf; *s'aviſer*, Fr.

But *him avizing*, he that dreadful deed
Forbore, and rather choſe, with ſcornful ſhame,
Him to avenge. *Spenſer's Hubberd's Tale.*

3. To conſider.

No power he had to ſtir, nor will to riſe,
That when the careful knight 'gan well *avize*,
He lightly left the foe. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

A'UKWARD. See AWKWARD.

AULD. *adj.* [alꝺ, Sax.] A word now obſolete; but ſtill uſed in the Scotch dialect.

'Tis pride that pulls the country down;
Then take thine *auld* cloak about thee. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

AULE'TICK. *adj.* [*auleticus*, Lat.] Belonging to pipes. *Dict.*

A'ULICK. *adj.* [*aulicus*, Lat.] Belonging to the court.

AULN. *n. ſ.* [*aulne*, Fr.] A French meaſure of length; an ell.

To AUMA'IL. *v. a.* [from *maille*, Fr. the meſh of a net; whence a coat of *amail*, a coat with network of iron.] To variegate; to figure.

In golden buſkins of coſtly cordwaine,
All hard with golden bendes, which were entail'd
With curious anticks, and full fair *aumail'd.* *Fairy Queen.*

AU'MBRY. See AMBRY.

AUNT. *n. ſ.* [*tante*, Fr. *amita*, Lat.] A father or mother's ſiſter; correlative to nephew or niece.

Who meets us here? my niece Plantagenet,
Led in the hand of her kind *aunt* of Glo'ſter. *Shak. R.* III.

She went to plain work, and to purling brooks,
Old faſhion'd halls, dull *aunts*, and croaking rooks. *Pope.*

AVOCA'DO. n. ſ. [Span. *Perſica*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

This plant hath a roſe-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of ſeveral leaves, which are ranged in a circle; from whoſe middle riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a ſoft, fleſhy, pear-ſhaped fruit, in which is an hard ſtone or ſeed, having two lobes, which is included in a membrane or pericardium.

The tree grows in great plenty in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies, as alſo in the iſland of Jamaica; and hath been tranſplanted into the Engliſh ſettlements in America, upon account of its fruit, which is very neceſſary for the ſupport of life. The fruit is of itſelf very inſipid, for which reaſon they generally eat it with the juice of lemons and ſugar, to give it a poignancy. This tree, in warm countries where it is planted, grows to the height of thirty feet, with a trunk as large as common apple-trees; the bark ſmooth and of an aſh colour; the branches are beſet with pretty large oblong ſmooth leaves, of a deep green colour throughout the year. The flowers and fruit are produced towards the extremity of the branches. *Millar.*

To A'VOCATE. *v. a.* [*avoco*, Lat.] To call off from buſineſs; to call away.

Their diveſture of mortality diſpenſes them from thoſe laborious and *avocating* duties to diſtreſſed chriſtians, and their ſecular relations, which are here requiſite. *Boyle.*

AVOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *avocate.*]

1. The act of calling aſide.

The buſtle of buſineſs, the *avocations* of our ſenſes, and the din of a clamorous world, are impediments. *Glanville's Scep.*

Stir up that remembrance, which his many *avocations* of buſineſs have cauſed him to lay aſide. *Dryd. Aurengz. Pref.*

2. The buſineſs that calls; or the call that ſummons away.

It is a ſubject that we may make ſome progreſs in its contemplation within the time, that the ordinary time of life, and the permiſſion of neceſſary *avocations*, a man may employ in ſuch a contemplation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

God does frequently inject into the ſoul bleſſed impulſes to duty, and powerful *avocations* from ſin. *South.*

By the ſecular cares and *avocations* which accompany marriage, the clergy have been furniſhed with ſkill in common life. *Atterbury.*

To AVOID. *v. a.* [*vuider*, Fr.]

1. To ſhun; to eſcape.

The wiſdom of pleaſing God, by doing what he commands, and *avoiding* what he forbids. *Tillotſon.*

2. To endeavour to ſhun.

The faſhion of the world is to *avoid* coſt, and you encounter it. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

3. To evacuate; to quit.

What have you to do here, fellow? pray you, *avoid* the houſe. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

If any rebel ſhould be required of the prince confederate, the prince confedederate ſhould command him to *avoid* the country. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

He deſired to ſpeak with ſome few of us: whereupon ſix of us only ſtayed, and the reſt *avoided* the room. *Bacon's N. Atl.*

4. To oppoſe; to hinder effect.

The removing that which cauſed putrefaction, doth prevent and *avoid* putrefaction. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 340.

To AVOID. *v. n.*

1. To retire.

And Saul caſt the javelin; for he ſaid, I will ſmite David even to the wall with it: and David *avoided* out of his preſence twice. 1 *Sam.* xviii. 11.

2. To become void or vacant.

Biſhopricks are not included under benefices: ſo that if a perſon takes a biſhoprick, it does not *avoid* by force of that law of pluralities, but by the ancient common law. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

AVO'IDABLE. *adj.* [from *avoid.*] That which may be avoided, ſhunned, or eſcaped.

Want of exactneſs in ſuch nice experiments is ſcarce *avoidable.* *Boyle.*

To take ſeveral things for granted, is hardly *avoidable* to any one, whoſe task it is to ſhew the falſehood or improbability of any truth. *Locke.*

AVO'IDANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *avoid.*]

1. The act of avoiding.

It is appointed to give us vigour in the purſuit of what is good, or in the *avoidance* of what is hurtful. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The courſe by which any thing is carried off.

For *avoidances*, and drainings of water, where there is too much, we ſhall ſpeak of. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory,* N° 600.

AVO'IDER. *n. ſ.* [from *avoid.*]

1. The perſon that avoids or ſhuns any thing.
2. The perſon that carries any thing away.
3. The veſſel in which things are carried away.

AVO'IDLESS. *adj.* [from *avoid.*] Inevitable; that which cannot be avoided.

That *avoidleſs* ruin in which the whole empire would be involved. *Dennis's Letters.*

AVOIRDUPO'IS. *n. ſ.* [*avoir du poids*, Fr.] A kind of weight, of which a pound contains ſixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as ſeventeen to fourteen. All the larger and coarſer commodities are weighed by *avoirdupois* weight. *Chambers.*

Probably the Romans left their ounce in Britain, which is now our *avoirdupois* ounce: for our Troy ounce we had elſewhere. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

AVOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *avolo*, to fly away, Lat.] The act of flying away; flight; eſcape.

Theſe airy vegetables are made by the relicks of plantal emiſſives, whoſe *avolation* was prevented by the condenſed encloſure. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* vii.

Strangers, or the fungous parcels about candles, only ſignify a pluvious air hindering the *avolation* of the favillous particles. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To AVO'UCH. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr. for this word we now generally ſay *vouch.*]

1. To affirm; to maintain; to declare peremptorily.

They boldly *avouched* that themſelves only had the truth, which they would at all times defend. *Hooker, Pref.*

Wretched though I ſeem,
I can produce a champion that will prove
What is *avouched* here. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

2. To produce in favour of another.

Such antiquities could have been *avouched* for the Iriſh. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

3. To vindicate; to juſtify.

You will think you made no offence, if the duke *avouch* the juſtice of your dealing. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

AVO'UCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Declaration; evidence.

I might not this believe,
Without the ſenſible and try'd *avouch*
Of mine own eyes. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

AVO'UCHABLE. *adj.* [from *avouch.*] That may be avouched.

AVO'UCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *avouch.*] He that avouches.

To AVO'W. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.] To declare with confidence; to juſtify; not to diſſemble.

His cruel ſtepdame ſeeing what was done,
Her wicked days with wretched knife did end;
In death *avowing* th' innocence of her ſon. *Fairy Queen.*

He that delivers them mentions his doing it upon his own

particular

particular knowledge, or the relation of ſome credible perſon, *avowing* it upon his own experience. *Boyle.*

Left to myſelf, I muſt *avow*, I ſtrove,
From publick ſhame to ſkreen my ſecret love. *Dryden.*

Such aſſertions proceed from principles which cannot be *avowed* by thoſe who are for preſerving church and ſtate. *Swift.*

Then blaz'd his ſmother'd flame, *avow'd* and bold. *Thomſ.*

AVO'WABLE. *adj.* [from *avow.*] That which may be openly declared; that which may be declared without ſhame.

AVO'WAL. *n. ſ.* [from *avow.*] Juſtificatory declaration; open declaration.

AVO'WEDLY. *adv.* [from *avow.*] In an avowed manner.

Wilmot could not *avowedly* have excepted againſt the other. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

AVOWE'E. *n. ſ.* [*avoué*, Fr.] He to whom the right of advowſon of any church belongs. *Dict.*

AVO'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *avow.*] He that avows or juſtifies.

Virgil makes Æneas a bold *avower* of his own virtues. *Dryd.*

AVO'WRY. *n. ſ.* [from *avow.*] In law, is where one takes a diſtreſs for rent, or other thing, and the other ſues replevin. In which caſe the taker ſhall juſtify, in his plea, for what cauſe he took it; and, if he took it in his own right, is to ſhew it, and ſo avow the taking, which is called his *avowry.* *Chambers.*

AVO'WSAL. *n. ſ.* [from *avow.*] A confeſſion. *Dict.*

AVO'WTRY. *n. ſ.* [See ADVOWTRY.] Adultery.

A'URATE. *n. ſ.* A ſort of pear; which ſee.

AURE'LIA. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A term uſed for the firſt apparent change of the eruca, or maggot of any ſpecies of inſects. *Chambers.*

The ſolitary maggot, found in the dry heads of teaſel, is ſometimes changed into the *aurelia* of a butterfly, ſometimes into a fly-caſe. *Ray on Creation.*

A'URICLE. *n. ſ.* [*auricula*, Lat.]

1. The external ear, or that part of the ear which is prominent from the head.

2. Two appendages of the heart; being two muſcular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof; thus called from the reſemblance they bear to the external ear. They move regularly like the heart, only in an inverted order; their ſyſtole correſponding to the diaſtole of the heart. *Chambers.*

Blood ſhould be ready to join with the chyle, before it reaches the right *auricle* of the heart. *Ray on Creation.*

AURI'CULA. *n. ſ.* See BEARS EAR.

AURI'CULAR. *n. ſ.* [from *auricula*, Lat. the ear.]

1. Within the ſenſe or reach of hearing.

You ſhall hear us confer, and by an *auricular* aſſurance have your ſatisfaction. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

2. Secret; told in the ear; as *auricular* confeſſion.

AURI'CULARLY. *adv.* [from *auricular.*] In a ſecret manner.

Theſe will ſoon confeſs, and that not *auricularly*, but in a loud and audible voice. *Decay of Piety.*

AURI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*aurifer*, Lat.] That which produces gold.

Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,
Whence many a burſting ſtream *auriferous* plays. *Thomſon.*

AURIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*auriga*, Lat.] The act or practice of driving carriages. *Dict.*

AURI'PIGMENTUM. See ORPIMENT.

AURO'RA. n. ſ. [Lat.]

1. A ſpecies of crowfoot; which ſee.

2. The goddeſs that opens the gates of day; poetically, the morning.

Aurora ſheds,
On Indus' ſmiling banks the roſy ſhower. *Thomſon's Summ.*

AURO'RA Borealis. See STREAMERS.

A'URUM fulminans. [Latin.] A preparation made by diſſolving gold in aqua regia, and precipitating it with ſalt of tartar; whence a very ſmall quantity of it becomes capable, by a moderate heat, of giving a report like that of a piſtol. *Quincy.*

Some *aurum fulminans* the fabrick ſhook. *Garth.*

AUSCULTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *auſculto*, Lat.] A hearkening or liſtening to. *Dict.*

A'USPICE. *n. ſ.* [*auſpicium*, Lat.]

1. The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds.

2. Protection; favour ſhewn by proſperous men.

Great father Mars, and greater Jove,
By whoſe high *auſpice* Rome hath ſtood
So long. *Ben Johnſon's Catiline.*

3. Influence; good derived to others from the piety of their patron.

But ſo may he live long, that town to ſway,
Which by his *auſpice* they will nobler make,
As he will hatch their aſhes by his ſtay. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

AUSPI'CIAL. *adj.* [from *auſpice.*] Relating to prognoſticks.

AUSPI'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *auſpice.*]

1. With omens of ſucceſs.

You are now, with happy and *auſpicious* beginnings, forming a model of a chriſtian charity. *Sprat.*

2. Proſperous; fortunate; applied to perſons.

Auſpicious chief! thy race in times to come,
Shall ſpread the conqueſts of imperial Rome. *Dryd. Æneid.*

3. Favourable; kind; propitious; applied to perſons.

Fortune play upon thy proſp'rous helm,
As thy *auſpicious* miſtreſs! *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

4. Lucky; happy; applied to things.

I'll deliver all,
And promiſe you calm ſeas, *auſpicious* gales,
And ſails expeditious. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

A pure, an active, an *auſpicious* flame,
And bright as heav'n from whence the bleſſing came. *Roſcommon.*

Two battles your *auſpicious* cauſe has won;
Thy ſword can perfect what it has begun;
And, from your walls, diſlodge that haughty ſon. *Dryden.*

AUSPI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *auſpicious.*] Happily; proſperouſly; with proſperous omens.

AUSPI'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *auſpicious.*] Proſperity; happineſs.

AUSTE'RE. *adj.* [*auſterus*, Lat.]

1. Severe; harſh; rigid.

When men repreſent the Divine nature, as an *auſtere* and rigorous maſter, always lifting up his hand to take vengeance; ſuch conceptions muſt unavoidably raiſe terrour. *Rogers.*

Auſtere Saturnius, ſay,
From whence this wrath? or who controuls thy ſway? *Pope.*

2. Sower of taſte; harſh.

Th' *auſtere* and pond'rous juices they ſublime,
Make them aſcend the porous ſoil, and climb
The orange-tree, the citron, and the lime. *Blackm.*

Auſtere wines, diluted with water, cool more than water alone, and at the ſame time do not relax. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

AUSTE'RELY. *adv.* [from *auſtere.*] Severely; rigidly.

Ah! Luciana, did he tempt thee ſo?
Might'ſt thou perceive *auſterely* in his eye,
That he did plead in earneſt, yea or no?
Look'd he or red, or pale, or ſad, or merrily? *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

Hypocrites *auſterely* talk
Of purity, and place, and innocence. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv.

AUSTE'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *auſtere.*]

1. Severity; ſtrictneſs; rigour.

My unſoil'd name, th' *auſtereneſs* of my life,
May vouch againſt you; and my place i' th' ſtate
Will ſo your accuſation overweigh. *Shak. Meaſure for M.*

2. Roughneſs in taſte.

AUSTE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *auſtere.*]

1. Severity; mortified life; ſtrictneſs.

Now, Marcus Cato, our new conſul's ſpy,
What is your ſower *auſterity* ſent t'explore? *B. Johnſ. Catil.*

What was that ſnaky-headed Gorgon ſhield
That wiſe Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,
Wherewith ſhe freez'd her foes to congeal'd ſtone,
But rigid looks of chaſte *auſterity*,
And noble grace, that daſh'd brute violence
With ſudden adoration and blank awe? *Milton.*

This prince kept the government, and yet lived in this convent with all the rigour and *auſterity* of a capuchin. *Add. Italy.*

2. Cruelty; harſh diſcipline.

Let not *auſterity* breed ſervile fear;
No wanton ſound offend her virgin ear. *Roſcommon.*

A'USTRAL. *adj.* [*auſtralis*, Lat.] Southern; as the *auſtral* ſigns.

To A'USTRALIZE. *v. n.* [from *auſter*, the ſouth wind, Lat.] To tend towards the ſouth.

Steel and good iron diſcover a verticity, or polary faculty; whereby they do ſeptentriate at one extreme, and *auſtralize* at another. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 2.

A'USTRINE. *adj.* [from *auſtrinus*, Lat.] Southern; ſoutherly.

AUTHE'NTICAL. *adj.* [from *authentick.*] The ſame with *authentick.*

Of ſtatutes made before time of memory, we have no *authentical* records, but only tranſcripts. *Hale's Common Law of Engl.*

AUTHE'NTICALLY. *adv.* [from *authentical.*] After an authentick manner; with all the circumſtances requiſite to procure authority.

This point is dubious, and not yet *authentically* decided. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 5.

Conſcience never commands or forbids any thing *authentically*, but there is ſome law of God which commands or forbids it firſt. *South.*

AUTHE'NTICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *authentical.*] The quality of being authentick; genuineneſs; authority.

Nothing can be more pleaſant than to ſee a circle of theſe virtuoſo's about a cabinet of medals, deſcanting upon the value, rarity, and *authenticalneſs* of the ſeveral pieces. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

AUTHENTI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *authentick.*] Authority; genuineneſs; the being authentick.

AUTHE'NTICK. *adj.* [*authenticus*, Lat.] That which has every thing requiſite to give it authority, as an *authentick* regiſter. It is uſed in oppoſition to any thing by which authority is deſtroyed, as *authentick*, not *counterfeit.* It is never uſed of perſons.

Thou art wont his great *authentick* will
Interpreter through higheſt heav'n to bring. *Par. Loſt, b.* iii.

She joy'd th' *authentick* news to hear,
Of what ſhe gueſs'd before, with jealous fear. *Cowley.*

But

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But cenſure's to be underſtood
Th' *authentick* mark of the elect,
The publick ſtamp heav'n ſets on all that's great and good. *Swift.*

AUTHE'NTICKLY. *adv.* [from *authentick.*] After an authentick manner.

AUTHE'NTICKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *authentick.*] The ſame with *authenticity.*

A'UTHOR. *n. ſ.* [*auctor*, Lat.]

1. The firſt beginner or mover of any thing; he to whom any thing owes its original.

That law, the *author* and obſerver whereof is one only God, to be bleſſed for ever. *Hooker, b.* i.

The *author* of that which cauſeth another thing to be, is *author* of that thing alſo which thereby is cauſed. *Hooker, b.* iii.

I'll never
Be ſuch a goſling to obey inſtinct; but ſtand
As if a man was *author* of himſelf,
And knew no other kin. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Thou art my father, thou my *author*, thou
My being gav'ſt me; whom ſhould I obey,
But thee? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

But Faunus came from Picus, Picus drew
His birth from Saturn, if records be true.
Thus king Latinus, in the third degree,
Had Saturn *author* of his family. *Dryden, Æneid* vii.

If the worſhip of falſe Gods had not blinded the heathen, inſtead of teaching to worſhip the ſun, and dead heroes, they would have taught us to worſhip our true *Author* and benefactor, as their anceſtors did under the government of Noah and his ſons, before they corrupted themſelves. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. The efficient; he that effects or produces any thing.

That which is the ſtrength of their amity, ſhall prove the immediate *author* of their variance. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopat.*

Now while the tortur'd ſavage turns around,
And flings about his foam, impatient of the wound;
The wound's great *author* cloſe at hand provokes
His rage. *Dryden's Fables.*

From his loins
New *authors* of diſſention ſpring; from him
Two branches, that in hoſting long contend
For ſov'reign ſway. *Philips.*

3. The firſt writer of any thing; diſtinct from the *tranſlator* or *compiler.*

To ſtand upon every point in particulars, belongeth to the firſt *author* of the ſtory. 2 *Macc.* ii. 30.

An *author* has the choice of his own thoughts and words, which a tranſlator has not. *Dryden.*

4. A writer in general.

Yet their own *authors* faithfully affirm,
That the land Salike lies in Germany. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

AUTHO'RITATIVE. *adj.* [from *authority.*]

1. Having due authority.
2. Having an air of authority.

I dare not give them the *authoritative* title of aphoriſms, which yet may make a reaſonable moral prognoſtick. *Wotton.*

The two worthies have done miſchief, the mock *authoritative* manner of the one, and the inſipid mirth of the other. *Swift's Examiner,* N° 15.

AUTHO'RITATIVELY. *adv.* [from *authoritative.*]

1. In an authoritative manner; with a ſhew of authority.
2. With due authority.

No law that is foreign binds here in England, till it be received, and *authoritatively* engrafted, into the law of England. *Hale's Hiſtory of Law.*

AUTHO'RITATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *authoritative.*] An acting by authority; authoritative appearance. *Dict.*

AUTHO'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*auctoritas*, Lat.]

1. Legal power.

Idle old man,
That ſtill would manage thoſe *authorities*,
That he hath given away! *Shakeſ. King Lear.*

I know, my lord,
If law, *authority*, and pow'r deny not,
It will go hard with poor Antonio. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Ven.*

Power ariſing from ſtrength, is always in thoſe that are governed, who are many: but *authority* ariſing from opinion, is in thoſe that govern, who are few. *Temple.*

Adam's ſovereignty, that by virtue of being proprietor of the whole world, he had any *authority* over men, could not have been inherited by any of his children. *Locke.*

2. Influence; credit.

The woods are fitter to give rules than cities, where thoſe that call themſelves civil and rational, go out of their way, by the *authority* of example. *Locke.*

3. Power; rule.

But I ſuffer not a woman to teach, nor to uſurp *authority* over the man, but to be in ſilence. 1 *Tim.* ii. 12.

4. Support; juſtification; countenance.

Do'ſt thou expect th' *authority* of their voices,
Whoſe ſilent wills condemn thee? *Ben. Johnſ. Catiline.*

5. Teſtimony.

Something I have heard of this, which I would be glad to find by ſo ſweet an *authority* confirmed. *Sidney, b.* ii.

We urge *authorities* in things that need not, and introduce the teſtimony of ancient writers, to confirm things evidently believed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 6.

Having been ſo hardy as to undertake a charge againſt the philoſophy of the ſchools, I was liable to have been overborn by a torrent of *authorities.* *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica, Pref.*

6. Weight of teſtimony; credibility.

They conſider the main conſent of all the churches in the whole world, witneſſing the ſacred *authority* of ſcriptures, ever ſithence the firſt publication thereof, even till this preſent day and hour. *Hooker, b.* v. § 22.

AUTHORIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *authorize.*] Eſtabliſhment by authority.

The obligation of laws ariſes not from their matter, but from their admiſſion and reception, and *authorization* in this kingdom. *Hale's Hiſtory of Law.*

To A'UTHORIZE. *v. a.* [*autoriſer*, Fr.]

1. To give authority to any perſon.

Making herſelf an impudent ſuitor, *authorizing* herſelf very much, with making us ſee, that all favour and power depended upon her. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Deaf to complaints they wait upon the ill,
Till ſome ſafe criſis *authorize* their ſkill. *Dryden.*

2. To make any thing legal.

Yourſelf firſt made that title which I claim,
Firſt bid me love, and *authoriz'd* my flame. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

My prayers are heard,
And I have nothing farther to deſire,
But Sancho's leave to *authorize* our marriage. *Dryd. Sp. Fr.*

To have countenanced in him irregularity and diſobedience to that light which he had, would have been, to have *authorized* diſorder, confuſion, and wickedneſs in his creatures. *Locke.*

3. To eſtabliſh any thing by authority.

Lawful it is to deviſe any ceremony, and to *authorize* any kind of regiment, no ſpecial commandment being thereby violated. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 4.

Thoſe forms are beſt which have been longeſt received and *authorized* in a nation by cuſtom and uſe. *Temple.*

4. To juſtify; to prove a thing to be right.

All virtue lies in a power of denying our own deſires, where reaſon does not *authorize* them. *Locke.*

5. To give credit to any perſon or thing.

Although their intention be ſincere, yet doth it notoriouſly ſtrengthen vulgar errour, and *authorize* opinions injurious unto truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 9.

Be a perſon in vogue with the multitude, he ſhall *authorize* any nonſenſe, and make incoherent ſtuff, ſeaſoned with twang and tautology, paſs for rhetorick. *South.*

AUTO'CRASY. *n. ſ.* [αὐτοκράτεια, from αὐτὸς, ſelf, and κράτος, power.] Independent power; ſupremacy. *Dict.*

AUTOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [from *autography.*] Of one's own writing. *Dict.*

AUTO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [αὐτογραφὸν, from αὐτὸς, and γράφω, to write.] A particular perſon's own writing; or the original of a treatiſe, in oppoſition to a copy.

AUTO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [αὐτολογία.] A ſpeaking of, or to one's own ſelf. *Dict.*

AUTOMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *automaton.*] Belonging to an automaton; having the power of moving themſelves.

AUTO'MATON. *n. ſ.* [αὐτόματον. *In the plural,* automata.] A machine that hath the power of motion within itſelf, and which ſtands in need of no foreign aſſiſtance. *Quincy.*

For it is greater to underſtand the art, whereby the Almighty governs the motions of the great *automaton*, than to have learned the intrigues of policy. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica, Pref.*

The particular circumſtances for which the *automata* of this kind are moſt eminent, may be reduced to four. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

AUTO'MATOUS. *adj.* [from *automaton.*] Having in itſelf the power of motion.

Clocks, or *automatous* organs, whereby we diſtinguiſh of time, have no mention in ancient writers. *Vulgar Err. b.* v.

AUTO'NOMY. *n. ſ.* [αὐτονομία.] The living according to one's mind and preſcription. *Dict.*

A'UTOPSY. *n. ſ.* [αὐτοψία.] Ocular demonſtration; ſeeing a thing one's ſelf. *Quincy.*

In thoſe that have forked tails, *autopſy* convinceth us, that it hath this uſe. *Ray on the Creation.*

AUTO'PTICAL. *adj.* [from *autopſy.*] Perceived by one's own eyes.

AUTO'PTICALLY. *adv.* [from *autoptical.*] By means of one's own eyes.

Were this true, it would *autoptically* ſilence that diſpute, out of which Eve was framed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii.

That the galaxy is a meteor, was the account of Ariſtotle; but the teleſcope hath *autoptically* confuted it: and he, who is not Pyrrhonian enough to the diſbelief of his ſenſes, may ſee that it is no exhalation. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 20.

AUTOTHE'IST. *n. ſ.* [from αὐτὸς and Θεὸς, God.] One who believes God's ſelf-ſubſiſtence. *Dict.*

A'UTUMN. *n. ſ.* [*autumnus*, Lat.] The ſeaſon of the year between ſummer and winter, beginning aſtronomically at the equinox, and ending at the ſolſtice; popularly, *autumn* compriſes Auguſt, September, and October.

For I will board her, though ſhe chide as loud
As thunder, when the clouds in *autumn* crack. *As you like it.*

I would not be over confident, till he hath paſſed a ſpring or *autumn.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

The ſtarving brood,
Void of ſufficient ſuſtenance, will yield
A ſlender *autumn.* *Philips.*

While *autumn* nodding o'er the yellow plain,
Comes jovial on; the Dorick reed once more
Well-pleas'd I'll tune. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

AUTU'MNAL. *adj.* [from *autumn.*] Belonging to autumn; produced in autumn.

No ſpring, or ſummer's beauty, hath ſuch grace,
As I have ſeen in one *autumnal* face. *Donne.*

Thou ſhalt not long
Rule in the clouds; like an *autumnal* ſtar,
Or light'ning, thou ſhalt fall. *Milt. Par. Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 620.

Bind now up your *autumnal* flowers, to prevent ſudden guſts, which will proſtrate all. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Not the fair fruit that on yon branches glows,
With that ripe red th' *autumnal* ſun beſtows. *Pope.*

AVU'LSION. *n. ſ.* [*avulſio*, Lat.] The act of pulling one thing from another.

Spare not the little offſprings, if they grow
Redundant; but the thronging cluſters thin
By kind *avulſion.* *Philips.*

The preſſure of any ambient fluid can be no intelligible cauſe of the coheſion of matter; though ſuch a preſſure may hinder the *avulſion* of two poliſhed ſuperficies one from another, in a line perpendicular to them. *Locke.*

AUXE'SIS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] An encreaſing; an exornation, when, for amplification, a more grave and magnificent word is put inſtead of the proper word. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

AUXI'LIAR. } *n. ſ.* [from *auxilium*, Lat.] Helper; aſſiſtant;
AUXI'LIARY. } confederate.

In the ſtrength of that power, he might, without the *auxiliaries* of any further influence, have determined his will to a full choice of God. *South.*

There are, indeed, a ſort of underling *auxiliars* to the difficulty of a work, called commentators and criticks. *Pope.*

AUXI'LIAR. } *adj.* [from *auxilium*, Lat.] Aſſiſtant; helping;
AUXI'LIARY. } confederate.

The giant brood,
That fought at Thebes and Ilium on each ſide,
Mix'd with *auxiliar* gods. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

Their tractates are little *auxiliary* unto ours, nor afford us any light to detenebrate this truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

There is not the ſmalleſt capillary vein but it is preſent with, and *auxiliary* to it, according to its uſe. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

Nor from his patrimonial heav'n alone
Is Jove content to pour his vengeance down;
Aid from his brother of the ſeas he craves,
To help him with *auxiliary* waves. *Dryden.*

AUXILIARY *Verb.* A verb that helps to conjugate other verbs.

In almoſt all languages, ſome of the commoneſt nouns and verbs have many irregularities; ſuch are the common *auxiliary* verbs, *to be* and *to have*, *to do* and *to be done*, &c. *Watts.*

AUXILIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *auxiliatus*, Lat.] Help; aid; ſuccour. *Dict.*

To AWA'IT. *v. a.* [from *a* and *wait.* See WAIT.]

1. To expect; to wait for.

Even as the wretch condemn'd to loſe his life,
Awaits the falling of the murd'ring knife. *Fairfax, b.* iv.

Betwixt the rocky pillars Gabriel ſat,
Chief of th' angelick guards, *awaiting* night. *Par. Loſt, b.* iv.

2. To attend; to be in ſtore for.

To ſhew thee what reward
Awaits the good; the reſt, what puniſhment. *Par. L. b.* xi.

Unleſs his wrath be appeaſed, an eternity of torments *awaits* the objects of his diſpleaſure. *Rogers.*

AWA'IT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Ambuſh. See WAIT.

And leaſt miſhap the moſt bliſs alter may?
For thouſand perils lie in cloſe *await*
About us daily, to work our decay. *Spenſer's Muiopotmos.*

To AWA'KE. *v. a.* [peccian, Sax. *To awake* has the preterite *awoke*, or, as we now more commonly ſpeak, *awaked.*]

1. To rouſe out of ſleep.

Take heed,
How you *awake* our ſleeping ſword of war. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

Our friend Lazarus ſleepeth; but I go that I may *awake* him out of ſleep. *John,* xi. 11.

2. To raiſe from any ſtate reſembling ſleep.

Hark, hark, the horrid ſound
Has rais'd up his head:
As *awak'd* from the dead,
And amaz'd he ſtairs round. *Dryden's St. Cæcilia.*

3. To put into new action.

The fair
Repairs her ſmiles, *awakens* ev'ry grace,
And calls forth all the wonders of her face. *Pope.*

To AWA'KE. *v. n.* To break from ſleep; to ceaſe to ſleep.

Alack, I am afraid, they have *awak'd*;
And 'tis not done. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

I *awaked* up laſt of all, as one that gathereth after the grape-gatherers. *Ecclus,* xxxiii. 16.

AWA'KE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Without ſleep; not ſleeping.

Imagination is like to work better upon ſleeping men, than men *awake.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory,* N° 955.

Cares ſhall not keep him on the throne *awake*,
Nor break the golden ſlumbers he would take. *Dryden.*

To AWA'KEN. *v. a.* and *v. n.* See AWAKE.

To AWA'RD. *v. a.* [derived by *Skinner*, ſomewhat improbably, from peaṗd, Sax. towards.]

1. To adjudge; to give any thing by a judicial ſentence.

A pound of that ſame merchant's fleſh is thine;
The court *awards* it, and the law doth give it. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

A church which allows ſalvation to none without it, nor *awards* damnation to almoſt any within it. *South.*

It advances that grand buſineſs, and according to which their eternity hereafter will be *awarded.* *Decay of Piety.*

Satisfaction for every affront cannot be *awarded* by ſtated laws. *Collier on Duelling.*

2. To judge; to determine.

Th' unwiſe *award* to lodge it in the tow'rs,
An off'ring ſacred. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* viii. *l.* 555.

AWA'RD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Judgment; ſentence; determination.

Now hear th' *award*, and happy may it prove
To her, and him who beſt deſerves her love. *Dryden's Fab.*

Affection bribes the judgment, and we cannot expect an equitable *award*, where the judge is made a party. *Glanville's Scepſ.*

To urge the foe,
Prompted by blind revenge and wild deſpair,
Were to refuſe th' *awards* of providence. *Addiſon's Cato.*

AWA'RE. *adv.* [from *a* and *ware*; an old word for *cautious*; it is however, perhaps an *adjective*; ȝepaṗian, Sax.] Vigilant; in a ſtate of alarm; attentive.

Ere I was *aware*, I had left myſelf nothing but the name of a king. *Sidney.*

Ere ſorrow was *aware*, they made his thoughts bear away ſomething elſe beſides his own ſorrow. *Sidney's Arcadia.*

Temptations of proſperity inſinuate themſelves; ſo that we are but little *aware* of them, and leſs able to withſtand them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To AWA'RE. *v. n.* To beware; to be cautious.

So warn'd he them, *aware* themſelves; and
Inſtant, without diſturb, they took alarm. *Par. Loſt, b.* vi.

AWA'Y. *adv.* [apeȝ, Saxon.]

1. Abſent.

They could make
Love to your dreſs, although your face were *away.* *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

It is impoſſible to know properties that are ſo annexed to it, that any of them being *away*, that eſſence is not there. *Locke.*

2. From any place or perſon.

I have a pain upon my forehead here———
—Why that's with watching; 'twill *away* again. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

When the fowls came down upon the carcaſes, Abraham drove them *away* again. *Gen.* xv. 11.

Would you youth and beauty ſtay,
Love hath wings, and will *away.* *Waller.*

Summer ſuns roll unperceiv'd *away.* *Pope.*

3. Let us go.

Away, old man; give me thy hand; *away*;
King Lear hath loſt, he and his daughter ta'en;
Give me thy hand. Come on. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

4. Begone.

Away, and gliſter like the god of war,
When he intendeth to become the field. *Shakeſp. King John.*

I'll to the woods among the happier brutes:
Come, let's *away*; hark, the ſtill horn reſounds. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.*

Away, you flatt'rer!
Nor charge his gen'rous meaning. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

5. Out of one's own hands; into the power of ſomething elſe.

It concerns every man, who will not trifle *away* his ſoul, and fool himſelf into irrecoverable miſery, to enquire into theſe matters. *Tillotſon.*

6. It is often uſed with a verb; as, to *drink away* an eſtate; to *idle away* a manor; that is, to drink or idle till an eſtate or manor is gone.

He *play'd* his life *away.* *Pope.*

7. On the way; on the road: perhaps this is the original import of the following phraſe.

Sir Valentine, whither *away* ſo faſt? *Sh. T. G. of Verona.*

8. Perhaps the phraſe, *he cannot away with*, may mean *he cannot travel with*; *he cannot bear the company.*

She never could *away* with me.———Never, never: ſhe would always ſay, ſhe could not abide maſter Shallow. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

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9. *Away with.* Throw away; take away.

If you dare think of deserving our charms,
Away with your sheephooks, and take to your arms. *Dryd.*

AWE. *n. s.* [ege, oga, Saxon.] Reverential fear; reverence.

They all be brought up idly, without *awe* of parents, without precepts of masters, and without fear of offence. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

It fixed upon him who is only to be feared, God: and yet with a filial fear, which at the same time both fears and loves. It was *awe* without amazement, and dread without distraction. *South.*

What is the proper *awe* and fear, which is due from man to God? *Rogers.*

To AWE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with reverence, or fear.

If you will work on any man, you must either know his nature and fashions, and so lead him; or his ends, and so persuade him; or his weaknesses and disadvantages, and so *awe* him; or those that have interest in him, and so govern him. *Bacon.*

Why then was this forbid? Why, but to *awe?*
Why, but to keep you low, and ignorant,
His worshippers? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ix.

Heav'n that hath plac'd this island to give law,
To balance Europe, and her states to *awe.* *Waller.*

The rods and axes of princes, and their deputies, maye *awe* many into obedience; but the fame of their goodness, justice, and other virtues, will work on more. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

A'WEBAND. *n. s.* [from *awe* and *band*] A check. *Dict.*

A'WFUL. *adj.* [from *awe* and *full.*]

1. That which strikes with awe, or fills with reverence.

So *awful*, that with honour thou may'st love
Thy mate; who sees, when thou art seen least wise.
Milt. Par. Lost, b. viii. *l.* 577.

I approach thee thus, and gaze
Insatiate; I thus single; nor have fear'd
Thy *awful* brow, more *awful* thus retir'd,
Fairest resemblance of thy Maker fair!
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.

2. Worshipful; in authority; invested with dignity. This sense is obsolete.

Know then, that some of us are gentlemen,
Such as the fury of ungovern'd youth
Thrust from the company of *awful* men.
Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

3. Struck with awe; timorous; scrupulous. This sense occurs but rarely.

It is not nature and strict reason, but a weak and *awful* reverence for antiquity, and the vogue of fallible men. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

A'WFULLY. *adv.* [from *awful.*] In a reverential manner.

It will concern a man, to treat this great principle *awfully* and warily, by still observing what it commands, but especially what it forbids. *South.*

A'WFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *awful.*]

1. The quality of striking with awe; solemnity.

These objects naturally raise seriousness; and night heightens the *awfulness* of the place, and pours out her supernumerary horrours upon every thing. *Addison. Spect.* N° 110.

2. The state of being struck with awe.

An help to prayer, producing in us reverence and *awfulness* to the divine majesty of God. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To AWHA'PE. *v. a.* [This word I have met with only in *Spenser*, nor can I discover whence it is derived; but imagine, that the Teutonick language had anciently *wapen*, to strike, or some such word, from which *weapons*, or offensive arms, took their denomination.] To strike; to confound.

Ah! my dear gossip, answer'd then the ape,
Deeply do your sad words my wits *awhape*,
Both for because your grief doth great appear,
And eke because myself am touched near. *Hubberd's Tale.*

AWHI'LE. *adv.* [This word, generally reputed an *adverb*, is only *a while*, that is, a time, an interval.] Some time; some space of time.

Stay, stay, I say;
And if you love me, as you say you do,
Let me persuade you to forbear *awhile*. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

Into this wild abyss the wary fiend
Stood on the brink of hell, and look'd *awhile*,
Pond'ring his voyage. *Milt. Paradise Lost, b.* ii. *l.* 918.

AWK. *adj.* [a barbarous contraction of the word *awkward.*] Odd; out of order.

We have heard as arrant jangling in the pulpits, as the steeples; and professors ringing as *awk* as the bells to give notice of the conflagration. *L'Estrange.*

A'WKWARD. *adj.* [[æƿapd, Saxon; that is, backward, untoward.]

1. Inelegant; unpolite; untaught; ungenteel.

Proud Italy,
Whose manners still our tardy, apish nation
Limps after in base *awkward* imitation. *Shak. Rich.* II.

Their own language is worthy their care; and they are judged of by their handsome or *awkward* way of expressing themselves in it. *Locke.*

An *awkward* shame, or fear of ill usage, has a share in this conduct. *Swift.*

2. Unready; unhandy; not dexterous; clumsy.

Slow to resolve, but in performance quick:
So true, that he was *awkward* at a trick. *Dryd. Hind and P.*

3. Perverse; untoward.

A kind and constant friend
To all that regularly offend;
But was implacable, and *awkward*,
To all that interlop'd and hawker'd. *Hudibras.*

A'WKWARDLY. *adv.* [from *awkward.*] Clumsily; unreadily; inelegantly; ungainly.

Dametas nodding from the waste upwards, and swearing he never knew man go more *awkwardly* to work. *Sidney.*

If any pretty creature is void of genius, and would perform her part but *awkwardly*, I must nevertheless insist upon her working. *Addison. Spectator,* N° 606.

And when any thing is done *awkwardly*, the common saying will pass upon them, that it is suitable to their breeding. *Locke.*

She still renews the ancient scene;
Forgets the forty years between;
Awkwardly gay, and oddly merry;
Her scarf pale pink, her kead-knot cherry. *Prior.*

If a man be taught to hold his pen *awkwardly*, yet writes sufficiently well, it is not worth while to teach him the accurate methods of handling that instrument. *Watts's Imp. of the Mind.*

A'WKWARDNESS. *n. s.* [from *awkward.*] Inelegance; want of gentility; oddness; unsuitableness.

One may observe *awkwardness* in the Italians, which easily discovers their airs not to be natural. *Addis. Rem. on Italy.*

All his airs of behaviour have a certain *awkwardness* in them; but these awkward airs are worn away by degrees in company. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

AWL. *n. s.* [æle, ale, Sax.] A pointed instrument to bore holes with.

He which was minded to make himself a perpetual servant, should, for a visible token thereof, have also his ear bored through with an *awl*. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 1.

You may likewise prick many holes with an *awl*, about a joint that will lie in the earth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A'WLESS. *adj.* [from *awe*, and the negative *less.*]

1. Without reverence.

Against whose fury, and th' unmatched force,
The *awless* lion could not wage the fight. *Shak. King John.*

He claims the bull with *awless* insolence,
And having seiz'd his horns, accosts the prince. *Dryden.*

2. Without the power of causing reverence.

Ah me! I see the ruin of my house;
The tyger now hath seiz'd the gentle hind:
Insulting tyranny begins to jut
Upon the innocent and *awless* throne. *Shakesp. Rich.* III.

AWME, or AUME. *n. s.* A Dutch measure of capacity for liquids, containing eight steckans, or twenty verges or verteels; answering to what in England is called a tierce, or one sixth of a ton of France, or one seventh of an English ton. *Arbuth. Tab.*

AWN. *n. s.* [*arista*, Lat.] The beard growing out of the corn or grass. *Chambers.*

A'WNING. *n. s.* A cover spread over a boat or vessel, to keep off the weather.

Of these boards I made an *awning* over me. *Robinson Cruso.*

AWO'KE. The preterite from *awake*.

And she said, the Philistines be upon thee, Samson. And he *awoke* out of his sleep. *Judges,* xvi. 20.

A'WORK. *adv.* [from *a* and *work.*] On work; into a state of labour.

So after Pyrrhus' pause,
Aroused vengeance sets him new *awork*. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

By prescribing the condition, it sets us *awork* to the performances of it, and that by living well. *Hammond's Pract. Cat.*

A'WORKING. *adj.* [from *awork.*] In the state of working.

Long they thus travelled, yet never met
Adventure which might them *aworking* set. *Hubberd's Tale.*

AWRY'. *adv.* [from *a* and *wry.*]

1. Not in a strait direction; obliquely.

But her sad eyes still fast'ned on the ground,
Are governed with goodly modesty;
That suffers not one look to glance *awry*,
Which may let in a little thought unsound. *Spens. Epithal.*

Like perspectives which rightly gaz'd upon,
Shew nothing but confusion; ey'd *awry*,
Distinguish form. *Shakesp. Richard* II.

When lo!
A violent cross wind, from either coast,
Blows them transverse; ten thousand leagues *awry*
Into the devious air. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ii.

2. Asquint; with oblique vision.

You know the king
With jealous eyes has look'd *awry*
On his son's actions. *Denham's Sophy.*

3. Not

3. Not level; unevenly.

I hap to step *awry*, where I see no path, and can discern but few steps afore me. *Brerewood on Languages.*

4. Not equally between two points.

Not tyrants fierce that unrepenting die,
Not Cynthia when her manteau's pinn'd *awry*,
Ere felt such rage. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

5. Not in a right state; perversely.

All *awry*, and which wried it to the most wry course of all, wit abused, rather to feign reason why it should be amiss, than how it should be amended. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Much of the soul they talk, but all *awry*,
And in themselves seek virtue, and to themselves
All glory arrogate, to God give none. *Paradise Regained.*

AXE. *n. s.* [eax, acye, Sax. *ascia*, Lat.] An instrument consisting of a metal head, with a sharp edge, fixed in a helve or handle, to cut with.

No metal can,
No, not the hangman's *axe*, bear half the keenness
Of thy sharp envy. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

There stood a forest on the mountain's brow,
Which overlook'd the shaded plains below;
No sounding *axe* presum'd these trees to bite,
Coeval with the world; a venerable sight. *Dryden's Fables.*

AXI'LLA. n. s. [*axilla*, Lat.] The cavity under the upper part of the arm, called the arm-pit. *Quincy.*

AXI'LLAR. } *adj.* [from *axilla*, Lat.] Belonging to the arm-
A'XILLARY. } pit.

In the same manner is the *axillary* artery distributed unto the hand; below the cubit, it divideth unto two parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A'XIOM. *n. s.* [*axioma*, Lat. ἀξίωμα, from ἀξιόω.]

1. A proposition evident at first sight, that cannot be made plainer by demonstration.

Axioms, or principles more general, are such as this, that the greater good is to be chosen before the lesser. *Hooker, b.* i.

2. An established principle to be granted without new proof.

The *axioms* of that law, whereby natural agents are guided, have their use in the moral. *Hooker, b.* i.

Their affirmations are unto us no *axioms*; we esteem thereof as things unsaid, and account them but in list of nothing. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

A'XIS. *n. s.* [*axis*, Lat.] The line real or imaginary that passes through any thing, on which it may revolve.

But since they say our earth, from morn to morn,
On its own *axis* is oblig'd to turn;
That swift rotation must disperse in air
All things which on the rapid orb appear. *Blackmore.*

It might annually have compassed the sun, and yet never have once turned upon its *axis*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

On their own *axis* as the planets run,
And make at once their circle round the sun;
So two consistent motions act the soul,
And one regards itself, and one the whole.
Pope's Essay on Man, epist. iii. *l.* 313.

A'XLE. } *n. s.* [*axis*, Lat.] The pin which passes through
A'XLE-TREE. } the midst of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed.

Venerable Nestor
Should with a bond of air, strong as the *axle-tree*
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecians ears
To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

The fly sate upon the *axle-tree* of the chariot-wheel, and said, what a dust do I raise? *Bacon's Essays.*

And the gilded car of day
His glowing *axle* doth allay
In the steep Atlantick stream. *Milton's Comus.*

He saw a greater sun appear,
Than his bright throne or burning *axle-tree* could bear.
Milton's Christ's Nativity.

AY. *adv.* [perhaps from *aio*, Lat.]

1. Yes; an *adverb* of answering affirmatively.

Return you thither?———
—*Ay*, madam, with the swiftest wing of speed.
Shakesp. All's well that ends well.

What say'st thou? Wilt thou be of our consort?
Say *ay*; and be the captain of us all.
Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

2. It is a word by which the sense is enforced; even; yes, certainly; and more than that.

Remember it, and let it make thee crest-fall'n;
Ay, and allay this thy abortive pride. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

AYE. *adv.* [apa, Saxon.] Always; to eternity; for ever.

And now in darksome dungeon, wretched thrall,
Remedyless for *aye* he doth him hold. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Either prepare to die,
Or on Diana's altar to protest,
For *aye*, austerity and single life.
Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.

The soul, though made in time, survives for *aye*;
And, though it hath beginning, sees no end.
Sir John Davies.

And hears the muses, in a ring,
Aye round about Jove's altar sing. *Milton's Il Penseroso.*

Th' astonish'd mariners *aye* ply the pump;
No stay, nor rest, till the wide breach is clos'd. *Philips.*

A'YGREEN. *n. s.* The same with *houseleek*; which see. *Dict.*

A'YRY. *n. s.* [See AIRY.]

I should discourse on the brancher, the haggard, and then treat of their several *ayries*. *Walton's Angler.*

A'ZIMUTH. *n. s.* [Arab.]

1. The *azimuth* of the sun, or of a star, is an arch between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line.

2. *Magnetical azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun's *azimuth* circle and the magnetical meridian; or it is the apparent distance of the sun from the north or south point of the compass.

3. *Azimuth Compass*, is an instrument used at sea for finding the sun's magnetical *azimuth*.

4. *Azimuth Dial*, is a dial whose style or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.

5. *Azimuths*, called also vertical circles, are great circles intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles, in all the points thereof. *Chambers.*

AZU'RE. *adj.* [*azur*, Fr. *azurro*, Span. *lazur*, Arab. from *lazuli*, a blue stone.] Blue; faint blue.

The blue of the first order, though very faint and little, may be the colour of some substances; and the *azure* colour of the skies seems to be of this order. *Newton's Opticks.*

Thus replies
Minerva, graceful with her *azure* eyes. *Pope's Odyssey, b.* i.

The sea,
Far through his *azure* turbulent domain,
Your empire owns. *Thomson's Spring.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

B.

B, The ſecond letter of the Engliſh alphabet, is pronounced as in moſt other European languages, by preſſing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a ſtrong breath. It has a near affinity with the other labial letters, and is confounded by the Germans with *P*, and by the Gaſcons with *V*; from which an epigrammatiſt remarks, that *bibere* and *vivere* are in Gaſcony the ſame. The Spaniards, in moſt words, uſe *B* or *V* indifferently.

BAA. *n. ſ.* [See the verb.] The cry of a ſheep.

To BAA. *v. n.* [*balo*, Lat.] To cry like a ſheep.

Or like a lamb, whoſe dam away is ſet,
He treble *baas* for help, but none can get. *Sidney.*

To BA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*babbelen*, Germ. *babiller*, Fr.]

1. To prattle like a child; to prate imperfectly.

My *babbling* praiſes I repeat no more,
But hear, rejoice, ſtand ſilent, and adore. *Prior.*

2. To talk idly, or irrationally.

John had conned over a catalogue of hard words; theſe he uſed to *babble* indifferently in all companies. *Arbuthn. J. Bull.*

Let the ſilent ſanctuary ſhow,
What from the *babbling* ſchools we may not know. *Prior.*

3. To talk thoughtleſly; to tell ſecrets.

There is more danger in a reſerved and ſilent friend, than in a noiſy *babbling* enemy. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. To talk much.

The *babbling* echo mocks the hounds,
Replying ſhrilly to the well tun'd horns,
As if a double hunt were heard at once. *Shakeſp. Tit. Andr.*

And had I pow'r to give that knowledge birth,
In all the ſpeeches of the *babbling* earth. *Prior.*

The *babbling* echo had deſcry'd his face;
She, who in others words her ſilence breaks. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

BA'BBLE. *n. ſ.* [*babil*, Fr.] Idle talk; ſenſeleſs prattle.

This *babble* ſhall not henceforth trouble me;
Here is a coil with proteſtation! *Shakeſp. Two G. of Verona.*

Come, no more,
This is mere moral *babble*. *Milton.*

With volleys of eternal *babble*,
And clamour more unanſwerable. *Hudibras.*

The *babble*, impertinence, and folly, I have taken notice of in diſputes. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

BA'BBLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *babble.*] Senſeleſs prate.

Deluded all this while with ragged notions and *babblements*, while they expected worthy and delightful knowledge. *Milton.*

BA'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *babble.*]

1. An idle talker; an irrational prattler.

We hold our time too precious to be ſpent
With ſuch a *babbler*. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Great *babblers*, or talkers, are not fit for truſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

The apoſtle of my text had no ſooner propoſed it to the greater maſters at Athens, but he himſelf was ridiculed as a *babbler*. *Rogers.*

2. A teller of ſecrets.

Utterers of ſecrets he from thence debarr'd;
Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

BABE. *n. ſ.* [*baban*, Welch; *babbaerd*, Dutch.] An infant; a child of either ſex.

Thoſe that do teach your *babes*,
Do it with gentle means, and eaſy taſks;
He might have chid me ſo: for, in good faith,
I am a child to chiding. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Nor ſhall Sebaſtian's formidable name
Be longer us'd, to lull the crying *babe*. *Dryden's Don Seb.*

The *babe* had all that infant care beguiles,
And early knew his mother in her ſmiles. *Dryden.*

BA'BERY. *n. ſ.* [from *babe.*] Finery to pleaſe a babe or child.

So have I ſeen trim books in velvet dight,
With golden leaves and painted *babery*
Of ſeely boys, pleaſe unacquainted ſight. *Sidney.*

BA'BISH. *adj.* [from *babe.*] Childiſh.

If he be baſhful, and will ſoon bluſh, they call him a *babiſh* and ill brought up thing. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

BABO'ON. *n. ſ.* [*babouin*, Fr. It is ſuppoſed by *Skinner* to be the augmentation of *babe*, and to import a *great babe.*] A monkey of the largeſt kind.

You had looked through the grate like a geminy of *baboons*. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

He caſt every human feature out of his countenance, and became a *baboon*. *Addiſon. Spect.* Nº 174.

BA'BY. *n. ſ.* [See BABE.]

1. A child; an infant.

The *baby* beats the nurſe, and quite athwart
Goes all decorum. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

The child muſt have ſugar plumbs, rather than make the poor *baby* cry. *Locke.*

He muſt marry, and propagate: the father cannot ſtay for the portion, nor the mother for *babies* to play with. *Locke.*

2. A ſmall image in imitation of a child, which girls play with.

The archduke ſaw that Perkin would prove a runnagate; and that it was the part of children to fall out about *babies*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Since no image can repreſent the great Creator, never think to honour him by your fooliſh puppets, and *babies* of dirt and clay. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idolatry.*

BA'CCATED. *adj.* [*baccatus*, Lat.] Beſet with pearls; having many berries. *Dict.*

BACCHANA'LIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *bacchanalia*, Lat.] A riotous perſon; a drunkard.

BA'CCHANALS. *n. ſ.* [*bacchanalia*, Lat.] The drunken feaſts and revels of Bacchus, the god of wine.

Ha, my brave emperor, ſhall we dance now the Egyptian *bacchanals*, and celebrate our drink? *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

What wild fury was there in the heathen *bacchanals*, which we have not ſeen equalled. *Decay of Piety.*

Both extremes were baniſhed from their walls,
Carthuſian faſts, and fulſome *bacchanals*. *Pope.*

B'ACCHUS BOLE. *n. ſ.* A flower not tall, but very full and broad-leaved; of a ſad light purple, and a proper white; having the three outmoſt leaves edged with a crimſon colour, bluiſh bottom, and dark purple. *Mortimer.*

BACCI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *bacca*, a berry, and *fero*, to bear, Lat.] Berry-bearing.

Bacciferous trees are of four kinds.

1. Such as bear a caliculate or naked berry; the flower and calix both falling off together, and leaving the berry bare; as the ſaſſafras trees.

2. Such as have a naked monoſpermous fruit, that is, containing in it only one ſeed; as the arbutes.

3. Such as have but polyſpermous fruit, that is, containing two or more kernels or ſeeds within it; as the jaſminum, liguſtrum.

4. Such as have their fruit compoſed of many acini, or round ſoft balls ſet cloſe together like a bunch of grapes; as the uva marina. *Ray.*

BACCI'VOROUS. *adj.* [from *bacca*, a berry, and *voro*, to devour, Lat.] A devourer of berries. *Dict.*

BA'CHELOR. *n. ſ.* [This is a word of very uncertain etymology, it not being well known what was its original ſenſe. *Junius* derives it from βάκηλοϛ, fooliſh; *Menage*, from *bas chevalier*, a knight of the loweſt rank; *Spelman*, from *baculus*, a ſtaff; *Cujas*, from *buccella*, an allowance of proviſion. The moſt probable derivation ſeems to be from *bacca laurus*, the berry of a laurel or bay; bachelors being young, are of good hopes, like laurels in the berry. In Latin, *baccalaureus.*]

1. A man unmarried.

Such ſeparation
Becomes a virtuous *bachelor* and a maid.
Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.

The haunting of thoſe diſſolute places, or reſort to courteſans, are no more puniſhed in married men than in *bachelors*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

A true painter naturally delights in the liberty which belongs to the *bachelor's* eſtate. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Let ſinful *bachelors* their woes deplore,
Full well they merit all they feel, and more. *Pope.*

2. A man who takes his firſt degrees at the univerſity in any profeſſion.

Being a boy, new *bachelor* of arts, I chanced to ſpeak againſt the pope. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

I appear before your honour, in behalf of Martinus Scriblerus, *bachelor* of phyſick. *Arbuthn. and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

3. A knight of the loweſt order. This is a ſenſe now little uſed.

BA'CHELORS *Button*. [See CAMPION, of which it is a ſpecies.] All the ſorts of this plant are hardy; they grow above two foot, and produce their flower in June and July. *Millar.*

BA'CHELORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *bachelor.*] The condition of a bachelor.

Her mother, living yet, can teſtify,
She was the firſt fruit of my *bachelorſhip*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

BACK. *n. ſ.* [bac, bæc, Sax. *bach*, Germ.]

1. The hinder part of the body, from the neck to the thighs.

As the voice goeth round, as well towards the *back* as towards the front of him that ſpeaketh, ſo likewiſe doth the echo: for you have many *back* echoes to the place where you ſtand. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 247.

Part following enter, part remain without,
With envy hear their fellow's conqu'ring ſhout;
And mount on others *backs*, in hope to ſhare. *Dryden.*

2. The outer part of the hand when it is ſhut; oppoſed to the *palm*.

Methought love pitying me, when he ſaw this,
Gave me your hands, the *backs* and palms to kiſs. *Donne.*

3. The outward part of the body; that which requires cloaths; oppoſed to the *belly*.

Thoſe who, by their anceſtors, have been ſet free from a conſtant drudgery to their *backs* and their bellies, ſhould beſtow ſome time on their heads. *Locke.*

4. The rear; oppoſed to the *van*.

He might conclude, that Walter would be upon the king's *back*, as his majeſty was upon his. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

5. The place behind.

Antheus, Sergeſtus grave, Cleanthus ſtrong,
And at their *backs* a mighty Trojan throng. *Dryden.*

6. The part of any thing out of ſight.

Trees ſet upon the *backs* of chimneys do ripen fruit ſooner. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 856.

7. The thick part of any tool, oppoſed to the edge; as the *back* of a knife or ſword; whence *backſword*, or ſword with a *back*; as,

Bull dreaded not old Lewis either at *backſword*, ſingle faulchion, or cudgel-play. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

8. To turn the *back* on one, is to forſake him, or neglect him.

At the hour of death, all the friendſhips of the world ſhall bid him adieu, and the whole creation turn its *back* upon him. *South.*

9. To turn the *back*, is to go away; to be not within the reach of taking cognizance.

His *back* was no ſooner turned, but they returned to their former rebellion. *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

BACK. *adv.* [from the noun.]

1. To the place from which one came.

Back you ſhall not to the houſe, unleſs
You undertake that with me. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

He ſent many to ſeek the ſhip Argo, threatening that if they brought not *back* Medea, they ſhould ſuffer in her ſtead. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

But where they are, and why they came not *back*,
Is now the labour of my thoughts. *Milton.*

Back to thy native iſland might'ſt thou ſail,
And leave half-heard the melancholy tale. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Backward; from the preſent ſtation.

I've been ſurpriſed in an unguarded hour,
But muſt not now go *back*; the love that lay
Half ſmother'd in my breaſt, has broke through all
Its weak reſtraints. *Addiſon's Cato.*

3. Behind; not coming forward.

I thought to promote thee unto great honour; but lo the Lord hath kept thee *back* from honour. *Numb.* xxiv. 11.

Conſtrains the glebe, keeps *back* the hurtful weed. *Blackmore's Creation, b.* ii.

4. Toward things paſt.

I had always a curioſity to look *back* unto the ſorrows of things, and to view in my mind the beginning and progreſs of a riſing world. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

5. Again; in return.

The lady's mad; yet if 'twere ſo,
She could not ſway her houſe, command her followers,
Take and give *back* affairs, and their deſpatch,
With ſuch a ſmooth, diſcreet, and ſtable bearing. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

6. Again; a ſecond time.

This Cæſar found, and that ungrateful age,
With loſing him, went *back* to blood and rage. *Waller.*

The epiſtles being written from ladies forſaken by their lovers, many thoughts came *back* upon us in divers letters. *Dryd.*

To BACK. *v. a.* [from the noun *back.*]

1. To mount on the back of a horſe.

That roan ſhall be my throne.
Well I will *back* him ſtrait. O Eſperance!
Bid Butler lead him forth into the park. *Shak. Henry* IV.

2. To break a horſe; to train him to bear upon his back.

Direct us how to *back* the winged horſe;
Favour his flight, and moderate his courſe. *Roſcommon.*

3. To place upon the back.

As I ſlept, methought
Great Jupiter, upon his eagle *back'd*,
Appear'd to me. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

4. To maintain; to ſtrengthen.

Belike, he means,
Back'd by the pow'r of Warwick, that falſe peer,
T' aſpire unto the crown. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

You are ſtrait enough in the ſhoulders, you care not who ſees your back: call you that *backing* of your friends? a plague upon ſuch *backing!* give me them that will face me. *Sh. H.* VI.

Theſe were ſeconded by certain demilaunces, and both *backed* with men at arms. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Did they not ſwear, in expreſs words,
To prop and *back* the houſe of lords?
And after turn'd out the whole houſeful. *Hudibras.*

A great malice, *backed* with a great intereſt, can have no advantage of a man, but from his expectations of ſomething without himſelf. *South.*

How ſhall we treat this bold aſpiring man?
Succeſs ſtill follows him, and *backs* his crimes. *Addiſ. Cato.*

5. To juſtify; to ſupport.

The patrons of the ternary number of principles, and thoſe that would have five elements, endeavour to *back* their experiments with a ſpecious reaſon. *Boyle.*

We have I know not how many adages to *back* the reaſon of this moral. *L'Eſtrange.*

6. To ſecond.

Factious, and fav'ring this or t'other ſide,
Their wagers *back* their wiſhes. *Dryden's Fables.*

To BA'CKBITE. *v. a.* [from *back* and *bite.*] To cenſure or reproach the abſent.

Moſt untruly and maliciouſly do theſe evil tongues *backbite* and ſlander the ſacred aſhes of that moſt juſt and honourable perſonage. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

I will uſe him well; a friend i' th' court is better than a penny in purſe. Uſe his men well, Davy, for they are arrant knaves, and will *backbite*. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

BA'CKBITER. *n. ſ.* [from *backbite.*] A privy calumniator; a cenſurer of the abſent.

No body is bound to look upon his *backbiter*, or his underminer, his betrayer, or his oppreſſor, as his friend. *South.*

BA'CKBONE. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *bone.*]. The bone of the back.

The *backbone* ſhould be divided into many vertebres for commodious bending, and not be one entire rigid bone. *Ray.*

BA'CKCARRY. Having on the back.

Manwood, in his foreſt laws, noteth it for one of the four circumſtances, or caſes, wherein a foreſter may arreſt an offender againſt vert or veniſon in the foreſt, *viz.* ſtable-ſtand, dog-draw, *backcarry*, and bloody hand. *Cowel.*

BA'CKDOOR. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *door.*] The door behind the houſe; privy paſſage.

The proceſſion durſt not return by the way it came; but, after the devotion of the monks, paſſed out at a *backdoor* of the convent. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Popery, which is ſo far ſhut out as not to re-enter openly, is ſtealing in by the *backdoor* of atheiſm. *Atterbury.*

BA'CKED. *adj.* [from *back.*] Having a back.

Lofty-neck'd,
Sharp headed, barrel-belly'd, broadly *back'd*. *Dryd. Virgil.*

BA'CKFRIEND. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *friend.*] A friend backwards; that is, an enemy in ſecret.

Set the reſtleſs importunities of talebearers and *backfriends* againſt fair words and profeſſions. *L'Eſtrange.*

Far is our church from encroaching upon the civil power; as ſome who are *backfriends* to both, would maliciouſly inſinuate. *South.*

BACKGA'MMON. *n. ſ.* [from *bach gammon*, Welch, a little battle.] A play or game at tables, with box and dice.

In what eſteem are you with the vicar of the pariſh? can you play with him at *backgammon?* *Swift.*

BA'CKHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *houſe.*] The buildings behind the chief part of the houſe.

Their *backhouſes*, of more neceſſary than cleanly ſervice, as kitchens, ſtables, are climbed up unto by ſteps. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

BA'CKPIECE. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *piece.*] The piece of armour which covers the back.

The morning that he was to join battle, his armourer put on his *backpiece* before, and his breaſtplate behind. *Camden.*

BA'CKROOM. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *room.*] A room behind; not in the front.

If you have a fair proſpect backwards of gardens, it may be convenient to make *backrooms* the larger. *Mox. Mech. Exerc.*

BA'CKSIDE. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *ſide.*]

1. The hinder part of any thing.

If the quickſilver were rubbed from the *backſide* of the ſpeculum, the glaſs would cauſe the ſame rings of colours, but more faint; the phænomena depends not upon the quickſilver, unleſs ſo far as it encreaſes the reflection of the *backſide* of the glaſs. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. The hind part of an animal.

A poor ant carries a grain of corn, climbing up a wall with her head downwards and her *backſide* upwards. *Addiſon.*

3. The yard or ground behind a houſe.

The waſh of paſtures, fields, commons, roads, ſtreets, or *backſides*, are of great advantage to all ſorts of land. *Mortimer.*

To BACKSLI'DE. *v. n.* [from *back* and *ſlide.*] To fall off; to apoſtatize: a word only uſed by divines.

Haſt thou ſeen that which *backſliding* Iſrael hath done? She is gone up upon every high mountain, and under every green tree. *Jeremiah*, iii. 6.

BACKSLI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *backſlide.*] An apoſtate.

The *backſlider* in heart ſhall be filled. *Prov.* xiv. 14.

BA'CKSTAFF. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *ſtaff*; becauſe, in taking an obſervation, the obſerver's back is turned towards the ſun.] An inſtrument uſeful in taking the ſun's altitude at ſea; invented by Captain Davies.

BA'CKSTAIRS. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *ſtairs.*] The private ſtairs in the houſe.

I condemn the practice which hath lately crept into the court at the *backſtairs*, that ſome pricked for ſheriffs get out of the bill. *Bacon's Advice to Sir George Villiers.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

BA'CKSTAYS. *n. s.* [from *back* and *ſtay.*] Ropes or ſtays which keep the maſts of a ſhip from pitching forward or overboard.

BA'CKSWORD. *n. s.* [from *back* and *ſword.*] A ſword with one ſharp edge.

Bull dreaded not old Lewis at *backſword.* *Arbuth. J. Bull.*

BA'CKWARD. } *adv.* [from *back* and peanꝺ, Sax. that is, to-
BA'CKWARDS. } wards the back.]

1. With the back forwards.

They went *backward*, and their faces were *backward. Gen.*ix.

2. Towards the back.

In leaping with weights, the arms are firſt caſt *backwards*, and then forwards, with ſo much the greater force; for the hands go *backward* before they take their riſe. *Bacon's Nat. H.*

3. On the back.

Then darting from her malignant eyes,
She caſt him *backward* as he ſtrove to riſe. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. From the preſent ſtation to the place behind the back.

We might have met them dareful, beard to beard,
And beat them *backward* home. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
The monſtrous ſight
Struck them with horrour *backward*; but far worſe
Urg'd them behind. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

5. Regreſſively.

Are not the rays of light, in paſſing by the edges and ſides of bodies, bent ſeveral times *backwards* and forwards with a motion like that of an eel? *Newton's Opticks.*

6. Towards ſomething paſt.

To prove the poſſibility of a thing, there is no argument to that which looks *backwards*; for what has been done or ſuffered, may certainly be done or ſuffered again. *South.*

7. Out of the progreſſive ſtate; reflex.

No, doubtleſs; for the mind can *backward* caſt
Upon herſelf, her underſtanding light. *Sir J. Davies.*

8. From a better to a worſe ſtate.

The work went *backward*; and the more he ſtrove
T' advance the ſuit, the farther from her love. *Dryden.*

9. Paſt; in time paſt.

They have ſpread one of the worſt languages in the world, if we look upon it ſome reigns *backwards*. *Locke.*

10. Perverſely; from the wrong end.

I never yet ſaw man,
But ſhe would ſpell him *backward*; if fair-fac'd,
She'd ſwear the gentleman ſhould be her ſiſter;
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antick,
Made a foul blot; if tall, a launce ill-headed.
Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.

BA'CKWARD. *adj.*

1. Unwilling; averſe.

Cities laid waſte, they ſtorm'd the dens and caves;
For wiſer brutes are *backward* to be ſlaves. *Pope.*

We are ſtrangely *backward* to lay hold of this ſafe, this only method of cure. *Atterbury.*

Our mutability makes the friends of our nation *backward* to engage with us in alliances. *Addiſon. Freeholder.*

2. Heſitating.

All things are ready, if our minds be ſo;
Periſh the man, whoſe mind is *backward* now. *Shak. H. V.*

3. Sluggiſh; dilatory.

The mind is *backward* to undergo the fatigue of weighing every argument. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

4. Dull; not quick or apprehenſive.

It often falls out, that the *backward* learner makes amends another way. *South.*

BA'CKWARD. *n. s.* The things or ſtate behind or paſt.

What ſeeſt thou elſe
In the dark *backward* or abyſm of time? *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

BA'CKWARDLY. *adv.* [from *backward.*]

1. Unwillingly; averſely; with the back forward.

Like Numid lions by the hunters chas'd,
Though they do fly, yet *backwardly* do go
With proud aſpect, diſdaining greater haſte. *Sidney.*

2. Perverſely.

I was the firſt man
That e'er receiv'd gift from him;
And does he think ſo *backwardly* of me,
That I'll requite it laſt? *Shakeſp. Timon.*

BA'CKWARDNESS. *n. s.* [from *backward.*] Dulneſs; unwillingneſs; ſluggiſhneſs.

The thing by which we are apt to excuſe our *backwardneſs* to good works, is the ill ſucceſs that hath been obſerved to attend well deſigned charities. *Atterbury.*

BA'CON. *n. s.* [probably from *baken*, that is, dried fleſh.]

1. The fleſh of a hog ſalted and dried.

High o'er the hearth a chine of *bacon* hung,
Good old Philemon ſeiz'd it with a prong,
Then cut a ſlice. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To ſave the *bacon*, is a phraſe for preſerving one's ſelf from being unhurt; borrowed from the care of houſewives in the country, where they have ſeldom any other proviſion in the houſe than dried bacon, to ſecure it from the marching ſoldiers.

What frightens you thus? my good ſon! ſays the prieſt;
You murder'd, are ſorry, and have been confeſt.
O father! my ſorrow will ſcarce ſave my *bacon*;
For 'twas not that I murder'd, but that I was taken. *Prior.*

BACULO'METRY. *n. s.* [from *baculus*, Lat. and μέτρον.] The art of meaſuring diſtances by one or more ſtaves. *Dict.*

BAD. *adj.* [*quaad*, Dutch; compar. *worſe*; ſuperl. *worſt.*]

1. Ill; not good: a general word uſed in regard to phyſical or moral faults, either of men or things.

Moſt men have politicks enough to make, through violence, the beſt ſcheme of government a *bad* one. *Pope.*

2. Vitious; corrupt.

Thou may'ſt repent,
And one *bad* act, with many deeds well done,
May'ſt cover. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 256.
Thus will the latter, as the former, world
Still tend from *bad* to worſe. *Milton's Parad. Loſt, b.* xii.
Our unhappy fates
Mix thee amongſt the *bad*, or make thee run
Too near the paths, which virtue bids thee ſhun. *Prior.*

3. Unfortunate; unhappy.

The ſun his annual courſe obliquely made,
Good days contracted, and enlarg'd the *bad*. *Dryden.*

4. Hurtful; unwholeſome.

Reading was *bad* for his eyes, writing made his head ake. *Add.*

5. Sick.

BAD. } The preterite of *bid.*
BADE. }

And, for an earneſt of greater honour,
He *bad* me, from him, call thee Thane of Cawder. *Macb.*

BADGE. *n. s.* [A word of uncertain etymology; derived by *Junius* from *bode* or *bade*, a meſſenger; and ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *badage*, the credential of a meſſenger: but taken by *Skinner* and *Minſhew* from *bagghe*, Dut. a jewel, or *bague*, a ring, Fr.]

1. A mark or cognizance worn to ſhew the relation of the wearer to any perſon or thing.

But on his breaſt a bloody croſs he bore,
The dear remembrance of his dying lord;
For whoſe ſweet ſake that glorious *badge* he wore. *Spenſer.*

The outward ſplendour of his office, is the *badge* and token of that glorious and ſacred character which he inwardly bears. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. A token by which one is known.

A ſavage tygreſs on her helmet lies;
The famous *badge* Clarinda us'd to bear. *Fairfax, b.* ii.

3. The mark of any thing.

There appears much joy in him; even ſo much, that joy could not ſhew itſelf modeſt enough, without a *badge* of bitterneſs. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

Sweet mercy is nobility's true *badge*. *Shakeſ. Tit. Andron.*

Let him not bear the *badges* of a wreck,
Nor beg with a blue table on his back. *Dryden's Perſius.*

To BADGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a badge.

Your royal father's murder'd.———
—— Oh, by whom?———
Thoſe of his chamber, as it ſeem'd, had don't;
Their hands and faces were all *badg'd* with blood,
So were their daggers. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

BADGER. *n. s.* [*bedour*, Fr.] An animal that earths in the ground, uſed to be hunted.

That a brock, or *badger*, hath legs of one ſide ſhorter than the other, is very generally received not only by theoriſts and unexperienced believers, but moſt who behold them daily. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

BADGER LEGGED. *adj.* [from *badger* and *legged.*] Having legs of an unequal length, as the badger is ſuppoſed to have.

His body crooked all over, big-bellied, *badger legged*, and his complexion ſwarthy. *L'Eſtrange.*

BA'DGER. *n. s.* [perhaps from the Latin *bajulus*, a carrier; but, by *Junius*, derived from the *badger*, a creature who ſtows up his proviſion.] One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it unto another. *Cowel.*

BA'DLY. *adv.* [from *bad.*] In a bad manner; not well.

How goes the day with us? Oh tell me, Hubert.—
Badly, I fear. How fares your majeſty? *Shak. King John.*

BA'DNESS. *n. s.* [from *bad.*] Want of good qualities, either natural or moral.

It was not your brother's evil diſpoſition made him ſeek his death; but a provoking merit, ſet awork by a reprovable *badneſs* in himſelf. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

There is one convenience in this city, which makes ſome amends for the *badneſs* of the pavement. *Addiſon on Italy.*

I did not ſee how the *badneſs* of the weather could be the king's fault. *Addiſon. Freeholder.*

To BA'FFLE. *v. a.* [*beffler*, Fr.]

1. To elude.

They made a ſhift to think themſelves guiltleſs, in ſpite of all their ſins; to break the precept, and at the ſame time to *baffle* the curſe. *South.*

He hath deſerved to have the grace withdrawn, which he hath ſo long *baffled* and defied. *Atterbury.*

2. To confound; to defeat with ſome confuſion, as by perplexing or amuſing; to *baffle* is ſometimes leſs than to *conquer*.

Mezentius ſcarce reſiſts, Etruria loſt,
He brings to Turnus' aid his *baffled* hoſt. *Dryden's Æneid.*

When the mind has brought itſelf to cloſe thinking, it may go on roundly. Every abſtruſe problem, every intricate queſtion will not *baffle*, diſcourage, or break it. *Locke.*

3. To cruſh; to bring to nothing.

A foreign potentate trembles at a war with the Engliſh nation, ready to employ againſt him ſuch revenues as ſhall *baffle* his deſigns upon their country. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 20.

BA'FFLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A defeat.

It is the ſkill of the diſputant that keeps off a *baffle*. *South.*

The authors having miſſed of their aims, are fain to retreat with fruſtration and a *baffle*. *South.*

BA'FFLER. *n. s.* [from *baffle.*] He that puts to confuſion, or defeats.

Experience, that great *baffler* of ſpeculation, aſſures us the thing is too poſſible, and brings, in all ages, matter of fact to confute our ſuppoſitions. *Government of the Tongue*, § 2.

BAG. *n. s.* [belge, Sax. from whence perhaps by dropping, as is uſual, the harſh conſonant, came *bege*, *bage*, *bag.*]

1. A ſack, or pouch, to put any thing in, as money, corn.

Couſin, away for England; haſte before,
And, ere our coming, ſee thou ſhake the *bags*
Of hoarding abbots; their impriſon'd angels
Set thou at liberty. *Shakeſp. King John.*

What is it that opens thy mouth in praiſes? Is it that thy *bags* and thy barns are full? *South.*

Thoſe waters were incloſed within the earth as in a *bag*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Once, we confeſs, beneath the patriot's cloak,
From the crack'd *bag* the dropping guinea ſpoke. *Pope.*

2. That part of animals in which ſome particular juices are contained, as the poiſon of vipers.

The ſwelling poiſon of the ſeveral ſects,
Which, wanting vent, the nation's health infects,
Shall burſt its *bag*. *Dryden.*
Sing on, ſing on, for I can ne'er be cloy'd;
So may thy cows their burden'd *bags* diſtend. *Dryden.*

3. An ornamental purſe of ſilk tied to men's hair.

We ſaw a young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a bob wig and black ſilken *bag* tied to it. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

4. A term uſed to ſignify different quantities of certain commodities; as a *bag* of pepper; a *bag* of hops.

To BAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a bag.

Accordingly he drain'd thoſe marſhy grounds,
And *bagg'd* them in a blue cloud. *Dryden's King Arthur.*

Hops ought not to be *bagged* up hot. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To load with a bag.

Like a bee *bagg'd* with his honey'd venom,
He brings it to your hive. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

To BAG. *v. n.* To ſwell like a full bag.

The ſkin ſeemed much contracted, yet it *bagged*, and had a porringer full of matter in it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Two kids that in the valley ſtray'd,
I found by chance, and to my fold convey'd:
They drain two *bagging* udders every day. *Dryden's Virgil.*

BA'GATELLE. *n. s.* [*bagatelle*, Fr.] A trifle; a thing of no importance.

Heaps of hair rings and cypher'd ſeals;
Rich trifles, ſerious *bagatelles*. *Prior.*

BA'GGAGE. *n. s.* [from *bag*, *bagage*, Fr.]

1. The furniture and utenſils of an army.

The army was an hundred and ſeventy thouſand footmen, and twelve thouſand horſemen, beſide the *baggage*. *Judith*, vii. 2.

Riches are the *baggage* of virtue; they cannot be ſpared, nor left behind, but they hinder the march. *Bacon.*

They were probably always in readineſs, and carried among the *baggage* of the army. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

2. The goods that are to be carried away, as *bag* and *baggage*.

Dolabella deſigned, when his affairs grew deſperate in Egypt, to pack up *bag* and *baggage*, and ſail for Italy. *Arbuth. on Coins.*

3. A worthleſs woman; in French *bagaſſe*; ſo called, becauſe ſuch women follow camps.

A ſpark of indignation did riſe in her, not to ſuffer ſuch a *baggage* to win away any thing of hers. *Sidney.*

When this *baggage* meets with a man who has vanity to credit relations, ſhe turns him to account. *Spectat.* N° 205.

BA'GNIO. *n. s.* [*bagno*, Ital. a bath.] A houſe for bathing, ſweating, and otherwiſe cleanſing the body.

I have known two inſtances of malignant fevers produced by the hot air of a *bagnio*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

BA'GPIPE. *n. s.* [from *bag* and *pipe*; the wind being received in a bag.] A muſical inſtrument, conſiſting of a leathern bag, which blows up like a foot-ball, by means of a port vent or little tube fixed to it, and ſtopped by a valve; and three pipes or flutes, the firſt called the great pipe or drone, and the ſecond the little one; which paſs the wind out only at the bottom; the third has a reed, and is plaid on by compreſſing the bag under the arm, when full; and opening or ſtopping the holes, which are eight, with the fingers. The *bagpipe* takes in the compaſs of three octaves. *Chambers.*

No banners but ſhirts, with ſome bad *bagpipes* inſtead of drum and fife. *Sidney, b.* i.

He heard a *bagpipe*, and ſaw a general animated with the ſound. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 27.

BAGPI'PER. *n. s.* [from *bagpipe.*] One that plays on a bagpipe.

Some that will evermore peep thro' their eyes,
And laugh, like parrots, at a *bagpiper*. *Shak. M. of Venice.*

BAGUETTE. n. s. [Fr. a term of architecture.] A little round moulding, leſs than an aſtragal; ſometimes carved and enriched.

To BAIGNE. *v. a.* [*bagner*, Fr.] To drench; to ſoak: a word out of uſe.

The women forſlow not to *baigne* them, unleſs they plead their heels, with a worſe perfume than Jugurth found in the dungeon. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

BAIL. *n. s.* [of this word the etymologiſts give many derivations; it ſeems to come from the French *bailler*, to put into the hand; to deliver up, as a man delivers himſelf up in ſurety.]

Bail is the freeing or ſetting at liberty one arreſted or impriſoned upon action either civil or criminal, under ſecurity taken for his appearance. There is both common and ſpecial *bail*; *common bail* is in actions of ſmall prejudice, or ſlight proof, called common, becauſe any ſureties in that caſe are taken: whereas, upon cauſes of greater weight, or apparent ſpeciality, *ſpecial bail* or ſurety muſt be taken. There is a difference between *bail* and mainpriſe; for he that is mainpriſed, is at large, until the day of his appearance: but where a man is bailed, he is always accounted by the law to be in their ward and cuſtody for the time: and they may, if they will, keep him in ward or in priſon at that time, or otherwiſe at their will. *Cowel.*

Worry'd with debts, and paſt all hopes of *bail*,
The unpity'd wretch lies rotting in a jail. *Roſcommon.*
And bribe with preſents, or when preſents fail,
They ſend their proſtituted wives for *bail*. *Dryden.*

To BAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give bail for another.

Let me be their bail—
They ſhall be ready at your highneſs' will,
To anſwer their ſuſpicion——
Thou ſhalt not *bail* them. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

2. To admit to bail.

When they had *bailed* the twelve biſhops, who were in the Tower, the houſe of commons, in great indignation, cauſed them immediately again to be recommitted to the Tower. *Clarendon.*

BA'ILABLE. *adj.* [from *bail.*] That may be ſet at liberty by bail or ſureties.

BA'ILIFF. *n. s.* [a word of doubtful etymology in itſelf, but borrowed by us from *baillie*, Fr.]

1. A ſubordinate officer.

Lauſanne is under the canton of Berne, and governed by a *bailiff* ſent them every three years from the ſenate of Berne. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to execute arreſts.

It many times happeneth, that, by the under-ſheriffs and their *bailiffs*, the owner hath incurred the forfeiture, before he cometh to the knowledge of the proceſs that runneth againſt him. *Bacon.*

A *bailiff*, by miſtake, ſeized you for a debtor, and kept you the whole evening in a ſpunging-houſe. *Swift.*

Swift as a bard the *bailiff* leaves behind. *Pope.*

3. An under-ſteward of a manor.

BA'ILIWICK. *n. s.* [of *baillie*, Fr. and pic, Sax.] The place of the juriſdiction of a bailiff within his hundred, or the lord's franchiſe. It is that liberty which is exempted from the ſheriff of the county, over which the lord of the liberty appointeth a bailiff. *Cowel.*

A proper officer is to walk up and down his *bailiwick*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

There iſſued writs to the ſheriffs, to return the names of the ſeveral land-owners in their ſeveral *bailiwicks*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To BAIT. *v. a.* [baτan, Sax. *baitzen*, Germ.]

1. To put meat upon a hook, in ſome place, to tempt fiſh or other animals.

Oh, cunning enemy, that to catch a ſaint,
With ſaints doſt *bait* thy hook! moſt dangerous
Is that temptation that doth goad us on
To ſin in loving virtue. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Let's be revenged on him; let's appoint him a meeting, give him a ſhow of comfort in his ſuit, and lead him on with a ſure *baited* delay, till he hath pawned his horſes to mine hoſt of the garter. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Many ſorts of fiſhes feed upon inſects, as is well known to anglers, who *bait* their hooks with them. *Ray.*

How are the ſex improv'd in am'rous arts!
What new-found ſnares they *bait* for human hearts! *Gay.*

2. To give meat to one's ſelf, or horſes, on the road.

What ſo ſtrong,
But wanting reſt, will alſo want of might?
The ſun, that meaſures heaven all day long,
At night doth *bait* his ſteeds the ocean waves among. *F. Q.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

To Bait. *v. a.* [from *battre*, Fr. to beat.] To attack with violence; to set dogs upon.

Who seeming sorely chaffed at his band,
As chained bear, whom cruel dogs do *bait*,
With idle force did fain them to withstand. *Fairy Queen.*

I will not yield
To kiss the ground before young Malcolm's feet;
And so be *baited* with the rabble's curse. *Shak. Macbeth.*

To Bait. *v. n.* To stop at any place for refreshment; perhaps this word is more properly *bate*; to *abate* speed.

But our desires, tyrannical extorsion
Doth force us there to set our chief delightfulness,
Where but a *baiting* place is all our portion. *Sidney.*

As one who on his journey *baits* at noon,
Tho' bent on speed: so here the archangel paus'd. *Par. Lost.*

In all our journey from London to his house, we did not so much as *bait* at a whig inn. *Addison. Spectat.* N° 126.

To Bait. *v. n.* [*as an hawk.*] To clap the wings; to make an offer of flying; to flutter.

All plum'd like estridges, that with the wind
Baited like eagles having lately bath'd;
Glittering in golden coats like images. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

Hood my unman'd blood *baiting* in my cheeks
With thy black mantle; till strange love, grown bold,
Thinks true love acted simple modesty. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

Another way I have to man my haggard,
To make her come, and know her keepers call;
That is, to watch her as we watch these kites,
That *bait* and beat, and will not be obedient.
Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.

Bait. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Meat set to allure fish, or other animals, to a snare.

The pleasant'st angling is to see the fish
Cut with her golden oars the silver stream,
And greedily devour the treacherous *bait*.
Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.

2. A temptation; an enticement.

And that same glorious beauty's idle boast,
Is but a *bait* such wretches to beguile. *Spens. sonnet* xli.

Taketh therewith the souls of men, as with certain *baits*.
Hooker, *b.* v. § 35.

Sweet words I grant, *baits* and allurements sweet
But greatest hopes of greatest crosses meet. *Fairfax*, *b.* ii.

Fruit, like that
Which grew in paradise, the *bait* of Eve
Us'd by the tempter. *Milton's Par. Lost*, *b.* x. *l.* 551.

Secure from foolish pride's affected state,
And specious flattery's more pernicious *bait*. *Roscommon.*

Her head was bare,
But for her native ornament of hair,
Which in a simple knot was ty'd above:
Sweet negligence! unheeded *bait* of love! *Dryden's Fab.*

Grant that others could with equal glory,
Look down on pleasures, and the *baits* of sense. *Add. Cato.*

3. A refreshment on a journey.

Baize. *n. s.* A kind of coarse open cloth stuff, having a long nap; sometimes frized on one side, and sometimes not frized, according to the uses it is intended for. This stuff is without wale, being wrought on a loom with two treddles, like flannel. *Chambers.*

To Bake. *v. a.* participle passive, *baked*, or *baken*. [bæcan, Sax. *becken*, Germ. supposed by *Wachter* to come from *bec*, which, in the Phrygian language, signified *bread*.]

1. To heat any thing in a close place; generally in an oven.

He will take thereof, and warm himself; yea, he kindleth it, and *baketh* bread. *Isaiah*, xliv. 15.

The difference of prices of bread proceeded from their delicacy in bread, and perhaps something in their manner of *baking*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. To harden in the fire.

The work of the fire is a kind of *baking*; and whatsoever the fire *baketh*, time doth in some degree dissolve. *Bacon.*

3. To harden with heat.

With vehement suns
When dusty summer *bakes* the crumbling clods,
How pleasant is't, beneath the twisted arch,
To ply the sweet carouse! *Philips.*

The sun with flaming arrows pierc'd the flood,
And, darting to the bottom, *bak'd* the mud. *Dryden.*

To Bake. *v. n.*

1. To do the work of baking.

I keep his house, and I wash, wring, brew, *bake*, scour, dress meat, and make the beds, and do all myself.
Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

2. To be heated or baked.

Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the cauldron boil and *bake*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Baked *Meats.* Meats dressed by the oven.

There be some houses, wherein sweetmeats will relent, and *baked meats* will mould, more than others. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Ba'kehouse. *n. s.* [from *bake* and *house*.] A place for baking bread.

I have marked a willingness in the Italian artizans, to distribute the kitchen, pantry, and *bakehouse*, under ground. *Wotton.*

Ba'ken. The *participle* from *to bake*.

There was a cake *baken* on the coals, and a cruse of water at his head. 1 *Kings*, xix. 6.

Ba'ker. *n. s.* [from *to bake*.] He whose trade is to bake.

In life and health, every man must proceed upon trust, there being no knowing the intention of the cook or *baker*. *South.*

Ba'lance. *n. s.* [*balance*, Fr. *bilanx*, Lat.]

1. One of the six simple powers in mechanicks, used principally for determining the difference of weight in heavy bodies. It is of several forms. *Chambers.*

2. A pair of scales.

A balance of power, either without or within a state, is best conceived by considering what the nature of a *balance* is. It supposes three things; first, the part which is held, together with the hand that holds it; and then the two scales, with whatever is weighed therein. *Swift.*

For when on ground the burden'd *balance* lies,
The empty part is lifted up the higher. *Sir John Davies.*

3. A metaphorical *balance*, or the mind employed in comparing one thing with another.

I have in equal *balance* justly weighed,
What wrong our arms may do, what wrongs we suffer:
Griefs heavier than our offences. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

4. The act of comparing two things, as by the *balance*.

Comfort arises not from others being miserable, but from this inference upon the *balance*, that we suffer only the lot of nature. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Upon a fair *balance* of the advantages on either side, it will appear, that the rules of the gospel are more powerful means of conviction than such message. *Atterbury.*

5. The overplus of weight; that quantity by which, of two things weighed together, one exceeds the other.

Care being taken, that the exportation exceed in value the importation; and then the *balance* of trade must of necessity be returned in coin or bullion. *Bacon's Adv. to Sir G. Villiers.*

6. That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; as, he stated the account with his correspondent, and paid the *balance*.

7. Equipoise; as *balance* of power. See the second sense.

Love, hope, and joy, fair pleasure's smiling train,
Hate, fear, and grief, the family of pain;
These mixed with art, and to due bounds confin'd,
Make and maintain the *balance* of the mind. *Pope.*

8. The beating part of a watch.

It is but supposing that all watches, whilst the *balance* beats, think; and it is sufficiently proved, that my watch thought all last night. *Locke.*

9. In astronomy. One of the twelve signs of the zodiack, commonly called *Libra*.

To Ba'lance. *v. a.* [*valancer*, Fr.]

1. To weigh in a balance, either real or figurative; to compare by the balance.

If men would but *balance* the good and the evil of things, they would not venture soul and body for a little dirty interest. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

2. To regulate the weight in a balance.

Heav'n that hath plac'd this island to give law,
To *balance* Europe, and her states to awe. *Waller.*

3. To counterpoise; to weigh equal to.

The attraction of the glass is *balanced*, and rendered ineffectual by the contrary attraction of the liquor. *Newton's Opt.*

4. To regulate an account, by stating it on both sides.

Judging is, *balancing* an account, and determining on which side the odds lie. *Locke.*

5. To pay that which is wanting to make the two parts of an account equal.

Give him leave
To *balance* the account of Blenheim's day. *Prior.*

Though I am very well satisfied, that it is not in my power to *balance* accounts with my Maker, I am resolved, however, to turn all my endeavours that way. *Addison. Spectator.*

To Ba'lance. *v. n.* To hesitate; to fluctuate between equal motives, as a balance plays when charged with equal weights.

Were the satisfaction of lust, and the joys of heaven, offered at any one's present possession, he would not *balance*, or err in the determination of his choice. *Locke.*

Since there is nothing that can offend, I see not why you should *balance* a moment about printing it. *Atterbury to Pope.*

Ba'lancer. *n. s.* [from *balance*.] The person that weighs any thing.

Ba'lass *Ruby. n. s.* [*balas*, Fr. supposed to be an Indian term.] A kind of ruby.

Balass ruby is of a crimson colour, with a cast of purple, and seems best to answer the description of the ancients.
Woodward on Fossils.

To Balbu'cinate. *v. n.* [from *balbutio*, Lat.] To stammer in speaking. *Dict.*

To Balbu'tiate. *v. n.* The same with *balbucinate*. *Dict.*

Balco'ny. *n. s.* [*balcon*, Fr. *balcone*, Ital.] A frame of iron, wood, or stone, before the window of a room.

Then pleasure came, who, liking not the fashion,
Began to make *balconies*, terraces,
Till she had weaken'd all by alteration. *Herbert.*

When dirty waters from *balconies* drop,
And dext'rous damsels twirl the sprinkling mop. *Gay.*

Bald. *adj.* [*bal*, Welch.]

1. Without hair.

Neither shall men make themselves *bald* for them. *Jer.* xvi. 6.

I find it remarked by Marchetti, that the cause of baldness in men is the dryness of the brain, and its shrinking from the skull; he having observed, that in *bald* persons, under the *bald* part, there was a vacuity between the skull and the brain. *Ray.*

He should imitate Cæsar, who, because his head was *bald*, covered that defect with laurels. *Addison. Spect.* N° 232.

2. Without natural covering.

Under an oak, whose boughs were moss'd with age,
And high top *bald* with dry antiquity. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

3. Without the usual covering.

He is set at the upper end o' th' table; but they stand *bald* before him. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

4. Unadorned; inelegant.

Hobbes, in the preface to his own *bald* translation of the Ilias, begins the praise of Homer when he should have ended it.
Dryden's Fables, Preface.

And that, though labour'd, line must *bald* appear,
That brings ungrateful musick to the ear. *Creech.*

5. Stripped; naked; without dignity; without value; bare.

What should the people do with these *bald* tribunes?
On whom depending, their obedience fails
To th' greater bench. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

6. *Bald* was used by the northern nations, to signify the same as *audax*, bold; and is still in use. So *Baldwin*, and by inversion *Winbald*, is *bold conqueror*; *Ethelbald*, *nobly bold*; *Eadbald*, *happily bold*; which are of the same import as *Thraseas*, *Thrasymachus*, and *Thrasybulus*, &c. *Gibson's Camden.*

Ba'ldachin. *n. s.* [*baldachino*, Ital.] A piece of architecture, in form of a canopy, supported with columns, and serving as a covering to an altar. It properly signifies a rich silk, *du cange*, and was a canopy carried over the host. *Build. Dict.*

Ba'lderdash. *n. s.* [probably of balδ, Sax. bold, and *dash*, to mingle.] Any thing jumbled together without judgment; rude mixture; a confused discourse.

To Ba'lderdash. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mix or adulterate any liquor.

Ba'ldly. *adv.* [from *bald*.] Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.

Ba'ldmony. *n. s.* The same with Gentian; which see.

Ba'ldness. *n. s.* [from *bald*.]

1. The want of hair.

2. The loss of hair.

Which happen'd on the skin to light,
And there corrupting to a wound,
Spreads leprosy and *baldness* round. *Swift.*

3. Meanness of writing; inelegance.

Ba'ldrick. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. A girdle. By some *Dictionaries* it is explained a *bracelet*; but I have not found it in that sense.

Athwart his breast a *baldrick* brave he ware,
That shin'd like twinkling stars, with stones most precious rare. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i.

A radiant *baldrick*, o'er his shoulders ty'd,
Sustain'd the sword, that glitter'd at his side. *Pope.*

2. The zodiack.

That like the twins of Jove, they seem'd in sight,
Which deck the *baldrick* of the heavens bright. *Spenser.*

Bale. *n. s.* [*balle*, Fr.] A bundle or parcel of goods packed up for carriage.

One hired an ass in the dog-days, to carry certain *bales* of goods to such a town. *L'Estrange.*

It is part of the *bales* in which bohea tea was brought over from China. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Bale. *n. s.* [bæl, Sax. *bale*, Dan. *bal*, *bol*, Icelandish.] Misery; calamity.

She look'd about, and seeing one in mail,
Armed to point, sought back to turn again;
For light she hated as the deadly *bale*. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i.

To Bale. *v. a.* A word used by the sailors, who bid *bale* out the water; that is, *lave* it out, by way of distinction from pumping. *Skinner.*

To Bale. *v. n.* [*emballer*, Fr. *imballare*, Ital.] To make up into a bale.

Ba'leful. *adj.* [from *bale*.]

1. Full of misery; full of grief; sorrowful; sad; woful.

Ah! luckless babe, born under cruel star,
And in dead parents *baleful* ashes bred. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i.

But when I feel the bitter *baleful* smart,
Which her fair eyes unwares do work in me,
I think that I a new Pandora see. *Spenser*, *sonnet* xxiv.

Round he throws his *baleful* eyes,
That witness'd huge affliction and dismay,
Mix'd with obdurate pride and stedfast hate. *Par. Lost*, *b.* i.

2. Full of mischief; destructive.

But when he saw his threat'ning was but vain,
He turn'd about, and search'd his *baleful* books again. *F. Q.*

Boiling choler chokes,
By sight of these, our *baleful* enemies. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

Unseen, unfelt, the firy serpent skims
Betwixt her linen and her naked limbs;
His *baleful* breath inspiring, as he glides. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Happy Ièrne, whose most wholesome air
Poisons envenom'd spiders, and forbids
The *baleful* toad, and vipers from her shore. *Philips.*

Ba'lefully. *adv.* [from *baleful*.] Sorrowfully; mischievously.

Balk. *n. s.* [*balk*, Dut. and Germ.] A great beam, such as is used in building; a rafter over an outhouse or barn.

Balk. *n. s.* [derived by *Skinner* from *valicare*, Ital. to pass over.] A ridge of land left unploughed between the furrows, or at the end of the field.

To Balk. *v. a.* [See the noun.]

1. To disappoint; to frustrate.

Another thing in the grammar schools I see no use of, unless it be to *balk* young lads in the way to learning languages. *Locke.*

Every one has a desire to keep up the vigour of his faculties, and not to *balk* his understanding by what is too hard for it. *Locke.*

But one may *balk* this good intent,
And take things otherwise than meant. *Prior.*

The prices must have been high; for a people so rich would not *balk* their fancy. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Balk'd of his prey, the yelling monster flies,
And fills the city with his hideous cries. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Is there a variance? enter but his door,
Balk'd are the courts, and contest is no more. *Pope.*

2. To miss any thing.

By grisly Pluto he doth swear,
He rent his clothes, and tore his hair;
And as he runneth here and there,
An acorn cup he greeteth;
Which soon he taketh by the stalk,
About his head he lets it walk,
Nor doth he any creature *balk*,
But lays on all he meeteth. *Drayt. Nymphid.*

3. To omit, or refuse any thing.

This was looked for at your hand, and this was *balkt*.
Shakesp. Twelfth Night.

4. To heap, as on a ridge. This, or something like this, seems to be intended here.

Ten thousand bold Scots, three and twenty knights,
Balk'd in their own blood, did Sir Walter see
On Holmedon's plains. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

Ba'lkers. *n. s.* [In fishery.] Men who stand on a cliff, or high place on the shore, and give a sign to the men in the fishing-boats, which way the passage or shole of herrings is. *Cowel.*

The pilchards are pursued by a bigger fish, called a plusher, who leapeth above water, and bewrayeth them to the *balker*.
Carew's Survey of Cornwal.

Ball. *n. s.* [*bol*, Dan. *bol*. Dut.]

Bel, diminutively *Belin*, the sun, or Apollo of the Celtæ, was called by the ancient Gauls *Abellio*. Whatever was round, and in particular the head, was called by the ancients either *Bâl*, or *Bel*, and likewise *Bôl* and *Bül*. Among the modern Persians, the head is called *Pole*; and the Flemings still call the head *Bolle*. Πόλος is the head or poll, and πολεῖν, is to turn. Βόλος likewise signifies a round ball, whence *bowl*, and *bell*, and *ball*, which the Welch term *bêl*. By the Scotch also the head is named *bhél*; whence the English *bill* is derived, signifying the beak of a bird. Figuratively, the Phrygians and Thurians, by βάλλην understood a king. Hence also, in the Syriack dialects, βαάλ, βηλ, and likewise Βῶλ, signifies lord, and by this name also the sun; and, in some dialects, Ἧλ and Ἶλ, whence Ἶλος, and Ἥλιος, Ϝήλιος, and Εἴλιος, and also in the Celtick diminutive way of expression, Ἕλενος, Ϝέλενος, and Βέλενος, signified the sun; and Ἑλένη, Ϝελένη, and Βελένη, the moon. Among the Teutonicks, *hol* and *heil* have the same meaning; whence the adjective *holig*, or *heilig*, is derived, and signifies divine or holy; and the aspiration being changed into *s*, the Romans form their *Sol*. *Baxter.*

1. Any thing made in a round form.

The worms with many feet, which round themselves into *balls* under logs of timber, but not in the timber. *Bacon.*

Nor arms they wear, nor swords and bucklers wield,
But whirl from leathern strings huge *balls* of lead. *Dryden.*

Like a *ball* of snow tumbling down a hill, he gathered strength as he passed. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

Still unripen'd in the dewy mines,
Within the *ball* a trembling water shines,
That through the chrystal darts. *Addison's Rem. on Italy.*

Such of those corpuscles as happened to combine into one mass, formed the metallick and mineral *balls*, or nodules, which we find. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. A round thing to play with, either with the hand or foot, or a racket.

Balls to the stars, and thralls to fortune's reign,
Turn'd from themselves, infected with their cage,
Where death is fear'd, and life is held with pain. *Sidney.*

Those I have seen play at *ball*, grow extremely earnest who should have the *ball*. *Sidney.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

3. A ſmall round thing, with ſome particular mark, by which votes are given, or lots caſt.

Let lots decide it.
For ev'ry number'd captive put a *ball*
Into an urn; three only black be there,
The reſt, all white, are ſafe. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Minos, the ſtrict inquiſitor, appears;
Round in his urn the blended *balls* he rowls;
Abſolves the juſt, and dooms the guilty ſouls. *Dryden.*

4. A globe; as, the *ball* of the earth.

Julius and Antony, thoſe lords of all,
Low at her feet preſent the conquer'd *ball.* *Granville.*

Ye gods, what juſtice rules the *ball?*
Freedom and arts together fall. *Pope.*

5. A globe borne as an enſign of ſovereignty.

Hear the tragedy of a young man, that by right ought to hold the *ball* of a kingdom; but, by fortune, is made himſelf a ball, toſſed from miſery to miſery, and from place to place. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

6. Any part of the body that approaches to roundneſs; as the lower and ſwelling part of the thumb, the apple of the eye.

Be ſubject to no ſight but mine; inviſible
To every eye *ball* elſe. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

To make a ſtern countenance, let your brow bend ſo, that that it may almoſt touch the *ball* of the eye. *Peacham.*

7. The parchment ſpread over a hollow piece of wood, ſtuffed with hair or wool, which the printers dip in ink, to ſpread it on the letters.

BALL. *n. ſ.* [*bal*, Fr. from *ballare*, low Lat. from βαλλίζειν, to dance.] An entertainment of dancing, at which the preparations are made at the expence of ſome particular perſon.

If golden ſconces hang not on the walls,
To light the coſtly ſuppers and the *balls.* *Dryden.*

He would make no extraordinary figure at a *ball*; but I can aſſure the ladies, for their conſolation, that he has writ better verſes on the ſex than any man. *Swift.*

BA'LLAD. *n. ſ.* [*balade*, Fr.] A ſong.

Ballad once ſignified a ſolemn and ſacred ſong, as well as trivial, when Solomon's Song was called the *ballad* of *ballads*; but now it is applied to nothing but trifling verſe. *Watts.*

An' I have not *ballads* made on you all, and ſung to filthy tunes, may a cup of ſack be my poiſon. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Like the ſweet *ballad*, this amuſing lay
Too long detains the lover on his way. *Gay's Trivia.*

To BA'LLAD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make or ſing ballads.

Saucy lictors
Will catch at us like ſtrumpets, and ſcall'd rhimers
Ballad us out o' tune. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

BA'LLAD-SINGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ballad* and *ſing.*] One whoſe employment it is to ſing ballads in the ſtreets.

No ſooner 'gan he raiſe his tuneful ſong,
But lads and laſſes round about him throng.
Not *ballad-ſinger*, plac'd above the crowd,
Sings with a note ſo ſhrilling, ſweet and loud. *Gay.*

BA'LLAST. *n. ſ.* [*ballaſte*, Dutch.]

1. Something put at the bottom of the ſhip to keep it ſteady to the center of gravity.

There muſt be ſome middle counſellors to keep things ſteady; for, without that *ballaſt*, the ſhip will roul too much. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

As for the aſcent of it, this may be eaſily contrived, if there be ſome great weight at the bottom of the ſhip, being part of its *ballaſt*; which, by ſome cord within, may be looſened from it. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

As when empty barks or billows float,
With ſandy *ballaſt* ſailors trim the boat;
So bees bear gravel ſtones, whoſe poiſing weight
Steers through the whiſtling winds their ſteddy flight. *Dryd.*

2. That which is uſed to make any thing ſteady.

Why ſhould he ſink where nothing ſeem'd to preſs?
His lading little, and his *ballaſt* leſs. *Swift.*

To BA'LLAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put weight at the bottom of a ſhip, in order to keep her ſteady.

If this ark be ſo *ballaſted*, as to be of equal weight with the like magnitude of water, it will be moveable. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

2. To keep any thing ſteady.

Whilſt thus to *ballaſt* love, I thought,
And ſo more ſteddily t' have gone,
I ſaw, I had love's pinnace overfraught. *Donne.*

Now you have given me virtue for my guide,
And with true honour *ballaſted* my pride. *Dryden's Aureng.*

BALLE'TTE. *n. ſ.* [*ballette*, Fr.] A dance in which ſome hiſtory is repreſented.

BA'LLIARDS. *n. ſ.* [from *ball* and *yard*, or ſtick to puſh it with.] A play at which a ball is driven by the end of a ſtick; now corruptly called *billiards.*

With dice, with cards, with *balliards*, far unfit,
With ſhuttlecocks miſſeeming manly wit. *Hubberd's Tale.*

BA'LLISTER. See BALUSTRE.

BALLO'N. }
BALLO'ON. } *n. ſ.* [*ballon*, Fr.]

1. A large round ſhort-necked veſſel uſed in chymiſtry.

2. In architecture; a ball or globe placed on the top of a pillar.

3. In fireworks; a ball of paſteboard, ſtuffed with combuſtible matter, which, when fired, mounts to a conſiderable height in the air, and then burſts into bright ſparks of fire, reſembling ſtars.

BA'LLOT. *n. ſ.* [*ballote*, Fr.]

1. A little ball or ticket uſed in giving votes, being put privately into a box or urn.

2. The act of voting by ballot.

To BA'LLOT. *v. n.* [*balloter*, Fr.] To chooſe by ballot, that is, by putting little balls or tickets, with particular marks, privately in a box; by counting which it is known what is the reſult of the poll, without any diſcovery by whom each vote was given.

No competition arriving to a ſufficient number of balls, they fell to *ballot* ſome others. *Wotton.*

Giving their votes by *balloting*, they lie under no awe. *Swift.*

BALLOTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ballot.*] The act of voting by ballot.

The election is intricate and curious, conſiſting of ten ſeveral *ballotations.* *Wotton.*

BALM. *n. ſ.* [*baume*, Fr. *balſamum*, Lat.]

1. The ſap or juice of a ſhrub, remarkably odoriferous.

Balm trickles through the bleeding veins
Of happy ſhrubs, in Idumean plains. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. Any valuable or fragrant ointment.

Thy place is filled, thy ſceptre wrung from thee;
Thy *balm* waſh'd off wherewith thou waſt anointed. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

3. Any thing that ſooths or mitigates pain.

You were conducted to a gentle bath,
And *balms* apply'd to you. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Your praiſe's argument, *balm* of your age;
Deareſt and beſt. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

BALM. }
BALM *Mint.* } *n. ſ.* [*meliſſa*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It is a verticillate plant, with a labiated flower, conſiſting of one leaf, whoſe upper lip is roundiſh, upright, and divided into two; but the under lip, into three parts: out of the flower-cup riſes the pointal, attended, as it were, with four embryos; theſe afterwards turn to ſo many ſeeds, which are roundiſh, and incloſed in the flower-cup; to theſe notes may be added, the flowers are produced from the wings of the leaves, but are not whorled round the ſtalks. The ſpecies are, 1. Garden *balm.* 2. Garden *balm*, with yellow variegated flowers. 3. Stinking Roman *balm*, with ſofter hairy leaves. The firſt of theſe ſorts is cultivated in gardens for medicinal and culinary uſe: it is propagated by parting the roots either in ſpring or autumn. When they are firſt planted, if the ſeaſon proves dry, you muſt carefully water them until they have taken root. *Millar.*

BALM *of Gilead.*

1. The juice drawn from the balſam tree, by making inciſions in its bark. Its colour is firſt white, ſoon after green; but when it comes to be old, it is of the colour of honey. The ſmell of it is agreeable, and very penetrating; the taſte of it bitter, ſharp and aſtringent. As little iſſues from the plant by inciſion, the *balm* ſold by the merchants, is made of the wood and green branches of the tree, diſtilled by fire, which is generally adulterated with turpentine. *Calmet.*

It ſeems moſt likely to me, that the zori of Gilead, which we render in our Engliſh bible by the word *balm*, was not the ſame with the balſam of Mecca, but only a better ſort of turpentine, then in uſe for the cure of wounds and other diſeaſes. *Prideaux's Connection.*

2. A plant remarkable for the ſtrong balſamick ſcent, which its leaves emit, upon being bruiſed; whence ſome have ſuppoſed, erroneouſly, that the *balm of Gilead* was taken from this plant. *Millar.*

To BALM. *v. a.* [from *balm.*]

1. To anoint with balm.

Balm his foul head with warm diſtilled waters,
And burn ſweet wood. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

2. To ſooth; to mitigate; to aſſuage.

Oppreſt nature ſleeps:
This reſt might yet have *balm'd* thy ſenſes,
Which ſtand in hard cure. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

BA'LMY. *adj.* [from *balm.*]

1. Having the qualities of balm.

Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid,
In *balmy* ſweat; which with his beams the ſun
Soon dry'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

2. Producing balm.

3. Soothing; ſoft; mild.

Come, Deſdemona, 'tis the ſoldier's life
To have their *balmy* ſlumbers wak'd with ſtrife. *Shak. Othello.*

Such viſions hourly paſs before my ſight,
Which from my eyes their *balmy* ſlumbers fright. *Dryden.*

4. Fragrant; odoriferous.

Thoſe rich perfumes which, from the happy ſhore,
The winds upon their *balmy* winds convey'd,
Whoſe guilty ſweetneſs firſt the world betray'd. *Dryden.*

Firſt Eurus to the riſing morn is ſent,
The regions of the *balmy* continent. *Dryden's Ovid.*

5. Mitigating; aſſuaſive.

Oh *balmy* breath, that doſt almoſt perſuade
Juſtice to break her ſword! *Shakeſp. Othello.*

BA'LNEARY. *n. ſ.* [*balnearium*, Lat.] A bathing-room.

The *balnearies*, and bathing-places, he expoſeth unto the ſummer ſetting. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 7.

BALNEA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *balneum*, Lat. a bath.] The act of bathing.

As the head may be diſturbed by the ſkin, it may the ſame way be relieved, as is obſervable in *balneations*, and fomentations of that part. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 6.

BA'LNEATORY. *adj.* [*balneatorius*, Lat.] Belonging to a bath or ſtove.

BA'LOTADE. *n. ſ.* The leap of an horſe, ſo that when his fore-feet are in the air, he ſhews nothing but the ſhoes of his hinder-feet, without yerking out. A *balotade* differs from a capriole; for when a horſe works at caprioles, he yerks out his hinder legs with all his force. *Farrier's Dict.*

B'ALSAM. *n. ſ.* [*balſamum*, Lat.] Ointment; unguent; an unctuous application thicker than oil, and ſofter than ſalve.

Chriſt's blood's our *balſam*; if that cure us here,
Him, when our judge, we ſhall not find ſevere. *Denham.*

BALSAM *Apple.* [*momordica*, Lat.] An annual Indian plant.

The flower conſiſts of one leaf, is of the expanded bell-ſhaped kind, but ſo deeply cut, as to appear compoſed of five diſtinct leaves: the flowers are ſome male, or barren; others female, growing upon the top of the embryo, which is afterwards changed into a fruit, which is fleſhy, and ſometimes more or leſs tapering and hollow, and, when ripe, uſually burſts, and caſts forth the ſeeds with an elaſticity; which ſeeds are wrapped up in a membranous covering, and are, for the moſt part, indented on the edges. *Millar.*

BALSAM *Tree.*

This is a ſhrub which ſcarce grows taller than the pomegranate tree; it ſhoots out abundance of long ſlender branches, with a few ſmall rounding leaves, always green; the wood of it is gummy, and of a reddiſh colour; the bloſſoms are like ſmall ſtars, white, and very fragrant; whence ſpring out little pointed pods, incloſing a fruit like an almond, called carpobalſamum, as the wood is called xylobalſamum, and the juice opobalſamum; which ſee. This tree is cultivated in Arabia and Judea; but it is forbid to be ſown or multiplied without the permiſſion of the grand ſignior. *Calmet. Chambers.*

BALSA'MICAL. }
BALSA'MICK. } *adj.* [from *balſam.*] Having the qualities of balſam; unctuous; mitigating; ſoft; mild; oily.

If there be a wound in my leg, the vital energy of my ſoul thruſts out the *balſamical* humour of my blood to heal it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The aliment of ſuch as have freſh wounds ought to be ſuch as keeps the humours from putrefaction, and renders them oily and *balſamick.* *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

BA'LUSTER. *n. ſ.* [according to *du Cange*, from *balauſtrium*, low Lat. a bathing place.] A ſmall column or pilaſter, from an inch and three quarters to four inches ſquare or diameter. Their dimenſions and forms are various; they are frequently adorned with mouldings; they are placed with rails on ſtairs, and in the fronts of galleries in churches.

This ſhould firſt have been planched over, and railed about with *baluſters.* *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

BA'LUSTRADE. *n. ſ.* [from *baluſter.*] An aſſemblage of one or more rows of little turned pillars, called baluſters, fixed upon a terras, or the top of a building, for ſeparating one part from another.

BAM, BEAM, being initials in the name of any place, uſually imply it to have been woody; from the Saxon beam, which we uſe in the ſame ſenſe to this day. *Gibſon's Camden.*

BA'MBOO. *n. ſ.* An Indian plant of the reed kind. It has ſeveral ſhoots, much larger than our ordinary reeds, which are knotty, and ſeparated from ſpace to ſpace by joints. They are ſaid by ſome, but by miſtake, to contain ſugar; the *bamboo* being much larger than the ſugar-cane. The leaves grow out of each knot, and are prickly. They are four or five inches long, and an inch in breadth, ſomewhat pointed, and ribbed through the whole length with green and ſharp fibres. Its flowers grow in ears, like thoſe of wheat.

To BAMBO'OZLE. *v. a.* [a cant word not uſed in pure or in grave writings.] To deceive; to impoſe upon; to confound.

After Nick had *bamboozled* about the money, John called for counters. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

BAMBO'OZLER. *n. ſ.* [from *bamboozle.*] A tricking fellow; a cheat.

There are a ſet of fellows they call banterers and *bamboozlers*, that play ſuch tricks. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

BAN. *n. ſ.* [*ban*, Teut. a publick proclamation, as of proſcription, interdiction, excommunication, publick ſale.]

1. Publick notice given of any thing, whereby any thing is publickly commanded or forbidden. This word we uſe eſpecially in the publiſhing matrimonial contracts in the church, before marriage, to the end that if any man can ſay againſt the inten-

tion of the parties, either in reſpect of kindred or otherwiſe, they may take their exception in time. And, in the canon law, *banna ſunt proclamationes ſponſi & ſponſæ in eccleſiis fieri ſoliti.* *Cowel.*

I bar it in the intereſt of my wife;
'Tis ſhe is ſubcontracted to this lord,
And I her huſband contradict your *bans.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Our *bans* thrice bid! and for our wedding-day
To draw her neck into the *bans.* *Hudibras.*

2. A curſe; excommunication.

My kerchief bought! then preſs'd, then forc'd away! *Gay.*

In th' interim, ſpare for no trepans
Thou mixture rank of midnight weeds collected,
With Hecate's *ban* thrice blaſted, thrice infected. *Hamlet.*

A great overſight it was of St. Peter, that he did not accurſe Nero, whereby the pope might have got all; yet what need of ſuch a *ban*, ſince friar Vincent could tell Ataſalipa, that kingdoms were the pope's. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

3. Interdiction.

Much more to taſte it, under *ban* to touch. *Parad Loſt.*

4. *Ban of the Empire*; a publick cenſure by which the privileges of any German prince are ſuſpended.

He proceeded ſo far by treaty, that he was proferred to have the imperial *ban* taken off Altapinus, upon ſubmiſſion. *Howel.*

To BAN. *v. a.* [*bannen*, Dut. to curſe.] To curſe; to execrate.

Shall we think that it *baneth* the work which they leave behind them, or taketh away the uſe thereof. *Hooker, b.* v.

It is uncertain whether this word, in the foregoing ſenſe, is to be deduced from *ban*, to curſe, or *bane*, to poiſon.

In thy cloſet pent up, rue my ſhame,
And *ban* our enemies, both mine and thine. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

Before theſe Moors went a Numidian prieſt, bellowing out charms, and caſting ſcrowls of paper on each ſide, wherein he curſed and *banned* the Chriſtians. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

BANA'NA *Tree.* See PLANTAIN; of which it is a ſpecies.

BAND. *n. ſ.* [*bende*, Dut. band, Saxon.]

1. A tye; a bandage; that by which one thing is joined to another.

You ſhall find the *band*, that ſeems to tie their friendſhip together, will be the very ſtrangler of their amity. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

2. A chain by which any animal is kept in reſtraint. This is now uſually ſpelt, leſs properly, *bond.*

So wild a beaſt, ſo tame ytaught to be,
And buxom to his *bands*, is joy to ſee. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Since you deny him ent'rance, he demands
His wife, whom cruelly you hold in *bands.* *Dryd. Aurengz.*

3. Any means of union or connexion between perſons.

Here's eight that muſt take hands,
To join in Hymen's *bands.* *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

4. Something worn about the neck; a neckcloth. It is now reſtrained to a neckcloth of particular form worn by clergymen, lawyers, and ſtudents in colleges.

For his mind I do not care,
That's a toy that I could ſpare:
Let his title be but great,
His cloaths rich, and *band* ſit neat. *Ben Johnſon's Underwoods.*

He took his preſent lodging at the manſion-houſe of a taylor's widow, who waſhes and can clear-ſtarch his *bands.* *Addiſon.*

5. Any thing bound round another.

In old ſtatues of ſtone in cellars, the feet of them being bound with leaden *bands*, it appeared that the lead did ſwell. *Bacon.*

6. A company of perſons joined together in any common deſign.

And, good my lord of Somerſet, unite
Your troops of horſemen with his *bands* of foot. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI *p.* i.

We few, we happy few, we *band* of brothers. *Sh. H.* V.

The queen in white array before her *band*,
Saluting took her rival by the hand. *Dryden's Fables.*

On a ſudden, methought this ſelect *band* ſprang forward, with a reſolution to climb the aſcent, and follow the call of that heavenly muſick. *Tatler*, N° 81.

Strait the three *bands* prepare in arms to join,
Each *band* the number of the ſacred Nine. *Pope.*

7. In architecture. Any flat low member or moulding, called alſo faſcia, face, or plinth.

To BAND. *v. a.* [from *band.*]

1. To unite together into one body or troop.

The biſhop, and the duke of Glo'ſter's men,
Have fill'd their pockets full of pebble ſtones,
And *banding* themſelves in contrary parts,
Do pelt at one another's pates. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* i.

Some of the boys *banded* themſelves as for the major, and others for the king; who, after ſix days ſkirmiſhing, at laſt made a compoſition, and departed. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

To live exempt
From heav'n's high juriſdiction, in new league
Banded againſt his throne. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ii.

2. To bind over with a band.

And by his mother ſtood an infant lover,
With wings unfledg'd, his eyes were *banded* over. *Dryden.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Bands *of a ſaddle*, are two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows of the ſaddle, to hold the bows in the right ſituation.

Ba'ndage. *n. ſ.* [*bandage*, Fr.]

1. Something bound over another.

Zeal too had a place among the reſt, with a *bandage* over her eyes; though one would not have expected to have ſeen her repreſented in ſnow. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, Nº 27.

Cords were faſtened by hooks to my *bandages*, which the workmen had girt round my neck. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. It is uſed, in ſurgery, for the fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member; and, ſometimes, for the act or practice of applying *bandages*.

Bandbox. *n. ſ.* [from *band* and *box.*] A ſlight box uſed for bands and other things of ſmall weight.

My friends are ſurprized to find two *bandboxes* among my books, till I let them ſee that they are lined with deep erudition. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 85.

With empty *bandbox* ſhe delights to range,
And feigns a diſtant errand from the 'Change. *Gay's Trivia.*

Ba'ndelet. *n. ſ.* [*bandelet*, Fr. In architecture.] Any little band, flat moulding, or fillet.

Ba'ndit. *n. ſ.* [*bandito*, Ital.] A man outlawed.

No ſavage fierce, *bandit*, or mountaineer,
Will dare to ſoil her virgin purity. *Milton's Poems.*

No *bandit* fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,
No cavern'd hermit, reſts ſelf ſatisfy'd. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

Bandi'tto. *n. ſ.* in the plural *banditti.* [*bandito*, Ital.]

A Roman ſworder, and *banditto* ſlave,
Murder'd ſweet Tully. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

Ba'ndog. *n. ſ.* [from *ban* or *band*, and *dog.* The original of this word is very doubtful. *Caius, de canibus Britannicis*, derives it from *band*, that is, *a dog chained up.* *Skinner* inclines to deduce it from *bana*, a *murderer.* May it not come from *ban* a *curſe*, as we ſay a *curſt cur*; or rather from *baund*, ſwelled or large, a *Daniſh* word; from whence, in ſome counties, they call a great nut a *ban-nut.*] A kind of large dog.

The time of night when Troy was ſet on fire,
The time when ſcreech-owls cry, and *bandogs* howl.
Shakeſp. Henry VI. *p.* ii.

Or privy, or pert, if any bin,
We have great *bandogs* will tear their ſkin. *Spenſ. Paſtorals.*

Ba'ndoleers. *n ſ.* [*bandouliers*, Fr.] Small wooden caſes covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a ſufficient charge for a musket.

Ba'ndrol. *n. ſ.* [*banderol*, Fr.] A little flag or ſtreamer; the little fringed ſilk flag that hangs on a trumpet.

Ba'ndy. *n. ſ.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A club turned round at bottom for ſtriking a ball at play.

To Ba'ndy. *v. a.* [probably from *bandy*, the inſtrument with which they ſtrike balls at play, which being crooked, is named from the term *bander un arc*, to ſtring or bend a bow.]

1. To beat to and fro, or from one to another.

They do cunningly, from one hand to another, *bandy* the ſervice like a tennis-ball. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

And like a ball *bandy'd* 'twixt pride and wit,
Rather than yield, both ſides the prize will quit. *Denham.*

What, from the tropicks, can the earth repel?
What vigorous arm, what repercuſſive blow,
Bandies the mighty globe ſtill to and fro? *Blackmore.*

2. To exchange; to give and take reciprocally.

Do you *bandy* looks with me, you raſcal? *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

'Tis not in thee
To grudge my pleaſures, to cut off my train,
To *bandy* haſty words. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. To agitate; to toſs about.

This hath been ſo *bandied* amongſt us, that one can hardly miſs books of this kind. *Locke.*

Ever ſince men have been united into governments, the endeavours after univerſal monarchy have been *bandied* among them. *Swift.*

Let not obvious and known truths, or ſome of the moſt plain and certain propoſitions, be *bandied* about in a diſputation. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To Ba'ndy. *v. n.* To contend, as at ſome game, in which each ſtrives to drive the ball his own way.

No ſimple man that ſees
This factious *bandying* of their favourites,
But that he doth preſage ſome ill event. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

A valiant ſon in law thou ſhalt enjoy:
One fit to *bandy* with thy lawleſs ſons,
To ruffle in the commonwealth. *Shakeſp. Tit. Andron.*

Could ſet up grandee againſt grandee,
To ſquander time away, and *bandy*,
Make lords and commoners lay ſieges
To one another's privileges. *Hudibras.*

After all the *bandying* attempts of reſolution, it is as much a queſtion as ever. *Glanville's Scepſis*, *c.* iv.

Ba'ndyleg. *n. ſ.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A crooked leg.

He tells aloud your greateſt failing,
Nor makes a ſcruple to expoſe
Your *bandyleg*, or crooked noſe. *Swift.*

Ba'ndylegged. *adj.* [from *bandyleg.*] Having crooked legs.

The Ethiopians had an one-eyed *bandylegged* prince; ſuch a perſon would have made but an odd figure. *Collier on Duelling.*

BANE. *n. ſ.* [bana, Sax. a murderer.]

1. Poiſon.

Begone, or elſe let me. 'Tis *bane* to draw
The ſame air with thee. *Ben Johnſon's Catiline.*

All good to me becomes
Bane; and in heav'n much worſe would be my ſtate.
Milton's Par. Loſt, *b.* ix. *l.* 122.

They, with ſpeed,
Their courſe through thickeſt conſtellations held,
Spreading their *bane.* *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* x. *l.* 412.

Thus, am I doubly armed; my death and life,
My *bane* and antidote, are both before me:
This, in a moment, brings me to an end;
But that informs me I ſhall never die. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. That which deſtroys; miſchief; ruin.

Inſolency muſt be repreſt, or it will be the *bane* of the Chriſtian religion. *Hooker*, *b.* ii. § 7.

I will not be afraid of death and *bane*,
Till Birnam foreſt come to Dunſinane. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Suffices that to me ſtrength is my *bane*,
And proves the ſource of all my miſeries. *Milton's S. Agon.*

So entertain'd thoſe odorous ſweets the fiend,
Who came their *bane.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* iv. *l.* 167.

Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipios' worth, thoſe thunderbolts of war,
The double *bane* of Carthage? *Dryden, Æneid* vi.

Falſe religion is, in its nature, the greateſt *bane* and deſtruction to government in the world. *South.*

To Bane. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To poiſon.

What if my houſe be troubled with a rat,
And I be pleas'd to give ten thouſand ducats
To have it *ban'd.* *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Ba'neful. *adj.* [from *bane* and *full.*]

1. Poiſonous.

For voyaging to learn the direful art,
To taint with deadly drugs the barbed dart;
Obſervant of the gods, and ſternly juſt,
Ilus refus'd t' impart the *baneful* truſt. *Pope's Odyſſey*, *b.* i.

2. Deſtructive.

The ſilver eagle too is ſent before,
Which I do hope will prove to them as *baneful*,
As thou conceiv'ſt it to the commonwealth. *B. Johnſ. Catil.*

The nightly wolf is *baneful* to the fold,
Storms to the wheat, to buds the bitter cold. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Ba'nefulness. *n. ſ.* [from *baneful.*] Poiſonouſneſs; deſtructiveneſs.

B'anewort. *n. ſ.* [from *bane* and *wort.*] A plant, the ſame with *deadly nightſhade.* See Nightshade.

To Bang. *v. a.* [*vengolen*, Dutch.]

1. To beat; to thump; to cudgel: a low and familiar word.

One receiving from them ſome affronts, met with them handſomely, and *banged* them to good purpoſe. *Howel's V. For.*

He having got ſome iron out of the earth, put it into his ſervants hands to fence with, and *bang* one another. *Locke.*

Formerly I was to be *banged*, becauſe I was too ſtrong, and now, becauſe I am too weak to reſiſt; I am to be brought down, when too rich, and oppreſſed, when too poor. *Arbuth. J. Bull.*

2. To handle roughly; to treat with violence in general.

The deſperate tempeſt hath ſo *bang'd* the Turks,
That their deſignment halts. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

You ſhould accoſt her with jeſts fire-new from the mint; you ſhould have *banged* the youth into dumbneſs. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Bang. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A blow; a thump; a ſtroke: a low word.

I am a bachelor.—That's to ſay, they are fools that marry; you'll bear me a *bang* for that. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

With many a ſtiff twack, many a *bang*,
Hard crabtree and old iron rang. *Hudibras*, *cant.* ii.

I heard ſeveral *bangs* or buffets, as I thought, given to the eagle that held the ring of my box in his beak. *Gulliv. Travels.*

To BA'NISH. *v. a.* [*banir*, Fr. *banio*, low Lat. probably from *ban*, Teut. an outlawry, or proſcription.]

1. To condemn to leave his own country.

Oh, fare thee well!
Thoſe evils thou repeat'ſt upon thyſelf,
Have *baniſh'd* me from Scotland. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. To drive away.

It is for wicked men only to dread God, and to endeavour to *baniſh* the thoughts of him out of their minds. *Tillotſon.*

Succeſsleſs all her ſoft careſſes prove,
To *baniſh* from his breaſt his country's love. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

Ba'nisher. *n. ſ.* [from *baniſh.*] He that forces another from his own country.

In mere ſpite,
To be full quit of thoſe my *baniſhers*,
Stand I before thee here. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Ba'nishment. *n. ſ.* [*banniſſement*, Fr.]

1. The act of baniſhing another; as, he ſecured himſelf by the *baniſhment* of his enemies.

2. The

2. The ſtate of being baniſhed; exile.

Now go we in content
To liberty, and not to *baniſhment.* *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Round the wide world in *baniſhment* we roam,
Forc'd from our pleaſing fields and native home. *Dryden.*

BANK. *n. ſ.* [banc, Saxon.]

1. The earth riſing on each ſide of a water. We ſay, properly, the *ſhore* of the *ſea*, and the *banks* of a *river*, *brook*, or ſmall water.

Have you not made an univerſal ſhout,
That Tyber trembled underneath his *bank.* *Shak. Jul. Cæſ.*

Richmond, in Devonſhire, ſent out a boat
Unto the ſhore, to ask thoſe on the *banks*,
If they were his aſſiſtants. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

A brook whoſe ſtream ſo great, ſo good,
Was lov'd, was honour'd as a flood:
Whoſe *banks* the Muſes dwelt upon. *Craſhaw.*

'Tis happy when our ſtreams of knowledge flow,
To fill their *banks*, but not to overthrow. *Denham.*

O early loſt! what tears the river ſhed,
When the ſad pomp along his *banks* was led! *Pope.*

2. Any heap of earth piled up.

They beſieged him in Abel of Bethmaachah, and they caſt up a *bank* againſt the city; and it ſtood in the trench. *2 Samuel*, xx. 15.

3. [from *banc*, Fr. a bench.] A ſeat or bench of rowers.

Plac'd on your *banks*, the luſty Trojans ſweep
Neptune's ſmooth face, and cleave the yielding deep. *Waller.*

Mean time the king with gifts a veſſel ſtores,
Supplies the *banks* with twenty choſen oars. *Dryd. Homer.*

That *banks* of oars were not in the ſame plain, but raiſed above one another, is evident from deſcriptions of ancient ſhips. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. A place where money is laid up to be called for occaſionally.

Let it be no *bank*, or common ſtock, but every man be maſter of his own money. Not that I altogether miſlike *banks*, but they will hardly be brooked in regard of certain ſuſpicions. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

This maſs of treaſure you ſhould now reduce;
But you your ſtore have hoarded in ſome *bank.* *Denham.*

Their pardons and indulgences, and giving men a ſhare in ſaints merits, out of the common *bank* and treaſury of the church, which the pope has the ſole cuſtody of. *South.*

5. The company of perſons concerned in managing a bank.

To Bank. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lay up money in a bank.

2. To incloſe with banks.

Amid the cliffs
And burning ſands, that *bank* the ſhrubby vales. *Thomſon.*

Ba'nk-bill. *n. ſ.* [from *bank* and *bill*] A note for money laid up in a bank, at the ſight of which the money is paid.

Let three hundred pounds be paid her out of my ready money, or *bank-bills.* *Swift's Laſt Will.*

Ba'nker. *n. ſ.* [from *bank.*] One that trafficks in money; one that keeps or manages a bank.

Whole droves of lenders croud the *banker's* doors,
To call in money. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

By powerful charms of gold and ſilver led,
The Lombard *bankers* and the change to waſte. *Dryden.*

Ba'nkrupcy. *n. ſ.* [from *bankrupt.*]

1. The ſtate of a man broken, or bankrupt.

2. The act of declaring one's ſelf bankrupt; as, he ſilenced the clamours of his creditors by a ſudden *bankrupcy.*

Ba'nkrupt. *adj.* [*banqueroute*, Fr. *bancorupto*, Ital.] In debt beyond the power of payment.

The king's grown *bankrupt*, like a broken man.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

Sir, if you ſpend word for word with me,
I ſhall make your wit *bankrupt.* *Shak. Two Gent. of Verona.*

Ba'nkrupt. *n. ſ.* A man in debt beyond the power of payment.

Perkin gathered together a power, neither in number nor in hardineſs contemptible; but, in their fortunes, to be feared; being *bankrupts*, and many of them felons. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

It is with wicked men as with a *bankrupt*: when his creditors are loud and clamorous, and ſpeak big, he giveth them many good words. *Calamy.*

In vain at court the *bankrupt* pleads his cauſe;
His thankleſs country leaves him to her laws. *Pope.*

To Ba'nkrupt. *v. a.* To break; to diſable one from ſatisfying his creditors.

We caſt off the care of all future thirſt, becauſe we are already *bankrupted.* *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Ba'nner. *n. ſ.* [*banniere*, Fr. *banair*, Welch.]

1. A flag; a ſtandard; a military enſign.

From France there comes a power,
Who already have ſecret ſeize
In ſome of our beſt ports, and are at point
To ſhew their open *banner.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

All in a moment through the gloom were ſeen
Ten thouſand *banners* riſe into the air,
With orient colours waving. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* i.

He ſaid no more;
But left his ſiſter and his queen behind,
And wav'd his royal *banner* in the wind. *Dryden.*

Fir'd with ſuch motives, you do well to join
With Cato's foes, and follow Cæſar's *banners.* *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. A ſtreamer borne at the end of a lance, or elſewhere.

Ba'nneret. *n. ſ.* [from *banner.*] A knight made in the field, with the ceremony of cutting off the point of his ſtandard, and making it a banner. They are next to barons in dignity; and were anciently called by ſummons to parliament. *Blount.*

A gentleman told king Henry, that Sir Richard Croftes, made *banneret* at Stoke, was a wiſe man; the king anſwered, he doubted not that, but marvelled how a fool could know. *Cambden's Remains.*

Ba'nnerol, more properly Banderol. *n. ſ.* [from *banderole*, Fr.] A little flag or ſtreamer.

King Oſwald had a *bannerol* of gold and purple ſet over his tomb. *Camden's Remains.*

Ba'nnian. *n. ſ.* A man's undreſs, or morning-gown; ſuch as is worn by the *Bannians* in the Eaſt Indies.

Ba'nnock. *n. ſ.* A kind of oaten or peaſe meal cake, mixed with water, and baked upon an iron plate over the fire; uſed in the northern counties, and in Scotland.

BA'NQUET. *n. ſ.* [*banquet*, Fr. *banchetto*, Ital. *vanqueto*, Span.] A feaſt.

If a faſting day come, he hath on that day a *banquet* to make. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 41.

In his commendations I am fed;
It is a *banquet* to me. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

You cannot have a perfect palace, except you have two ſeveral ſides; a ſide for the *banquet*, and a ſide for the houſhold; the one for feaſts and triumphs, and the other for dwelling. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Shall the companions make a *banquet* of him? Shall they part him among the merchants? *Job*, xli. 6.

At that taſted fruit,
The ſun, as from Thyeſtean *banquet*, turn'd
His courſe intended. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x. *l.* 688.

That dares prefer the toils of Hercules
To dalliance, *banquets*, and ignoble eaſe. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

To Ba'nquet. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat any one with feaſts.

Welcome his friends,
Viſit his countrymen, and *banquet* them.
Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.

They were *banqueted* by the way, and the nearer they approached, the more encreaſed the nobility. *Sir J. Hayward.*

To Ba'nquet. *v. n.* To feaſt; to fare daintily.

The mind ſhall *banquet*, tho' the body pine;
Fat paunches make lean pates, and dainty bits
Make rich the ribs, but banker out the wits.
Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.

So long as his innocence is his repaſt, he feaſts and *banquets* upon bread and water. *South.*

I purpos'd to unbend the evening hours,
And *banquet* private in the women's bow'rs. *Prior.*

Ba'nqueter. *n. ſ.* [from *banquet.*]

1. A feaſter; one that lives deliciouſly.

2. He that makes feaſts.

Ba'nquet-house. / Ba'nqueting-house. } *n. ſ.* [from *banquet* and *houſe.*] A houſe where banquets are kept.

In a *banqueting-houſe*, among certain pleaſant trees, the table was ſet near to an excellent water-work. *Sidney.*

But at the walk's end behold, how rais'd on high
A *banquet-houſe* ſalutes the ſouthern ſky. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

BANQUE'TTE. *n. ſ.* [Fr. in fortification.] A ſmall bank at the foot of the parapet, for the ſoldiers to mount upon when they fire.

Ba'nsticle. *n. ſ.* A ſmall fiſh, called alſo a ſtickleback.

To BA'NTER. *v. a.* [a barbarous word, without etymology, unleſs it be derived from *badiner*, Fr.] To play upon; to rally; to turn to ridicule; to ridicule.

The magiſtrate took it that he *bantered* him, and bad an officer take him into cuſtody. *L'Eſtrange.*

It is no new thing for innocent ſimplicity to be the ſubject of *bantering* drolls. *L'Eſtrange.*

Could Alcinous' gueſts withold
From ſcorn or rage? Shall we, cries one, permit
His leud romances, and his *bant'ring* wit? *Tate's Juvenal.*

Ba'nter. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Ridicule; raillery.

This humour, let it look never ſo ſilly, as it paſſes many times for frolick and *banter*, is one of the moſt pernicious ſnares in human life. *L'Eſtrange.*

Metaphyſicks are ſo neceſſary to a diſtinct conception, ſolid judgment, and juſt reaſoning on many ſubjects, that thoſe who ridicule it, will be ſuppoſed to make their wit and *banter* a refuge and excuſe for their own lazineſs. *Watts's Logick.*

Ba'nterer. *n. ſ.* [from *banter.*] One that banters; a droll.

What opinion have theſe religious *banterers* of the divine power? or what have they to ſay for this mockery and contempt? *L'Eſtrange.*

Ba'ntling. *n. ſ.* [if it has any etymology, it is perhaps corrup-

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SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

ted from the old word *bairn*, *bairnling*, a little child.] A little child: a low word.

If the objeƈt of their love
Chance by Lucina's aid to prove,
They ſeldom let the *bantling* roar,
In baſket, at a neighbour's door. *Prior.*

BA'PTISM. *n. ſ.* [*baptiſmus*, Lat. βαπτισμὸς.]

1. An external ablution of the body, with a certain form of words, which operates and denotes an internal ablution or waſhing of the ſoul from original ſin. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Baptiſm is given by water, and that preſcript form of words which the church of Chriſt doth uſe. *Hooker*, *b.* iv. § 1.

To his great *baptiſm* flock'd,
With awe, the regions round, and with them came
From Nazareth the ſon of Joſeph deem'd,
Unmarkt, unknown. *Paradiſe Regained*, *b.* i. *l.* 21.

2. *Baptiſm* is often taken in Scripture for ſufferings.

I have a *baptiſm* to be baptized with, and how am I ſtraitened till it be accompliſhed? *Luke*, xii. 15.

BAPTI'SMAL. *adj.* [from *baptiſm.*] Of or pertaining to baptiſm.

When we undertake the *baptiſmal* vow, and enter on their new life, it would be apt to diſcourage us. *Hammond.*

BA'PTIST. *n. ſ.* [*baptiſte*, Fr. βαπτιστὴς.] He that adminiſters baptiſm.

Him the *Baptiſt* ſoon
Deſcry'd, divinely warn'd, and witneſs bore
As to his worthier—— *Parad. Regained*, *b.* i. *l.* 25.

BA'PTISTERY. *n. ſ.* [*baptiſterium*, Lat.] The place where the ſacrament of baptiſm is adminiſtred.

The great church, *baptiſtery*, and leaning tower, are well worth ſeeing. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To BAPTI'ZE. *v. a.* [*baptiſer*, Fr. from βαπτίζω.] To chriſten; to adminiſter the ſacrament of baptiſm.

He to them ſhall leave in charge,
To teach all nations what of him they learn'd,
And his ſalvation; them who ſhall believe,
Baptizing in the profluent ſtream, the ſign
Of waſhing them from guilt of ſin, to life
Pure, and in mind prepar'd, if ſo befal,
For death, like that which the Redeemer dy'd.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

Let us reflect that we are chriſtians; that we are called by the name of the Son of God, and *baptized* into an irreconcileable enmity with ſin, the world, and the devil. *Rogers.*

BAPTI'ZER. *n. ſ.* [from *to baptize.*] One that chriſtens; one that adminiſters baptiſm.

BAR. *n. ſ.* [*barre*, Fr.]

1. A piece of wood, iron, or other matter, laid croſs a paſſage to hinder entrance.

And he made the middle *bar* to ſhoot through the boards from the one end to the other. *Exodus*, xxxvi. 33.

2. A bolt; a piece of iron or wood faſtened to a door, and entering into the poſt or wall to hold it.

The fiſh-gate did the ſons of Haſſenaah build, who alſo laid the beams thereof, and ſet up the doors thereof, the locks thereof, and the *bars* thereof. *Nehem.* iii. 3.

3. Any obſtacle which hinders or obſtructs.

I brake up for it my decreed place, and ſet *bars* and doors, and ſaid, hitherto ſhalt thou come, and no farther. *Job*, xxxviii. 10.

And had his heir ſurviv'd him in due courſe,
What limits, England, hadſt thou found? what *bar*?
What world could have reſiſted? *Daniel's Civil War.*

Hard, thou know'ſt it, to exclude
Spiritual ſubſtance with corporeal *bar*. *Parad. Loſt*, *b.* iv.

Muſt I new *bars* to my own joy create,
Refuſe myſelf, what I had forc'd from fate? *Dryd. Aureng.*

Fatal accidents have ſet
A moſt unhappy *bar* between your friendſhip.
Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.

4. A rock, or bank of ſand, at the entrance of a harbour or river, which ſhips cannot ſail over at low water.

5. Any thing uſed for prevention.

Leſt examination ſhould hinder and lett your proceedings, behold, for a *bar* againſt that impediment, one opinion newly added. *Hooker*, *Preface.*

Which Salique land the French unjuſtly gloze to be
The founder of this law, and female *bar*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

6. The place where cauſes of law are tried, or where criminals are judged; ſo called from the *bar* placed to hinder crouds from incommoding the court.

The great duke
Came to the *bar*, where, to his accuſations,
He pleaded ſtill not guilty. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Some at the *bar* with ſubtlety defend,
Or on the bench the knotty laws untye. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

7. An incloſed place in a tavern or coffeehouſe, where the houſekeeper ſits and receives reckonings.

I was under ſome apprehenſion that they would appeal to me; and therefore laid down my penny at the *bar*, and made the beſt of my way. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 403.

8. In law. A peremptory exception againſt a demand or plea brought by the defendant in an action, that deſtroys the action of the plaintiff for ever. It is divided into a *bar* to common intent, and a *bar* ſpecial: a *bar* to a common intent, is an ordinary or general *bar*, that diſables the declaration or plea of the plaintiff: a *bar* ſpecial, is that which is more than ordinary, and falls out in the caſe in hand, upon ſome ſpecial circumſtance of the fact. *Cowel.*

Baſtardy is laid in *bar* of ſomething that is principally commenced. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

9. Any thing by which the compages or ſtructure is held together.

I went down to the bottoms of the mountains: the earth, with her *bars*, was about me for ever. *Jonah*, ii. 6.

10. Any thing which is laid acroſs another, as *bars* in heraldry.

11. *Bar of gold* or *ſilver*, is a lump or wedge from the mines, melted down into a ſort of mould, and never wrought.

12. *Bars of a horſe.* The upper part of the gums between the tusks and grinders, which bears no teeth, and to which the bit is applied, and, by its friction, the horſe governed.

13. *Bars, in muſick*, are ſtrokes drawn perpendicularly acroſs the lines of a piece of muſick; uſed to regulate the beating or meaſure of muſical time.

BAR SHOT. *n. ſ.* Two half bullets joined together by an iron bar; uſed in ſea engagements for cutting down the maſts and rigging.

To BAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten or ſhut any thing with a bolt, or bar.

My duty cannot ſuffer
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands;
Though their injunction be to *bar* my doors,
And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you.
Shakeſp. King Lear.

When you *bar* the window-ſhutters of your lady's bedchamber at nights, leave open the ſaſhes to let in the air.
Swift's Directions to the Chambermaid.

2. To hinder; to obſtruct.

When law can do no right,
Let it be lawful, that law *bar* no wrong. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

3. To prevent.

The houſes of the country were all ſcattered, and yet not ſo far off as that it *barred* mutual ſuccour. *Sidney*, *b.* i.

Doth it not ſeem a thing very probable, that God doth purpoſely add, Do after my judgments; as giving thereby to underſtand, that his meaning in the former ſentence was but to *bar* ſimilitude in ſuch things as were repugnant to his ordinances, laws, and ſtatutes? *Hooker.*

4. To ſhut out from.

Hath he ſet bounds between their love and me?
I am their mother; who ſhall *bar* them from me?
Shakeſp. Richard III.

Our hope of Italy not only loſt,
But ſhut from ev'ry ſhore, and *barr'd* from ev'ry coaſt. *Dryd.*

5. To exclude from a claim.

God hath abridged it, by *barring* us from ſome things of themſelves indifferent. *Hooker*, *b.* ii. § 4.

Give my voice on Richard's ſide,
To *bar* my maſter's heirs in true deſcent!
God knows I will not. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

His civil acts do bind and *bar* them all;
And as from Adam, all corruption take,
So, if the father's crime be capital,
In all the blood, law doth corruption make. *Sir J. Davies.*

It was thought ſufficient not only to exclude them from that benefit, but to *bar* them from their money. *Clarendon.*

If he is qualified, why is he *barred* the profit, when he only performs the conditions? *Collier on Pride.*

6. To prohibit.

For though the law of arms doth *bar*
The uſe of venom'd ſhot in war. *Hudibras.*

What is a greater pedant than a mere man of the town? *Bar* him the playhouſes, and you ſtrike him dumb. *Addiſon.*

7. To except; to make an exception.

Well, we ſhall ſee your bearing.—
—Nay, but I *bar* to-night; you ſhall not gage me
By what we do to-night. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

8. In law. To hinder the proceſs of a ſuit.

But buff and belt men never know theſe cares;
No time, nor trick of law, their action *bars*:
Their cauſe they to an eaſier iſſue put. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

From ſuch delays as conduce to the finding out of truth, a criminal cauſe ought not to be *barred*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

If a biſhop be a party to a ſuit, and excommunicates his adverſary, ſuch excommunication ſhall not diſable or *bar* his adverſary. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

9. To *bar* a vein.

This is an operation performed upon the veins of the legs of a horſe, and other parts, with intent to ſtop the malignant humours. It is done by opening the ſkin above it, diſengaging it, and tying it both above and below, and ſtriking between two ligatures.

BARB. *n. ſ.* [*barba*, a beard, Lat.]

1. Any thing that grows in the place of the beard.

The barbel, ſo called by reaſon of his *barb* or wattels at his mouth, under his chaps. *Walton's Angler.*

2. The points that ſtand backward in an arrow, or fiſhing-hook, to hinder them from being extracted.

Nor leſs the Spartan fear'd, before he found
The ſhining *barb* appear above the wound. *Pope's Iliad.*

3. The armour for horſes.

Their horſes were naked, without any *barbs*; for albeit many brought *barbs*, few regarded to put them on. *Hayward.*

BARB. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *Barbary*.] A Barbary horſe.

Theſe horſes are brought from Barbary; they are commonly of a ſlender light ſize, and very lean and thin, uſually choſen for ſtallions. *Barbs*, as it is ſaid, may die, but never grow old; the vigour and mettle of *barbs* never ceaſe, but with their life. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BARB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhave; to dreſs out the beard.

Shave the head, and tie the beard, and ſay it was the deſire of the penitent to be ſo *barbed* before his death.
Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.

2. To furniſh horſes with armour.

A warriour train
That like a deluge pour'd upon the plain;
On *barbed* ſteeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. To jag arrows with hooks.

The twanging bows
Send ſhowers of ſhafts, that on their *barbed* points
Alternate ruin bear. *Philips.*

BA'RBACAN. *n. ſ.* [*barbacane*, Fr. *barbacana*, Span.]

1. A fortification placed before the walls of a town.

Within the *barbacan* a porter ſate,
Day and night duly keeping watch and ward:
Nor wight, nor word mote paſs out of the gate,
But in good order, and with due regard. *Fairy Queen.*

2. A fortreſs at the end of a bridge.

3. An opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBADOES *Cherry.* [*malphigia*, Lat.]

It has a ſmall quinqueſid calix, of one leaf, having bifid ſegments; the flower conſiſts of five leaves, in form of a roſe, having ſeveral ſtamina collected in form of a tube; the ovary, in the bottom of the flower-cup, becomes a globular, fleſhy, ſoft fruit; in which is a ſingle capſule, containing three ſtony winged nuts. In the Weſt Indies, it riſes to be fifteen or ſixteen feet high, where it produces great quantities of a pleaſant tart fruit; propagated in gardens there, but in Europe it is a curioſity. *Millar.*

BA'RBA'DOES *Tar.* A bituminous ſubſtance, differing little from the petroleum floating on ſeveral ſprings in England and Scotland. *Woodward's Method of Foſſils.*

BARBA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [*barbarus*, Lat. It ſeems to have ſignified at firſt only *foreign*, or a *foreigner*; but, in time, implied ſome degree of wildneſs or cruelty.]

1. A man uncivilized; untaught; a ſavage.

Proud Greece, all nations elſe *barbarians* held,
Boaſting, her learning all the world excell'd. *Denham.*

There were not different gods among the Greeks and *barbarians*. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſc. on Romiſh Idolatry.*

But with deſcending ſhow'rs of brimſtone fir'd,
The wild *barbarian* in the ſtorm expir'd. *Addiſon.*

2. A foreigner.

I would they were *barbarians*, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

3. A brutal monſter; a man without pity: a term of reproach.

Thou fell *barbarian*!
What had he done? what could provoke thy madneſs
To aſſaſſinate ſo great, ſo brave a man! *A. Philips D. Mot.*

BARBA'RIAN. *adj.* Belonging to barbarians; ſavage.

Some felt the ſilent ſtroke of mould'ring age,
Barbarian blindneſs. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

BARBA'RICK. *adj.* [*barbaricus*, Lat.] Foreign; far-fetched.

The gorgeous Eaſt, with richeſt hand,
Show'rs on her kings *barbarick* pearl and gold. *Par. Loſt.*

The eaſtern front was glorious to behold,
With diamond flaming, and *barbarick* gold. *Pope.*

BA'RBARISM. *n. ſ.* [*barbariſmus*, Lat.]

1. A form of ſpeech contrary to the purity and exactneſs of any language.

The language is as near approaching to it, as our modern *barbariſm* will allow; which is all that can be expected from any now extant. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning.

I have for *barbariſm* ſpoke more
Than for that angel knowledge you can ſay.
Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.

The genius of Raphael having ſucceeded to the times of *barbariſm* and ignorance, the knowledge of painting is now arrived to perfection. *Dryd. Dufreſnoy, Preface.*

3. Brutality; ſavageneſs of manners; incivility.

Moderation ought to be had in tempering and managing the

Iriſh, to bring them from their delight of licentious *barbariſm* unto the love of goodneſs and civility. *Spenſer's State of Irel.*

Divers great monarchies have riſen from *barbariſm* to civility, and fallen again to ruin. *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

4. Cruelty; barbarity; unpitying hardneſs of heart.

They muſt per force have melted,
And *barbariſm* itſelf have pity'd him. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

BARBA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *barbarous.*]

1. Savageneſs; incivility.

2. Cruelty; inhumanity.

And they did treat him with all the rudeneſs, reproach, and *barbarity* imaginable. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

3. Barbariſm; impurity of ſpeech.

Next Petrarch followed, and in him we ſee
What rhime improv'd in all its height, can be
At beſt a pleaſing ſound, and ſweet *barbarity*. *Dryden.*

Latin often expreſſes that in one word, which either the *barbarity* or narrowneſs of modern tongues cannot ſupply in more. *Dryden.*

Affected refinements, which ended by degrees in many *barbarities*, before the Goths had invaded Italy. *Swift.*

BA'RBAROUS. *adj.* [*barbare*, Fr. βάρβαρος.]

1. Stranger to civility; ſavage; uncivilized.

What need I ſay more to you? What ear is ſo *barbarous*, but hath heard of Amphialus? *Sidney.*

The doubtful damſel dare not yet commit
Her ſingle perſon to their *barbarous* truth. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

Thou art a Roman; be not *barbarous*. *Shakeſp. T. Andron.*

And he left governour, Philip, for his country a Phrygian, and for manners more *barbarous* than he that ſet him there. *2 Macc.* v. 22.

A *barbarous* country muſt be broken by war, before it be capable of government; and when ſubdued, if it be not well planted, it will eftſoons return to barbariſm. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Ignorant; unacquainted with arts.

They who reſtored painting in Germany, not having thoſe reliques of antiquity, retained that *barbarous* manner. *Dryden.*

3. Cruel; inhuman.

By their *barbarous* uſage, he died within a few days, to the grief of all that knew him. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

BA'RBAROUSLY. *adv.* [from *barbarous.*]

1. Ignorantly; without knowledge or arts.

2. In a manner contrary to the rules of ſpeech.

We *barbarouſly* call them bleſt,
Whilſt ſwelling coffers break their owner's reſt. *Stepney.*

3. Cruelly; inhumanly.

But yet you *barbarouſly* murder'd him. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

She wiſhes it may proſper; but her mother uſed one of her nieces very *barbarouſly*. *Spectator*, N° 483.

BA'RBAROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *barbarous.*]

1. Incivility of manners.

Excellencies of muſick and poetry are grown to be little more, but the one fiddling, and the other rhiming; and are indeed very worthy of the ignorance of the friar, and the *barbarouſneſs* of the Goths. *Temple.*

2. Impurity of language.

It is alſo much degenerated and impaired, as touching the pureneſs of ſpeech; being overgrown with *barbarouſneſs*. *Brerewood on Languages.*

3. Cruelty.

The *barbarouſneſs* of the trial, and the perſuaſives of the clergy, prevailed to antiquate it. *Hale's Common Law of Engl.*

To BA'RBECUE. *v. a.* A term uſed in the Weſt-Indies for dreſſing a hog whole; which, being ſplit to the backbone, is laid flat upon a large gridiron, raiſed about two foot above a charcoal fire, with which it is ſurrounded.

Oldfield, with more than harpy throat endu'd,
Cries, ſend me, gods, a whole hog *barbecu'd*. *Pope.*

BA'RBECUE. *n. ſ.* A hog dreſt whole, in the Weſt Indian manner.

BA'RBED. *participial adj.* [from *to barb.*]

1. Furniſhed with armour.

His glittering armour he will command to ruſt,
His *barbed* ſteeds to ſtables. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

2. Bearded; jagged with hooks or points.

If I conjecture right, no drizzling ſhow'r,
But rattling ſtorm of arrows *barb'd* with fire.
Milton's Par. Loſt, *b.* vi. *l.* 544.

BA'RBEL. *n. ſ.* [from *barb.*]

1. A kind of fiſh found in rivers, large and ſtrong, but coarſe.

The *barbel* is ſo called, by reaſon of the barb or wattels at his mouth, or under his chaps. *Walton's Angler.*

2. Knots of ſuperfluous fleſh growing up in the channels of the mouth of a horſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

BA'RBER. *n. ſ.* [from *to barb.*] A man who ſhaves the beard.

His chamber being ſtived with friends or ſuitors, he gave his legs, arms, and breaſts to his ſervants to dreſs; his head and face to his *barber*; his eyes to his letters, and his ears to petitioners. *Wotton.*

With thoſe thy boiſt'rous locks, no worthy match
For valour to aſſail ——
But by the *barber's* razor beſt ſubdu'd. *Milton's Samſ. Agon.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

What ſyſtem, Dick, has right averr'd
The cauſe, why woman has no beard?
In points like theſe we muſt agree;
Our *barber* knows as much as we. *Prior.*

To BA'RBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs out; to powder.

Our courteous Antony,
Whom ne'er the word of No, woman heard ſpeak,
Being *barber'd* ten times o'er, goes to the feaſt.
Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.

BARBER-CHIRURGEON. *n. ſ.* A man who joins the practice of ſurgery to the barber's trade; ſuch as were all ſurgeons formerly, but now it is uſed only for a low practiſer of ſurgery.

He put himſelf into *barber-chirurgeons* hands, who, by unfit applications, rarified the tumour. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

BARBER-MONGER. *n. ſ.* A word of reproach in *Shakeſpeare*, which ſeems to ſignify a fop; a man decked out by his barber.

Draw, you rogue; for though it be night, the moonſhines; I'll make a ſop of the moonſhine of you; you whoreſon, cullionly, *barber-monger*, draw. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

BA'RBERRY. *n. ſ.* [*berberis*, Lat.] Pipperidge buſh.

It is ſet with ſharp prickles; the leaves are long, and ſerrated on the edges; the flowers conſiſt of ſix leaves, which expand in form of a roſe, and are of a yellow colour; the fruit is long, of an acid taſte, and, for the moſt part, of a red colour, and grows in cluſters; the bark of the tree is whitiſh. The ſpecies are, 1. The common *barberry*. 2. *Barberry* without ſtones. The firſt of theſe ſorts is very common in England, and often planted for hedges. *Millar.*

Barberry is a plant that bears a fruit very uſeful in houſewifery; that which beareth its fruit without ſtones is counted beſt. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

BARD. *n. ſ.* [*bardd*, Welch.] A poet.

There is amongſt the Iriſh a kind of people called *bards*, which are to them inſtead of poets; whoſe profeſſion is to ſet forth the praiſes or diſpraiſes of men in their poems or rhimes; the which are had in high regard and eſtimation among them. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

And many *bards* that to the trembling chord,
Can tune their timely voices cunningly. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

The *bard* who firſt adorn'd our native tongue,
Tun'd to his Britiſh lyre this ancient ſong,
Which Homer might without a bluſh rehearſe. *Dryden.*

BARE. *adj.* [bape, Sax. *bar*, Dan.]

1. Naked; without covering.

The trees are *bare* and naked, which uſe both to cloath and houſe the kern. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Then ſtretch'd her arms t' embrace the body *bare*;
Her claſping hands incloſe but empty air. *Dryden.*

In the old Roman ſtatues, theſe two parts were always *bare*, and expoſed to view, as much as our hands and face at preſent. *Addiſon's Travels.*

2. Uncovered in reſpect.

Though the lords uſed to be covered whilſt the commons were *bare*, yet the commons would not be *bare* before the Scottiſh commiſſioners; and ſo none were covered. *Clarendon.*

3. Unadorned; plain; ſimple; without ornament.

Yet was their manners then but *bare* and plain;
For th' antique world exceſs and pride did hate. *Fairy Q.*

4. Detected; without concealment.

Theſe falſe pretexts and varniſh'd colours failing,
Bare in thy guilt, how foul muſt thou appear?
Milton's Sampſon Agoniſtes, l. 901.

5. Poor; without plenty.

Were it for the glory of God, that the clergy ſhould be left as *bare* as the apoſtles, when they had neither ſtaff nor ſcrip; God would, I hope, endue them with the ſelf-ſame affection. *Hooker, Preface.*

Even from a *bare* treaſury, my ſucceſs has been contrary to that of Mr. Cowley. *Dryden's Epiſtles, Dedication.*

6. Mere.

It was a *bare* petition of a ſtate
To one whom they had puniſh'd. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

You have an exchequer of words, and no other treaſure for your followers; for it appears, by their bare liveries, that they live by your *bare* words. *Shakeſp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

Nor are men prevailed upon by *bare* words, only through a defect of knowledge; but carried, with theſe puffs of wind, contrary to knowledge. *South.*

7. Threadbare; much worn; as, *bare* liveries, in the laſt quotation from *Shakeſpeare*.

8. Not united with any thing elſe.

A deſire to draw all things to the determination of *bare* and naked Scripture, hath cauſed much pains to be taken in abating the credit of man. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 7.

That which offendeth us, is the great diſgrace which they offer unto our cuſtom of *bare* reading the word of God. *Hooker.*

9. Sometimes it has *of* before the thing taken away.

Tempt not the brave and needy to deſpair;
For, tho' your violence ſhould leave them *bare*
Of gold and ſilver, ſwords and darts remain. *Dryden's Juv.*

Making a law to reduce intereſt, will not raiſe the price of land; it will only leave the country *barer of* money. *Locke.*

To BARE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſtrip; to make bare or naked.

The turtle on the *bared* branch,
Laments the wounds that death did launch. *Spenſer.*

There is a fabulous narration, that an herb groweth in the likeneſs of a lamb, and feedeth upon the graſs, in ſuch ſort as it will *bare* the graſs round about. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Eriphyle here he found
Baring her breaſt, yet bleeding with the wound. *Dryden.*

He *bar'd* an ancient oak of all her boughs:
Then on a riſing ground the trunks he plac'd. *Dryden.*

For virtue, when I point the pen,
Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a ſtar;
Can there be wanting to defend her cauſe,
Lights of the church, or guardians of the laws? *Pope.*

BARE, or BORE. The *preterite* of *to bear*. See To BEAR.

BA'REBONE. *n. ſ.* [from *bare* and *bone*.] Lean, ſo that the bones appear.

Here comes lean Jack, here comes *barebone*; how long is it ago, Jack, ſince thou ſaweſt thy own knee? *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

BAREFACED. *adj.* [from *bare* and *face*.]

1. With the face naked; not maſked.

Your French crowns have no hair at all, and then you will play *barefaced*. *Shakeſp. Midſummer's Night's Dream.*

2. Shameleſs; unreſerved; without concealment; without diſguiſe.

The animoſities encreaſed, and the parties appeared *barefaced* againſt each other. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

It is moſt certain, that *barefaced* bawdry is the pooreſt pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden.*

BAREFA'CEDLY. *adv.* [from *barefaced*.] Openly; ſhamefully; without diſguiſe.

Though only ſome profligate wretches own it too *barefacedly*, yet, perhaps, we ſhould hear more, did not fear tie people's tongues. *Locke.*

BAREFA'CEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *barefaced*.] Effrontery; aſſurance; audaciouſneſs.

BA'REFOOT. *adj.* [from *bare* and *foot*.] Without ſhoes.

She muſt have a huſband;
I muſt dance *barefoot* on her wedding day. *Shakeſp.*

Going to find a *barefoot* brother out,
One of our order. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Ambitious love hath ſo in me offended,
That *barefoot* plod I the cold ground upon
With ſainted vow. *Shakeſpeare.*

Envoys deſcribe this holy man, with his Alcaydes about him, ſtanding *barefoot*, bowing to the earth. *Addiſon.*

BAREFO'OTED. *adj.* Without ſhoes.

He himſelf, with a rope about his neck, *barefooted*, came to offer himſelf to the diſcretion of Leonatus. *Sidney, b.* ii.

BA'REGNAWN. *adj.* [from *bare* and *gnawn*.] Eaten bare.

Know my name is loſt;
By treaſon's tooth *baregnawn* and cankerbit. *Shak. K. Lear.*

BA'REHEADED. *adj.* [from *bare* and *head*.] Uncovered in reſpect.

He, *bareheaded*, lower than his proud ſteed's neck,
Beſpoke them thus. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

Next, before the chariot, went two men *bareheaded*. *Bacon.*

The victor knight had laid his helm aſide,
Bareheaded, popularly low he bow'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

BA'RELY. *adv.* [from *bare*.]

1. Nakedly.

2. Merely; only; without any thing more.

The external adminiſtration of his word is as well by reading *barely* the Scripture, as by explaining the ſame. *Hooker.*

The duke of Lancaſter is dead;
And living too, for now his ſon is duke—
——*Barely* in title, not in revenue. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

He *barely* nam'd the ſtreet, promis'd the wine;
But his kind wife gave me the very ſign. *Donne.*

Where the balance of trade *barely* pays for commodities with commodities, there money muſt be ſent, or elſe the debts cannot be paid. *Locke.*

BA'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bare*.]

1. Nakedneſs.

So you ſerve us,
Till we ſerve you; but when you have our roſes,
You barely leave our thorns to prick ourſelves,
And mock us with our *bareneſs*. *Shak All's well that ends well.*

2. Leanneſs.

For their poverty, I know not where they had that; and for their *bareneſs*, they never learned that of me. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

3. Poverty.

Were it ſtript of its privileges, and made as like the primitive church for its *bareneſs* as its purity, it could legally want all ſuch privileges. *South.*

4. Meanneſs of clothes.

BA'RGAIN. *n. ſ.* [*bargen*, Welch; *bargaigne*, Fr.]

1. A contract or agreement concerning the ſale of ſomething.

What is marriage but a very *bargain*? wherein is ſought alliance, or portion, or reputation, with ſome deſire of iſſue; and not the faithful nuptial union of man and wife. *Bacon.*

No more can be due to me,
Than at the *bargain* made was meant. *Donne.*

2. The thing bought or ſold.

Give me but my price for the other two, and you ſhall even have that into the *bargain*. *L'Eſtrange.*

He who is at the charge of a tutor at home, may give his ſon a more genteel carriage, with greater learning into the *bargain*, than any at ſchool can do. *Locke.*

3. Stipulation.

There was a difference between courteſies received from their maſter and the duke; for that the duke's might have ends of utility and *bargain*; whereas their maſter's could not. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

4. An unexpected reply, tending to obſcenity.

Where ſold he *bargains*, whipſtitch? *Dryden's Macflecknoe.*

As to *bargains*, few of them ſeem to be excellent, becauſe they all terminate in one ſingle point. *Swift.*

No maid at court is leſs aſham'd,
Howe'er for ſelling *bargains* fam'd. *Swift.*

5. An event; an upſhot: a low ſenſe.

I am ſorry for thy misfortune; however we muſt make the beſt of a bad *bargain*: thou art in jeopardy, that is certain. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

6. In law.

Bargain and ſale is a contract or agreement made for manours, lands, &c. alſo the transferring the property of them from the bargainer to the bargainee. *Cowel.*

To BA'RGAIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a contract for the ſale or purchaſe of any thing; often with *for*.

Henry is able to enrich his queen;
And not to ſeek a queen to make him rich.
So worthleſs peaſants *bargain for* their wives,
As market men for oxen, ſheep, or horſe. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

For thoſe that are like to be in plenty, they may be *bargained for* upon the ground. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 675.

The thrifty ſtate will *bargain* ere they fight. *Dryden.*

It is poſſible the great duke may *bargain for* the republick of Lucca, by the help of his great treaſures. *Addiſon on Italy.*

BARGAINEE'. *n. ſ.* [from *bargain*.] He or ſhe that accepts a bargain.

BA'RGAINER. *n. ſ.* [from *bargain*.] The perſon who profers, or makes a bargain.

BARGE. *n. ſ.* [*bargie*, Dut. from *barga*, low Lat.]

1. A boat for pleaſure.

The *barge* ſhe ſat in, like a burniſh'd throne,
Burnt on the water. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

It was conſulted, when I had taken my *barge*, and gone aſhore, that my ſhip ſhould have ſet ſail and left me there. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Plac'd in the gilded *barge*,
Proud with the burden of ſo ſweet a charge;
With painted oars the youths begin to ſweep
Neptune's ſmooth face. *Waller.*

2. A boat for burden.

BA'RGER. *n. ſ.* [from *barge*.] The manager of a barge.

Howſoever, many wafarers make themſelves glee, by putting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who again, eſpecially the women, like the Campellians in the north, and the London *bargers*, forſlow not to baigne them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

BARK. *n. ſ.* [*barck*, Dan.]

1. The rind or covering of a tree.

Trees laſt according to the ſtrength and quantity of their ſap and juice; being well munited by their *bark* againſt the injuries of the air. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 583.

Wand'ring in the dark,
Phyſicians for the tree have found the *bark*. *Dryden.*

2. A ſmall ſhip. [from *barca*, low Lat.]

Things, I ſay, being in this ſtate, it came to paſs, that the duke of Parma muſt have flown, if he would have come into England; for he could neither get *bark* nor mariner to put to ſea. *Bacon on the War with Spain.*

It was that fatal and perfidious *bark*,
Built in th' eclipſe, and rigg'd with curſes dark,
That ſunk ſo low that ſacred head of thine. *Milton.*

Who to a woman truſts his peace of mind,
Truſts a frail *bark* with a tempeſtuous wind. *Granville.*

To BARK. *v. n.* [beoncan, Saxon.]

1. To make the noiſe which a dog makes, when he threatens or purſues.

Sent before my time
Into this breathing world, ſcarce half made up,
And that ſo lamely and unfaſhionably,
That dogs *bark* at me. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Why do your dogs *bark* ſo? be there bears i' th' town?
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.

In vain the herdman calls him back again;
The dogs ſtand off afar, and *bark* in vain. *Cowley.*

2. To clamour at; to purſue with reproaches.

Vile is the vengeance on the aſhes cold,
And envy baſe, to *bark* at ſleeping fame.
Fairy Queen, b. ii. *cant.* viii.

You dare patronage
The envious *barking* of your ſaucy tongue,
Againſt my lord the duke of Somerſet! *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

To BARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrip trees of their bark.

The ſevereſt penalties ought to be put upon *barking* any tree that is not felled. *Temple.*

Theſe trees, after they are *barked*, and cut into ſhape, are tumbled down from the mountains into the ſtream. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

BARK-BARED. *adj.* [from *bark* and *bare*.] Stripped of the bark.

Excorticated and *bark-bared* trees may be preſerved, by nouriſhing up a ſhoot from the foot, or below the ſtripped place, cutting the body of the tree ſloping off a little above the ſhoot, and it will quickly heal, and be covered with bark. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

BA'RKER. *n. ſ.* [from *bark*.]

1. One that barks or clamours.

What hath he done more than a baſe cur? barked and made a noiſe? had a fool or two to ſpit in his mouth? But they are rather enemies of my fame than me, theſe *barkers*. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

2. [from *bark* of trees.] One that is employed in ſtripping trees.

BA'RKY. *adj.* [from *bark*.] Conſiſting of bark; containing bark.

Ivy ſo enrings the *barky* fingers of the elm.
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.

BA'RLEY. *n. ſ.* [derived by *Junius* from [illegible].]

It hath a thick ſpike; the calyx, huſk, awn, and flower, are like thoſe of wheat or rye, but the awns are rough; the ſeed is ſwelling in the middle, and, for the moſt part, ends in a ſharp point, to which the husks are cloſely united. The ſpecies are, 1. Common long-eared *barley*. 2. Winter or ſquare *barley*, by ſome called *big*. 3. Sprat *barley*, or battledoor *barley*. All theſe ſorts of *barley* are ſown in the ſpring of the year, in a dry time. In ſome very dry light land, the *barley* is ſown early in March; but in ſtrong clayey ſoils it is not ſown till April. The ſquare *barley*, or *big*, is chiefly cultivated in the north of England, and in Scotland; and is hardier than the other ſorts. Where *barley* is ſown upon new broken up land, the uſual method is to plough up the land in March, and let it lie fallow until June; at which time it is ploughed again, and ſown with turneps, which are eaten by ſheep in winter, by whoſe dung the land is greatly improved; and then, in March following, the ground is ploughed again, and ſown with *barley*. *Millar.*

Barley is emollient, moiſtening, and expectorating; *barley* was choſen by Hippocrates as proper food in inflammatory diſtempers. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

BA'RLEYBRAKE. *n. ſ.* A kind of rural play.

By neighbours prais'd ſhe went abroad thereby,
At *barleybrake* her ſweet ſwift feet to try. *Sidney.*

BARLEY BROTH. *n. ſ.* [from *barley* and *broth*.] A low word, ſometimes uſed for ſtrong beer.

Can ſodden water,
A drench for ſurreyn'd jades, their *barley broth*,
Decoct their cold blood to ſuch valiant heat? *Shak. Hen.* V.

BARLEY CORN. *n. ſ.* [from *barley* and *corn*.] A grain of barley; the beginning of our meaſure of length; the third part of an inch.

A long, long journey, choak'd with brakes and thorns,
Ill meaſur'd by ten thouſand *barley corns*. *Tickell.*

BARLEY MOW. *n. ſ.* [from *barley* and *mow*.] The place where reaped barley is ſtowed up.

Whenever by yon *barley mow* I paſs,
Before my eyes will trip the tidy laſs. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

BARM. *n. ſ.* [*burm*, Welch; beopm, Sax.] Yeaſt; the ferment put into drink to make it work, and into bread, to lighten and ſwell it.

Are you not he
That ſometimes make the drink to bear no *barm*,
Miſlead light wand'rers, laughing at their harm? *Shakeſpear.*

You may try the force of imagination, upon ſtaying the working of beer when the *barm* is put into it. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 992.

BA'RMY. *adj.* [from *barm*.] Containing barm.

Their jovial nights in frolicks and in play
They paſs, to drive the tedious hours away;
And their cold ſtomachs with crown'd goblets cheer,
Of windy cider, and of *barmy* bear. *Dryden's Virgil.*

BARN. *n. ſ.* [bepn, Sax.] A place or houſe for laying up any ſort of grain, hay, or ſtraw, &c.

In vain the *barns* expect their promis'd load,
Nor *barns* at home, nor reeks are heap'd abroad. *Dryden.*

I took notice of the make of ſeveral *barns* here: after having laid a frame of wood, they place, at the four corners of it, four blocks, in ſuch a ſhape as neither mice nor vermin can creep up. *Addiſon on Italy.*

BA'RNACLE. *n. ſ.* [probably of beapn, Sax. a child, and aac, Sax. an oak.]

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

1. A bird like a gooſe, fabulouſly ſuppoſed to grow on trees.

Surely it is beyond even an atheiſt's credulity and impudence, to affirm that the firſt men might grow upon trees, as the ſtory goes about *barnacles*; or perhaps might be the lice of ſome vaſt prodigious animals, whoſe ſpecies is now extinct. *Bentley's Sermons.*

And from the moſt refin'd of ſaints,
As naturally grow miſcreants,
As *barnacles* turn ſolan geeſe
In th' iſlands of the Orcades. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* ii.

2. An inſtrument made commonly of iron for the uſe of farriers, to hold a horſe by the noſe, to hinder him from ſtruggling when any inciſion is made. *Farrier's Dict.*

BARO'METER. *n. ſ.* [from βάρ☉, weight, and μέτρον, meaſure.] A machine for meaſuring the weight of the atmoſphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather. It differs from the baroſcope, which only ſhews that the air is heavier at one time than another, without ſpecifying the difference. The *barometer* is founded upon the Torricellian experiment, ſo called from Torricelli the inventor of it, at Florence, in 1643; which is a glaſs tube filled with mercury, horizontally ſealed at one end; the other open and immerged in a baſon of ſtagnant mercury; ſo that, as the weight of the atmoſphere diminiſhes, the mercury in the tube will deſcend, and, as it encreaſes, the mercury will aſcend; the column of mercury ſuſpended in the tube, being always equal to the weight of the incumbent atmoſphere. Many attempts have been made to render the changes in the *barometer* more ſenſible, in order to meaſure the atmoſphere more accurately; and hence aroſe a great number of *barometers*, of different ſtructures. Dr. Halley obſerves, in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, that in calm weather, when the air is inclined to rain, the mercury is commonly low; in ſerene good ſettled weather, high. On great winds, though unaccompanied with rain, the mercury is loweſt of all, with regard to the point of the compaſs the wind blows on. The greateſt heights of the mercury are on eaſterly and north-eaſterly winds, *cæteris paribus*. After great ſtorms of wind, when the mercury has been low, it riſes again very faſt. In calm froſty weather, it ſtands high. The more northerly places find greater alterations than the more ſouthern; and within the tropicks, and near them, there is little or no variation of the height of the mercury. The riſing of the mercury forebodes fair weather after foul, and an eaſterly or north-eaſterly wind; its falling portends ſoutherly or weſterly winds, or both. In a ſtorm, the mercury beginning to riſe, is a pretty ſure ſign that it begins to abate. But there are frequently great changes in the air, without any perceptible alteration in the *barometer*. The alterations of the weight of the air, are generally allowed to be the cauſe of thoſe in the *barometer*; but philoſophers cannot eaſily determine whence thoſe alterations riſe in the atmoſphere.

The meaſuring the heights of mountains, and finding the elevation of places above the level of the ſea, hath been much promoted by barometrical experiments, founded upon that eſſential property of the air, its gravity or preſſure. As the column of mercury in the *barometer* is counterpoiſed by a column of air of equal weight, ſo whatever cauſes make the air heavier or lighter, the preſſure of it will be thereby encreaſed or leſſened, and of conſequence the mercury will riſe or fall. Again, the air is condenſed or expanded, in proportion to the weight or force that preſſes it. Hence it is, that the higher from the ſea, in the midland countries, the mercury deſcends the lower; becauſe the air becomes more rarified and lighter, and it falls loweſt upon the tops of the higheſt mountains. *Harris.*

Gravity is another property of air, whereby it counterpoiſes a column of mercury from twenty-ſeven inches and one half to thirty and one half, the gravity of the atmoſphere varying one tenth, which are its utmoſt limits; ſo that the exact ſpecifick gravity of the air cannot be determined when the *barometer* ſtands at thirty inches, with a moderate heat of the weather. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

BAROME'TRICAL. *adj.* [from *barometer.*] Relating to the barometer.

He is very accurate in making *barometrical* and thermometrical inſtruments. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

BA'RON. *n. ſ.* [The etymology of this word is very uncertain. *Baro*, among the Romans, ſignified a brave warriour, or a brutal man; and, from the firſt of theſe ſignifications, *Menage* derives *baron*, as a term of military dignity. Others ſuppoſe it originally to ſignify only a man; in which ſenſe *baron*, or *varon*, is ſtill uſed by the Spaniards; and, to confirm this conjecture, our law yet uſes *baron* and *femme*, huſband and wife. Others deduce it from *ber*, an old Gauliſh word, ſignifying commander; others from the Hebrew גבר, of the ſame import. Some think it a contraction of *par homme*, or *peer*, which ſeems leaſt probable.]

1. A degree of nobility next to a viſcount. It may be probably thought, that anciently, in England, all thoſe were called *barons*, that had ſuch ſigniories as we now call *court barons*. And it is ſaid, that, after the conqueſt, all ſuch came to the parliament, and ſat as nobles in the upper houſe. But when, by experience, it appeared, that the parliament was too much crouded

with ſuch multitudes, it became a cuſtom, that none ſhould come, but ſuch as the king, for their extraordinary wiſdom or quality, thought good to call by writ; which writ ran *hac vice tantum*. After that, men, ſeeing that this ſtate of nobility was but caſual, and depending merely on the prince's pleaſure, obtained of the king letters patent of this dignity to them and their heirs male: and theſe were called *barons* by letters patent, or by creation; whoſe poſterity are now thoſe *barons* that are called lords of the parliament; of which kind the king may create more at his pleaſure. It is neverthelеſs thought, that there are yet *barons* by writ, as well as *barons* by letters patent, and that they may be diſcerned by their titles; the *barons* by writ being thoſe, that to the title of lord have their own ſurnames annexed; whereas the *barons* by letters patent, are named by their baronies. Theſe *barons* which were firſt by writ, may now juſtly alſo be called *barons* by preſcription; for that they have continued *barons*, in themſelves and their anceſtors, beyond the memory of man. There are alſo *barons* by tenure, as the biſhops of the land, who, by virtue of baronies annexed to their biſhopricks, have always had place in the upper houſe of parliament, and are called lords ſpiritual.

2. *Baron* is an officer, as *barons* of the exchequer to the king: of theſe the principal is called lord chief *baron*, and the three others are his aſſiſtants, between the king and his ſubjects, in cauſes of juſtice, belonging to the exchequer.

3. There are alſo *barons* of the cinque ports; two to each of the ſeven towns, Haſtings, Winchelſea, Rye, Rumney, Hithe, Dover, and Sandwich, that have places in the lower houſe of parliament. *Cowel.*

They that bear
The cloth of ſtate above, are four *barons*
Of the cinque ports. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

4. *Baron* is uſed for the huſband in relation to his wife. *Cowel.*

5. A *baron* of beef is when the two ſirloins are not cut aſunder, but joined together by the end of the backbone. *Dict.*

BA'RONAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *baron.*]

1. The body of barons and peers.

His charters of the liberties of England, and of the foreſt, were hardly, and with difficulty, gained by his *baronage* at Staines, *A. D.* 1215. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

2. The dignity of a baron.

3. The land which gives title to a baron.

BA'RONESS. *n. ſ.* [*baroneſſa*, Ital. *baroniſſa*, Lat.] A baron's lady.

BA'RONET. *n. ſ.* [of *baron* and *et*, diminutive termination.] The loweſt degree of honour that is hereditary; it is below a baron and above a knight; and has the precedency of all other knights, except the knights of the garter. It was firſt founded by king James I. *A. D.* 1611. *Cowel.* But it appears by the following paſſage, that the term was in uſe before, though in another ſenſe.

King Edward III. being bearded and croſſed by the clergy, they being too ſtrong for him, ſo as he could not order and reform things, was adviſed to direct out his writs to certain gentlemen of the beſt abilities, entitling them therein barons in the next parliament. By which means he had ſo many barons in his parliament, as were able to weigh down the clergy; which barons were not afterwards lords, but *baronets*, as ſundry of them do yet retain the name. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

BA'RONY. *n. ſ.* [*baronnie*, Fr. beoꝛnny, Sax.] That honour or lordſhip that gives title to a baron. Such are not only the fees of temporal barons, but of biſhops alſo. *Cowel.*

BA'ROSCOPE. *n. ſ.* [βάρ☉ and σκοπέω.] An inſtrument to ſhew the weight of the atmoſphere. See BAROMETER.

If there was always a calm, the equilibrium could only be changed by the contents; where the winds are not variable, the alterations of the *baroſcope* are very ſmall. *Arbuth. on Air.*

BA'RRACAN. *n. ſ.* [*bouracan*, or *barracan*, Fr.] A ſtrong thick kind of camelot.

BA'RRACK. *n. ſ.* [*barracca*, Span.]

1. Little cabins made by the Spaniſh fiſhermen on the ſea ſhore; or little lodges for ſoldiers in a camp.

2. It is generally taken among us for buildings to lodge ſoldiers.

BA'RRATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *barat*, old Fr. from which is ſtill retained *barateur*, a cheat.] A wrangler, and encourager of law ſuits.

Will it not reflect as much on thy character, Nic, to turn *barrator* in thy old days, a ſtirrer up of quarrels amongſt thy neighbours. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

BA'RRATRY. *n. ſ.* [from *barrator.*] The practice or crime of a barrator; foul practice in law.

'Tis arrant *barratry*, that bears
Point blank an action 'gainſt our laws. *Hudibras.*

BA'RREL. *n. ſ.* [*baril*, Welch.]

1. A round wooden veſſel to be ſtopped cloſe.

It hath been obſerved by one of the ancients, that an empty *barrel* knocked upon with the finger, giveth a diapaſon to the ſound of the like *barrel* full. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, Nº 186.

Trembling to approach
The little *barrel*, which he fears to broach. *Dryden's Perſius.*

2. A particular meaſure in liquids. A *barrel* of wine is thirty one gallons and a half; of ale, thirty two gallons; of beer, thirty ſix gallons, and of beer vinegar, thirty four gallons.

3. In dry meaſure. A *barrel* of Eſſex butter contains one hundred and

and ſix pounds; of Suffolk butter, two hundred and fifty ſix. A *barrel* of herrings ſhould contain thirty two gallons wine meaſure, holding uſually a thouſand herrings.

Several colleges, inſtead of limiting their rents to a certain ſum, prevailed with their tenants to pay the price of ſo many *barrels* of corn, as the market went. *Swift.*

4. Any thing hollow, as the *barrel* of a gun; that part which holds the ſhot.

Take the *barrel* of a long gun perfectly bored, ſet it upright with the breech upon the ground, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; then if you ſuck at the mouth of the *barrel* ever ſo gently, the bullet will come up ſo forcibly, that it will hazard the ſtriking out your teeth. *Digby on Bodies.*

5. A cylinder; frequently that cylinder about which any thing is wound.

Your ſtring and bow muſt be accommodated to your drill; if too weak, it will not carry about the *barrel*. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

6. *Barrel of the ear*, is a cavity behind the tympanum, covered with a fine membrane. *Dict.*

To BA'RREL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put any thing in a barrel for preſervation.

I would have their beef beforehand *barrelled*, which may be uſed as it is needed. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Barrel up earth, and ſow ſome ſeed in it, and put it in the bottom of a pond. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 531.

BA'RREL-BELLIED. *adj.* [from *barrel* and *belly.*] Having a large belly.

Dauntleſs at empty noiſes; lofty neck'd,
Sharp headed, *barrel-belly'd*, broadly back'd. *Dryd. Virgil.*

BA'RREN. *adj.* [baꞃe, Sax. naked; properly applied to trees or ground unfruitful.]

1. Without the quality of producing its kind; not prolifick; applied to animals.

They hail'd him father to a line of kings.
Upon my head they plac'd a fruitleſs crown,
And put a *barren* ſceptre in my gripe,
No ſon of mine ſucceeding. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

There ſhall not be male or female *barren* among you, or among your cattle. *Deuter.* vii. 14.

2. Unfruitful; not fertile; ſterile.

The ſituation of this city is pleaſant, but the water is naught, and the ground *barren*. 2 *Kings*, ii. 19.

Telemachus is far from exalting the nature of his country; he confeſſes it to be *barren*. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* iv. *notes.*

From his far excurſion thro' the wilds
Of *barren* ether, faithful to his time,
They ſee the blazing wonder riſe anew. *Thomſon's Summer.*

3. Not copious; ſcanty.

Some ſchemes will appear *barren* of hints and matter, but prove to be fruitful. *Swift.*

4. Unmeaning; uninventive; dull.

There be of them that will make themſelves laugh, to ſet on ſome quantity of *barren* ſpectators to laugh too. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'RRENLY. *adv.* [from *barren.*] Unfruitfully.

BA'RRENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *barren.*]

1. Want of offspring; want of the power of procreation.

I pray'd for children, and thought *barrenneſs*
In wedlock a reproach. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 350.

No more be mention'd then of violence
Againſt ourſelves; and wilful *barrenneſs*,
That cuts us off from hope. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* x.

2. Unfruitfulneſs; ſterility; infertility.

Within the ſelf ſame hamlet, lands have divers degrees of value, through the diverſity of their fertility or *barrenneſs*. *Bacon on Alienations.*

3. Want of invention; want of the power of producing any thing new.

The adventures of Ulyſſes are imitated in the Æneis; though the accidents are not the ſame, which would have argued him of a total *barrenneſs* of invention. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

4. Want of matter.

The importunity of our adverſaries hath conſtrained us longer to dwell than the *barrenneſs* of ſo poor a cauſe could have ſeemed either to require or to admit. *Hooker, b.* v. § 22.

5. In theology: aridity; want of emotion or ſenſibility.

The greateſt ſaints ſometimes are fervent, and ſometimes feel a *barrenneſs* of devotion. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

BA'RREN WORT. *n. ſ.* [*epimedium*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The ſtalks are divided into three branches, each ſuſtaining three leaves, ſhaped like ivy; the calyx conſiſts of four leaves; the flower, of four petals, hollow, and expanded in form of a croſs; the pointal of the flower becomes a pod with one cell, having two valves, in which are contained round flat ſeeds. *Millar.*

BA'RRFUL. *adj.* [from *bar* and *full.*] Full of obſtructions.

A *barrful* ſtrife!
Whoe'er I woo, myſelf would be his wife. *Shak. Tw. Night.*

BARRICA'DE. *n. ſ.* [*barricade*, Fr.]

1. A fortification made in haſte, of trees, earth, waggons, or any thing elſe, to keep off an attack.

2. Any ſtop; bar; obſtruction.

There muſt be ſuch a *barricade*, as would greatly annoy, or rather abſolutely ſtop, the currents of the atmoſphere. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

To BARRICA'DE. *v. a.* [*barricader*, Fr.] To ſtop up a paſſage.

A new vulcano continually diſcharging that matter, which being till then *barricaded* up, and impriſoned in the bowels of the earth, was the occaſion of very great and frequent calamities. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Now all the pavement ſounds with trampling feet,
And the mixt hurry *barricades* the ſtreet,
Entangled here, the waggon's lengthen'd team. *Gay.*

BARRICA'DO. *n. ſ.* [*barricada*, Span.] A fortification; a bar; any thing fixed to hinder entrance.

The acceſs of the town was only by a neck of land, between the ſea on the one part, and the harbour water, or inner ſea on the other; fortified clean over with a ſtrong rampier and *barricado*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

To BARRICADO. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify; to bar; to ſtop up.

Faſt we found, faſt ſhut
The diſmal gates, and *barricado'd* ſtrong! *Paradiſe Loſt.*

He had not time to *barricado* the doors; ſo that the enemy entered. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

The truth of cauſes we find ſo obliterated, that it ſeems almoſt *barricadoed* from any intellectual approach. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

BA'RRIER. *n. ſ.* [*barriere*, Fr. It is ſometimes pronounced with the accent on the laſt ſyllable, but it is placed more properly on the firſt.]

1. A barricade; an entrenchment.

Safe in the love of heav'n an ocean flows
Around our realm, a *barrier* from the foes. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. A fortification, or ſtrong place, as on the frontiers of a country.

The queen is under the obligation of being guarantee of the Dutch having poſſeſſion of the ſaid *barrier*, and the revenues thereof, before a peace. *Swift.*

3. A ſtop; an obſtruction.

If you value yourſelf as a man of learning, you are building a moſt unpaſſable *barrier* againſt all improvement. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

4. A bar to mark the limits of any place.

For juſts, and tourneys, and *barriers*, the glories of them are chiefly in the chariots, wherein the challengers make their entries. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Pris'ners to the pillar bound,
At either *barrier* plac'd; nor, captives made,
Be freed, or arm'd anew. *Dryden's Fables.*

5. A boundary.

But wave whate'er to Cadmus may belong,
And fix, O muſe, the *barrier* of thy ſong,
At Oedipus. *Pope's Statius.*

How inſtinct varies in the groveling ſwine,
Compar'd, half reas'ning elephant! with thine:
'Twixt that and reaſon, what a nice *barrier*!
For ever ſep'rate, yet for ever near. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

BA'RRISTER. *n. ſ.* [from *bar.*] A perſon qualified to plead the cauſes of clients in the courts of juſtice, called an advocate or licentiate in other countries and courts. *Barriſters*, now uſually denominated counſellors at law, were formerly obliged to ſtudy eight years before they were paſſed, now only ſeven, and ſometimes fewer. Outer *barriſters* are pleaders without the bar, to diſtinguiſh them from inner *barriſters*; ſuch are the benchers, or thoſe who have been readers, the council of the king, queen, and princes, who are admitted to plead within the bar. *Blount. Chambers.*

BA'RROW. *n. ſ.* [beꞃepe, Sax. ſuppoſed by *Skinner* to come from *bear.*] Any kind of carriage moved by the hand, as a *hand-barrow*; a frame of boards, with handles at each end, carried between two men; a *wheelbarrow*, that which one man puſhes forward, by raiſing it upon one wheel.

Have I lived to be carried in a baſket, like a *barrow* of butcher's offal, and to be thrown into the Thames? *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

No *barrow's* wheel
Shall mark thy ſtocking with a miry trace. *Gay's Trivia.*

BA'RROW. *n. ſ.* [beꞃᵹ, Saxon.] A hog; whence *barrow* greaſe, or hog's lard.

BARROW, whether in the beginning or end of names of places, ſignifies a grove; from beaꞃpe, which the Saxons uſed in the ſame ſenſe. *Gibſon's Camden.*

BARROW is likewiſe uſed in Cornwal for a hillock, under which, in old times, bodies have been buried.

To BA'RTER. *v. n.* [*baratter*, Fr. to trick in traffick; from *barat*, craft, fraud.] To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another, in oppoſition to purchaſing with money.

As if they ſcorn'd to trade and *barter*,
By giving or by taking quarter. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* i.

A man has not every thing growing upon his ſoil, and therefore is willing to *barter* with his neighbour. *Collier.*

To BA'RTER. *v. a.*

1. To give any thing in exchange for ſomething elſe.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

For him was I exchang'd and ranſom'd;
But with a baſer man of arms by far,
Once, in contempt, they would have *barter'd* me.
Shakeſp. Henry VI. *p.* i.

Then as thou wilt diſpoſe the reſt,
To thoſe who, at the market rate,
Can *barter* honour for eſtate. *Prior.*

I ſee nothing left us, but to truck and *barter* our goods, like the wild Indians, with each other. *Swift.*

2. Sometimes it is uſed with the particle *away* before the thing given.

If they will *barter away* their time, methinks they ſhould at leaſt have ſome eaſe in exchange. *Decay of Piety.*

He alſo *bartered away* plums that would have rotted in a week, for nuts that would laſt good for his eating a whole year. *Locke.*

BA'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities; ſometimes the thing given in exchange.

From England they may be furniſhed with ſuch things as they may want, and, in exchange or *barter*, ſend other things, with which they may abound. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

He who corrupteth Engliſh with foreign words, is as wiſe as ladies that change plate for china; for which, I think, the laudable traffick of old cloaths is much the faireſt *barter*.
Felton on the Claſſicks.

BA'RTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *barter.*] He that trafficks by exchange of commodities.

BA'RTERY. *n. ſ.* [from *barter.*] Exchange of commodities.

It is a received opinion, that, in moſt ancient ages, there was only *bartery* or change of commodities amongſt moſt nations. *Camden's Remains.*

BA'RTRAM. *n. ſ.* A plant; the ſame with *pellitory*; which ſee.

BA'RTON. *n. ſ.* The demeſne lands of a manour; the manour-houſe itſelf; and ſometimes the out-houſes. *Blount.*

BASE. *adj.* [*bas*, Fr. *baſſo*, Ital. *baxo*, Span. *baſſus*, low Latin; βάσις.]

1. Mean; vile; worthleſs.

The harveſt white plumb is a *baſe* plumb, and the white date plumb are no very good plumbs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

Pyreicus was only famous for counterfeiting all *baſe* things, as earthen pitchers, a ſcullery; whereupon he was ſurnamed Rupographus. *Peacham.*

2. Of mean ſpirit; diſingenuous; illiberal; ungenerous; low; without dignity of ſentiment.

Since the perfections are ſuch in the party I love, as the feeling of them cannot come unto any unnoble heart; ſhall that heart, lifted up to ſuch a height, be counted *baſe?* *Sidney.*

It is *baſe* in his adverſaries thus to dwell upon the exceſſes of a paſſion. *Atterbury.*

I might be *baſe* enough to ſuſpect, that you acted like ſome philoſopher, who writ much better upon virtue than he practiſed it. *Swift.*

3. Of low ſtation; of mean account; without dignity of rank; without honour.

If the lords and chief men degenerate, what ſhall be hoped of the peaſants and *baſer* people? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

If that rebellion
Came like itſelf, in *baſe* and abject routs,
You reverend father, and theſe noble lords,
Had not been here. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

It could not elſe be, I ſhould prove ſo *baſe*,
To ſue and be denied ſuch common grace. *Shak. Timon.*

And I will yet be more vile than this, and will be *baſe* in mine own ſight. 2 *Sam.* vi. 22.

Inſurrections of *baſe* people are commonly more furious in their beginnings. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

He whoſe mind
Is virtuous, is alone of noble kind;
Though poor in fortune, of celeſtial race,
And he commits the crime who calls him *baſe.* *Dryden.*

4. Baſe-born; born out of wedlock, and by conſequence of no honourable birth.

Why baſtard? wherefore *baſe?*
When my dimenſions are as well compact
As honeſt madam's iſſue. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

This young lord loſt his life with his father in the field, and with them a *baſe* ſon. *Camden's Remains.*

5. Applied to metals: without value; it is uſed in this ſenſe of all metal except gold and ſilver.

A guinea is pure gold, if it has nothing but gold in it, without any alloy or *baſer* metal. *Watts's Logick.*

6. Applied to ſounds, deep; grave. It is more frequently written *baſs*, though the comparative *baſer* ſeems to require *baſe*.

In pipes, the lower the note holes be, and the further from the mouth of the pipe, the more *baſe* ſound they yield.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 178.

BASE-BORN. *adj.* Born out of wedlock.

But ſee thy *baſe-born* child, thy babe of ſhame,
Who, left by thee, upon our pariſh came. *Gay.*

BASE-COURT. *n. ſ.* Lower court; not the chief court that leads to the houſe.

My lord, in the *baſe-court* he doth attend,
To ſpeak with you. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

BASE-MINDED. *adj.* Mean ſpirited; worthleſs.

It ſignifieth, as it ſeemeth, no more than abject, *baſe-minded*, falſe hearted, coward, or nidget. *Camden's Remains.*

BASE-VIOL. *n. ſ.* [uſually written *baſs viol.*] An inſtrument which is uſed in concerts for the baſe ſound.

At the very firſt grin he caſt every human feature out of his countenance; at the ſecond, he became the head of a *baſe-viol*.
Addiſon. Spectator, N° 174.

BASE. *n. ſ.* [*bas*, Fr. *baſis*, Lat.]

1. The bottom of any thing; commonly uſed for the lower part of a building, or column.

What if it tempt thee tow'rd the flood, my lord?
Or to the dreadful ſummit of the cliff,
That beetles o'er his *baſe* into the ſea. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Firm Dorick pillars found your ſolid *baſe*;
The fair Corinthian crowns the higher ſpace. *Dryden.*

Columns of poliſh'd marble firmly ſet
On golden *baſes*, are his legs and feet. *Prior.*

2. The pedeſtal of a ſtatue.

Men of weak abilities in great place, are like little ſtatues ſet on great *baſes*, made the leſs by their advancement. *Bacon.*

Mercury was patron of flocks, and the ancients placed a ram at the *baſe* of his images. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

3. That part of any ornament which hangs down, as houſings.

Phalantus was all in white, having his *baſes* and capariſon embroidered. *Sidney.*

4. The broad part of any body; as the bottom of a cone.

5. Stockings, or perhaps the armour for the legs, from *bas*, Fr.

Nor ſhall it e'er be ſaid that wight,
With gauntlet blue and *baſes* white,
And round blunt truncheon by his ſide,
So great a man at arms defy'd. *Hudibras.*

6. The place from which racers or tilters run; the bottom of the field.

He ſaid; to their appointed *baſe* they went;
With beating heart th' expecting ſign receive,
And, ſtarting all at once, the barrier leave. *Dryden's Virg.*

7. The ſtring that gives a baſe ſound.

At thy well ſharpen'd thumb, from ſhore to ſhore,
The trebles ſqueak for fear, the *baſes* roar. *Dryden's Mackfl.*

8. An old ruſtick play; written by *Skinner*, bays.

He with two ſtriplings (lads, more like to run
The country *baſe*, than to commit ſuch ſlaughter)
Made good the paſſage. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To BASE. *v. a.* [*baſier*, Fr.] To embaſe; to make leſs valuable by admixture of meaner metals.

I am doubtful whether men have ſufficiently refined metals, which we cannot *baſe*; as, whether iron, braſs, and tin be refined to the height? *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 849.

BA'SELY. *adv.* [from *baſe.*]

1. In a baſe manner; meanly; diſhonourably.

The king is not himſelf, but *baſely* led
By flatterers. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

A lieutenant *baſely* gave it up, as ſoon as Eſſex in his paſſage demanded it. *Clarendon.*

With broken vows his fame he will not ſtain,
With conqueſt *baſely* bought, and with inglorious gain.
Dryden.

2. In baſtardy.

Theſe two Mitylene brethren, *baſely* born, crept out of a ſmall galliot unto the majeſty of great kings.
Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.

BA'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *baſe.*]

1. Meanneſs; vileneſs; badneſs.

Such is the power of that ſweet paſſion,
That it all ſordid *baſeneſs* doth expel. *Spenſ. Hymn on Love.*

When a man's folly muſt be ſpread open before the angels, and all his *baſeneſs* ript up before thoſe pure ſpirits, this will be a double hell. *South.*

Your ſoul's above the *baſeneſs* of diſtruſt:
Nothing but love could make you ſo unjuſt. *Dryd. Aureng.*

2. Vileneſs of metal.

We alleged the fraudulent obtaining and executing his patent, the *baſeneſs* of his metal, and the prodigious ſum to be coined. *Swift.*

3. Baſtardy.

Why brand they us
With baſe? with *baſeneſs?* baſtardy? *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

4. Deepneſs of ſound.

The juſt and meaſured proportion of the air percuſſed towards the *baſeneſs* or trebleneſs of tones, is one of the greateſt ſecrets in the contemplation of ſounds. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

To BASH. *v. n.* [probably from *baſe.*] To be aſhamed; to be confounded with ſhame.

His countenance was bold, and *baſh'd* not
For Guyon's looks, but ſcornful eye-glance at him ſhot.
Fairy Queen, *b.* ii. *c.* iv.

BASHA'W. *n. ſ.* [ſometimes written *baſſa.*] A title of honour and command among the Turks; the viceroy of a province; the general of an army.

3 The

The Turks made an expedition into Perſia; and becauſe of the ſtraits of the mountains, the *baſhaw* conſulted which way they ſhould get in. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

BA'SHFUL. *adj.* [This word, with all thoſe of the ſame race, are of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* imagines them derived from *baſe*, or mean; *Minſhew*, from *verbaeſen*, Dut. to ſtrike with aſtoniſhment; *Junius*, from βάσις, which he finds in *Heſychius* to ſignify ſhame. The conjecture of *Minſhew* ſeems moſt probable.]

1. Modeſt; ſhamefaced.

I never tempted her with word too large;
But, as a brother to his ſiſter, ſhew'd
Baſhful ſincerity, and comely love. *Shakeſp. M. ado about N.*

2. Sheepiſh; vitiouſly modeſt.

He looked with an almoſt *baſhful* kind of modeſty, as if he feared the eyes of man. *Sidney.*

Hence, *baſhful* cunning!
And prompt me plain and holy innocence. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Our authour, anxious for his fame to night,
And *baſhful* in his firſt attempt to write,
Lies cautiouſly obſcure. *Addiſon's Drummer, Prologue.*

BA'SHFULLY. *adv.* [from *baſhful.*] Timorouſly; modeſtly.

BA'SHFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *baſhful.*]

1. Modeſty, as ſhewn in outward appearance.

Philoclea a little muſed how to cut the thread even, with eyes, cheeks and lips, whereof each ſang their part, to make up the harmony of *baſhfulneſs*. *Sidney.*

Such looks, ſuch *baſhfulneſs* might well adorn
The cheeks of youths that are more nobly born. *Dryden.*

2. Vitious or ruſtick ſhame.

For fear had bequeathed his room to his kinſman *baſhfulneſs*, to teach him good manners. *Sidney*, *b.* i.

There are others who have not altogether ſo much of this fooliſh *baſhfulneſs*, and who aſk every one's opinion. *Dryden.*

BA'SIL. *n. ſ.* [*ocymum*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

This plant hath a labiated flower of one leaf, whoſe creſt is upright, roundiſh, notched, and larger than the beard, which is generally curled, or gently cut. Out of the flower cup riſes the pointal, attended by four embryos, that become ſo many ſeeds incloſed in a huſk, which was before the flower cup; the huſk is divided into two lips, the upper one growing upright, and is ſplit into two; but the under one is cut into ſeveral parts. The ſpecies are eight; 1. Common *baſil*. 2. Common *baſil*, with dark green leaves, and white flowers. 3. Leſſer *baſil*, with narrow ſerrated leaves. 4. The leaſt *baſil*, commonly called *buſh-baſil*, &c. Theſe annual plants are propagated from ſeeds in March, upon a moderate hot bed. In Auguſt they perfect their ſeeds. The firſt ſort is preſcribed in medicine; but the fourth is moſt eſteemed for its beauty and ſcent.
Millar.

BA'SIL. *n. ſ.* The angle to which the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away.

BA'SIL. *n. ſ.* The ſkin of a ſheep tanned. *Dict.*

To BA'SIL. *v. a.* To grind the edge of a tool to an angle.

Theſe chiſſels are not ground to ſuch a baſil as the joiners chiſſels on one of the ſides, but are *baſiled* away on both the flat ſides; ſo that the edge lies between both the ſides in the middle of the tool. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

BASI'LICA. *n. ſ.* [βασιλικὴ.] The middle vein of the arm ſo called, by way of pre-eminence. It is likewiſe attributed to many medicines for the ſame reaſon. *Quincy.*

BASI'LICAL. } *adj.* [from *baſilica.* See BASILICA.] Belonging
BASI'LICK. } to the baſilick vein.

Theſe aneuriſms following always upon bleeding the *baſilick* vein, muſt be aneuriſms of the humeral artery. *Sharp.*

BASILICK. *n. ſ.* [*baſilique*, Fr. βασιλικη.] A large hall, having two ranges of pillars, and two iſles or wings, with galleries over them. Theſe *baſilicks* were firſt made for the palaces of princes, and afterwards converted into courts of juſtice, and laſtly into churches; whence a *baſilick* is generally taken for a magnificent church, as the *baſilick* of St. Peter at Rome.

BASI'LICON. *n. ſ.* [βασιλικὸν.] An ointment called alſo tetrapharmacon. *Quincy.*

I made inciſion into the cavity, and put a pledget of *baſilicon* over it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

BA'SILISK. *n. ſ.* [*baſiliſcus*, Lat. of βασιλίσκος, of βασιλεὺς, a king.]

1. A kind of ſerpent, called alſo a cockatrice, which is ſaid to drive away all others by his hiſſing, and to kill by looking.

Make me not ſighted like the *baſiliſk*;
I've look'd on thouſands who have ſped the better
By my regard, but kill'd none ſo. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

The *baſiliſk* was a ſerpent not above three palms long, and differenced from other ſerpents by advancing his head, and ſome white marks or coronary ſpots upon the crown.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

2. A ſpecies of cannon or ordnance.

There we imitate and practiſe to make ſwifter motions than any you have: and to make them ſtronger and more violent than yours are; exceeding your greateſt cannons and *baſiliſks*.
Bacon's New Atlantis.

BA'SIN. *n. ſ.* [*baſin*, Fr. *bacile*, *bacino*, Ital. It is often written *baſon*, but not according to etymology.]

1. A ſmall veſſel to hold water for waſhing, or other uſes.

Let one attend him with a ſilver *baſin*,
Full of roſewater, and beſtrew'd with flowers.
Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.

We have little wells for infuſions, where the waters take the virtue quicker and better, than in veſſels and *baſins*. *Bacon.*

We behold a piece of ſilver in a *baſin*, when water is put upon it, which we could not diſcover before, as under the verge thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. A ſmall pond.

On one ſide of the walk you ſee this hollow *baſin*, with its ſeveral little plantations lying conveniently under the eye of the beholder. *Spectator*, N° 477.

3. A part of the ſea incloſed in rocks, with a narrow entrance.

The jutting land two ample bays divides;
The ſpacious *baſins* arching rocks incloſe,
A ſure defence from ev'ry ſtorm that blows. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

4. Any hollow place capacious of liquids.

If this rotation does the ſeas affect,
The rapid motion rather would eject
The ſtores, the low capacious caves contain,
And from its ample *baſin* caſt the main. *Blackmore's Creat.*

5. A dock for repairing and building ſhips.

6. In anatomy, a round cavity ſituated between the anterior ventricles of the brain.

7. A concave piece of metal by which glaſs grinders form their convex glaſſes.

8. A round ſhell or caſe of iron placed over a furnace, in which hatters mould the matter of a hat into form.

9. *Baſins of a balance*; the ſame with the ſcales; one to hold the weight, the other the thing to be weighed.

BA'SIS. *n. ſ.* [*baſis*, Lat.]

1. The foundation of any thing, as of a column or a building.

It muſt follow, that paradiſe, being raiſed to this height, muſt have the compaſs of the whole earth for a *baſis* and foundation. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Aſcend my chariot, guide the rapid wheels
That ſhake heav'n's *baſis*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* vi.

In altar-wiſe a ſtately pile they rear;
The *baſis* broad below, and top advanc'd in air. *Dryden.*

2. The loweſt of the three principal parts of a column, which are the *baſis*, *ſhaft*, and *capital*.

Upon our coming to the bottom, obſerving an Engliſh inſcription upon the *baſis*, we read it over ſeveral times.
Addiſon's Freeholder, N° 47.

3. That on which any thing is raiſed.

Such ſeems thy gentle height, made only proud
To be the *baſis* of that pompous load,
Than which a nobler weight no mountain bears. *Denham.*

4. The pedeſtal.

How many times ſhall Cæſar bleed in ſport,
That now on Pompey's *baſis* lies along
No worthier than the duſt? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

5. The groundwork or firſt principle of any thing.

Build me thy fortune upon the *baſis* of valour.
Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.

The friendſhips of the world are oft
Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleaſure;
Ours has ſevereſt virtue for its *baſis*. *Addiſon's Cato.*

To BASK. *v. a.* [*backeren*, Dut. *Skinner.*] To warm by laying out in the heat; uſed almoſt always of animals.

And ſtretched out all the chimney's length,
Baſks at the fire his hairy ſtrength. *Milton.*

He was *baſking* himſelf in the gleam of the ſun. *L'Eſtrange.*

'Tis all thy buſineſs, buſineſs how to ſhun,
To *baſk* thy naked body in the ſun. *Dryden's Perſius.*

To BASK. *v. n.* To lie in the warmth.

About him, and above, and round the wood,
The birds that haunt the borders of his flood;
That bath'd within, or *baſk'd* upon his ſide,
To tuneful ſongs their narrow throats apply'd. *Dryden.*

Unlock'd, in covers let her freely run,
To range thy courts, and *baſk* before the ſun. *Tickell.*

Some in the fields of pureſt æther play,
And *baſk* and whiten in the blaze of day. *Pope.*

BA'SKET. *n. ſ.* [*baſged*, Welch; *baſcauda*, Lat. *Barbara depictis venit baſcauda Britannis.* Martial.] A veſſel made of twigs, ruſhes, or ſplinters, or ſome other ſlender body interwoven.

Here is a *baſket*; he may creep in, and throw foul linen upon him, as if going to bucking. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſ.*

Thus while I ſung, my ſorrows I deceiv'd,
And bending oſiers into *baſkets* weav'd. *Dryden.*

Poor Peg was forced to go hawking and peddling; now and then carrying a *baſket* of fiſh to the market. *Arbuth. J. Bull.*

BA'SKET-HILT. *n. ſ.* [from *baſket* and *hilt.*] A hilt of a weapon ſo made as to contain the whole hand, and defend it from being wounded.

His puiſſant ſword unto his ſide,
Near his undaunted heart, was ty'd:
With *baſket-hilt*, that would hold broth,
And ſerve for fight and dinner both. *Hudibras, cant.* i.

Their

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Their beef they often in their murrions ſtew'd,
And in their *baſket hilts* their bev'rage brew'd.
King's Art of Cookery.

BA'SKET-WOMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *baſket* and *woman.*] A woman that plies at markets with a basket, ready to carry home any thing that is bought.

BASS. *adj.* [See BASE.] In muſick; grave; deep.

BASS-VIOL. See BASE-VIOL.

On the ſweep of the arch lies one of the Muſes, playing on a *baſs-viol.* *Dryden.*

BASS. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed by *Junius* to be derived, like *baſket*, from ſome Britiſh word ſignifying a *ruſh*; but perhaps more properly written *boſs*, from the French *boſſe.*] A mat uſed in churches.

Having woollen yarn, *baſs* mat, or ſuch like, to bind them withal. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

BASS-RELIEF. *n. ſ.* [from *bas*, and *relief*, raiſed work, Fr.]

Sculpture, the figures of which do not ſtand out from the ground in their full proportion. *Felibien* diſtinguiſhes three kinds of *baſs-relief*; in the firſt, the front figures appear almoſt with the full relief; in the ſecond, they ſtand out no more than one half; and, in the third, much leſs, as in coins.

BA'SSA. See BASHAW.

BA'SSET. *n. ſ.* [*baſſet*, Fr.] A game at cards, invented at Venice.

Gameſters would no more blaſpheme; and lady Dabcheek's *baſſet* bank would be broke. *Dennis.*

BASSO RELIEVO. [Ital.] See BASS-RELIEF.

BASSO'N. } *n. ſ.* [*baſſon*, Fr.] A muſical inſtrument of the wind
BASSO'ON. } kind, blown with a reed, and furniſhed with eleven holes, which are ſtopped like other large flutes; its diameter at bottom is nine inches, and it ſerves for the baſs in concerts of hautboys, &c. *Trevoux.*

BA'SSOCK. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *baſs*.

BA'STARD. *n. ſ.* [*baſtardd*, Welch, of low birth; *baſtarde*, Fr.]

1. *Baſtard*, according to the civil and canon law, is a perſon born of a woman out of wedlock, or not married; ſo that, according to order of law, his father is not known. *Ayliffe.*

Him to the Lydian king Lycimnia bare,
And ſent her boaſted *baſtard* to the war. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing ſpurious or falſe.

It lies on you to ſpeak to th' people;
Not by your own inſtruction, but with words
But rooted in your tongue; *baſtards* and ſyllables
Of no allowance to your boſom's truth. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

BA'STARD. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Begotten out of wedlock.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, inſenſible, a getter of more *baſtard* children than war's a deſtroyer of men. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. Spurious; not genuine; ſuppoſititious; falſe; adulterate. In this ſenſe, any thing which bears ſome relation or reſemblance to another, is called ſpurious or *baſtard.*

You may partly hope that your father got you not, that you are not the Jew's daughter.—That were a kind of *baſtard* hope indeed. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Men who, under the diſguiſe of publick good, purſue their own deſigns of power, and ſuch *baſtard* honours as attend them. *Temple.*

BA'STARD *Cedar Tree.* [called *guazuma* in the Weſt Indies.]

The characters are; It hath a regular flower, conſiſting of five leaves, hollowed like a ſpoon at their baſe; but, at their tops, divided into two parts, like a fork. The flower cup conſiſts of three leaves, from whence ariſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a roundiſh warted fruit, which has five cells, incloſing many ſeeds.

It grows plentifully in the low lands in Jamaica, where it riſes to the height of forty or fifty feet, and has a large trunk. The timber of this tree is cut into ſtaves, for caſes of all ſorts, and uſed for many other purpoſes. The fruit is eat by cattle, as it falls from the trees, and is eſteemed very good to fatten them; ſo that the planters often leave theſe trees ſtanding in their ſavannas, when they clear them from all other wood. *Millar.*

To BA'STARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To convict of being a baſtard; to ſtigmatize with baſtardy.

She lived to ſee her brother beheaded, and her two ſons depoſed from the crown, *baſtarded* in their blood, and cruelly murdered. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To BA'STARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *baſtard.*]

1. To convict of being a baſtard.
2. To beget a baſtard.

I ſhould have been what I am, had the maidenlieſt ſtar in the firmament twinkled on my *baſtardizing.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

BA'STARDLY. *adv.* [from *baſtard.*] In the manner of a baſtard; ſpuriouſly.

Good ſeed degenerates, and oft obeys
The ſoil's diſeaſe, and into cockle ſtrays;
Let the mind's thoughts but be tranſplanted ſo
Into the body, and *baſtardly* they grow. *Donne.*

BA'STARDY. *n. ſ.* [from *baſtard.*] An unlawful ſtate of birth, which diſables the baſtard, both according to the laws of God and man, from ſucceeding to an inheritance. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

Once ſhe ſlander'd me with *baſtardy*;
But whether I be true begot, or no,
That ſtill I lay upon my mother's head. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

In reſpect of the evil conſequents, the wife's adultery is worſe, as bringing *baſtardy* into a family. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

No more of *baſtardy* in heirs of crowns. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

To BASTE. *v. a.* participle paſſ. *baſted*, or *baſten.* [*baſtonner*, Fr. *Bazata*, in the Armorick dialect, ſignifies to ſtrike with a ſtick; from which perhaps *baſton* a ſtick, and all its derivatives, or collaterals, may be deduced.]

1. To beat with a ſtick.

Quoth ſhe, I grant it is in vain
For one's that *baſted* to feel pain,
Becauſe the pangs his bones endure,
Contribute nothing to the cure. *Hudibras.*

Tir'd with diſpute, and ſpeaking Latin,
As well as *baſting*, and bear bating. *Hudibras.*

Baſtings heavy, dry, obtuſe,
Only dulneſs can produce;
While a little gentle jerking
Sets the ſpirits all aworking. *Swift.*

2. To drip butter, or any thing elſe, upon meat as it turns upon the ſpit.

Sir, I think the meat wants what I have, a *baſting.* *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

3. To moiſten meat on the ſpit by falling upon it.

The fat of roaſted mutton falling on the birds, will ſerve to *baſte* them, and ſo ſave time and butter. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

4. To ſew ſlightly. [*baſter*, Fr. to ſtitch.]

BASTINA'DE. } *n. ſ.* [*baſtonnade*, Fr.]
BASTINA'DO. }

1. The act of beating with a cudgel; the blow given with a cudgel.

But this courteſy was worſe than a *baſtinado* to Zelmane; ſo that again, with rageful eyes, ſhe bad him defend himſelf. *Sidney, b.* ii.

And all thoſe harſh and rugged ſounds
Of *baſtinados*, cuts and wounds. *Hudibras.*

2. It is ſometimes taken for a Turkiſh puniſhment of beating an offender on the ſoals of his feet.

To BASTINA'DE. } *v. a.* [from the noun; *baſtonner*, Fr.] To
To BASTINA'DO. } beat; to give the baſtinado.

Nick ſeized the longer end of the cudgel, and with it began to *baſtinado* old Lewis, who had ſlunk into a corner, waiting the event of the ſquabble. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

BA'STION. *n. ſ.* [*baſtion*, Fr.] A huge maſs of earth, uſually faced with ſods, ſometimes with brick, rarely with ſtone, ſtanding out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part, and was anciently called a bulwark. *Harris.*

Toward: but how? ay there's the queſtion;
Fierce the aſſault, unarm'd the *baſtion.* *Prior.*

BAT. *n. ſ.* [bat, Sax. This word ſeems to have given riſe to a great number of words in many languages; as, *battre*, Fr. to beat; *baton*, *battle*, *beat*, *batty*, and others. It probably ſignified a weapon that did execution by its weight, in oppoſition to a ſharp edge; whence *whirlbat* and *brickbat.*] A heavy ſtick or club.

A handſome *bat* he held,
On which he leaned, as one far in eld. *Hubberd's Tale.*

They were fried in arm chairs, and their bones broken with *bats.* *Hakewell on Providence.*

BAT. *n. ſ.* [the etymology unknown.] An animal having the body of a mouſe and the wings of a bird; not with feathers, but with a ſort of skin which is extended. It lays no eggs, but brings forth its young alive, and ſuckles them. It never grows tame, feeds upon flies, inſects, and fatty ſubſtances, ſuch as candles, oil, and cheeſe; and appears only in the ſummer evenings, when the weather is fine. *Calmet.*

When owls do cry,
On the *bat*'s back I do fly. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

But then grew reaſon dark; that fair ſtar no more
Could the fair forms of good and truth diſcern;
Bats they became who eagles were before;
And this they got by their deſire to learn. *Sir J. Davies.*

Some animals are placed in the middle betwixt two kinds, as *bats*, which have ſomething of birds and beaſts. *Locke.*

Where ſwallows in the winter ſeaſon keep,
And how the drowſy *bat* and dormouſe ſleep. *Gay.*

BAT-FOWLING. *n. ſ.* [from *bat* and *fowl.*] A particular manner of birdcatching in the night time, while they are at rooſt upon perches, trees, or hedges. They light torches or ſtraw, and then beat the buſhes; upon which the birds flying to the flames, are caught either with nets, or otherwiſe.

You would lift the moon out of her ſphere, if ſhe would continue in it five weeks without changing.—We ſhould ſo, and then go a *bat-fowling.* *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Bodies lighted at night by fire, muſt have a brighter luſtre given them than by day; as ſacking of cities, *bat-fowling*, &c. *Peacham on Drawing.*

BA'TABLE. *adj.* [from *bate.*] Diſputable.

Batable ground ſeems to be the ground heretofore in queſtion, whether it belonged to England or Scotland, lying between both kingdoms. *Cowel.*

BATCH. *n. ſ.* [from *bake.*]

1. The quantity of bread baked at a time.

The joiner puts the boards into ovens after the *batch* is drawn, or lays them in a warm ſtable. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. Any quantity of any thing made at once, ſo as to have the ſame qualities.

Except he were of the ſame meal and *batch.* *Ben. Johnſon.*

BA'TCHELOR. See BACHELOR.

BATE. *n. ſ.* [perhaps contracted from *debate.*] Strife; contention; as a *make-bate.*

To BATE. *v. a.* [contracted from *abate.*]

1. To leſſen any thing; to retrench.

Shall I bend low, and in a bondman's key,
With *bated* breath, and whiſp'ring humbleneſs,
Say this? *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Nor envious at the ſight will I forbear
My plenteous bowl, nor *bate* my plenteous cheer. *Dryden.*

2. To ſink the price.

When the landholder's rent falls, he muſt either *bate* the labourer's wages, or not employ, or not pay him. *Locke.*

3. To leſſen a demand.

Bate me ſome, and I will pay you ſome, and, as moſt debtors do, promiſe you infinitely. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

4. To cut off; to take away.

Bate but the laſt, and 'tis what I would ſay. *Dryd. Sp. Friar.*

To BATE. *v. n.*

1. To grow leſs.

Bardolph, am not I fallen away vilely ſince this laſt election? Do I not *bate?* do I not dwindle? Why, my skin hangs about me like an old lady's looſe gown. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

2. To remit; with *of* before the thing.

Abate thy ſpeed, and I will *bate of* mine. *Dryden.*

BATE ſeems to have been once the preterite of *bite*, as *Shakeſpeare* uſes *biting faulchion*; unleſs, in the following lines, it may be rather deduced from *beat.*

Yet there the ſteel ſtaid not, but inly *bate*
Deep in his fleſh, and open'd wide a red flood gate. *F. Queen.*

BA'TEFUL. *adj.* [from *bate* and *full.*] Contentious.

He knew her haunt, and haunted in the ſame,
And taught his ſheep her ſheep in food to thwart;
Which ſoon as it did *bateful* queſtion frame,
He might on knees confeſs his guilty part. *Sidney.*

BA'TEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *abatement.*] Diminution; a term only uſed among artificers.

To abate, is to waſte a piece of ſtuff; inſtead of asking how much was cut off, carpenters ask what *batement* that piece of ſtuff had. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

BATH. *n. ſ.* [bað, Saxon.]

1. A *bath* is either hot or cold, either of art or nature. Artificial *baths* have been in great eſteem with the ancients, eſpecially in complaints to be relieved by revulſion, as inveterate headaches, by opening the pores of the feet, and alſo in cutaneous caſes. But the modern practice has greateſt recourſe to the natural *baths*; moſt of which abound with a mineral ſulphur, as appears from their turning ſilver and copper blackiſh. The cold *baths* are the moſt convenient ſprings, or reſervatories, of cold water to waſh in, which the ancients had in great eſteem; and the preſent age can produce abundance of noble cures performed by them. *Quincy.*

Why may not the cold *bath*, into which they plunged themſelves, have had ſome ſhare in their cure? *Addiſon. Spectator.*

2. A ſtate in which great outward heat is applied to the body, for the mitigation of pain, or any other purpoſe.

In the height of this *bath*, when I was more than half ſtewed in greaſe like a Dutch diſh, to be thrown into the Thames. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Sleep, the birth of each day's life, ſore labour's *bath*,
Balm of hurt minds. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

3. In chymiſtry, it generally ſignifies a veſſel of water, in which another is placed that requires a ſofter heat than the naked fire. *Balneum Mariæ* is a miſtake, for *balneum maris*, a ſea or water *bath.* A ſand heat is ſometimes called *balneum ſiccum*, or *cinereum.* *Quincy.*

We ſee that the water of things diſtilled in water, which they call the *bath*, differeth not much from the water of things diſtilled by fire. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 684.

4. A ſort of Hebrew meaſure, containing the tenth part of an homer, or ſeven gallons and four pints, as a meaſure for things liquid; and three pecks and three pints, as a meaſure for things dry. *Calmet.*

Ten acres of vineyard ſhall yield one *bath*, and the ſeed of an homer ſhall yield an ephah. *Iſaiah*, v. 10.

To BATHE. *v. a.* [baðian, Saxon.]

1. To waſh in a bath.

Others, on ſilver lakes and rivers, *bath'd*
Their downy breaſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 437.

Chancing to *bathe* himſelf in the river Cydnus, through the exceſſive coldneſs of theſe waters, he fell ſick, near unto death, for three days. *South.*

2. To ſupple or ſoften by the outward application of warm liquours.

Bathe them and keep their bodies ſoluble the while by clyſters, and lenitive boluſes. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

I'll *bathe* your wounds in tears for my offence. *Dryden.*

3. To waſh with any thing.

Phœnician Dido ſtood,
Freſh from her wound, her boſom *bath'd* in blood. *Dryden.*

Mars could in mutual blood the centaurs *bathe*,
And Jove himſelf give way to Cinthia's wrath. *Dryden.*

To BATHE. *v. n.* To be in the water, or in any thing reſembling a bath.

Except they meant to *bathe* in reeking wounds,
I cannot tell. *Macbeth.*

The delighted ſpirit
To *bathe* in firy floods, or to reſide
In thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice. *Sh. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

The gallants dancing by the river ſide,
They *bathe* in ſummer, and in winter ſlide. *Waller.*

But *bathe*, and, in imperial robes array'd,
Pay due devotions. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

BA'TING, or ABA'TING. *prep.* [from *bate*, or *abate.* This word, though a participle in itſelf, ſeems often uſed as a prepoſition.] Except.

The king, your brother, could not chooſe an advocate,
Whom I would ſooner hear on any ſubject,
Bating that only one, his love, than you. *Rowe's R. Conv.*

If we conſider children, we have little reaſon to think, that they bring many ideas with them, *bating*, perhaps, ſome faint ideas of hunger and thirſt. *Locke.*

BA'TLET. *n. ſ.* [from *bat.*] A ſquare piece of wood, with a handle, uſed in beating linen when taken out of the buck.

I remember the kiſſing of her *batlet*, and the cow's dugs that her pretty chopt hands had milked. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

BATO'ON. *n. ſ.* [*baſton*, or *bâton*, Fr. formerly ſpelt *baſton.*]

1. A ſtaff or club.

We came cloſe to the ſhore, and offered to land; but ſtraightways we ſaw divers of the people with *baſtons* in their hands, as it were, forbidding us to land. *Bacon's N. Atlantis.*

That does not make a man the worſe,
Although his ſhoulders with *batoon*
Be claw'd and cudgell'd to ſome tune. *Hudibras.*

2. A truncheon or marſhal's ſtaff; a badge of military honour.

BA'TTAILLOUS. *adj.* [from *battaille*, Fr.] Having the appearance of a battle; warlike; with military appearance.

He ſtarted up, and did himſelf prepare
In ſun bright arms and *battailous* array. *Fairfax, b.* i.

The French came foremoſt *battailous* and bold. *Fairf. b.* i.

A firy region, ſtretch'd
In *battailous* aſpect, and nearer view
Briſtled with upright beams innumerable
Of rigid ſpears, and helmets throng'd. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

BATTA'LIA. *n. ſ.* [*battaglia*, Ital.] The order of battle.

Next morning the king put his army into *battalia.* *Clarend.*

BATTA'LION. *n. ſ.* [*bataillon*, Fr.]

1. A diviſion of an army; a troop; a body of forces. It is now confined to the infantry, and the number is uncertain, but generally from five to eight hundred men. Some regiments conſiſt of one *battalion*, and others are divided into two, three, or more.

When ſorrows come, they come not ſingle ſpies,
But in *battalions.* *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

In this *battalion* there were two officers, called Therſites and Pandarus. *Tatler*, N° 56.

The pierc'd *battalions* diſunited fall,
In heaps on heaps: one fate o'erwhelms them all. *Pope.*

2. An army. This ſenſe is not now in uſe.

Six or ſeven thouſand is their utmoſt power.
—Why, our *battalion* trebles that account. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

To BA'TTEN. *v. a.* [a word of doubtful etymology.]

1. To fatten, or make fat; to feed plenteouſly.

We drove afield,
Batt'ning our flock with the freſh dews of night. *Milton.*

2. To fertilize.

The meadows here, with *batt'ning* ooze enrich'd,
Give ſpirit to the graſs; three cubits high
The jointed herbage ſhoots. *Philips.*

To BA'TTEN. *v n.* To grow fat; to live in indulgence.

Follow your function, go and *batten* on cold bits *Sh. Coriol.*

Burniſh'd and *batt'ning* on their food, to ſhow
The diligence of careful herds below. *Dryden's H. and P.*

The lazy glutton ſafe at home will keep,
Indulge his ſloth, and *batten* on his ſleep. *Dryden.*

As at full length the pamper'd monarch lay,
Batt'ning in eaſe, and ſlumb'ring life away. *Garth.*

Tway mice, full blythe and amicable,
Batten beſide erle Robert's table. *Prior.*

While paddling ducks the ſtanding lake deſire,
Or *batt'ning* hogs roll in the ſinking mire. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

BA'TTEN. *n. ſ.* A word uſed only by workmen.

A *batten* is a ſcantling of wooden ſtuff, two, three or four inches broad, ſeldom above one thick, and the length unlimited. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

To BA'TTER. *v. a.* [*battre*, to beat, Fr.]

1. To beat; to beat down; frequently uſed of walls thrown down by artillery, or of the violence of engines of war.

To appoint *battering* rams againſt the gates, to caſt a mount, and to build a fort. *Ezek.* xxi. 22.

These haughty words of hers
Have *batter'd* me like roaring cannon ſhot,
And made me almoſt yield upon my knees. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

Britannia there, the fort in vain
Had *batter'd* been with golden rain:
Thunder itſelf had fail'd to paſs. *Waller.*

Be then, the naval ſtores, the nation's care,
New ſhips to build, and *batter'd* to repair. *Dryden.*

2. To wear with beating.

Crowds to the caſtle mounted up the ſtreet,
Batt'ring the pavement with their courſers feet. *Dryden.*

If you have a ſilver ſaucepan for the kitchen uſe, let me adviſe you to *batter* it well; this will ſhew conſtant good houſekeeping. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

3. Applied to perſons: to wear out with ſervice.

The *batter'd* veteran ſtrumpets here,
Pretend at leaſt to bring a modeſt ear. *Southern.*

I am a poor old *battered* fellow, and I would willingly end my days in peace. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

As the ſame dame, experienc'd in her trade,
By names of toaſts retails each *batter'd* jade. *Pope.*

To BA'TTER. *v. n.* A word uſed only by workmen.

The ſide of a wall, or any timber, that bulges from its bottom or foundation, is ſaid to *batter*. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

BA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *to batter.*] A mixture of ſeveral ingredients beaten together with ſome liquour; ſo called from its being ſo much beaten.

One would have all things little, hence has try'd
Turkey poults freſh'd from th' egg in *batter* fry'd.
King's Art of Cookery.

BA'TTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *batter.*] He that batters.

BA'TTERY. *n. ſ.* [from *batter*, or *batterie*, Fr.]

1. The act of battering.

Strong wars they make, and cruel *battery* bend,
'Gainſt fort of reaſon, it to overthrow. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Earthly minds, like mud walls, reſiſt the ſtrongeſt *batteries.* *Locke.*

2. The inſtruments with which a town is battered, placed in order for action.

Where is beſt place to make our *batt'ry* next?——
——I think at the north gate. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

It plants this reaſoning and that argument, this conſequence and that diſtinction, like ſo many intellectual *batteries*, till at length it forces a way and paſſage into the obſtinate incloſed truth. *South.*

See, and revere th' artillery of heav'n,
Drawn by the gale, or by the tempeſt driv'n:
A dreadful fire the floating *batt'ries* make,
O'erturn the mountain, and the foreſt ſhake. *Blackmore.*

3. The frame, or raiſed work, upon which cannons are mounted.

4. In law, a violent ſtriking of any man. In treſpaſs for aſſault and *battery*, one may be found guilty of the aſſault, yet acquitted of the *battery*. There may therefore be aſſault without *battery*; but *battery* always implies an aſſault. *Chambers.*

Why does he ſuffer this rude knave now to knock him about the ſconce with a dirty ſhovel, and will not tell him of his action and *battery*? *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Sir, quo' the lawyer, not to flatter ye,
You have as good and fair a *battery*,
As heart can wiſh, and need not ſhame
The proudeſt man alive to claim. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* iii.

BA'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [*bataille*, Fr.]

1. A fight; an encounter between oppoſite armies. We generally ſay a *battle* of many, and a *combat* of two.

The Engliſh army that divided was
Into two parts, is now conjoin'd in one;
And means to give you *battle* preſently. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

The *battle* done, and they within our power,
She'll never ſee his pardon. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The race is not to the ſwift, nor the *battle* to the ſtrong.
Eccleſ. ix. 11.

So they joined *battle*, and the heathen being diſcomfited fled into the plain. 1 *Maccab.* iv. 14.

2. A body of forces, or diviſion of an army.

The king divided his army into three *battles*; whereof the vanguard only, well ſtrengthened with wings, came to fight.
Bacon's Henry VII.

3. The main body, as diſtinct from the van and rear.

The earl of Angus led the avant-guard, himſelf followed with the *battle* a good diſtance behind, and after came the arrier.
Hayward.

4. We ſay to join *battle*; to give *battle*.

To BA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*batailler*, Fr.] To join battle; to contend in fight.

'Tis ours by craft and by ſurprize to gain:
'Tis yours to meet in arms, and *battle* in the plain. *Prior.*

We daily receive accounts of ladies *battling* it on both ſides.
Addiſon. Freeholder, N° 23.

I own, he hates an action baſe,
His virtues *batt'ling* with his place. *Swift.*

BA'TTLE-ARRAY. *n. ſ.* [See BATTLE and ARRAY.] Array, or order of battle.

Two parties of fine women, placed in the oppoſite ſide boxes, ſeemed drawn up in *battle-array* one againſt another. *Addiſon.*

BA'TTLE-AXE. *n. ſ.* A weapon uſed anciently, probably the ſame with a *bill.*

Certain tinners, as they were working, found ſpear heads, *battle-axes*, and ſwords of copper, wrapped in linen clouts.
Carew's Survey of Cornwal.

BA'TTLEDOOR. *n. ſ.* [ſo called from *door*, taken for a flat board, and *battle*, or *ſtriking.*] An inſtrument with a handle and a flat blade, uſed in play to ſtrike a ball, or ſhuttlecock.

Play-things, which are above their ſkill, as tops, gigs, *battledoors*, and the like, which are to be uſed with labour, ſhould indeed be procured them. *Locke.*

BA'TTLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [generally ſuppoſed to be formed from *battle*, as the parts from whence a building is defended againſt aſſailants; perhaps only corrupted from *bâtiment*, Fr.] A wall raiſed round the top of a building, with embraſures, or interſtices, to look through, to annoy an enemy.

He fix'd his head upon our *battlements.* *Shak. Macbeth.*

Thou ſhalt make a *battlement* for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thine houſe, if any man fall from thence.
Deut. xxii. 8.

Through this we paſs
Up to the higheſt *battlement*, from whence
The Trojans threw their darts. *Denham.*

Their ſtandard planted on the *battlement*,
Deſpair and death among the ſoldiers ſent. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

No, I ſhan't envy him, whoe'er he be,
That ſtands upon the *battlements* of ſtate;
I'd rather be ſecure than great. *Norris.*

The weighty mallet deals reſounding blows,
Till the proud *battlements* her tow'rs incloſe. *Gay's Trivia.*

BA'TTY. *adj.* [from *bat.*] Belonging to a bat.

Till o'er their brows death counterfeiting ſleep,
With leaden legs and *batty* wings doth creep.
Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.

BA'VAROY. *n. ſ.* A kind of cloke, or ſurtout.

Let the loop'd *bavaroy* the fop embrace,
Or his deep cloke be ſpatter'd o'er with lace. *Gay's Trivia.*

BA'UBEE. *n. ſ.* A word uſed in Scotland, and the northern counties, for a halfpenny.

Tho' in the draw'rs of my japan bureau,
To lady Gripeall I the Cæſars ſhow,
'Tis equal to her ladyſhip or me,
A copper Otho, or a Scotch *baubee.* *Bramſt. Man of Taſte.*

BA'VIN. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain derivation.] A ſtick like thoſe bound up in faggots; a piece of waſte wood.

He ambled up and down
With ſhallow jeſters and raſh *bavin* wits,
Soon kindled, and ſoon burnt. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

For moulded to the life in clouts,
Th' have pick'd from dunghills thereabouts,
He's mounted on a hazel *bavin*,
A crop'd malignant baker gave him. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* iii.

The ſmaller truncheons make billet, *bavin*, and coals.
Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.

To BAULK. See BALK.

BA'WBLE. *n. ſ.* [*Baubellum*, in barbarous Latin, ſignified a jewel, or any thing valuable, but not neceſſary. *Omnia baubella ſua dedit Othoni. Howden.* Probably from *beau*, Fr.] A gewgaw; a trifling piece of finery; a thing of more ſhow than uſe; a trifle. It is in general, whether applied to perſons or things, a term of contempt.

She haunts me in every place. I was on the ſea bank with ſome Venetians, and thither comes the *bawble*, and falls me thus about my neck. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

It is a paltry cap,
A cuſtard coffin, a *bawble*, a ſilken pie. *Shak. Tam. Shrew.*

If, in our conteſt, we do not interchange uſeful notions, we ſhall traffick toys and *bawbles.* *Government of the Tongue.*

This ſhall be writ to fright the fry away,
Who draw their little *bawbles*, when they play. *Dryden.*

A lady's watch needs neither figures nor wheels;
'Tis enough that 'tis loaded with *bawbles* and ſeals. *Prior.*

Our author then, to pleaſe you in your way,
Preſents you now a *bawble* of a play,
In gingling rhyme. *Granville.*

A prince, the moment he is crown'd,
Inherits every virtue round,
As emblems of the ſov'reign pow'r;
Like other *bawbles* of the Tow'r. *Swift.*

BA'WBLING. *adj.* [from *bawble.*] Trifling; contemptible: a word not now in uſe, except in converſation.

A *bawbling* veſſel was he captain of,
For ſhallow draught and bulk unprized;
With which ſuch ſcathful grapple did he make,
With the moſt noble bottom of our fleet.
Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.

BA'W-

BA'WCOCK. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *beau*, or *baude*, and *cock.*] A familiar word, which ſeems to ſignify the ſame as *fine fellow.*

Why, how now, my *bawcock?* how doſt thou, chuck?
Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.

BAWD. *n. ſ.* [*baude*, old Fr.] A procurer, or procureſs; one that introduces men and women to each other, for the promotion of debauchery.

If your worſhip will take order for the drabs and the knaves, you need not to fear the *bawds.* *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſ.*

This commodity,
This *bawd*, this broker, this all changing word,
Hath drawn him from his own determin'd aid. *Sh. K. John.*

Our author calls colouring *lena ſororis*, the *bawd* of her ſiſter deſign; ſhe dreſſes her up, ſhe paints her, ſhe procures for the deſign, and makes lovers for her. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To BAWD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To procure; to provide gallants with ſtrumpets.

Leucippe is agent for the king's luſt, and *bawds*, at the ſame time, for the whole court. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 266.

And in four months a batter'd harridan;
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and ſhrunk,
To *bawd* for others, and go ſhares with punk. *Swift.*

BA'WDILY. *adv.* [from *bawdy.*] Obſcenely.

BA'WDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bawdy.*] Obſceneneſs.

BA'WDRICK. *n. ſ.* [See BALDRICK.] A belt.

Freſh garlands too, the virgin's temples crown'd;
The youth's gilt ſwords wore at their thighs, with ſilver *bawdricks* bound. *Chapman's Iliad, b.* xviii.

BA'WDRY. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *bawdery*, the practice of a bawd.]

1. A wicked practice of procuring and bringing whores and rogues together. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Cheating and *bawdry* go together in the world. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Obſcenity; unchaſte language.

Pr'ythee, ſay on; he's for a jig, or a tale of *bawdry*, or he ſleeps. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

I have no ſalt: no *bawdry* he doth mean:
For witty, in his language, is obſcene. *B. Johnſon.*

It is moſt certain, that barefaced *bawdery* is the pooreſt pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden.*

BA'WDY. *adj.* [from *bawd.*] Obſcene; unchaſte; generally applied to language.

The *bawdy* wind that kiſſes all it meets,
Is huſh'd within the hollow mine of earth,
And will not hear't. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Only they,
That come to hear a merry *bawdy* play,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII. *Prologue.*

Not one poor *bawdy* jeſt ſhall dare appear;
For now the batter'd veteran ſtrumpets here
Pretend at leaſt to bring a modeſt ear. *Southern.*

BA'WDY-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* A houſe where traffick is made by wickedneſs and debauchery.

Has the pope lately ſhut up the *bawdy-houſes*, or does he continue to lay a tax upon ſin? *Dennis.*

To BAWL. *v. n.* [*balo*, Lat.]

1. To hoot; to cry with great vehemence, whether for joy or pain. A word always uſed in contempt.

They *bawl* for freedom in their ſenſeleſs mood,
And ſtill revolt, when truth would ſet them free. *Par. Reg.*

To cry the cauſe up heretofore,
And *bawl* the biſhops out of door. *Hudibras.*

Through the thick ſhades th' eternal ſcribbler *bawls*,
And ſhakes the ſtatues on their pedeſtals. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

From his lov'd home no lucre him can draw;
The ſenate's mad decrees he never ſaw;
Nor heard at *bawling* bars corrupted law. *Dryden.*

Loud menaces were heard, and foul diſgrace,
And *bawling* infamy, in language baſe,
Till ſenſe was loſt in ſound, and ſilence fled the place.
Dryden's Fables.

So on the tuneful Margarita's tongue
The liſt'ning nymphs, and raviſh'd heroes hung;
But citts and fops the heav'n born muſick blame,
And *bawl*, and hiſs, and damn her into fame.
Smith on J. Philips.

I have a race of orderly elderly people, who can *bawl* when I am deaf, and tread ſoftly when I am only giddy and would ſleep. *Swift.*

2. To cry as a froward child.

A little child was *bawling*, and an old woman chiding it.
L'Eſtrange's Fables.

If they were never ſuffered to have what they cried for, they would never, with *bawling* and peeviſhneſs, contend for maſtery. *Locke.*

My huſband took him in, a dirty boy; it was the buſineſs of the ſervants to attend him, the rogue did *bawl* and make ſuch a noiſe. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

To BAWL. *v. a.* To proclaim as a crier.

It grieved me, when I ſaw labours which had coſt ſo much, *bawled* about by common hawkers. *Swift.*

BA'WREL. *n. ſ.* A kind of hawk. *Dict.*

BA'WSIN. *n. ſ.* A badger. *Dict.*

BAY. *adj.* [*badius*, Lat.]

A *bay* horſe is what is inclining to a cheſnut; and this colour is various, either a light *bay* or a dark *bay*, according as it is leſs or more deep. There are alſo coloured horſes, that are called dappled *bays.* All *bay* horſes are commonly called brown by the common people.

All *bay* horſes have black manes, which diſtinguiſh them from the ſorrel, that have red or white manes.

There are light *bays* and gilded *bays*, which are ſomewhat of a yellowiſh colour. The cheſnut *bay* is that which comes neareſt to the colour of the cheſnut. *Farrier's Dict.*

I remember, my lord, you gave good words the other day of a *bay* courſer I rode on. 'Tis yours becauſe you liked it.
Shakeſp. Timon.

Poor Tom! proud of heart, to ride on a *bay* trotting horſe over four inch'd bridges. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

His colour grey,
For beauty dappled, or the brighteſt *bay.* *Dryden's Virgil.*

BAY. *n. ſ.* [*baye*, Dutch.]

1. An opening into the land, where the water is ſhut in on all ſides, except at the entrance.

A reverend Syracuſan merchant,
Who put unluckily into this *bay.* *Shakeſp. Comedy of Err.*

We have alſo ſome works in the midſt of the ſea, and ſome *bays* upon the ſhore for ſome works, wherein is required the air and vapour of the ſea. *Bacon.*

Here in a royal bed the waters ſleep,
When tir'd at ſea, within this *bay* they creep. *Dryden.*

Some of you have already been driven to this *bay.*
Dryden's Epiſtle to the Whigs.

Hail, ſacred ſolitude! from this calm *bay*
I view the world's tempeſtuous ſea. *Roſcommon.*

2. A pond head raiſed to keep in ſtore of water for driving a mill.

BAY. *n. ſ.* [*abboi*, Fr. ſignifies the laſt extremity; as, *Innocence eſt aux abboins.* Boileau. *Innocence is in the utmoſt diſtreſs.* It is taken from *abboi*, the barking of a dog at hand, and thence ſignified the condition of a ſtag when the hounds were almoſt upon him.] The ſtate of any thing ſurrounded by enemies, and obliged to face them by an impoſſibility of eſcape.

This ſhip, for fifteen hours, ſate like a ſtag among hounds at the *bay*, and was ſieged and fought with, in turn, by fifteen great ſhips. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Fair liberty purſu'd, and meant a prey
To lawleſs power, here turn'd, and ſtood at *bay.* *Denham.*

Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
Embolden'd by deſpair, he ſtood at *bay*;
Reſolv'd on death, he diſſipates his fears,
And bounds aloft againſt the pointed ſpears. *Dryden's Æneid.*

All, fir'd with noble emulation, ſtrive;
And, with a ſtorm of darts, to diſtance drive
The Trojan chief; who held at *bay*, from far
On his Vulcanian orb, ſuſtain'd the war. *Dryden's Virgil.*

We have now, for ten years together, turned the whole force and expence of the war, where the enemy was beſt able to hold us at a *bay.* *Swift.*

He ſtands at *bay*,
And puts his laſt weak refuge in deſpair. *Thomſon.*

BAY. *n. ſ.* In architecture, a term uſed to ſignify the magnitude of a building; as if a barn conſiſts of a floor and two heads, where they lay corn, they call it a barn of two *bays.* Theſe *bays* are from fourteen to twenty feet long, and floors, from ten to twelve broad, and uſually twenty feet long, which is the breadth of the barn. *Builder's Dict.*

If this law hold in Vienna ten years, I'll rent the faireſt houſe in it after threepence a *bay.* *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

There may be kept one thouſand buſhels in each *bay*, there being ſixteen *bays*, each eighteen foot long, about ſeventeen wide, or three hundred ſquare feet in each *bay.* *Mortimer.*

BAY *Tree.* [*laurus*, Lat.] This tree hath a flower of one leaf, ſhaped like a funnel, and divided into four or five ſegments. The male flowers, which are produced on ſeparate trees from the female, have eight ſtamina, which are branched into arms; the ovary of the female flowers becomes a berry, incloſing a ſingle ſeed within an horny ſhell, which is covered with a ſkin. The ſpecies are, 1. The common *bay* with male flowers. 2. The common fruit bearing *bay tree.* 3. The gold ſtriped *bay tree*, &c. The firſt and ſecond ſorts are old inhabitants of the Engliſh gardens; and as there are varieties obtained from the ſame ſeeds, they are promiſcuouſly cultivated, and are not to be diſtinguiſhed aſunder until they have produced flowers. Theſe plants are propagated either from ſeeds, or by laying down the tender branches, which will take root in one year's time. *Mill.*

I have ſeen the wicked in great power, and ſpreading himſelf like a green *bay tree.* *Pſalm* xxxvii 35.

BAY. *n. ſ.* A poetical name for an honorary crown or garland, beſtowed as a prize for any kind of victory or excellence.

Beneath his reign ſhall Euſden wear the *bays.* *Pope.*

To BAY. *v. n.* [*abboyer*, Fr.]

1. To bark as a dog at a thief, or at the game which he purſues.

And all the while ſhe ſtood upon the ground,
The wakeful dogs did never ceaſe to *bay.* *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

The

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

The hounds at nearer diſtance hoarſely *bay'd*;
The hunter cloſe purſu'd the viſionary maid;
She rent the heav'n with loud laments, imploring aid.
Dryden's Fables.

2. [from *bay*, an incloſed place.] To encompaſs about; to ſhut in.
We are at the ſtake,
And *bay'd* about with many enemies. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

To Bay. *v. a.* To follow with barking; to bark at.
I was with Hercules and Cadmus once,
When in the wood of Crete they *bay'd* the bear
With hounds of Sparta. *Shakeſp. Midſum. Night's Dream.*
If he ſhould do ſo,
He leaves his back unarm'd, the French and Welch
Baying him at the heels. *Shak. Henry* IV.

Bay *Salt.* Salt made of ſea water, which receives its conſiſtence from the heat of the ſun, and is ſo called from its brown colour. The greateſt quantities of this ſalt are made in France, on the coaſt of Bretagne, Saintonge, *&c.* from the middle of May to the end of Auguſt, by letting the ſea water into ſquare pits or baſons, where its ſurface being ſtruck and agitated by the rays of the ſun, it thickens at firſt imperceptibly, and becomes covered over with a ſlight cruſt, which hardening by the continuance of the heat, is wholly converted into ſalt. The water in this condition is ſcalding hot, and the cryſtallization is perfected in eight, ten, or at moſt fifteen days. *Chamb.*

All eruptions of air, though ſmall and ſlight, give ſound, which we call crackling, puffing, ſpitting, *&c.* as in *bay ſalt* and bay leaves caſt into the fire. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory,* N° 123.

Bay *Window.* A window jutting outward, and therefore forming a kind of bay or hollow in the room.

It hath *bay windows* tranſparent as barricadoes. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Bay *Yarn.* A denomination ſometimes uſed promiſcuouſly with woollen yarn. *Chambers.*

Ba'yard. *n. ſ.* [from *bay.*] A bay horſe.

Ba'yonet. *n. ſ.* [*bayonette*, Fr.] A ſhort ſword or dagger fixed at the end of a muſket, by which the foot hold off the horſe.

One of the black ſpots is long and ſlender, and reſembles a dagger or *bayonet.* *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Bayze. See Baize.

BDE'LLIUM. *n. ſ.* [βδέλλιον; בְּדֹלַח.] An aromatick gum brought from the Levant, uſed as a medicine and a perfume. *Bdellium* is mentioned both by the ancient naturaliſts and in ſcripture; but it is doubtful whether any of theſe be the ſame with the modern kind. *Chambers.*

This *bdellium* is a tree of the bigneſs of an olive, whereof Arabia hath great plenty, which yieldeth a certain gum, ſweet to ſmell to, but bitter in taſte, called alſo *bdellium.* The Hebrews take the loadſtone for *bdellium.* *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

To BE. *v. n.* [This word is ſo remarkably irregular, that it is neceſſary to ſet down many of its terminations.

Preſent. *I am, thou art, he is, we are,* &c.
eom, eaꞃꞇ, iꞅ, aꞃon, Sax.
Preter. *I was, thou wert, he was, we were,* &c.
pæꞅ, pæꞃe, paꞅ, pæꞃon, Sax.
The conjunctive mood.
I be, thou beeſt, he be, we be, &c.
beo, biꞅꞇ, beo, beon, Sax.]

1. To have ſome certain ſtate, condition, quality, or accident; as, the man *is* wiſe.

Seventy ſenators died
By their proſcriptions, Cicero *being* one. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſar.*
He hath to night *been* in unuſual pleaſure. *Macbeth.*
Be what thou hop'ſt to *be*, or what thou *art*,
Reſign to death, it *is* not worth enjoying. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.
Be but about
To ſay, ſhe'*s* a goodly lady, and
The juſtice of your hearts will add thereto,
'Tis pity ſhe'*s* not honeſt, honourable. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

Let them ſhew the former things what they *be*, that we may conſider them. *Iſaiah,* xli. 22.

Therefore *be* ſure,
Thou, when the bridegroom with his feaſtful friends
Paſſes to bliſs at the mid hour of night,
Haſt gain'd thy entrance, virgin wiſe and pure. *Par. Reg.*

Is it not eaſy to diſcern what ſuch men would *be* at. *Stillingfl.*

To ſay a man has a clear idea of quantity, without knowing how great it *is*, *is* to ſay, he has the clear idea of the number of the ſands, who knows not how many they *be.* *Locke.*

2. It is the auxiliary verb by which the verb paſſive is formed.
The wine of life *is* drawn, and the meer lees
Is left this vault to brag of. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

3. To exiſt; to have exiſtence.
The times have *been*,
That when the brains were out the man would die. *Macbeth.*
Here ceaſe, ye pow'rs, and let your vengeance end,
Troy *is* no more, and can no more offend. *Dryden.*
All th' impoſſibilities, which poets
Count to extravagance of looſe deſcription,
Shall ſooner *be.* *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*
To *be* contents his natural deſire;
He aſks no angel's wing, nor ſeraph's fire. *Pope's Eſſ. on M.*

4. To have ſomething by appointment or rule.

If all political power be derived only from Adam, and *be* to deſcend only to his ſucceſſive heirs, by the ordinance of God, and divine inſtitution, this is a right antecedent and paramount to all government. *Locke.*

BEACH. *n. ſ.* The ſhore; particularly that part that is daſhed by the waves; the ſtrand.

The fiſhermen, that walk upon the *beach*,
Appear like mice. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Deep to the rocks of hell, the gather'd *beach*
They faſten'd, and the mole immenſe wrought on,
Over the foaming deep. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 299.

They find the waſhed amber further out upon the *beaches* and ſhores, where it has been longer expoſed. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Be'ached. *adj.* [from *beach.*] Expoſed to the waves.
Timon hath made his everlaſting manſion
Upon the *beached* verge of the ſalt flood;
Which once a day, with his emboſſed froth,
The turbulent ſurge ſhall cover. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Be'achy. *adj.* [from *beach.*] Having beaches.
Other times, to ſee
The *beachy* girdle of the ocean
Too wide for Neptune's hips. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Be'acon. *n. ſ.* [beacon, Sax. from becn, a ſignal, and becnan, whence beckon, to make a ſignal.]

1. Something raiſed on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy, to alarm the country.
His blazing eyes, like two bright ſhining ſhields,
Did burn with wrath, and ſparkled living fire;
As two broad *beacons* ſet in open fields,
Send forth their flames. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
Modeſt doubt is called
The *beacon* of the wiſe. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

The king ſeemed to account of the deſigns of Perkin as a may-game; yet had given order for the watching of *beacons* upon the coaſts, and erecting more where they ſtood too thin. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

No flaming *beacons* caſt their blaze afar,
The dreadful ſignal of invaſive war. *Gay's Rural Sports*

2. Marks erected, or lights made in the night, to direct navigators in their courſes, and warm them from rocks, ſhallows and ſandbanks.

Bead. *n. ſ.* [beaꝺe, prayer, Saxon.]

1. Small globes or balls of glaſs or pearl, or other ſubſtance, ſtrung upon a thread, and uſed by the Romaniſts to count their prayers; from whence the phraſe to *tell beads*, or to be at one's *beads*, is to be at prayer.
That aged dame, the lady of the place,
Who all this while was buſy at her *beads.* *Fairy Q. b.* i.
Thy voice I ſeem in every hymn to hear,
With ev'ry *bead* I drop too ſoft a tear. *Pope's El. to Abel.*

2. Little balls worn about the neck for ornament.
With ſcarfs and fans, and double change of brav'ry,
With amber bracelets, *beads*, and all ſuch knav'ry.
Shakeſp. Taming of a Shrew.

3. Any globular bodies.
Thy ſpirit within thee hath been ſo at war,
That *beads* of ſweat have ſtood upon thy brow. *Sh. H.* IV.

Several yellow lumps of amber, almoſt like *beads*, with one ſide flat, had faſtened themſelves to the bottom. *Boyle.*

Bead *Tree.* [Azedarach.]

It hath pennated leaves like thoſe of the aſh; the flowers conſiſt of five leaves, which expand in form of a roſe; in the centre of the flower is a long fimbriated tube, containing the ſtyle; the fruit is roundiſh and fleſhy, containing a hard furrowed nut, divided into five cells, each containing one oblong broadiſh ſeed. The outſide pulp of the fruit in ſome countries is eaten; but the nut is, by religious perſons, bored through, and ſtrung as beads; whence it takes its name. It produces ripe fruits in Italy and Spain. *Millar.*

Be'adle. *n. ſ.* [bẏꝺel, Sax. a meſſenger; *bedeau*, Fr. *bedel*, Sp. *bedelle*, Dutch.]

1. A meſſenger or ſervitor belonging to a court. *Cowel.*

2. A petty officer in pariſhes, whoſe buſineſs it is to puniſh petty offenders.
A dog's obey'd in office.
Thou raſcal *beadle*, hold thy bloody hand:
Why doſt thou laſh that whore? *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

They ought to be taken care of in this condition, either by the *beadle* or the magiſtrate. *Spectator,* N° 130.

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
The *beadle's* laſh ſtill flagrant on their back. *Prior.*

Be'adroll. *n. ſ.* [from *bead* and *roll.*] A catalogue of thoſe who are to be mentioned at prayers.

The king, for the better credit of his eſpials abroad, did uſe to have them curſed by name amongſt the *beadroll* of the king's enemies. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Be'adsman. *n. ſ.* [from *bead* and *man.*] A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another.
An holy hoſpital,
In which ſeven *beadſmen*, that had vowed all
Their life to ſervice of high heaven's king. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

In thy danger,
Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer;
For I will be thy *beadſman*, Valentine. *Sh. T. Gentl. of Ver.*

Be'agle. *n. ſ.* [*bigle*, Fr.] A ſmall hound with which hares are hunted.
The reſt were various huntings.
The graceful goddeſs was array'd in green;
About her feet were little *beagles* ſeen,
That watch'd with upward eyes the motions of their queen.
Dryden's Fables.
To plains with well bred *beagles* we repair,
And trace the mazes of the circling hare. *Pope.*

BEAK. *n. ſ.* [*bec*, Fr. *pig*, Welch.]

1. The bill or horny mouth of a bird.
His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his *beak*,
As when his god is pleas'd. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
He ſaw the ravens with their horny *beaks*
Food to Elijah bringing. *Milton's Par. Regained, b.* ii.
The magpye, lighting on the ſtock,
Stood chatt'ring with inceſſant din,
And with her *beak* gave many a knock. *Swift.*

2. A piece of braſs like a beak, fixed at the head of the ancient gallies, with which they pierced their enemies.
With boiling pitch another, near at hand,
From friendly Sweden brought, the ſeams inſtops;
Which, well laid o'er, the ſalt ſea waves withſtand,
And ſhakes them from the riſing *beak* in drops. *Dryden.*

3. A beak is a little ſhoe, at the toe about an inch long, turned up and faſtened in upon the forepart of the hoof. *Farrier's D.*

4. Any thing ending in a point like a beak; as the ſpout of a cup; a prominence of land.

Cuddenbeak, from a well advanced promontory, which entitled it *beak*, taketh a proſpect of the river. *Carew's Survey.*

Be'aked. *adj.* [from *beak.*] Having a beak; having the form of a beak.
And queſtion'd every guſt of rugged winds,
That blows from off each *beaked* promontory. *Milton.*

Be'aker. *n. ſ.* [from *beak.*] A cup with a ſpout in the form of a bird's beak.
And into pikes and muſqueteers
Stampt *beakers*, cups and porringers. *Hudibras, cant.* ii.
With dulcet bev'rage this the *beaker* crown'd,
Fair in the midſt, with gilded cups around. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Beal. *n. ſ.* [*bolla*, Ital.] A whelk or pimple.

To Beal. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen; to gather matter, or come to a head, as a ſore does.

BEAM. *n. ſ.* [beam, Sax. a tree; ſunnebeam, a ray of the ſun.]

1. The main piece of timber that ſupports the houſe.

A *beam* is the largeſt piece of wood in a building, which always lies croſs the building or the walls, ſerving to ſupport the principal rafters of the roof, and into which the feet of the principal rafters are framed. No building has leſs than two *beams*, one at each head. Into theſe, the girders of the garret floor are alſo framed; and if the building be of timber, the teazel-tenons of the poſts are framed. The proportions of *beams* in or near London, are fixed by act of parliament. A *beam* fifteen feet long, muſt be ſeven inches on each ſide its ſquare, and five on the other; if it be ſixteen feet long, one ſide muſt be eight inches, the other ſix; and ſo proportionable to their lengths. *Builder's Dict.*

The building of living creatures is like the building of a timber houſe; the walls and other parts have columns and *beams*, but the roof is tile, or lead, or ſtone. *Bacon's N. Hiſt.*

He heav'd, with more than human force, to move
A weighty ſtone, the labour of a team,
And rais'd from thence he reach'd the neighb'ring *beam.* *Dryd.*

2. Any large and long piece of timber: a *beam* muſt have more length than thickneſs, by which it is diſtinguiſhed from a block.
But Lycus, ſwifter,
Springs to the walls and leaves his foes behind,
And ſnatches at the *beam* he firſt can find. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. That part of a balance, at the ends of which the ſcales are ſuſpended.
Poiſe the cauſe in juſtice' equal ſcales,
Whoſe *beam* ſtands ſure, whoſe rightful cauſe prevails.
Shakeſp. Henry VI. *p.* ii.

If the length of the ſides in the balance, and the weights at the ends be both equal, the *beam* will be in a horizontal ſituation: but if either the weights alone be equal, or the diſtances alone, the *beam* will accordingly decline. *Wilk. Mathem. Mag.*

4. The horn of a ſtag.
And taught the woods to echo to the ſtream
His dreadful challenge, and his claſhing *beam.* *Denham.*

5. The pole of a chariot; that piece of wood which runs between the horſes.
Juturna heard, and ſeiz'd with mortal fear,
Forc'd from the *beam* her brother's charioteer. *Dryden.*

6. Among weavers, a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove.

The ſtaff of his ſpear was like a weaver's *beam.* 1 *Chr.* xi. 23.

7. The ray of light emitted from ſome luminous body, or received by the eye.
Let them preſent me death upon the wheel,
Or pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the precipitation might downſtretch
Below the *beam* of ſight. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Pleaſing, yet cold, like Cynthia's ſilver *beam.* *Dryden.*
As heav'n's bleſt *beam* turns vinegar to ſour. *Pope.*

Beam *of an anchor.* The ſtraight part or ſhank of an anchor, to which the hooks are faſtened.

Beam *Compaſſes.* A wooden or braſs inſtrument, with ſliding ſockets, to carry ſeveral ſhifting points, in order to draw circles with very long radii; and uſeful in large projections, for drawing the furniture on wall dials. *Harris.*

To Beam. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit rays or beams.
Each emanation of his fires
That *beams* on earth, each virtue he inſpires. *Pope.*

Beam *Tree.* See Wildservice, of which it is a ſpecies.

Be'amy. *adj.* [from *beam.*]

1. Radiant; ſhining; emitting beams.
His double-biting axe, and *beamy* ſpear;
Each aſking a gigantick force to rear. *Dryden's Fables.*
All-ſeeing ſun!
Hide, hide in ſhameful night, thy *beamy* head. *Smith.*

2. Having horns or antlers.
Rouze from their deſert dens the briſtled rage
Of boars, and *beamy* ſtags in toils engage. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Bean. *n. ſ.* [*faba*, Lat.]

It hath a papilionaceous flower, ſucceeded by a long pod, filled with large flat kidney-ſhaped ſeeds; the ſtalks are firm and hollow; the leaves grow by pairs, and are faſtened to a midrib. The ſpecies are, 1. The common garden *bean.* 2. The horſe *bean.* There are ſeveral varieties of the garden *beans*, differing either in colour or ſize. The principal ſorts which are cultivated in England, are the Mazagan, the ſmall Liſbon, the Spaniſh, the Tokay, the Sandwich, and Windſor *beans.* The Mazagan *bean* is brought from a ſettlement of the Portugueſe on the coaſt of Africa, of the ſame name; and is by far the beſt ſort to plant for an early crop, a great bearer, and alſo an excellent taſted *bean.* The broad Spaniſh, Tokay, Sandwich, and Windſor *beans* are for the latter crops. *Millar.*

His allowance of oats and *beans* for his horſe was greater than his journey required. *Swift.*

Bean *Caper.* [*fabago.*]

The leaves of this plant are produced by pairs upon the ſame footſtalk, and the footſtalks grow oppoſite at the joints of the ſtalks; the cup of the flower conſiſts of five leaves; and the flowers have alſo five leaves, expanded like a roſe, with ſtamina ſurrounding the ſtyle, in the center of the flower cup. This ſtyle becomes a cylindrical fruit, five cornered, divided into five cells, each containing many flat ſeeds. *Millar.*

Bean *Treſſel.* An herb.

To BEAR. *v. a.* pret. *I bore*, or *bare*; part. paſſ. *bore*, or *born.* [beoꞃan, beꞃan, Sax. *bairan*, Gothick. It is ſounded as *bare*, as the *are* in *care* and *dare.*]

1. This is a word uſed with ſuch latitude, that it is not eaſily explained.

We ſay to *bear* a burden, to *bear* ſorrow or reproach, to *bear* a name, to *bear* a grudge, to *bear* fruit, or to *bear* children. The word *bear* is uſed in very different ſenſes.
Watts's Logick.

2. To carry as a burden.

They *bear* him upon the ſhoulder; they carry him and ſet him in his place. *Iſaiah,* xlvi. 7.

And Solomon had threeſcore and ten thouſand that *bare* burdens. 1 *Kings,* v. 15.

As an eagle ſtirreth up her neſt, fluttereth over her young, ſpreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, *beareth* them on her wings. *Deuteronomy,* xxxii. 11.

We ſee ſome, who, we think, have *born* leſs of the burden, rewarded above ourſelves. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To convey or carry.
My meſſage to the ghoſt of Priam *bear*;
Tell him a new Achilles ſent thee there. *Dryden's Æneid.*
A gueſt like him, a Trojan gueſt before,
In ſhew of friendſhip, ſought the Spartan ſhore,
And raviſh'd Helen from her huſband *bore.* } *Dryd.*

4. To carry as a mark of authority.
I do commit into your hand
Th' unſtained ſword that you have us'd to *bear.*
Shakeſp. Henry IV. *p.* ii.

5. To carry as a mark of diſtinction.

He may not *bear* ſo fair and ſo noble an image of the divine glory, as the univerſe in its full ſyſtem. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

His pious brother, ſure the beſt
Who ever *bore* that name. *Dryden.*
The ſad ſpectators ſtiffen'd with their fears,
She ſees, and ſudden every limb ſhe ſmears;
Then each of ſavage beaſts the figure *bears.* } *Garth.*

His ſupreme ſpirit or mind will *bear* its beſt reſemblance, when it repreſents the ſupreme infinite. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

So we ſay, to *bear* arms in a coat.

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6. To carry as in ſhow.
Look like the time; *bear* welcome in your eye,
Your hand, your tongue; look like the innocent flower,
But be the ſerpent under't. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

7. To carry as in truſt.
He was a thief, and had the bag, and *bare* what was put therein. *John*, xii. 6.

8. To ſupport; to keep from falling.
Under colour of rooting out popery, the moſt effectual means to *bear* up the ſtate of religion may be removed, and ſo a way be made either for paganiſm, or for extreme barbariſm to enter. *Hooker*, *b*. iv. § 1.
And Samſon took hold of the two middle pillars, upon which the houſe ſtood, and on which it was *born* up. *Judges*, xvi. 29.
A religious hope does not only *bear* up the mind under her ſufferings, but makes her rejoice in them. *Addiſon. Spectat.*
Some power inviſible ſupports his ſoul,
And *bears* it up in all its wonted greatneſs. *Addiſon's Cato.*

9. To keep afloat.
The waters encreaſed, and *bare* up the ark, and it was lifted up above the earth. *Geneſis*, vii. 17.

10. To ſupport with proportionate ſtrength.
Animals that uſe a great deal of labour and exerciſe, have their ſolid parts more elaſtick and ſtrong; they can *bear*, and ought to have ſtronger food. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

11. To carry in the mind, as love, hate.
How did the open multitude reveal
The wond'rous love they *bear* him under hand!
Daniel's Civil War.
They *bare* great faith and obedience to the kings. *Bacon.*
Darah, the eldeſt *bears* a generous mind,
But to implacable revenge inclin'd. *Dryden's Aurengz.*
The coward *bore* the man immortal ſpite. *Dryden's Ovid.*
As for this gentleman, who is fond of her, ſhe *beareth* him an invincible hatred. *Swift.*
That inviolable love I *bear* to the land of my nativity, prevailed upon me to engage in ſo bold an attempt. *Swift.*

12. To endure, as pain, without ſinking.
It was not an enemy that reproached me, then I could have *born* it. *Pſalm* liv. 12.

13. To ſuffer; to undergo.
I have *born* chaſtiſements, I will not offend any more. *Job*, xxxiv. 31.
That which was torn of beaſts, I brought not unto thee, I I *bare* the loſs of it; of my hand didſt thou require it. *Geneſis*, xxxi. 39.

14. To permit; to ſuffer without reſentment.
Not the gods, nor angry Jove will *bear*
Thy lawleſs wand'ring walks in upper air. *Dryd. Æneid.*

15. To be capable of; to admit.
To reject all orders of the church which men have eſtabliſhed, is to think worſe of the laws of men in this reſpect, than either the judgment of wiſe men alloweth, or the law of God itſelf will *bear*. *Hooker*, *b*. iii.
Being the ſon of one earl of Pembroke, and younger brother to another, who liberally ſupplied his expence, beyond what his annuity from his father would *bear*. *Clarendon.*
Give his thought either the ſame turn, if our tongue will *bear* it, or, if not, vary but the dreſs. *Dryden.*
Do not charge your coins with more uſes than they can *bear*. It is the method of ſuch as love any ſcience, to diſcover all others in it. *Addiſon on Medals.*
Had he not been eager to find miſtakes, he would not have ſtrained my words to ſuch a ſenſe as they will not *bear*. *Atterb.*
In all criminal caſes, the moſt favourable interpretation ſhould be put upon words that they poſſibly can *bear*. *Swift.*

16. To produce, as fruit.
There be ſome plants that *bear* no flower, and yet *bear* fruit: there be ſome that *bear* flowers, and no fruit: there be ſome that *bear* neither flowers nor fruit. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
They wing'd their flight aloft; then ſtooping low,
Perch'd on the double tree that *bears* the golden bough.
Dryden's Æneid.
Say, ſhepherd, ſay, in what glad ſoil appears
A wond'rous tree that ſacred monarchs *bears*. *Pope's Paſt.*

17. To bring forth, as a child.
The queen that *bore* thee,
Oftner upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day ſhe liv'd. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Ye know that my wife *bare* two ſons. *Geneſis*, xliv. 27.
What could that have done?
What could the muſe herſelf that Orpheus *bore*,
The muſe herſelf, for her enchanting ſon? *Milton.*
The ſame Æneas, whom fair Venus *bore*
To fam'd Anchiſes on th' Idean ſhore. *Dryden's Æneid.*

18. To give birth to.
Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos *bore*,
But now ſelf-baniſh'd from his native ſhore. *Dryden.*

19. To poſſeſs, as power or honour.
When vice prevails, and impious men *bear* ſway,
The poſt of honour is a private ſtation. *Addiſon's Cato.*

20. To gain; to win.

I

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile queſtion *bear* it;
For that it ſtands not in ſuch warlike brace. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
Becauſe the Greek and Latin have ever *born* away the prerogative from all other tongues, they ſhall ſerve as touchſtones to make our trials by. *Camden.*
Some think to *bear* it by ſpeaking a great word, and being peremptory; and go on, and take by admittance that which they cannot make good. *Bacon.*

21. To maintain; to keep up.
He finds the pleaſure and credit of *bearing* a part in the converſation, and of hearing his reaſons approved. *Locke.*

22. To ſupport any thing good or bad.
I was carried on to obſerve, how they did *bear* their fortunes, and principally, how they did employ their times. *Bacon's Holy War.*

23. To exhibit.
Ye Trojan flames, your teſtimony *bear*,
What I perform'd and what I ſuffer'd there. *Dryden.*

24. To be anſwerable for.
If I bring him not unto thee, let me *bear* the blame for ever. *Geneſis*, xliii. 9.
O more than madmen! you yourſelves ſhall *bear*
The guilt of blood and ſacrilegious war. *Dryden.*

25. To ſupply.
What have you under your arm? Somewhat, that will *bear* your charges in your pilgrimage? *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

26. To be the object of.
I'll be your father and your brother too;
Let me but *bear* your love, I'll bear your cares.
Shakeſp. Henry IV. *p*. ii.

27. To behave; to act in character.
Some good inſtruction give,
How I may *bear* me here. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
Hath he *born* himſelf penitent in priſon?
Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.

28. To hold; to reſtrain.
Do you ſuppoſe the ſtate of this realm to be now ſo feeble, that it cannot *bear* off a greater blow than this? *Hayward.*

29. To impel; to urge; to puſh.
The reſidue were ſo diſordered as they could not conveniently fight or fly, and not only juſtled and *bore* down one another, but, in their confuſed tumbling back, brake a part of the avant-guard. *Sir J. Hayward.*
Contention, like a horſe
Full of high feeding, madly hath broke looſe,
And *bears* down all before him. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p*. ii.
Their broken oars, and floating planks, withſtand
Their paſſage, while they labour to the land;
And ebbing tides *bear* back upon th' uncertain ſand.
Dryden's Æneid.
Now with a noiſeleſs gentle courſe
It keeps within the middle bed;
Anon it lifts aloft the head,
And *bears* down all before it with impetuous force. *Dryden.*
Truth is *born* down, atteſtations neglected, the teſtimony of ſober perſons deſpiſed. *Swift.*
The hopes of enjoying the abbey lands would ſoon *bear* down all conſiderations, and be an effectual incitement to their perverſion. *Swift.*

30. To conduct; to manage.
My hope is
So to *bear* through, and out, the conſulſhip,
As ſpite ſhall ne'er wound you, though it may me.
Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.

31. To preſs.
Cæſar doth *bear* me hard; but he loves Brutus.
Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.
Though he *bear* me hard,
I yet muſt do him right. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*
Theſe men *bear* hard upon the ſuſpected party, purſue her cloſe through all her windings. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 170.

32. To incite; to animate.
But confidence then *bore* thee on; ſecure
Either to meet no danger, or to find
Matter of glorious trial. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b*. i. *l*. 1175.

33. *To bear a body.* A colour is ſaid to *bear a body* in painting, when it is capable of being ground ſo fine, and mixing with the oil ſo entirely, as to ſeem only a very thick oil of the ſame colour.

34. *To bear date.* To carry the mark of the time when any thing was written.

35. *To bear a price.* To have a certain value.

36. *To bear in hand.* To amuſe with falſe pretences; to deceive.
Your daughter, whom ſhe *bore in hand* to love
With ſuch integrity, ſhe did confeſs,
Was as a ſcorpion to her ſight. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
He griev'd,
That ſo his ſickneſs, age, and impotence,
Was falſely *born in hand*, ſends out arreſts
On Fortinbras. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
He repaired to Bruges, deſiring of the ſtates of Bruges, to enter

enter peaceably into their town, with a retinue fit for his eſtate; and *bearing* them *in hand*, that he was to communicate with them of divers matters of great importance, for their good. *Bacon's Henry* VII.
It is no wonder, that ſome would *bear* the world *in hand*, that the apoſtle's deſign and meaning is for preſbytery, though his words are for epiſcopacy. *South.*

37. *To bear off.* To carry away by force.
I will reſpect thee as a father, if
Thou *bear'ſt* my life *off* hence. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
The ſun views half the earth on either way,
And here brings on, and there *bears off* the day. *Creech.*
Give but the word, we'll ſnatch this damſel up,
And *bear* her *off*. *Addiſon's Cato.*
My ſoul grows deſperate.
I'll *bear* her *off*. *A. Philips's Diſtreſt Mother.*

38. *To bear out.* To ſupport; to maintain; to defend.
I hope your warrant will *bear out* the deed. *Shak. K. John.*
I can once or twice a quarter *bear out* a knave againſt an honeſt man. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p*. ii.
Changes are never without danger, unleſs the prince be able to *bear out* his actions by power. *Sir J. Hayward.*
Quoth Sidrophel, I do not doubt
To find friends that will *bear* me *out*. *Hudibras.*
It is company only that can *bear* a man *out* in an ill thing. *South.*
I doubted whether that occaſion could *bear* me *out* in the confidence of giving your ladyſhip any further trouble. *Temple.*

To Bear. *v. n.*

1. To ſuffer pain.
Stranger, ceaſe thy care;
Wiſe is the ſoul; but man is born to *bear*:
Jove weighs affairs of earth in dubious ſcales,
And the good ſuffers while the bad prevails. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To be patient.
I cannot, cannot *bear*; 'tis paſt, 'tis done;
Periſh this impious, this deteſted ſon. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. To be fruitful or prolifick.
A fruit tree hath been blown up almoſt by the roots, and ſet up again, and the next year *bear* exceedingly. *Bacon.*
Betwixt two ſeaſon comes th' auſpicious air,
This age to bloſſom, and the next to *bear*. *Dryden.*
Melons on beds of ice are taught to *bear*,
And, ſtrangers to the ſun, yet ripen here. *Granville.*

4. To take effect; to ſucceed.
Having pawned a full ſuit of cloaths for a ſum of money, which, my operator aſſured me, was the laſt he ſhould want to bring all our matters to *bear*. *Guardian*, N° 166.

5. To act in character.
Inſtruct me
How I may formally in perſon *bear*,
Like a true friar. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

6. To tend; to be directed to any point.
The oily drops ſwimming on the ſpirit of wine, moved reſtleſly to and fro, ſometimes *bearing* up to one another, as if all were to unite into one body, and then falling off, and continuing to ſhift places. *Boyle.*
Never did men more joyfully obey,
Or ſooner underſtood the ſign to fly:
With ſuch alacrity they *bore* away. *Dryden's Annus Mirab.*
Whoſe navy like a ſtiff-ſtretch'd cord did ſhew,
Till he *bore* in, and bent them into flight. *Dryden.*
On this the hero fix'd an oak in fight,
The mark to guide the mariners aright:
To *bear* with this, the ſeamen ſtretch their oars,
Then round the rock they ſteer, and ſeek the former ſhores.
Dryden's Æneid.
In a convex mirrour, we view the figures and all other things, which *bear* out with more life and ſtrength than nature itſelf. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

7. To act as an impellent, or as a reciprocal power; generally with the particles *upon* or *againſt*.
We were encounter'd by a mighty rock,
Which being violently *born upon*,
Our helpleſs ſhip was ſplitted in the midſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
Upon the tops of mountains, the air which *bears againſt* the reſtagnant quickſilver, is leſs preſſed. *Boyle.*
The ſides *bearing* one *againſt* the other, they could not lie ſo cloſe at the bottoms. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
As a lion bounding in his way,
With force augmented *bears againſt* his prey,
Sideling to ſeize. *Dryden's Fables.*
Becauſe the operations to be performed by the teeth, require a conſiderable ſtrength in the inſtruments which move the lower jaw, nature hath provided this with ſtrong muſcles, to make it *bear* forcibly *againſt* the upper jaw. *Ray.*
The weight of the body doth *bear* moſt *upon* the knee-joints, in raiſing itſelf up, and moſt *upon* the muſcles of the thighs, in coming down. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*
The waves of the ſea *bear* violently and rapidly *upon* ſome ſhores, the waters being pent up by the land.
Broome on the Odyſſey.

8. To act upon.
Spinola, with his ſhot, did *bear upon* thoſe within, who appeared upon the walls. *Hayward.*

9. To be ſituated with reſpect to other places.

10. *To bear up.* To ſtand firm without falling.
So long as nature
Will *bear up* with this exerciſe, ſo long
I daily vow to uſe it. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
Perſons in diſtreſs may ſpeak of themſelves with dignity; it ſhews a greatneſs of ſoul, that they *bear up* againſt the ſtorms of fortune. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*
The conſciouſneſs of integrity, the ſenſe of a life ſpent in doing good, will enable a man to *bear up* under any change of circumſtances. *Atterbury.*
When our commanders and ſoldiers were raw and unexperienced, we loſt battles and towns; yet we *bore up* then, as the French do now; nor was there any thing deciſive in their ſucceſſes. *Swift.*

11. *To bear with.* To endure an unpleaſing thing.
They are content to *bear with* my abſence and folly. *Sidney.*
Though I muſt be content to *bear with* thoſe that ſay you are reverend grave men; yet they lie deadly, that tell you, you have good faces. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Look you lay home to him;
Tell him his pranks have been too broad to *bear with*.
Shakeſp. Hamlet.
Bear with me then, if lawful what I aſk. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

BEAR. *n. ſ.* [bepa, Saxon.]

1. A rough ſavage animal.
Every part of the body of theſe animals is covered with thick ſhaggy hair, of a dark brown colour, and their claws are hooked, which they uſe in climbing trees. They feed upon fruits, honey, bees, and fleſh. Some have falſely reported, that *bears* bring their young into the world ſhapeleſs, and that their dams lick them into form. The dams go no longer than thirty days, and generally produce five young ones. In the winter, they lie hid and aſleep, the male forty days, and the female four months; and ſo ſoundly for the firſt fourteen days, that blows will not wake them. In the ſleepy ſeaſon, they are ſaid to have no nouriſhment but from licking their feet; for it is certain they eat nothing, and, at the end of it, the males are very fat. This animal has naturally an hideous look, but when enraged it is terrible; and, as rough and ſtupid as it ſeems to be, it is capable of diſcipline; it leaps, dances, and plays a thouſand little tricks at the ſound of a trumpet. The fleſh of *bears* was much eſteemed by the ancients. They abound in Poland, Muſcovy, Lithuania, and the great foreſts in Germany; and alſo in the remote northern countries, where the ſpecies is white. *Calmet.*
Call hither to the ſtake my two brave *bears*,
Bid Saliſbury and Warwick come to me.—
—Are theſe thy *bears?* we'll bait thy *bears* to death,
And manacle the bearward in their chains. *Shak. Henry* VI.
Thou'dſt ſhun a *bear*;
But if thy flight lay tow'rd the roaring ſea,
Thou'dſt meet the *bear* i' th' mouth. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

2. The name of two conſtellations, called the *greater* and *leſſer bear*; in the tail of the *leſſer bear*, is the pole ſtar.
E'en then when Troy was by the Greeks o'erthrown,
The *bear* oppos'd to bright Orion ſhone. *Creech.*

Bear-bind. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of bindweed; which ſee.

Bear-fly. *n. ſ.* [from *bear* and *fly.*] An inſect.
There be of flies, caterpillars, canker-flies, and *bear-flies*.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

Bear-garden. *n. ſ.* [from *bear* and *garden.*]
1. A place in which bears are kept for ſport.
Hurrying me from the playhouſe, and the ſcenes there, to the *bear-garden*, to the apes, and aſſes, and tygers. *Stillingfl.*
I could not forbear going to a place of renown for the gallantry of Britons, namely to the *bear-garden*. *Spect.* N° 436.
2. Any place of tumult or miſrule.

Bear-garden. *adj.* A word uſed in familiar or low phraſe for *rude* or *turbulent*; as, a *bear-garden fellow*; that is, a man rude enough to be a proper frequenter of the bear-garden. *Bear-garden ſport*, is uſed for groſs inelegant entertainment.

Bear's-breech. *n. ſ.* [*acanthus.*] The name of a plant.
The leaves are like thoſe of the thiſtle; the flowers labiated; the under lip of the flower is divided into three ſegments, which, in the beginning, is curled up in the form of a tube; in the place of the under lip are produced the ſtamina, which ſupport the pointals; the cup of the flowers is compoſed of prickly leaves, the upper part of which is bent over, like an arch, and ſupplies the defect of the upper lip of the flower; the fruit is of an oval form, divided in the middle into two cells, each containing one ſmooth ſeed. The ſpecies are, 1. The ſmooth-leaved garden *bear's-breech*. 2. The prickly *bear's-breech*. 3. The middle *bear's-breech*, with ſhort ſpines, &c. The firſt is uſed in medicine, and is ſuppoſed to be the *mollis acanthus* of Virgil. The leaves of this plant are cut upon the capitals of the Corinthian pillars, and were formerly in great eſteem with the Romans. They are eaſily propagated by paring the roots in February or March, or by the ſeeds ſown at the ſame time. *Millar.*

Bear's-

SAMUEL JOHNSON A Dictionary of the English Language LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Bear's-ear, or *Auricula.* [*auricula urſi*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a perennial root; the leaves are thicker and ſmoother than thoſe of the primroſe; the cup of the flower is ſhorter, ſo that the tube appears naked; the flower is ſhaped like a funnel; the upper part is expanded, and divided into five ſegments; this is ſucceeded by a globular ſeed-veſſel, containing many ſmall ſeeds; every year it produces vaſt quantities of new flowers, differing in ſhape, ſize, or colour; and there is likewiſe a great variety in the leaves of theſe plants. They flower in April, and ripen their ſeeds in June. *Millar.*

Bear's-ear, or *Sanicle.* [*cortuſa*, Lat.]

This plant hath a perennial root; the leaves are roundiſh, rough, and crenated on the edges, like thoſe of ground ivy; the cup of the flower is ſmall, and divided into ſix parts; the flowers are ſhaped, like a funnel, cut at the top into many ſegments, and diſpoſed in an umbel; the fruit is roundiſh, terminating in a point, and is cloſely fixt in the cup, in which are contained many ſmall angular ſeeds. We have but one ſpecies of this plant, which is nearly allied to the *auricula urſi*; but the flowers are not quite ſo large and fair. It loſes its leaves in winter, but puts out new ones early in the ſpring; and, in April, it produces flowers, which are ſometimes ſucceeded by ſeed pods; but it is very rare that they perfect their ſeeds with us. *Millar.*

Bear's-foot. *n. ſ.* See Hellebore, of which it is a ſpecies.

Bear's-wort. *n. ſ.* An herb.

BEARD. *n. ſ.* [beaꞃð, Saxon.]

1\. The hair that grows on the lips and chin.

Ere on thy chin the ſpringing *beard* began
To ſpread a doubtful down, and promiſe man. *Prior.*

2\. *Beard* is uſed for the face; as, to do any thing to a man's *beard*, is to do it in defiance, or to his face.

Rail'd at their covenant, and jeer'd
Their rev'rend parſons to my *beard.* *Hudibras.*

3\. *Beard* is uſed to mark age or virility; as, he has a long *beard*, means he is old.

This ancient ruffian, Sir, whoſe life I have ſpared at ſuit of his grey *beard.* *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Some thin remains of chaſtity appear'd,
Ev'n under Jove, but Jove without a *beard.* *Dryden.*

Would it not be an inſufferable thing, for a profeſſor to have his authority, of forty years ſtanding, confirmed by general tradition, and a reverend *beard*, overturned by an upſtart noveliſt? *Locke.*

4\. Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn.

The ploughman loſt his ſweat, and the green corn
Hath rotted ere its youth attain'd a *beard.*
Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.

A certain farmer complained, that the *beards* of his corn cut the reapers and threſhers fingers. *L'Eſtrange.*

5\. A barb on an arrow.

6\. The *beard* or chuck of a hòrſe, is that part which bears the curb of the bridle. *Farrier's Dict.*

To Beard. *v. a.* [from *beard.*]

1\. To take or pluck by the beard, in contempt or anger.

No man ſo potent breathes upon the ground,
But I will *beard* him. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

2\. To oppoſe to the face; to ſet at open defiance.

He, whenſoever he ſhould ſwerve from duty, may be able to *beard* him. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

The deſign of utterly extirpating monarchy and epiſcopacy, the preſbyterians alone begun, continued, and would have ended, if they had not been *bearded* by that new party, with whom they could not agree about dividing the ſpoil. *Swift.*

Be'arded. *adj.* [from *beard.*]

1\. Having a beard.

Think every *bearded* fellow, that's but yok'd,
May draw with you. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Old prophecies foretel our fall at hand,
When *bearded* men in floating caſtles land. *Dryden.*

2\. Having ſharp prickles, as corn.

As when a field
Of Ceres, ripe for harveſt, waving bends
Her *bearded* grove of ears, which way the wind
Sways them. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 982.

The fierce virago
Flew o'er the fields, nor hurt the *bearded* grain. *Dryden.*

3\. Barbed or jagged.

Thou ſhouldſt have pull'd the ſecret from my breaſt,
Torn out the *bearded* ſteel to give me reſt. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

Be'ardless. *adj.* [from *beard.*]

1\. Without a beard.

There are extant ſome coins of Cunobelin, king of Eſſex and Middleſex, with a *beardleſs* image, inſcribed *Cunobelin.*
Cambden's Remains.

2\. Youthful.

And, as young ſtriplings wheep the top for ſport,
On the ſmooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and whirls about,
Admir'd with clamours of the *beardleſs* rout. *Dryden.*

Be'arer. *n. ſ.* [from *to bear.*]

1\. A carrier of any thing, who conveys any thing from one place or perſon to another.

He ſhould the *bearers* put to ſudden death,
Not ſhriving time allow'd. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Forgive the *bearer* of unhappy news;
Your alter'd father openly purſues
Your ruin. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

No gentleman ſends a ſervant with a meſſage, without endeavouring to put it into terms brought down to the capacity of the *bearer.* *Swift.*

2\. One employed in carrying burthens.

And he ſet threeſcore and ten thouſand of them to be *bearers* of burdens. *2 Chron.* ii. 18.

3\. One who wears any thing.

O majeſty!
When thou doſt pinch thy *bearer*, thou doſt ſit
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,
That ſcalds with ſafety. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

4\. One who carries the body to the grave.

5\. A tree that yields its produce.

This way of procuring autumnal roſes, in ſome that are good *bearers*, will ſucceed. *Boyle.*

Reprune apricots and peaches, ſaving as much of the young likelieſt ſhoots as are well placed; for the raw *bearers* commonly periſh the new ones ſucceeding. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

6\. In architecture. A poſt or brick wall raiſed up between the ends of a piece of timber, to ſhorten its bearing; or to prevent its bearing with the whole weight at the ends only.

7\. In heraldry. See Supporter.

Be'arherd. *n. ſ.* [from *bear* and *herd*; as *ſhepherd*, from *ſheep.*] A man that tends bears.

He that is more than a youth, is not for me; and he that is leſs than a man, I am not for him; therefore I will even take ſixpence in earneſt of the *bearherd*, and lead his apes into hell.
Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.

Be'aring. *n. ſ.* [from *bear.*]

1\. The ſite or place of any thing with reſpect to ſomething elſe.

But of this frame, the *bearings* and the ties,
The ſtrong connections, nice dependencies,
Gradations juſt, has thy pervading ſoul
Look'd through? or can a part contain the whole? *Pope.*

2\. Geſture; mien; behaviour.

That is Claudio; I know him by his *bearing.*
Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.

3\. In architecture. *Bearing* of a piece of timber, with carpenters, is the ſpace either between the two fixt extremes thereof, or between one extreme and a poſt, brick-wall, *&c.* trimmed up between the ends, to ſhorten its *bearing.* *Builder's Dict.*

Be'arward. *n. ſ.* [from *bear* and *ward.*] A keeper of bears.

We'll bait thy bears to death,
And manacle the *bearward* in their chains. *Shak. Henry* VI.

The bear is led after one manner, the multitude after another; the *bearward* leads but one brute, and the mountebank leads a thouſand. *L'Eſtrange.*

BEAST. *n. ſ.* [*beſte*, Fr. *beſtia*, Lat.]

1\. An animal diſtinguiſhed from birds, inſects, fiſhes, and man.

The man that once did ſell the lion's ſkin,
While the *beaſt* liv'd, was kill'd with hunting him. *Shakeſp.*

Beaſts of chaſe are the buck, the doe, the fox, the martern, and the roe. *Beaſts* of the foreſt are the hart, the hind, the hare, the boar, and the wolf. *Beaſts* of warren are the hare and cony. *Cowel.*

2\. An irrational animal, oppoſed to man; as man and *beaſt.*

I dare do all that may become a man;
Who dares do more, is none.——
———What *beaſt* was't then
That made you break this enterprize to me? *Macbeth.*

Medea's charms were there, Circean feaſts,
With bowls that turn'd enamour'd youths to *beaſts.* *Dryden.*

3\. A brutal ſavage man, a man acting in any manner unworthy of a reaſonable creature.

Be'astings. See Beestings.

Be'astliness. *n. ſ.* [from *beaſtly.*] Brutality; practice of any kind contrary to the rules of humanity.

They held this land, and with their filthineſs
Polluted this ſame gentle ſoil long time;
That their own mother loath'd their *beaſtlineſs*,
And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime. *Fairy Queen.*

Be'astly. *adj.* [from *beaſt.*]

1\. Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man. It is uſed commonly as a term of reproach.

Wouldſt thou have thyſelf fall in the confuſion of men, or remain a beaſt with beaſts?—Ay—a *beaſtly* ambition. *Shakeſp.*

You *beaſtly* knave, know you no reverence? *King Lear.*

With lewd, prophane, and *beaſtly* phraſe,
To catch the world's looſe laughter or vain gaze. *B. Johnſ.*
Vain idols,

It is commonly charged upon the gentlemen of the army, that the *beaſtly* vice of drinking to exceſs, hath been lately, from their example, reſtored among us. *Swift.*

2\. Having the nature or form of beaſts.

Beaſtly divinities, and droves of gods. *Prior.*

To BEAT. *v. a.* preter. *beat*, part. paſſ. *beat*, or *beaten.* [*battre*, French.]

1\. To ſtrike; to knock; to lay blows upon.

So fight I, not as one that *beateth* the air. *1 Cor.* ix. 26.

He rav'd with all the madneſs of deſpair;
He roar'd, he *beat* his breaſt, he tore his hair. *Dryden.*

2\. To puniſh with ſtripes or blows.

They've choſe a conſul that will from them take
Their liberties; make them of no more voice
Than dogs, that are as often *beat* for barking,
And therefore kept to do ſo. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Miſtreſs Ford, good heart, is *beaten* black and blue, that you cannot ſee a white ſpot about her. *Shakeſp. M. Wives of Windſ.*

There is but one fault for which children ſhould be *beaten*; and that is obſtinacy or rebellion. *Locke.*

3\. To ſtrike an inſtrument of muſick.

Bid them come forth and hear,
Or at their chamber door I'll *beat* the drum,
Till it cry, ſleep to death. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

4\. To break to powder, or comminute by blows.

The people gathered manna, and ground it in mills, or *beat* it in a mortar, and baked it. *Numbers*, xi. 8.

They did *beat* the gold into thin plates, and cut it into wires, to work it. *Exodus*, xxxix. 3.

They ſave the laborious work of *beating* of hemp, by making the axletree of the main wheel of their corn mills longer than ordinary, and placing of pins in them, to raiſe large hammers like thoſe uſed for paper and fulling mills, with which they *beat* moſt of their hemp. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Neſtor, we ſee, furniſhed the gold, and he *beat* it into leaves, ſo that he had occaſion to make uſe of his anvil and hammer.
Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.

5\. To ſtrike buſhes or ground, or make a motion to rouze game.

It is ſtrange how long ſome men will lie in wait to ſpeak, and how many other matters they will *beat* over to come near it. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

When from the cave thou riſeſt with the day,
To *beat* the woods, and rouze the bounding prey. *Prior.*

Together let us *beat* this ample field,
Try what the open, what the covert yield. *Pope.*

6\. To threſh; to drive the corn out of the huſk.

She gleaned in the field, and *beat* out that ſhe had gleaned.
Ruth, ii. 17.

7\. To mix things by long and frequent agitation.

By long *beating* the white of an egg, you may bring it into white curds. *Boyle.*

8\. To batter with engines of war.

And he *beat* down the tower of Penuel, and ſlew the men of the city. *Judges*, viii. 17.

9\. To daſh, as water, or bruſh as wind.

Beyond this flood a frozen continent
Lies dark and wild; *beat* with perpetual ſtorms
Of whirlwind and dire hail. *Milt. Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

With tempeſts *beat*, and to the winds a ſcorn. *Roſcommon.*

While winds and ſtorms his lofty forehead *beat*,
The common fate of all that's high or great. *Denham.*

As when a lion in the midnight hours,
Beat by rude blaſts, and wet with wintry ſhow'rs,
Deſcends terrifick from the mountain's brow. *Pope.*

10\. To tread a path.

While I this unexampled taſk eſſay,
Paſs awful gulfs, and *beat* my painful way,
Celeſtial dove, divine aſſiſtance bring. *Blackmore.*

11\. To make a path by marking it with tracks.

He that will know the truth of things, muſt leave the common and *beaten* track. *Locke.*

12\. To conquer; to ſubdue; to vanquiſh.

If Hercules and Lichas play at dice,
Which is the better man? The greater throw
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:
So is Alcides *beaten* by his page. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

You ſouls of geeſe,
That bear the ſhapes of men, how have you run
From ſlaves that apes would *beat*? *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Five times, Marcius,
I have fought with thee, ſo often haſt thou *beat* me. *Shakeſp.*

I have diſcern'd the foe ſecurely lie,
Too proud to fear a *beaten* enemy. *Dryden's Indian Emp.*

The common people of Lucca are firmly perſuaded, that one Lucqueſe can *beat* five Florentines. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, joining his ſhips to thoſe of the Syracuſans, *beat* the Carthaginians at ſea. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

13\. To harraſs; to over-labour.

It is no point of wiſdom for a man to *beat* his brains, and ſpend his ſpirits about things impoſſible. *Hakewell on Providence.*

And as in priſons mean rogues beat
Hemp, for the ſervice of the great;
So Whacum *beat* his dirty brains
T' advance his maſter's fame and gains. *Hudibras.*

I know not why any one ſhould waſte his time, and *beat* his head about the Latin grammar, who does not intend to be a critick. *Locke.*

14\. To lay, or preſs, as ſtanding corn by hard weather.

Her own ſhall bleſs her;
Her foes ſhake; like a field of *beaten* corn,
And hang their heads with ſorrow. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

15\. To depreſs; to cruſh by repeated oppoſition; uſually with the particle *down.*

Albeit a pardon was proclaimed, touching any ſpeech tending to treaſon, yet could not the boldneſs be *beaten down* either with that ſeverity, or with this lenity be abated. *Hayward.*

Our warriours propagating the French language, at the ſame time they are *beating down* their power. *Addiſon. Spect.* N° 165.

Such an unlook'd for ſtorm of ills falls on me,
It *beats down* all my ſtrength. *Addiſon's Cato.*

16\. To drive by violence.

Twice have I ſally'd, and was twice *beat* back. *Dryden.*

He that proceeds upon other principles in his inquiry, does at leaſt poſt himſelf in a party, which he will not quit, till he be *beaten* out. *Locke.*

He cannot *beat* it out of his head, but that it was a cardinal who picked his pocket. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 44.

The younger part of mankind might be *beat* off from the belief of the moſt important points even of natural religion, by the impudent jeſts of a profane wit. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*

17\. To move with fluttering agitation.

Thrice have I *beat* the wing, and rid with night
About the world. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

18\. *To beat down.* To endeavour by treaty to leſſen the price demanded.

Surveys rich moveables with curious eye,
Beats down the price, and threatens ſtill to buy. *Dryden.*

She perſuaded him to truſt the renegado with the money he had brought over for their ranſom; as not queſtioning but he would *beat down* the terms of it. *Addiſon. Spectat.* N° 199.

19\. *To beat down.* To ſink or leſſen the value.

Uſury *beats down* the price of land; for the employment of money is chiefly either merchandizing or purchaſing; and uſury way-lays both. *Bacon's Eſſays*, N° 42.

20\. *To beat up.* To attack ſuddenly; to alarm.

They lay in that quiet poſture, without making the leaſt impreſſion upon the enemy, by *beating up* his quarters, which might eaſily have been done. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Will. fancies he ſhould never have been the man he is, had not he broke windows, knocked down conſtables, and *beat up* a lewd woman's quarters, when he was a young fellow. *Addiſ.*

21\. *To beat the hoof.* To walk; to go on foot.

To Beat. *v. n.*

1\. To move in a pulſatory manner.

I would gladly underſtand the formation of a ſoul, and ſee it *beat* the firſt conſcious pulſe. *Collier on Thought.*

2\. To daſh, as a flood or ſtorm.

This publick envy ſeemeth to *beat* chiefly upon miniſters.
Bacon's Eſſays, N° 9.

Your brow, which does no fear of thunder know,
Sees rowling tempeſts vainly *beat* below. *Dryden.*

And one ſees many of the like hollow ſpaces worn in the bottoms of the rocks, as they are more or leſs able to reſiſt the impreſſions of the water that *beats* againſt them. *Addiſon.*

3\. To knock at a door.

The men of the city beſet the houſe round about, and *beat* at the door, and ſpake to the maſter of the houſe. *Judg.* xix. 22.

4\. To move with frequent repetitions of the ſame act or ſtroke.

No pulſe ſhall keep
His nat'ral progreſs, but ſurceaſe to *beat.* *Sh. Rom. and Jul.*

My temp'rate pulſe does regularly *beat*;
Feel, and be ſatisfy'd. *Dryden's Perſius, Sat.* iii.

A man's heart *beats*, and the blood circulates, which it is not in his power, by any thought or volition, to ſtop. *Locke.*

5\. To throb; to be in agitation, as a ſore ſwelling.

A turn or two I'll walk,
To ſtill my *beating* mind. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

6\. To fluctuate; to be in agitation.

The tempeſt in my mind
Doth from my ſenſes take all feeling elſe,
Save what *beats* there. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

7\. To try different ways; to ſearch.

I am always *beating* about in my thoughts for ſomething that may turn to the benefit of my dear countrymen. *Addiſon. Guard.*

To find an honeſt man, I *beat* about,
And love him, court him, praiſe him in or out. *Pope.*

8\. To act upon with violence.

The ſun *beat* upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and wiſhed in himſelf to die. *Jonah*, iv. 48.

9\. To ſpeak frequently; to repeat; to enforce by repetition.

We are drawn on into a larger ſpeech, by reaſon of their ſo great earneſtneſs, who *beat* more and more upon theſe laſt alleged words. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 4.

How frequently and fervently doth the ſcripture *beat* upon this cauſe? *Hakewell on Providence.*

10\. *To beat up*; as, to *beat up* for ſoldiers. The word *up* ſeems redundant.

Beat. *part. paſſive.* [from the verb.]

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Like a rich veſſel *beat* by ſtorms to ſhore,
'Twere madneſs ſhould I venture out once more. *Dryden.*

BEAT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Stroke.

2. Manner of ſtriking.

Albeit the baſe and treble ſtrings of a viol be turned to an uniſon; yet the former will ſtill make a bigger or broader ſound than the latter, as making a broader *beat* upon the air. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b.* ii. *c.* 2.

With a careleſs *beat*,
Struck out the mute creation at a heat. *Dryd. Hind and P.*

3. Manner of being ſtruck; as, the *beat* of the pulſe, or a drum.

BE'ATEN. *particip. adj.* [from *to beat.*]

What makes you, Sir, ſo late abroad,
Without a guide, and this no *beaten* road? *Dryd. W. of Bath.*

BE'ATER. *n. ſ.* [from *beat.*]

1. An inſtrument with which any thing is comminuted or mingled.

Beat all your mortar with a *beater* three or four times over, before you uſe it; for thereby you incorporate the ſand and lime well together. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

2. A perſon much given to blows.

The beſt ſchoolmaſter of our time, was the greateſt *beater.* *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

BEATI'FICAL. } *adj.* [*beatificus*, low Lat. from *beatus*, happy.]
BEATI'FICK. } That which has the power of making happy, or compleating fruition; bliſsful. It is uſed only of heavenly fruition after death.

Admiring the riches of heav'n's pavement
Than ought divine or holy elſe, enjoy'd
In viſion *beatifick.* *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 684.

It is alſo their felicity to have no faith; for, enjoying the *beatifical* viſion in the fruition of the object of faith, they have received the full evacuation of it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

We may contemplate upon the greatneſs and ſtrangeneſs of the *beatifick* viſion; how a created eye ſhould be ſo fortified, as to bear all thoſe glories, that ſtream from the fountain of uncreated light. *South.*

BEATI'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *beatifical.*] In ſuch a manner as to compleat happineſs.

Beatifically to behold the face of God in the fulneſs of wiſdom, righteouſneſs and peace, is bleſſedneſs no way incident unto the creatures beneath man. *Hakewell on Providence.*

BEATIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *beatifick.*] A term in the Romiſh church, diſtinguiſhed from canonization. *Beatification* is an acknowledgment made by the pope, that the perſon beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be reverenced as bleſſed; but is not a conceſſion of the honours due to ſaints, which are conferred by canonization.

To BEA'TIFY. *v. a.* [*beatifico*, Lat.]

1. To make happy; to bleſs with the completion of celeſtial enjoyment.

I wiſh I had the wings of an angel, to have aſcended into paradiſe, and to have beheld the forms of thoſe *beatified* ſpirits, from which I might have copied my archangel. *Dryden.*

The uſe of ſpiritual conference is unimaginable and unſpeakable, eſpecially if free and unreſtrained, bearing an image of that converſation which is among angels and *beatified* ſaints. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

We ſhall know him to be the fulleſt good, the neareſt to us, and the moſt certain; and, conſequently, the moſt *beatifying* of all others. *Brown's Coſmologia Sacra, b.* iii. *c.* 4.

2. To ſettle the character of any perſon by a publick acknowledgment that he is received in heaven, though he is not inveſted with the dignity of a ſaint.

Over-againſt this church ſtands a large hoſpital, erected by a ſhoemaker, who has been *beatified*, though never ſainted. *Addiſon on Italy.*

BE'ATING. *n. ſ.* [from *beat.*] Correction; puniſhment by blows.

Playwright, convict of publick wrongs to men,
Takes private *beatings*, and begins again. *Ben. Johnſon.*

BEA'TITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*beatitudo*, Lat.]

1. Bleſſedneſs; felicity; happineſs: commonly uſed of the joys of heaven.

The end of that government, and of all man's aims, is agreed to be *beatitude*, that is, his being completely well. *Digby.*

This is the image and little repreſentation of heaven; it is *beatitude* in picture. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

He ſet out the felicity of his heaven, by the delights of ſenſe; ſlightly paſſing over the accompliſhment of the ſoul, and the *beatitude* of that part which earth and viſibilities too weakly affect. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 2.

2. A declaration of bleſſedneſs made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU. *n. ſ.* [*beau*, Fr. It is ſounded like *bo*, and has often the French plural *beaux.*] A man of dreſs; a man whoſe great care is to deck his perſon.

What, will not *beaux* attempt to pleaſe the fair? *Dryden.*

The water nymphs are too unkind
To Vill'roy; are the land nymphs ſo?
And fly they all, at once combin'd
To ſhame a general, and a *beau?* *Prior.*

You will become the delight of nine ladies in ten, and the envy of ninety-nine *beaux* in a hundred. *Swift's Direct. to Footm.*

BE'AVER. *n. ſ.* [*bievre*, Fr.]

1. An animal, otherwiſe named the *caſtor*, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation; of which many wonderful accounts are delivered by travellers. His ſkin is very valuable on account of the fur.

The *beaver* being hunted, biteth off his ſtones, knowing that for them only his life is ſought. *Hakewell on Providence.*

They placed this invention upon the *beaver*, for the ſagacity and wiſdom of that animal; indeed from its artifice in building. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, c.* 4.

2. A hat of the beſt kind; ſo called from being made of the fur of beaver.

You ſee a ſmart rhetorician turning his hat, moulding it into different cocks, examining the lining and the button during his harangue: A deaf man would think he was cheapening a *beaver*, when he is talking of the fate of a nation. *Addiſon. Sp.*

The broker here his ſpacious *beaver* wears,
Upon his brow ſit jealouſies and cares. *Gay's Trivia.*

3. The part of a helmet that covers the face. [*baviere*, Fr.]

His dreadful hideous head
Cloſe couched on the *beaver*, ſeem'd to throw,
From flaming mouth, bright ſparkles firy red. *Fairy Queen.*

Big Mars ſeems bankrupt in their beggar'd hoſt,
And faintly through a ruſty *beaver* peeps. *Shakeſp. H. V.*

He was ſlain upon a courſe at tilt, the ſplinters of the ſtaff going in at his *beaver.* *Bacon's Eſſays,* N° 36.

BE'AVERED. *adj.* [from *beaver.*] Covered with a beaver; wearing a beaver.

His *beaver'd* brow a birchen garland bears,
Dropping with infant's blood, and mother's tears:
All fleſh is humbled. *Pope's Dunciad.*

BEAU'ISH. *adj.* [from *beau.*] Befitting a beau; foppiſh.

BEAU'TEOUS. *adj.* [from *beauty.*] Fair; elegant in form; pleaſing to the ſight; beautiful. This word is chiefly poetical.

I can, Petrucio, help thee to a wife,
With wealth enough, and young, and *beauteous.* *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Alas! not hoping to ſubdue,
I only to the flight aſpir'd;
To keep the *beauteous* foe in view,
Was all the glory I deſir'd. *Prior.*

BEAU'TEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *beauteous.*] In a beauteous manner; in a manner pleaſing to the ſight; beautifully.

Look upon pleaſures not upon that ſide that is next the ſun, or where they look *beauteouſly*; that is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

BEAU'TEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *beauteous.*] The ſtate or quality of being beauteous; beauty.

From leſs virtue, and leſs *beauteouſneſs*,
The gentiles fram'd them gods and goddeſſes. *Donne.*

BEAU'TIFUL. *adj.* [from *beauty* and *full.*] Fair; having the qualities that conſtitute beauty.

He ſtole away and took by ſtrong hand all the *beautiful* women in his time. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

The principal and moſt important parts of painting, is to know what is moſt *beautiful* in nature, and moſt proper for that art; that which is the moſt *beautiful*, is the moſt noble ſubject: ſo, in poetry, tragedy is more *beautiful* than comedy, becauſe the perſons are greater whom the poet inſtructs, and conſequently the inſtructions of more benefit to mankind. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Preface.*

Beautiful looks are rul'd by fickle minds,
And ſummer ſeas are turn'd by ſudden winds. *Prior.*

BEAU'TIFULLY. *adv.* [from *beautiful.*] In a beautiful manner.

No longer ſhall the boddice aptly lac'd,
From thy full boſom to thy ſlender waiſt,
That air and harmony of ſhape expreſs,
Fine by degrees, and *beautifully* leſs. *Prior.*

BEAU'TIFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *beautiful.*] The quality of being beautiful; beauty; excellence of form.

To BEAU'TIFY. *v. a.* [from *beauty.*] To adorn; to embelliſh; to deck; to grace; to add beauty to.

Never was ſorrow more ſweetly ſet forth, their faces ſeeming rather to *beautify* their ſorrow, than their ſorrow to cloud the beauty of their faces. *Hayward on Edward* VI.

Sufficeth not that we are brought to Rome,
To *beautify* thy triumphs and return,
Captive to thee and to thy Roman yoke. *Shakeſp. T. Andron.*

Theſe were not created to *beautify* the earth alone, but for the uſe of man and beaſt. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

How all conſpire to grace
Th' extended earth, and *beautify* her face. *Blackmore's Creat.*

There is charity and juſtice; and the one ſerves to heighten and *beautify* the other. *Atterbury.*

To BEAU'TIFY. *v. n.* To grow beautiful; to advance in beauty.

It muſt be a proſpect pleaſing to God himſelf, to ſee his creation for ever *beautifying* in his eyes, and drawing nearer to him, by greater degrees of reſemblance. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

BEAU'TY. *n. ſ.* [*beauté*, Fr.]

1. That

1. That aſſemblage of graces, or proportion of parts, which pleaſes the eye.

Beauty conſiſts of a certain compoſition of colour and figure, cauſing delight in the beholder. *Locke.*

Your *beauty* was the cauſe of that effect,
Your *beauty*, that did haunt me in my ſleep.—
—If I thought that, I tell thee, homicide,
Theſe nails ſhould rend that *beauty* from my cheeks. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Beauty is beſt in in a body that hath rather dignity of preſence than *beauty* of aſpect. The beautiful prove accompliſhed, but not of great ſpirit, and ſtudy for the moſt part rather behaviour than virtue. *Bacon.*

The beſt part of *beauty* is that which a picture cannot expreſs. *Bacon's Ornament. Ration.* N° 64.

Of the *beauty* of the eye I ſhall ſay little, leaving that to poets and orators; that it is a very pleaſant and lovely object to behold, if we conſider the figure, colours, ſplendour of it, is the leaſt I can ſay. *Ray on Creation.*

He view'd their twining branches with delight,
And prais'd the *beauty* of the pleaſing ſight. *Pope.*

2. A particular grace, feature, or ornament.

The ancient pieces are beautiful, becauſe they reſemble the *beauties* of nature; and nature will ever be beautiful, which reſembles thoſe *beauties* of antiquity. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Wherever you place a patch, you deſtroy a *beauty.* *Addiſon.*

3. Any thing more eminently excellent than the reſt of that with which it is united.

This gave me an occaſion of looking backward on ſome *beauties* of my author in his former books. *Dryd. Fab. Pref.*

With incredible pains have I endeavoured to copy the ſeveral *beauties* of the ancient and modern hiſtorians. *Arbuthnot.*

4. A beautiful perſon.

Remember that Pellean conquerour,
A youth, how all the *beauties* of the eaſt
He ſlightly view'd, and ſlightly overpaſs'd. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

What can thy ends, malicious *beauty*, be?
Can he, who kill'd thy brother, live for thee? *Dryden.*

To BEAU'TY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn; to beautify; to embelliſh.

The harlot's cheek, *beautied* with plaſt'ring art,
Is not more ugly to the thing that helps it,
Than is my deed to your moſt painted word. *Shak. Hamlet.*

BEAUTY-SPOT. *n. ſ.* [from *beauty* and *ſpot.*] A ſpot placed to direct the eye to ſomething elſe, or to heighten ſome beauty; a foil; a patch.

The filthineſs of ſwine makes them the *beauty-ſpot* of the animal creation. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b.* iii. *c.* 2. § 49.

BECAFI'CO. *n. ſ.* [*becafigo*, Span.] A bird like a nightingale, feeding on figs and grapes; a fig-pecker. *Pineda.*

The robin-redbreaſt, till of late, had reſt,
And children ſacred held a martin's neſt;
Till *becaficos* ſold ſo dev'liſh dear,
To one that was, or would have been, a peer. *Pope.*

To BECA'LM. *v. a.* [from *calm.*]

1. To ſtill the elements.

The moon ſhone clear on the *becalmed* flood. *Dryden.*

2. To keep a ſhip from motion.

A man *becalmed* at ſea, out of ſight of land, in a fair day, may look on the ſun, or ſea, or ſhip, a whole hour, and perceive no motion. *Locke.*

3. To quiet the mind.

Soft whiſp'ring airs, and the lark's mattin ſong,
Then woo to muſing, and *becalm* the mind
Perplex'd with irkſome thoughts. *Philips.*

Baniſh his ſorrows, and *becalm* his ſoul
With eaſy dreams. *Addiſon's Cato.*

4. To *becalm* and to *calm* differ in this, that *to calm* is to ſtop motion, and *to becalm* is to with-hold from motion.

BECA'ME. The preterite of *become*; which ſee.

BECA'USE. *conjunct.* [from *by* and *cauſe.*]

1. For this reaſon that; on this account that; for this cauſe that.

How great ſoever the ſins of any perſon are, Chriſt died for him, *becauſe* he died for all; and he died for thoſe ſins, *becauſe* he died for all ſins; only he muſt reform. *Hammond's Fundam.*

Men do not ſo generally agree in the ſenſe of theſe as of the other, *becauſe* the intereſts, and luſts, and paſſions of men, are more concerned in the one than the other. *Tillotſ. Preface.*

2. It has, in ſome ſort, the force of a *prepoſition*; but, becauſe it is compounded of a noun, has *of* after it.

Infancy demands aliment, ſuch as lengthens fibres without breaking, *becauſe of* the ſtate of accretion. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

To BECHA'NCE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *chance.*] To befal; to happen to: a word proper, but now in little uſe.

My ſons, God knows what has *bechanced* them. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

All happineſs *bechance* to thee at Milan. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

BE'CHICKS. *n. ſ.* [βηχικὰ, of βὴξ, a cough.] Medicines proper for relieving coughs. *Dict.*

To BECK. *v. a.* [beacn, Sax. *bec*, Fr. head.] To make a ſign with the head.

Bell, book, and candle, ſhall not drive me back,
When gold and ſilver *beck* me to come on. *Shakeſ. K. John.*

Oh, this falſe ſoul of Egypt, this gay charm,
Whoſe eye *beck'd* forth my wars, and called them home. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

BECK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſign with the head; a nod.

Haſte thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods, and *becks*, and wreathed ſmiles. *Milton.*

2. A nod of command.

Neither the luſty kind ſhewed any roughneſs, nor the eaſier any idleneſs; but ſtill like a well obeyed maſter, whoſe *beck* is enough for diſcipline. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Then forthwith to him takes a choſen band
Of ſpirits, likeſt to himſelf in guile,
To be at hand, and at his *beck* appear. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

The menial fair, that round her wait,
At Helen's *beck* prepare the room of ſtate. *Pope's Odyſſ. b.* iii.

To BE'CKON. *v. a.* [from *beck*, or beacn, Sax. a ſign.] To make a ſign to.

With her two crooked hands ſhe ſigns did make,
And *beckon'd* him. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* iv. *ſtanz.* 13.

It *beckons* you to go away with it,
As if it ſome impartment did deſire
To you alone. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

With this his diſtant friends he *beckons* near,
Provokes their duty, and prevents their fear. *Dryden.*

To BE'CKON. *v. n.* To make a ſign.

Alexander *beckoned* with the hand, and would have made his defence unto the people. *Acts,* xix. 33.

When he had raiſed my thoughts by thoſe tranſporting airs, he *beckoned* to me, and, by the waving of his hand, directed me to approach. *Addiſon. Spectator,* N° 159.

Sudden you mount! you *beckon* from the ſkies,
Clouds interpoſe, waves roar, and winds ariſe. *Pope.*

To BECLI'P. *v. a.* [of be clyppan, Sax.] To embrace. *Dict.*

To BECO'ME. *v. a.* pret. *I became*; comp. pret. *I have become.* [from *by* and *come.*]

1. To enter into ſome ſtate or condition, by a change from ſome other.

The Lord God breathed into his noſtrils the breath of life, and man *became* a living ſoul. *Gen.* ii. 7.

And unto the Jews I *became* a Jew, that I might gain the Jews. 1 *Cor.* ix. 20.

A ſmaller pear, grafted upon a ſtock that beareth a greater pear, will *become* great. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N° 453.

My voice thou oft haſt heard, and haſt not fear'd,
But ſtill rejoic'd; how is it now *become*
So dreadful to thee? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 120.

So the leaſt faults, if mix'd with faireſt dead,
Of future ill *become* the fatal ſeed. *Prior.*

2. *To become of.* To be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the final condition of. It is obſervable, that this word is never, or very ſeldom, uſed but with the interrogative *what.*

What is then *become of* ſo huge a multitude, as would have overſpread a great part of the continent? *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Perplex'd with thoughts, *what* would *become*
Of me, and all mankind. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 275.

The firſt hints of the circulation of the blood were taken from a common perſon's wondering *what became of* all the blood which iſſued out of the heart. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

What will *become of* me then? for when he is free, he will infallibly accuſe me. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

What became of this thoughtful buſy creature, when removed from this world, has amazed the vulgar, and puzzled the wiſe. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. In the following paſſage, the phraſe, *where is he become*, is uſed for *what is become of him.*

I cannot joy, until I be reſolved
Where our right valiant father *is become.* *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

To BECO'ME. *v. a.* [from *be* or *by*, and cpemen, Sax. to pleaſe.]

1. Applied to perſons; to appear in a manner ſuitable to ſomething.

If I *become* not a cart as well as another man, a plague on my bringing up. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Why would I be a queen? becauſe my face
Would wear the title with a better grace;
If I *became* it not, yet it would be
Part of your duty, then, to flatter me. *Dryd. Conq. of Gran.*

2. Applied to things; to be ſuitable to the perſon; to beſit; to be congruous to the appearance, or character, or circumſtances, in ſuch a manner as to add grace; to be graceful.

She to her ſire made humble reverence,
And bowed low, that her right well *became*,
And added grace unto her excellence. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

I would I had ſome flowers of the ſpring that might
Become your time of day; and your's, and your's,
That wear upon your virgin branches yet
Your maidenheads growing. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Yet be ſad, good brothers;
For, to ſpeak truth, it very well *becomes* you. *Sh. Henry* IV.

Your

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Your diſhonour
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the ſtate
Of that integrity, which ſhould *become* it. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

Wicherly was of my opinion, or, rather, I of his: for it *becomes* me ſo to ſpeak of ſo excellent a poet. *Dryd. Dufr. Pref.*

He utterly rejected their fables concerning their gods, as not *becoming* good men, much leſs thoſe which were worſhipped for gods. *Stillingfl. Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idolatry.*

BECO'MING. *particip. adj.* [from *become.*] That which pleaſes by an elegant propriety; graceful. It is ſometimes uſed with the particle *of*; but generally without any government of the following words.

Of thee, kind boy, I aſk no red and white
To make up my delight,
No odd *becoming* graces,
Black eyes, or little know not what, in faces. *Suckling.*

Their diſcourſes are ſuch as belong to their age, their calling, and their breeding; ſuch as are *becoming of* them, and *of* them only. *Dryd. Fables, Preface.*

Yet ſome *becoming* boldneſs I may uſe;
I've well deſerv'd, nor will he now refuſe. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

Make their pupils repeat the action, that they may correct what is conſtrained in it, till it be perfected into an habitual and *becoming* eaſineſs. *Locke.*

BECO'MING. *n. ſ.* [from *become.*] Behaviour: a word not now in uſe.

Sir, forgive me,
Since my *becomings* kill me, when they do not
Eye well to you. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

BECO'MINGLY. *adv.* [from *becoming.*] After a becoming or proper manner.

BECO'MINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *becoming.* See TO BECOME.] Decency; elegant congruity; propriety.

Nor is the majeſty of the divine government greater in its extent, than the *becomingneſs* hereof is in its manner and form. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b.* iii. *c.* 1.

BED. *n. ſ.* [beð, Sax.]

1. Something made to ſleep on.

Lying not erect, but hollow, which is in the making of the *bed*; or with the legs gathered up, which is in the poſture of the body, is the more wholſome. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 738.

Rigour now is gone to *bed*,
And advice with ſcrupulous head. *Milton.*

Thoſe houſes then were caves, or homely ſheds,
With twining oziers fenc'd, and moſs their *beds*. *Dryden.*

2. Lodging; the convenience of a place to ſleep in.

On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchſafe me, raiment, *bed*, and food. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. Marriage.

George, the eldeſt ſon of this ſecond *bed*, was, after the death of his father, by the ſingular care and affection of his mother, well brought up. *Clarendon.*

4. Bank of earth raiſed in a garden.

Herbs will be tenderer and fairer, if you take them out of *beds*, when they are newly come up, and remove them into pots, with better earth. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 459.

5. The channel of a river, or any hollow.

So high as heav'd the tumid hills, ſo low
Down ſunk a hollow bottom, broad, and deep,
Capacious *bed* of waters. *Milt. Par. Loſt, b.* vii. *l.* 288.

The great magazine for all kinds of treaſure is ſuppoſed to be the *bed* of the Tiber. We may be ſure, when the Romans lay under the apprehenſions of ſeeing their city ſacked by a barbarous enemy, that they would take care to beſtow ſuch of their riches that way, as could beſt bear the water. *Addiſon.*

6. The place where any thing is generated, or repoſited.

See hoary Albula's infected tide
O'er the warm *bed* of ſmoaking ſulphur glide. *Addiſon.*

7. A layer; a ſtratum; a body ſpread over another.

I ſee no reaſon, but the ſurface of the land ſhould be as regular as that of the water, in the firſt production of it; and the ſtrata, or *beds* within, lie as even. *Burnet's Theory.*

8. *To bring to* BED. To deliver of a child. It is often uſed with the particle *of*; as, *ſhe was brought to* bed of *a daughter*.

Ten months after Florimel happen'd to wed,
And was *brought* in a laudable manner *to bed*. *Prior.*

9. *To make the* BED. To put the bed in order after it has been uſed.

I keep his houſe, and I waſh, wring, brew, bake, ſcour, dreſs meat, and *make the beds*, and do all myſelf. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

BED *of a Mortar.* [with gunners.] A ſolid piece of oak hollowed in the middle, to receive the breech and half the trunnions. *Dict.*

BED *of a great gun.* That thick plank which lies immediately under the piece, being, as it were, the body of the carriage. *Dict.*

To BED. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To go to bed with.

They have married me:
I'll to the Tuſcan wars, and never *bed* her. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

2. To be placed in bed.

She was publickly contracted, ſtated as a bride, and ſolemnly *bedded*; and, after ſhe was laid, Maximilian's ambaſſadour put his leg, ſtript naked to the knee, between the eſpouſal ſheets. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. To be made partaker of the bed.

There was a doubt ripped up, whether Arthur was *bedded* with his lady. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

4. To ſow, or plant in earth.

Lay the turf with the graſs-ſide downward, upon which lay ſome of your beſt mould to *bed* your quick in, and lay your quick upon it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

5. To lay in a place of reſt, or ſecurity.

Let coarſe bold hands, from ſlimy neſt,
The *bedded* fiſh in banks outwreſt. *Donne.*

A ſnake *bedded* himſelf under the threſhold of a country-houſe. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

6. To lay in order; in ſtrata.

And as the ſleeping ſoldiers in th' alarm,
Your *bedded* hairs, like life in excrements,
Start up, and ſtand on end. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

To BED. *v. n.* To cohabit.

If he be married, and *bed* with his wife, and afterwards relapſe, he may poſſibly fancy that ſhe infected him. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To BEDA'BBLE. *v. a.* [from *dabble.*] To wet; to beſprinkle. It is generally applied to perſons, in a ſenſe including inconvenience.

Never ſo weary, never ſo in woe,
Bedabbled with the dew, and torn with briars,
I can no further crawl, no further go. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

To BEDA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *daggle.*] To bemire; to ſoil cloaths, by letting them reach the dirt in walking.

To BEDA'SH. *v. a.* [from *daſh.*] To bemire by throwing dirt; to beſpatter; to wet with throwing water.

When thy warlike father, like a child,
Told the ſad ſtory of my father's death,
That all the ſtanders by had wet their cheeks,
Like trees *bedaſh'd* with rain. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

To BEDA'WB. *v. a.* [from *dawb.*] To dawb over; to beſmear; to ſoil, with ſpreading any viſcous body over it.

A piteous coarſe, a bloody piteous coarſe,
Pale, pale as aſhes, all *bedawb'd* in blood,
All in gore blood. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

To BEDA'ZZLE. *v. a.* [from *dazzle.*] To make the ſight dim by too much luſtre.

My miſtaken eyes,
That have been ſo *bedazzled* by the ſun,
That every thing I look on ſeemeth green. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

BEDCHA'MBER. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *chamber.*] The chamber appropriated to reſt.

They were brought to the king, abiding then in his *bedchamber*. *Hayward.*

He was now one of the *bedchamber* to the prince. *Clarendon.*

BEDCLO'ATHS. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *cloaths*. It has no *ſingular.*] Coverlets ſpread over a bed.

For he will be ſwine drunk, and, in his ſleep, he does little harm, ſave to his *bedcloaths* about him. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

BE'DDER. } *n. ſ.* [from *bed.*] The nether-ſtone of an oil-
BEDE'TTER. } mill. *Dict.*

BE'DDING. *n. ſ.* [from *bed.*] The materials of a bed; a bed.

There be no inns where meet *bedding* may be had; ſo that his mantle ſerves him then for a bed. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Firſt, with aſſiduous care from winter keep,
Well fother'd in the ſtalls, thy tender ſheep;
Then ſpread with ſtraw the *bedding* of thy fold,
With fern beneath, to fend the bitter cold. *Dryd. Georg.*

Arcite return'd, and, as in honour ty'd,
His foe with *bedding*, and with food ſupply'd. *Dryden.*

To BEDE'CK. *v. a.* [from *deck.*] To deck; to adorn; to grace.

Thou ſham'ſt thy ſhape, thy love, thy wit,
And uſeſt none in that true uſe indeed,
Which ſhould *bedeck* thy ſhape, thy love, thy wit. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Female it ſeems,
That ſo *bedeck'd*, ornate, and gay,
Comes this way. *Milton's Samſ. Agoniſtes, l.* 710.

With ornamental drops *bedeck'd* I ſtood,
And writ my victory with my enemy's blood. *Norris.*

Now Ceres, in her prime,
Smiles fertile, and with ruddieſt freight *bedeckt*. *Philips.*

BE'DEHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from beðe, Sax. a prayer, and *houſe.*] An hoſpital or almshouſe, where the poor people prayed for their founders and benefactors.

BEDE'TTER. See BEDDER.

To BEDE'W. *v. a.* [from *dew.*] To moiſten gently, as with the fall of dew.

Bedew her paſture's graſs with faithful Engliſh blood. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

Let

Let all the tears that ſhould *bedew* my herſe,
Be drops of balm to ſanctify thy head. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

The counteſs received a letter from him, whereunto all the while ſhe was writing her anſwer, ſhe *bedewed* the paper with her tears. *Wotton.*

What ſlender youth, *bedew'd* with liquid odours,
Courts thee on roſes, in ſome pleaſant cave? *Milton.*

Balm from a ſilver box diſtill'd around,
Shall all *bedew* the roots, and ſcent the ſacred ground. *Dryd.*

He ſaid: and falling tears his face *bedew*. *Dryd. Æneid.*

BE'DFELLOW. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *fellow.*] One that lies in the ſame bed.

He loves your people,
But tie him not to be their *bedfellow*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Miſery acquaints a man with ſtrange *bedfellows*. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

And how doth my couſin, your *bedfellow*?
And your faireſt daughter, and mine? *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,
Being ſo troubleſom a *bedfellow*? *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

A man would as ſoon chooſe him for his *bedfellow* as his playfellow. *L'Eſtrange.*

What charming *bedfellows*, and companions for life, men chooſe out of ſuch women? *Addiſon. Guardian,* N° 120.

To BEDI'GHT. *v. a.* [from *dight.*] To adorn; to dreſs; to ſet off.

A maiden fine *bedight* he hapt to love;
The maiden fine *bedight* his love retains,
And for the village he forſakes the plains. *Gay.*

To BEDI'M. *v. a.* [from *dim.*] To make dim; to obſcure; to cloud; to darken.

I have *bedimm'd*
The noontide ſun, call'd forth the mutinous winds,
And 'twixt the green ſea and the azur'd vault
Set roaring war. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

To BEDI'ZEN. *v. a.* [from *dizen.*] To dreſs out.

BE'DLAM. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious houſe in London, converted afterwards into an hoſpital for the mad and lunatick.]

1. A madhouſe; a place appointed for the cure of lunacy.

2. A madman; a lunatick.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the *bedlam*
To lead him where he would; his roguiſh madneſs
Allows itſelf to any thing. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

BE'DLAM. *adj.* [from the noun.] Belonging to a madhouſe; fit for a madhouſe.

The country gives me proof and precedent
Of *bedlam* beggars, who, with roaring voices,
Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms,
Pins, wooden pricks. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

BE'DLAMITE. *n. ſ.* [from *bedlam.*] An inhabitant of Bedlam; a madman.

If wild ambition in thy boſom reign,
Alas! thou boaſt'ſt thy ſober ſenſe in vain;
In theſe poor *bedlamites* thyſelf ſurvey. *Lewis's Miſcel.*

BE'DMAKER. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *make.*] A perſon in the univerſities, whoſe office it is to make the beds, and clean the chambers.

I was deeply in love with my *bedmaker*, upon which I was ruſticated for ever. *Spectator,* N° 598.

BE'DMATE. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *mate.*] A bedfellow; one that partakes of the ſame bed.

Had I ſo good occaſion to lie long
As you, prince Paris, nought but heav'nly buſineſs
Should rob my *bedmate* of my company. *Shak. Tr. and Creſſ.*

BE'DMOULDING. } *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *mould.*] A term
BE'DDING MOULDING. } uſed by workmen, to ſignify thoſe members in the cornice, which are placed below the coronet. *Builder's Dict.*

BE'DPOST. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *poſt.*] The poſt at the corner of the bed, which ſupports the canopy.

I came the next day prepared, and placed her in a clear light, her head leaning to a *bedpoſt*, another ſtanding behind, holding it ſteady. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

BE'DPRESSER. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *preſs.*] A heavy lazy fellow.

This ſanguine coward, this *bedpreſſer*, this horſeback-breaker, this huge hill of fleſh. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

To BEDRA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *draggle.*] To ſoil the cloaths, by ſuffering them, in walking, to reach the dirt.

Poor Patty Blount, no more be ſeen
Bedraggled in my walks ſo green. *Swift.*

To BEDRE'NCH. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drench.*] To drench; to ſoak; to ſaturate with moiſture.

Far off from the mind of Bolingbroke
It is, ſuch crimſon tempeſt ſhould *bedrench*
The freſh green lap of fair king Richard's land. *Shakeſp. King Richard* III.

BE'DRID. *adj.* [from *bed* and *ride.*] Confined to the bed by age or ſickneſs.

Norway, uncle of young Fontinbras,
Who, impotent and *bedrid*, ſcarcely hears
Of this his nephew's purpoſe. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Lies he not *bedrid*? and, again, does nothing,
But what he did being childiſh? *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Now, as a myriad
Of ants durſt th' emperor's lov'd ſnake invade:
The crawling galleys, ſeagulls, finny chips,
Might brave our pinnaces, our *bedrid* ſhips. *Donne.*

Hanging old men, who were *bedrid*, becauſe they would not diſcover where their money was. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Infirm perſons, when they come to be ſo weak as to be fixed to their beds, hold out many years; ſome have lain *bedrid* twenty years. *Ray.*

BE'DRITE. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *rite.*] The privilege of the marriage bed.

Whoſe vows are, that no *bedrite* ſhall be paid
Till Hymen's torch be lighted. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

To BEDRO'P. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drop.*] To beſprinkle; to mark with ſpots or drops; to ſpeckle.

Not ſo thick ſwarm'd once the ſoil
Bedrop'd with blood of Gorgon. *Milt. Par. Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 527.

Our plenteous ſtreams a various race ſupply;
The ſilver eel in ſhining volumes roll'd,
The yellow carp, in ſcales *bedrop'd* with gold. *Pope's W. For.*

BE'DSTEAD. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *ſtead.*] The frame on which the bed is placed.

Chimnies with ſcorn rejecting ſmoak;
Stools, tables, chairs, and *bedſteads* broke. *Swift.*

BE'DSTRAW. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *ſtraw.*] The ſtraw laid under a bed to make it ſoft.

Fleas breed principally of ſtraw or mats, where there hath been a little moiſture; or the chamber or *bedſtraw* kept cloſe, and not aired. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 696.

BEDSWE'RVER. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *ſwerve.*] One that is falſe to the bed; one that ranges or ſwerves from one bed to another.

She's a *bedſwerver*, even as bad as thoſe,
That vulgars give bold'ſt titles to. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

BE'DTIME. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *time.*] The hour of reſt; ſleeping time.

What maſks, what dances ſhall we have,
To wear away this long age of three hours,
Between our after-ſupper and *bedtime*? *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

After evening repaſts, till *bedtime*, their thoughts will be beſt taken up in the eaſy grounds of religion. *Milt. on Education.*

The ſcouring drunkard, if he does not fight
Before his *bedtime*, takes no reſt that night. *Dryden's Juv.*

To BEDU'NG. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dung.*] To cover, or manure with dung.

To BEDU'ST. *v. a.* [from *be* and *duſt.*] To ſprinkle with duſt.

BE'DWARD. *adv.* [from *bed* and *ward.*] Toward bed.

In heart
As merry, as when our nuptial day was done,
And tapers burnt to *bedward*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To BEDWA'RF. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dwarf.*] To make little; to hinder in growth; to ſtunt.

'Tis ſhrinking, not cloſe weaving, that hath thus
In mind and body both *bedwarfed* us. *Donne.*

BE'DWORK. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *work.*] Work done in bed; work performed without toil of the hands.

The ſtill and mental parts,
That do contrive how many hands ſhall ſtrike,
When fulneſs call them on, and know, by meaſure
Of their obſervant toil, the enemy's weight;
Why this hath not a finger's dignity,
They call this *bedwork*, mapp'ry, cloſet war. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

BEE. *n. ſ.* [beo, Saxon.]

1. The animal that makes honey, remarkable for its induſtry and art.

So work the honey *bees*;
Creatures that, by a ruling nature, teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

From the Mooriſh camp,
There has been heard a diſtant humming noiſe,
Like *bees* diſturb'd, and arming in their hives. *Dryden.*

A company of poor inſects, whereof ſome are *bees*, delighted with flowers, and their ſweetneſs; others beetles, delighted with other viands. *Locke.*

2. An induſtrious and careful perſon. This ſignification is only uſed in familiar language.

BEE-EATER. *n. ſ.* [from *bee* and *eat.*] A bird that feeds upon bees.

BEE-FLOWER. *n. ſ.* [from *bee* and *flower.*] A ſpecies of fool-ſtones; which ſee. It grows upon dry places, and flowers in April. *Millar.*

BEE-GARDEN. *n. ſ.* [from *bee* and *garden.*] A place to ſet hives of bees in.

A convenient and neceſſary place ought to be made choice of, for your apiary, or *bee-garden*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

BEE-HIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *bee* and *hive.*] The caſe, or box, in which bees are kept.

BEE-MASTER. *n. ſ.* [from *bee* and *maſter.*] One that keeps bees.

They

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

They that are *bee-maſters*, and have not care enough of them, muſt not expect to reap any conſiderable advantage by them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

BEECH. *n. ſ.* [bece, or boc, Saxon.]

This tree hath leaves ſomewhat reſembling thoſe of the hornbeam; the male flowers grow together in a round bunch, at remote diſtances from the fruit, which conſiſts of two triangular nuts, incloſed in a rough hairy rind, divided into four parts. There is but one ſpecies of this tree at preſent known, except two varieties, with ſtriped leaves. It will grow to a conſiderable ſtature, though the ſoil be ſtony and barren; as alſo, upon the declivities of mountains. The ſhade of this tree is very injurious to moſt ſorts of plants, which grow near it; but is generally believed to be very ſalubrious to human bodies. The timber is of great uſe to turners and joiners. The maſt is very good to fatten ſwine and deer; and affords a ſweet oil, and has ſupported ſome families with bread. *Millar.*

Black was the foreſt, thick with *beech* it ſtood. *Dryden.*

Nor is that ſprightly wildneſs in their notes,
Which, clear and vigorous, warbles from the *beech.*
Thomſon's Spring.

Be'echen. *adj.* [bucene, Sax.] Conſiſting of the wood of the beech; belonging to the beech.

With diligence he'll ſerve us when we dine,
And in plain *beechen* veſſels fill our wine. *Dryden's Juv.*

BEEF. *n. ſ.* [*bœuf*, French.]

1. The fleſh of black cattle prepared for food.

What ſay you to a piece of *beef* and muſtard?
Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.

The fat of roaſted *beef* falling on the birds, will baſte them. *Swift.*

2. An ox, bull, or cow, conſidered as fit for food. In this ſenſe it has the plural *beeves*; the ſingular is ſeldom found.

A pound of man's fleſh
Is not ſo eſtimable or profitable,
As fleſh of muttons, *beeves*, or goats. *Shakeſp. M. of Ven.*

Alcinous ſlew twelve ſheep, eight white-tooth'd ſwine,
Two crook-haunch'd *beeves.* *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

There was not any captain, but had credit for more victuals than we ſpent there; and yet they had of me fifty *beeves* among them. *Sir Walter Raleigh's Apology.*

On hides of *beeves*, before the palace gate,
Sad ſpoils of luxury! the ſuitors ſate. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Beef. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.] Conſiſting of the fleſh of black cattle.

If you are employed in marketing, do not accept of a treat of a *beef* ſtake, and a pot of ale, from the butcher. *Swift.*

Beef-eater. *n. ſ.* [from *beef* and *eat*, becauſe the commons is beef when on waiting.] A yeoman of the guard.

Be'emol. *n. ſ.* This word I have found only in the example, and know nothing of the etymology, unleſs it be a corruption of *bymodule*, from *by* and *modulus*, a note; that is, a note out of the regular order.

There be intervenient in the riſe of eight, in tones, two *beemols*, or half notes; ſo as, if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but ſeven whole and equal notes. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Been. [beon, Saxon.] The *participle preterite* of To Be; which ſee.

Beer. *n. ſ.* [*bîr*, Welch.] Liquour made of malt and hops. It is diſtinguiſhed from ale, either by being older or ſmaller.

Here's a pot of good double *beer*, neighbour; drink.
Shakeſp. Henry VI. *p.* ii.

It were good to try clarifying with almonds in new *beer.*
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 768.

Flow, Welſted! flow, like thine inſpirer, *beer*;
Tho' ſtale, not ripe; tho' thin, yet never clear;
So ſweetly mawkiſh, and ſo ſmoothly dull;
Heady, not ſtrong; and foaming, tho' not full. *Pope.*

Be'estings. See Biestings.

Beet. *n. ſ.* [*beta*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a thick, fleſhy root; the flowers have no viſible leaves, but many ſtamina, or threads, collected into a globe; the cup of the flower is divided into five ſegments; the ſeeds are covered with an hard outer coat, and grow two or three together in a bunch. The ſpecies are; 1. The common white *beet.* 2. The common green *beet.* 3. The common red *beet.* 4. The turnep-rooted red *beet.* 5. The great red *beet.* 6. The yellow *beet.* 7. The Swiſs or Chard *beet.* The two firſt mentioned are preſerved in gardens, for the uſe of their leaves in pot herbs. The other ſorts are propagated for their roots, which are boiled as parſneps. The red *beet* is moſt commonly cultivated and uſed in garniſhing diſhes. The Swiſs *beet* is by ſome much eſteemed. *Millar.*

BE'ETLE. *n. ſ.* [bytel, Saxon.]

1. An inſect diſtinguiſhed by having hard caſes or ſheaths, under which he folds his wings.

They are as ſhards, and he their *beetle.* *Sh. Ant. and Cleop.*

The poor *beetle*, that we tread upon,
In corporal ſuff'rance finds a pang as great,
As when a giant dies. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Others come in place, ſharp of ſight, and too provident for that which concerned their own intereſt; but as blind as

beetles in foreſeeing this great and common danger.
Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.

A grott there was with hoary moſs o'ergrown,
The claſping ivies up the ruins creep,
And there the bat and drowſy *beetle* ſleep. *Garth.*

The butterflies and *beetles* are ſuch numerous tribes, that I believe, in our own native country alone, the ſpecies of each kind may amount to one hundred and fifty, or more. *Ray.*

2. A heavy mallet, or wooden hammer, with which wedges are driven.

If I do, fillip me with a three-man *beetle.* *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

When, by the help of wedges and *beetles*, an image is cleft out of the trunk of ſome well grown tree; yet, after all the ſkill of artificers to ſet forth ſuch a divine block, it cannot, one moment, ſecure itſelf from being eaten by worms, or defiled by birds, or cut in pieces by axes. *Stillingfleet.*

To Be'etle. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To jut out; to hang over.

What if it tempt you tow'rd the flood, my lord?
Or to the dreadful ſummit of the cliff,
That *beetles* o'er his baſe into the ſea. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Or where the hawk,
High in the *beetling* cliff, his airy builds. *Thomſon's Spring.*

Beetlebro'wed. *adj.* [from *beetle* and *brow.*] Having prominent brows.

Beetlehe'aded. *adj.* [from *beetle* and *head.*] Loggerheaded; wooden headed; having a head ſtupid, like the head of a wooden beetle.

A whoreſon, *beetleheaded*, flap-ear'd knave.
Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.

Be'etlestock. *n. ſ.* [from *beetle* and *ſtock.*] The handle of a beetle.

To crouch, to pleaſe, to be a *beetleſtock*
Of thy great maſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

Be'etrave. }
Be'et radish. } See Beet.

Beeves. *n. ſ.* [The *plural* of *beef.*] Black cattle; oxen.

One way, a band ſelect from forage drives
A herd of *beeves*, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat meadow ground. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xi.

Others make good the paucity of their breed with the length and duration of their days; whereof there want not examples in animals uniparous: firſt, in biſulcous or cloven-hoofed, as camels and *beeves*; whereof there is above a million annually ſlain in England. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* vi. *c.* 6.

Beeves, at his touch, at once to jelly turn,
And the huge boar is ſhrunk into an urn. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To Befa'll. *v. n.* [from *fall.* It *befell*, it *hath befallen.*]

1. To happen to: uſed generally of ill.

Let me know
The worſt that may *befall* me in this caſe.
Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.

Other doubt poſſeſſes me, leſt harm
Befall thee, ſever'd from me. *Milton's Parad Loſt*, *b.* ix.

This venerable perſon, who probably heard our Saviour's prophecy of the deſtruction of Jeruſalem, drew his congregation out of thoſe unparalleled calamities, which *befell* his countrymen. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

This diſgrace has *befallen* them, not becauſe they deſerved it, but becauſe the people love new faces. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. To happen to, as good.

Bion aſked an envious man, that was very ſad, what harm had befallen unto him, or what good had *befallen* unto another man? *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

No man can certainly conclude God's love or hatred to any perſon, from what *befalls* him in this world. *Tillotſon.*

3. To happen; to come to paſs.

But ſince th' affairs of men are ſtill uncertain,
Let's reaſon with the worſt that may *befall.* *Shak. J. Cæſar.*

I have reveal'd
This diſcord which *befell*, and was in heav'n
Among th' angelick pow'rs. *Milton's Parad. Loſt*, *b.* vi.

4. It is uſed ſometimes with *to* before the perſon to whom any thing happens.

Some great miſchief hath *befall'n*
To that meek man. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xi.

5. *To befall of.* To become of; to be the ſtate or condition of: a phraſe little uſed.

Do me the favour to dilate at full,
What hath *befall'n of* them, and thee, till now.
Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.

To Befi't. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fit.*] To ſuit; to be ſuitable to; to become.

Blind is his love, and beſt *befits* the dark.
Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.

Out of my ſight, thou ſerpent!—That name beſt
Befits thee, with him leagu'd; thyſelf as falſe. *Parad. Loſt.*

I will bring you where ſhe ſits,
Clad in ſplendour, as *befits*
Her deity. *Milton.*

Thou, what *befits* the new lord mayor,
Art anxiouſly inquiſitive to know. *Dryden.*

To

To Befo'ol. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fool.*] To infatuate; to fool; to deprive of underſtanding; to lead into errour.

Men *befool* themſelves infinitely, when, by venting a few ſighs, they will needs perſuade themſelves that they have repented. *South.*

Jeroboam thought policy the beſt piety, though in nothing more *befooled*; the nature of ſin being not only to defile, but to infatuate. *South.*

Befo're. *prep.* [bifoꝛan, Sax.]

1. Farther onward in place.

Their common practice was to look no further *before* them than the next line; whence it will follow, that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryden.*

2. In the front of; not behind.

Who ſhall go
Before them in a cloud, and pillar of fire:
By day a cloud, by night a pillar of fire,
To guide them in their journey, and remove
Behind them, while th' obdurate king purſues. *Par. Loſt.*

3. In the preſence of; noting authority or conqueſt.

Great queen of gathering clouds,
See, we fall *before* thee!
Proſtrate we adore thee! *Dryden's Albion.*

The Alps and Pyreneans ſink *before* him. *Addiſon's Cato.*

4. In the preſence of; noting reſpect.

We ſee that bluſhing, and the caſting down of the eyes both, are more when we come *before* many. *Bacon.*

They repreſent our poet betwixt a farmer and a courtier, when he dreſt himſelf in his beſt habit, to appear *before* his patron. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedication.*

5. In ſight of.

Before the eyes of both our armies here,
Let us not wrangle. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

6. Under the cognizance of; noting juriſdiction.

If a ſuit be begun *before* an archdeacon, the ordinary may licenſe the ſuit to an higher court. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

7. In the power of; noting the right of choice.

Give us this evening; thou haſt morn and night,
And all the year *before* thee, for delight. *Dryden.*

He hath put us in the hands of our own counſel. Life and death, proſperity and deſtruction, are *before* us. *Tillotſon.*

8. By the impulſe of ſomething behind.

Her part, poor ſoul! ſeeming as burdened
With leſſer weight, but not with leſſer woe,
Was carried with more ſpeed *before* the wind. *Sh. Com. of Err.*

Hurried by fate, he cries, and born *before*
A furious wind, we leave the faithful ſhore. *Dryden.*

9. Preceding in time.

Particular advantages it has before all the books which have appeared *before* it in this kind. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

10. In preference to.

We ſhould but preſume to determine which ſhould be the fitteſt, till we ſee he hath choſen ſome one, which one we may then boldly ſay to be the fitteſt, becauſe he hath taken it *before* the reſt. *Hooker*, *b.* iii.

We think poverty to be infinitely deſirable *before* the torments of covetouſneſs. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

11. Prior to; nearer to any thing; as, the eldeſt ſon is *before* the younger in ſucceſſion.

12. Superiour to; as, he is *before* his competitors both in right and power.

Before. *adv.*

1. Sooner than; earlier in time.

Heav'nly born,
Before the hills appear'd, or fountain flow'd,
Thou with eternal wiſdom didſt converſe. *Par. Loſt*, *b.* vii.

Before two months their orb with light adorn,
If heav'n allow me life, I will return. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. In time paſt.

Such a plenteous crop they bore
Of pureſt and well winnow'd grain,
As Britain never knew *before.* *Dryden.*

3. In ſome time lately paſt.

I ſhall reſume ſomewhat which hath been *before* ſaid, touching the queſtion beforegoing. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

4. Previouſly to; in order to.

Before this elaborate treatiſe can become of uſe to my country, two points are neceſſary. *Swift.*

5. To this time; hitherto.

The peaceful cities of th' Auſonian ſhore,
Lull'd in their eaſe, and undiſturb'd *before*,
Are all on fire. *Dryden's Æneid.*

6. Already.

You tell me, mother, what I knew *before*,
The Phrygian fleet is landed on the ſhore. *Dryden's Æneid.*

7. Farther onward in place.

Thou'rt ſo far *before*,
The ſwifteſt wing of recompence is ſlow
To overtake. *Shakeſpeare.*

Befo'rehand. *adv.* [from *before* and *hand.*]

1. In a ſtate of anticipation, or preoccupation; ſometimes with the particle *with.*

Quoth Hudibras, I am *beforehand*
In that already, *with* your command. *Hudibras.*

Your ſoul has been *beforehand with* your body,
And drunk ſo deep a draught of promis'd bliſs,
She ſlumbers o'er the cup. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

I have not room for many reflections; the laſt cited author has been *beforehand with* me, in its proper moral. *Addiſon.*

2. Previouſly; by way of preparation, or preliminary.

His profeſſion is to deliver precepts neceſſary to eloquent ſpeech; yet ſo, that they which receive them, may be taught *beforehand* the ſkill of ſpeaking. *Hooker*, *b.* i.

It would be reſiſted by ſuch as had *beforehand* reſiſted the general proofs of the goſpel. *Atterbury.*

When the lawyers brought extravagant bills, Sir Roger uſed to bargain *beforehand*, to cut off a quarter of a yard in any part of the bill. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

3. In a ſtate of accumulation, or ſo as that more has been received than expended.

Stranger's houſe is at this time rich, and much *beforehand*; for it hath laid up revenue theſe thirty-ſeven years. *Bacon.*

4. At firſt; before any thing is done.

What is a man's contending with inſuperable difficulties, but the rolling of Siſyphus's ſtone up the hill, which is ſoon *beforehand* to return upon him again? *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Befo'retime. *adv.* [from *before* and *time.*] Formerly; of old time.

Beforetime in Iſrael, when a man went to enquire of God, thus he ſpake. 1 *Sam.* ix. 9.

To Befo'rtune. *v. n.* [from *be* and *fortune.*] To happen to; to betide.

I give conſent to go along with you;
Recking as little what betideth me,
As much I wiſh all good *befortune* you.
Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

To Befo'ul. *v. a.* [from *be* and *foul.*] To make foul; to ſoil; to dirt.

To Befri'end. *v. a.* [from *be* and *friend.*] To favour; to be kind to; to countenance; to ſhew friendſhip to; to benefit.

If it will pleaſe Cæſar
To be ſo good to Cæſar, as to hear me,
I ſhall beſeech him to *befriend* himſelf. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſar.*

Now if your plots be ripe, you are *befriended*
With opportunity. *Denham's Sophy.*

See them embarked,
And tell me if the winds and ſeas *befriend* them. *Addiſon.*

Be thou the firſt true merit to *befriend*;
His praiſe is loſt, who ſtays till all commend. *Pope.*

Brother-ſervants muſt always *befriend* one another. *Swift.*

To Befri'nge. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fringe.*] To decorate, as with fringes.

When I flatter, let my dirty leaves
Cloath ſpice, line trunks, or, flutt'ring in a rowe,
Befringe the rails of Bedlam and Soho. *Pope.*

To BEG. *v. n.* [*beggeren*, Germ.] To live upon alms; to live by aſking relief of others.

I cannot dig; to *beg* I am aſhamed. *Luke*, xvi. 3.

To Beg. *v. a.*

1. To aſk; to ſeek by petition.

He went to Pilate, and *begged* the body. *Matth.* xxvii. 58.

2. To take any thing for granted, without evidence or proof.

We have not *begged* any principles or ſuppoſitions, for the proof of this; but taking that common ground, which both Moſes and all antiquity preſent. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To Bege't. *v. a.* I *begot*, or *begat*; I have *begotten*, or *begot.* [bezettan, Saxon; to obtain. See To GET.]

1. To generate; to procreate; to become the father of children.

But firſt come the hours, which were *begot*
In Jove's ſweet paradiſe, of day and night,
Which do the ſeaſons of the year allot. *Spenſer's Epithal.*

I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain phantaſy. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Jul.*

Who hath *begotten* me theſe, ſeeing I have loſt my children, and am deſolate. *Iſaiah*, xlix. 21.

'Twas he the noble Claudian race *begat.* *Dryden's Æneid.*

Love is *begot* by fancy, bred
By ignorance, by expectation fed. *Granville.*

2. To produce, as effects.

If to have done the thing you gave in charge,
Beget you happineſs, be happy then;
For it is done. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

My whole intention was to *beget*, in the minds of men, magnificent ſentiments of God and his works. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

3. To produce, as accidents.

Is it a time for ſtory, when each minute
Begets a thouſand dangers? *Denham's Sophy.*

4. It is ſometimes uſed with *on*, or *upon*, before the mother.

Begot upon
His mother Martha by his father John. *Spectator.*

Bege'tter. *n. ſ.* [from *beget.*] He that procreates, or begets; the father.

For

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

For what their proweſs gain'd, the law declares
Is to themſelves alone, and to their heirs:
No ſhare of that goes back to the *begetter*,
But if the ſon fights well, and plunders better,—— *Dryden.*

Men continue the race of mankind, commonly without the intention, and often againſt the conſent and will of the *begetter*. *Locke.*

BE'GGAR. *n. ſ.* [from *beg*. It is more properly written *begger*; but the common orthography is retained, becauſe the derivatives all preſerve the *a*.]

1. One who lives upon alms; one who has nothing but what is given him.

He raiſeth up the poor out of the duſt, and lifteth up the *beggar* from the dunghill, to ſet them among princes. 1 *Samuel*, ii. 8.

We ſee the whole equipage of a *beggar* ſo drawn by Homer, as even to retain a nobleneſs and dignity. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

2. One who ſupplicates for any thing; a petitioner; for which, *beggar* is a harſh and contemptuous term.

What ſubjects will precarious kings regard?
A *beggar* ſpeaks too ſoftly to be heard. *Dryd. Conq. of Gran.*

3. One who aſſumes what he does not prove.

Theſe ſhameful *beggars* of principles, who give this precarious account of the original of things, aſſume to themſelves to be men of reaſon. *Tillotſon.*

To BE'GGAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reduce to beggary; to impoveriſh.

Whoſe heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And *beggar'd* your's for ever. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

They ſhall ſpoil the clothiers wool, and *beggar* the preſent ſpinners. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

If the miſer durſt his farthings ſpare,
With heav'n, for twopence, cheaply wipes his ſcore,
Lifts up his eyes, and haſtes to *beggar* more. *Gay's Trivia.*

2. To deprive.

Neceſſity, of matter *beggar'd*,
Will nothing ſtick our perſons to arraign
In ear and ear. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

3. To exhauſt.

For her perſon,
It *beggar'd* all deſcription; ſhe did lie
In her pavilion, cloth of gold, of tiſſue,
O'er-picturing Venus. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

BE'GGARLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *beggarly*.] The ſtate of being beggarly; meanneſs; poverty.

BE'GGARLY. *adj.* [from *beggar*.] Mean; poor; indigent; in the condition of a beggar: uſed both of perſons and things.

I ever will, though he do ſhake me off
To *beggarly* divorcement, love him dearly. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Who, that beheld ſuch a bankrupt *beggarly* fellow as Cromwell entering the parliament houſe, with a thread bare torn cloak, and a greaſy hat, could have ſuſpected, that he ſhould, by the murder of one king, and the baniſhment of another, aſcend the throne? *South.*

The next town has the reputation of being extremely poor and *beggarly*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Coruſodes, by extreme parſimony, ſaved thirty-four pounds out of a *beggarly* fellowſhip. *Swift.*

BE'GGARLY. *adv.* [from *beggar*.] Meanly; deſpicably; indigently.

Touching God himſelf, hath he revealed, that it is his delight to dwell *beggarly*? and that he taketh no pleaſure to be worſhipped, ſaving only in poor cottages? *Hooker*, *b.* v.

BE'GGARY. *n. ſ.* [from *beggar*.] Indigence; poverty in the utmoſt degree.

On he brought me into ſo bare a houſe, that it was the picture of miſerable happineſs and rich *beggary*. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

While I am a beggar, I will rail,
And ſay there is no ſin, but to be rich:
And being rich, my virtue then ſhall be,
To ſay there is no vice, but *beggary*. *Shakeſp. King John.*

We muſt become not only poor for the preſent, but reduced, by further mortgages, to a ſtate of *beggary* for endleſs years to come. *Swift.*

To BEGI'N. *v. n.* I *began*, or *begun*; I have *begun*. [beȝinnan, Sax. from *be*, or *by to*, and ȝanȝan, ȝaan, or ȝan, to go.]

1. To enter upon ſomething new: applied to perſons.

Begin every day to repent; not that thou ſhouldſt at all defer it; but all that is paſt ought to ſeem little to thee, ſeeing it is ſo in itſelf. *Begin* the next day with the ſame zeal, fear, and humility, as if thou hadſt never *begun* before. *Taylor.*

I'll ſing of heroes and of kings;
Begin my muſe. *Cowley.*

2. To commence any action or ſtate; to do the firſt act, or firſt part of an act; to make the firſt ſtep from not doing to doing.

They *began* at the ancient men which were before the houſe. *Ezekiel*, ix. 6.

Of theſe no more you hear him ſpeak;
He now *begins* upon the Greek:
Theſe rang'd and ſhow'd, ſhall, in their turns,
Remain obſcure as in their urns. *Prior.*

Beginning from the rural gods, his hand
Was lib'ral to the pow'rs of high command. *Dryden's Fab.*

Rapt into future times, the bard *begun*,
A virgin ſhall conceive. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

3. To enter upon exiſtence; as, the world *began*; the practice *began*.

4. To have its original.

And thus the hard and ſtubborn race of man,
From animated rock and flint *began*. *Blackmore.*

From Nimrod firſt the ſavage chaſe *began*;
A mighty hunter, and his game was man. *Pope.*

5. To take riſe.

Judgment muſt *begin* at the houſe of God. 1 *Pet.* iv. 17.

The ſong *begun* from Jove. *Dryden.*

All *began*,
All ends in love of God, and love of man. *Pope.*

6. To come into act.

Now and then a ſigh he ſtole,
And tears *began* to flow. *Dryden.*

To BEGIN. *v. a.*

1. To do the firſt act of any thing; to paſs from not doing to doing, by the firſt act.

Ye nymphs of Solyma, *begin* the ſong. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

They have been awaked, by theſe awful ſcenes, to *begin* religion; and, afterwards, their virtue has improved itſelf into more refined principles, by divine grace. *Watts.*

2. To trace from any thing as the firſt ground.

The apoſtle *begins* our knowledge in the creatures, which leads us to the knowledge of God. *Locke.*

3. *To begin with.* To enter upon; to fall to work upon.

A leſſon which requires ſo much time to learn, had need be early *begun with*. *Government of the Tongue.*

BEGI'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *begin*.]

1. He that gives the firſt cauſe, or original, to any thing.

Thus heaping crime on crime, and grief on grief,
To loſs of love adjoining loſs of friend,
I meant to purge both with a third miſchief,
And, in my woe's *beginner*, it to end. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* ii.

Socrates maketh Ignatius, the biſhop of Antioch in Syria, the firſt *beginner* thereof, even under the apoſtles themſelves. *Hook.*

2. An unexperienced attempter; one in his rudiments; a young practitioner.

Palladius, behaving himſelf nothing like a *beginner*, brought the honour to the Iberian ſide. *Sidney*, *b.* i.

They are, to *beginners*, an eaſy and familiar introduction; a mighty augmentation of all virtue and knowledge in ſuch as are entered before. *Hooker*, *b.* v. §. 37.

I have taken a liſt of ſeveral hundred words in a ſermon of a new *beginner*, which not one hearer could poſſibly underſtand. *Swift.*

BEGI'NNING. *n. ſ.* [from *begin*.]

1. The firſt original or cauſe.

Wherever we place the *beginning* of motion, whether from the head or the heart, the body moves and acts by a conſent of all its parts. *Swift.*

2. The entrance into act, or being.

Alſo in the day of your gladneſs, and in your ſolemn days, and in the *beginnings* of your months, you ſhall blow the trumpets over your burnt offering. *Numbers*, x. 10.

Youth, what man's age is like to be, doth ſhow;
We may our end by our *beginning* know. *Denham.*

3. The ſtate in which any thing firſt is.

By viewing nature, nature's handmaid, art
Makes mighty things from ſmall *beginnings* grow:
Thus fiſhes firſt to ſhipping did impart,
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

4. The rudiments, or firſt grounds or materials.

The underſtanding is paſſive; and whether or not it will have theſe *beginnings*, and materials of knowledge, is not in its own power. *Locke.*

5. The firſt part of any thing.

The cauſes and deſigns of an action, are the *beginning*; the effects of theſe cauſes, and the difficulties that are met with in the execution of theſe deſigns, are the middle; and the unravelling and reſolution of theſe difficulties, are the end. *Pope on Epick Poetry.*

To BEGI'RD. *v. a.* I *begirt*, or *begirded*; I have *begirt*. [from *be* and *gird*.]

1. To bind with a girdle.

Or ſhould ſhe confident,
As ſitting queen ador'd on beauty's throne,
Deſcend, with all her winning charms *begirt*,
T' enamour. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ii. *l.* 213.

2. To ſurround; to encircle; to encompaſs.

Begird th' almighty throne,
Beſeeching, or beſieging. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* v. *l.* 868.

At home ſurrounded by a ſervile croud,
Prompt to abuſe, and in detraction loud:
Abroad *begirt* with men, and ſwords, and ſpears;
His very ſtate acknowledging his fears. *Prior.*

3. To ſhut in with a ſiege; to beleaguer; to block up.

It was ſo cloſely *begirt* before the king's march into the weſt, that the council humbly deſired his majeſty, that he would relieve it. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

To BEGI'RT. *v. a.* [This is, I think, only a corruption of *begird*; perhaps by the printer.] To begird. See BEGIRD.

And, Lentulus, *begirt* you Pompey's houſe,
To ſeize his ſons alive; for they are they
Muſt make our peace with him. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

BE'GLERBEG. *n. ſ.* [Turkiſh.] The chief governour of a province among the Turks.

To BEGNA'W. *v. a.* [from *be* and *gnaw*.] To bite; to eat away; to corrode; to nibble.

His horſe is ſtark ſpoiled with the ſtaggers, *begnawn* with the bots, waid in the back, and ſhoulder ſhotten. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

The worm of conſcience ſtill *begnaw* thy ſoul. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

BEGO'NE. *interject.* [only a coalition of the words *be gone*.] Go away; hence; haſte away.

Begone! the goddeſs cries, with ſtern diſdain;
Begone! nor dare the hallow'd ſtream to ſtain.
She fled, for ever baniſh'd from the train. *Addiſon.*

BEGO'T. } BEGO'TTEN. } The *participle paſſive* of the verb *beget*.

Remember that thou waſt *begot* of them. *Ecclus*, vii. 28.

The firſt he met, Antiphates the brave,
But baſe *begotten* on a Theban ſlave. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To BEGRE'ASE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *greaſe*.] To ſoil or dawb with unctuous or fat matter.

To BEGRI'ME. *v. a.* [from *be* and *grime*. See GRIME and GRIM.] To ſoil with dirt deep impreſſed; to ſoil in ſuch a manner that the natural hue cannot eaſily be recovered.

Her name, that was as freſh
As Dian's viſage, is now *begrim'd*, and black
As my own face. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

To BEGUI'LE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *guile*.]

1. To impoſe upon; to delude; to cheat.

This I ſay, leſt any man ſhould *beguile* you with enticing words. *Coloſſ.* ii. 4.

The ſerpent me *beguil'd*, and I did eat! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x.

Whoſoever ſees a man, who would have *beguiled*, and impoſed upon him, by making him believe a lie, he may truly ſay, that is the man who would have ruined me. *South.*

2. To deceive; to evade.

Is wretchedneſs depriv'd that benefit,
To end itſelf by death? 'Twas yet ſome comfort,
When miſery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage,
And fruſtrate his proud will. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. To deceive pleaſingly; to amuſe.

With theſe ſometimes ſhe doth her time *beguile*;
Theſe do by fits her phantaſy poſſeſs. *Sir J. Davies.*

Sweet leave me here a while;
My ſpirits grow dull, and fain I would *beguile*
The tedious day with ſleep. *Hamlet.*

BEGU'N. The *participle paſſive* of *begin*.

But thou bright morning ſtar, thou riſing ſun,
Which in theſe latter times haſt brought to light
Thoſe myſteries, that, ſince the world *begun*,
Lay hid in darkneſs and eternal night. *Sir J. Davies.*

BEHA'LF. *n. ſ.* [This word *Skinner* derives from *half*, and interprets it, *for my half*; as, *for my part*. It ſeems to me rather corrupted from *behoof*, profit; the pronunciation degenerating eaſily to *behafe*; which, in imitation of other words ſo founded, was written, by thoſe who knew not the etymology, *behalf*.]

1. Favour; cauſe.

He was in confidence with thoſe who deſigned the deſtruction of Strafford; againſt whom he had contracted ſome prejudice, in the *behalf* of his nation. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

Were but my heart as naked to thy view,
Marcus would ſee it bleed in his *behalf*. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Never was any nation bleſſed with more frequent interpoſitions of divine providence in its *behalf*. *Atterbury.*

2. Vindication; ſupport.

He might, in his preſence, defy all Arcadian knights, in the *behalf* of his miſtreſs's beauty. *Sidney.*

Leſt the fiend,
Or in *behalf* of man, or to invade
Vacant poſſeſſion, ſome new trouble raiſe. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Others believe, that, by the two Fortunes, were meant proſperity or affliction; and produce, in their *behalf*, an ancient monument. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

To BEHA'VE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *have*.]

1. To carry; to conduct: uſed almoſt always with the reciprocal pronoun.

We *behaved* not *ourſelves* diſorderly among you. 2 *Theſſal.* iii. 7.

Manifeſt ſigns came from heaven, unto thoſe that *behaved themſelves* manfully. 2 *Macc.* ii. 21.

To their wills wedded, to their errours ſlaves,
No man, like them, they think, *himſelf behaves*. *Denham.*

We ſo live, and ſo act, as if we were ſecure of the final iſſue and event of things, however we may *behave ourſelves*. *Atterbury.*

2. It ſeems formerly to have had the ſenſe of, to govern; to ſubdue; to diſcipline: but this is not now uſed.

But who his limbs with labours, and his mind
Behaves with cares, cannot ſo eaſy miſs. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* ii.

With ſuch ſober and unnoted paſſion,
He did *behave* his anger ere 'twas ſpent,
As if he had but prov'd an argument. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

To BEHAVE. *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's ſelf. It is taken either in a good or a bad ſenſe; as, he *behaved* well or ill.

BEHA'VIOUR. *n. ſ.* [from *behave*.]

1. Manner of behaving one's ſelf, whether good or bad; manners.

Mopſa, curious in any thing but her own good *behaviour*, followed Zelmane. *Sidney.*

2. External appearance.

And he changed his *behaviour* before them, and feigned himſelf mad in their hands. 1 *Sam.* xxi. 13.

3. Geſture; manner of action, adapted to particular occaſions.

Well witneſſing the moſt ſubmiſſive *behaviour*, that a thralled heart could expreſs. *Sidney.*

When we make profeſſion of our faith, we ſtand; when we acknowledge our ſins, or ſeek unto God for favour, we fall down; becauſe the geſture of conſtancy becometh us beſt in the one, in the other the *behaviour* of humility. *Hooker*, *b.* v.

One man ſees how much another man is a fool, when he dedicates his *behaviour* to love. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Noth.*

4. Elegance of manners; gracefulneſs.

He marked, in Dora's dancing, good grace and handſome *behaviour*. *Sidney*, *b.* i.

The beautiful prove accompliſhed, but not of great ſpirit; and ſtudy, for the moſt part, rather *behaviour* than virtue. *Bacon's Ornam. Rational.* N° 63.

He who adviſeth the philoſopher, altogether devoted to the Muſes, ſometimes to offer ſacrifice to the altars of the Graces, thought knowledge imperfect without *behaviour*. *Wotton.*

5. Conduct; general practice; courſe of life.

To him, who hath a proſpect of the ſtate that attends men after this life, depending on their *behaviour* here, the meaſures of good and evil are changed. *Locke.*

6. *To be upon one's behaviour.* A familiar phraſe, noting ſuch a ſtate as requires great caution; a ſtate in which a failure in bebehaviour will have bad conſequences.

Tyrants themſelves *are upon their behaviour* to a ſuperiour power. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

To BEHE'AD. *v. a.* [from *be* and *head*.] To deprive of the head; to kill by cutting off the head.

See a reverend Syracuſan merchant
Beheaded publickly. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

His *beheading* he underwent with all chriſtian magnanimity. *Clarendon*, *b.* vii.

On each ſide they fly,
By chains connext, and, with deſtructive ſweep,
Behead whole troops at once. *Philips.*

Mary, queen of the Scots, was *beheaded* in the reign of queen Elizabeth. *Addiſon on Italy.*

BEHE'LD. *particip. paſſive*, from *behold*; which ſee.

All hail! ye virgin daughters of the main!
Ye ſtreams, beyond my hopes *beheld* again! *Pope's Odyſſey.*

BE'HEMOTH. *n. ſ.* *Behemoth*, in Hebrew, ſignifies beaſts in general, particularly the larger kind, fit for ſervice. But Job ſpeaks of an animal, which he calls *behemoth*, and deſcribes its particular properties at large, in *chap.* xl. 15. *Bochart* has taken much care to make it appear to be the *hippopotamus*, or river-horſe. *Sanctius* thinks it is an ox. The Fathers ſuppoſe the devil to be meant by it. But we agree with the generality of interpreters, in their opinion, that it is the elephant. *Calmet.*

Behold now *behemoth*, which I made with thee; he eateth graſs as an ox. *Job*, xl. 15.

Behold! in plaited mail
Behemoth rears his head. *Thomſon's Summer*, *l.* 695.

BE'HEN. } BEN. } *n. ſ.* Valerian roots. Alſo a fruit reſembling the tamariſk, from which perfumers extract an oil. *Dict.*

BEHE'ST. *n. ſ.* [from *be* and *heſt*; hæſ, Saxon.] Command; precept; mandate.

Her tender youth had obediently lived under her parents *beheſts*, without framing, out of her own will, the forechooſing of any thing. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

Such joy he had their ſtubborn hearts to quell,
And ſturdy courage tame with dreadful awe,
That his *beheſt* they fear'd as proud tyrant's law. *Fairy Q.*

I, meſſenger from everlaſting Jove,
In his great name thus his *beheſt* do tell. *Fairfax*, *b.* i. *ſt.* 17.

To viſit oft thoſe happy tribes,
On high *beheſts* his angels to and fro
Paſs'd frequent. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* vi. *l.* 153.

Reign thou in hell, thy kingdom; let me ſerve
In heav'n God ever bleſt, and his divine
Beheſts obey, worthieſt to be obey'd! *Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* vi.

To BEHI'GHT. *v. a.* pret. *behot*, part. *behight*. [from hatan, to promiſe, Sax.]

1. To promiſe.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Sir Guyon, mindful of his vow yplight,
Up roſe from drowſy couch, and him addreſt,
Unto the journey which he had *behight*.
Fairy Queen, b. ii. *cant.* ii.

2. To entruſt; to commit.

That moſt glorious houſe that gliſt'reth bright,
Whereof the keys are to thy hand *behight*
By wiſe Fidelia. *Fairy Queen*, b. i. *cant.* x. *ſtanz.* 50.

3. Perhaps to call; to name; *hight* being often put, in old authors, for *named*, or *was named*.

BEHI'ND. *prep.* [hindan, Saxon.]

1. At the back of another.

Acomates haſted with two hundred harquebuſiers, which he had cauſed his horſemen to take *behind* them upon their horſes. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

2. On the back part; not before.

She came in the preſs *behind*, and touched. *Mark*, v. 27.

3. Towards the back.

The Benjamites looked *behind* them. *Judges*, xx. 40.

4. Following another.

Her huſband went with her, weeping *behind* her. 2*Sam.*iii.16.

5. Remaining after the departure of ſomething elſe.

He left *behind* him, myſelf, and a ſiſter, both born in one hour. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Piety and virtue are not only delightful for the preſent, but they leave peace and contentment *behind* them. *Tillotſon.*

6. Remaining after the death of thoſe to whom it belonged.

What he gave me to publiſh, was but a ſmall part of what he left *behind* him. *Pope's Letters.*

7. At a diſtance from ſomething going before.

Such is the ſwiftneſs of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves our ſenſe *behind*. *Dryden.*

8. Inferiour to another; having the poſteriour place with regard to excellence.

After the overthrow of this firſt houſe of God, a ſecond was erected; but with ſo great odds, that they wept, which beheld how much this latter came *behind* it. *Hooker*, b. 5. § 1.

9. On the other ſide of ſomething.

From light retir'd, *behind* his daughter's bed,
He, for approaching ſleep, compos'd his head. *Dryden.*

BEHI'ND. *adv.*

1. Out of ſight; not yet produced to view; remaining.

We cannot be ſure, that we have all the particulars before us; and that there is no evidence *behind*, and yet unſeen, which may caſt the probability on the other ſide. *Locke.*

2. Moſt of the former ſenſes may become *adverbial*, by ſuppreſſing the *accuſative caſe*; as, I left my money *behind*, or *behind me*.

BEHI'NDHAND. *adv.* [from *behind* and *hand*.]

1. In a ſtate in which rents or profits, or any advantage, is anticipated; ſo that leſs is to be received, or more performed, than the natural or juſt proportion.

Your trade would ſuffer, if your being *behindhand* has made the natural uſe ſo high, that your tradeſman cannot live upon his labour. *Locke.*

2. Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardneſs. In this ſenſe, it is followed by *with*.

Conſider, whether it is not better to be half a year *behindhand with* the faſhionable part of the world, than to ſtrain beyond his circumſtances. *Spectator*, Nº 488.

3. *Shakeſpeare* uſes it as an *adjective*, but licentiouſly, for backward; tardy.

And theſe thy offices,
So rarely kind, are as interpreters
Of my *behindhand* ſlackneſs. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

To BEHO'LD. *v. a.* pret. *I beheld*, *I have beheld*, or *beholden*. [behealdan, Saxon.] To view; to ſee; to look upon.

Son of man, *behold* with thine eyes, and hear with thine ears. *Ezek.* xl. 4.

When ſome young Theſſalians, on horſeback, were *beheld* afar off, while their horſes watered, while their heads were depreſſed, they were conceived by the ſpectators to be one animal. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. i. c. 4.

Man looks aloft, and, with erected eyes,
Beholds his own hereditary ſkies. *Dryden.*

At this, the former tale again he told,
With thund'ring tone, and dreadful to *behold*. *Dryden's Fab.*

BEHO'LD. *interject.* [from the verb.] See; lo: a word by which attention is excited, or admiration noted.

Behold! I am with thee, and will keep thee. *Gen.* xxviii. 15.

When out of hope, *behold* her! not far off,
Such as I ſaw her in my dream, adorn'd
With what all earth or heaven could beſtow,
To make her amiable. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. viii. l. 481.

BEHO'LDEN. *particip. adj.* [*gehouden*, Dutch; that is, held in obligation. It is very corruptly written *beholding*.] Obliged; bound in gratitude; with the particle *to*.

Horns, which ſuch as you are fain to be *beholden to* your wives for. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Little are we *beholden to* your love,
And little looked for at your helping hands. *Shakeſp. R.* III.

I found you next; in reſpect of bond both of near alliance,

and particularly of communication in ſtudies: wherein I muſt acknowledge myſelf *beholden to* you. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

I think myſelf mightily *beholden to* you for the reprehenſion you then gave us. *Addiſon. Guardian*, Nº 109.

We, who ſee men under the awe of juſtice, cannot conceive, what ſavage creatures they would be without it; and how much *beholden* we are *to* that wiſe contrivance. *Atterbury.*

BEHO'LDER. *n. ſ.* [from *behold*.] Spectator; he that looks upon any thing.

Was this the face,
That, like the ſun, did make *beholders* wink? *Shakeſp. R.* II.

Theſe beaſts among
Beholders rude, and ſhallow to diſcern
Half what in thee is fair, one man except,
Who ſees thee? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. ix. l. 543.

Things of wonder give no leſs delight
To the wiſe Maker's, than *beholder's* ſight. *Denham.*

The juſtling chiefs in rude encounters join,
Each fair *beholder* trembling for her knight. *Granville.*

The charitable foundations in the church of Rome, exceed all the demands of charity, and raiſe envy, rather than compaſſion, in the breaſts of *beholders*. *Atterbury.*

BEHO'LDING. *adj.* [corrupted from *beholden*.] Obliged. See BEHOLDEN.

Becauſe I would not be *beholding* to fortune for any part of the victory, I deſcended. *Sidney*, b. ii.

BEHO'LDING. *n. ſ.* Obligation.

Love to virtue, and not to any particular *beholdings*, hath expreſſed this my teſtimony. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

BEHO'LDINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *beholding*, miſtaken for *beholden*.] The ſtate of being obliged.

The king invited us to his court, ſo as I muſt acknowledge a *beholdingneſs* unto him. *Sidney*, b. ii.

In this my debt I ſeem'd loth to confeſs,
In that I ſhunn'd *beholdingneſs*. *Donne.*

BEHO'OF. *n. ſ.* [from *behoove*.] That which behooves; that which is advantageous; profit; advantage.

Her majeſty may alter any thing of thoſe laws, that may be more both for her own *behoof*, and for the good of the people. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

No mean recompence it brings
To your *behoof*: if I that region loſt,
All uſurpation thence expell'd, reduce
To her original darkneſs, and your ſway. *Milton.*

Wer't thou ſome ſtar, which, from the ruin'd roof
Of ſhak'd Olympus, by miſchance didſt fall;
Which careful Jove, in nature's true *behoof*,
Took up, and in fit place did reinſtate. *Milton.*

Becauſe it was for the *behoof* of the animal, that, upon any ſudden accident, it might be awakened, there were no ſhuts or ſtopples made for the ears. *Ray on the Creation.*

It would be of no *behoof*, for the ſettling of government, unleſs there were a way taught, how to know the perſon to whom belonged this power and dominion. *Locke.*

To BEHO'OVE. *v. n.* [behoꝼan, Saxon; *it is a duty*.] To be fit; to be meet; either with reſpect to duty, neceſſity, or convenience. It is uſed only imperſonally with *it*.

For better examination of their quality, *it behooveth* the very foundation and root, the higheſt wellſpring and fountain of them, to be diſcovered. *Hooker*, b. i. § 1.

He did ſo prudently temper his paſſions, as that none of them made him wanting in the offices of life, which *it behooved*, or became him to perform. *Atterbury.*

But ſhould you lure the monarch of the brook,
Behooves you then to ply your fineſt art. *Thomſon's Spring.*

BEHO'OVEFUL. *adj.* [from *behoof*.] Uſeful; profitable; advantageous. This word is ſomewhat antiquated.

It is very *behooveful* in this country of Ireland, where there are waſte deſerts full of graſs, that the ſame ſhould be eaten down. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Laws are many times full of imperfections; and that which is ſuppoſed *behooveful* unto men, proveth oftentimes moſt pernicious. *Hooker*, b. iv. §. 14.

Madam, we have culled ſuch neceſſaries
As are *behooveful* for our ſtate tomorrow. *Sh. Rom. and Jul.*

It may be moſt *behooveful* for princes, in matters of grace, to tranſact the ſame publickly: ſo it is as requiſite, in matters of judgment, puniſhment, and cenſure, that the ſame be tranſacted privately. *Clarendon.*

BEHO'OVEFULLY. *adv.* [from *behooveful*.] Profitably; uſefully.

Tell us of more weighty diſlikes than theſe, and that may more *behoovefully* import the reformation. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

BEHO'T. [*preterite*, as it ſeems, of *behight*, to promiſe.]

With ſharp intended ſting ſo rude him ſmote,
That to the earth him drove as ſtriken dead,
Ne living wight would have him life *behot*. *Fairy Q.* b. i.

To BEHO'WL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *howl*.]

1. To howl at.

Now the hungry lion roars,
And the wolf *behowls* the moon. *Shakeſp. Midſum. N. Dr.*

2. Perhaps, to howl over, or lament clamorouſly.

BE'ING. *particip.* [from *be*.]

Thoſe,

Thoſe, who have their hope in another life, look upon themſelves as *being* on their paſſage through this. *Atterbury.*

BE'ING. *n. ſ.* [from *be*.]

1. Exiſtence; oppoſed to nonentity.

Of him all things have both received their firſt *being*, and their continuance to be that which they are. *Hooker*, b. v.

Yet is not God the author of her ill,
Though author of her *being*, and being there. *Davies.*

There is none but he,
Whoſe *being* I do fear: and under him
My genius is rebuked. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Thee, Father, firſt they ſung, omnipotent,
Immutable, immortal, infinite,
Eternal king! Thee, author of all *being*,
Fountain of light! *Milton's Par. Loſt*, b. iii. l. 374.

Merciful and gracious, thou gaveſt us *being*, raiſing us from nothing to be an excellent creation. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Conſider every thing as not yet in *being*; then examine, if it muſt needs have been at all, or what other ways it might have been. *Bentley.*

2. A particular ſtate or condition.

Thoſe happy ſpirits, which ordain'd by fate
For future *being*, and new bodies wait. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate;
From brutes what men, from men what ſpirits know;
Or who could ſuffer *being* here below? *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

3. The perſon exiſting.

Ah, fair, yet falſe; ah, *being* form'd to cheat,
By ſeeming kindneſs, mixt with deep deceit. *Dryden.*

It is folly to ſeek the approbation of any *being*, beſides the ſupreme; becauſe no other *being* can make a right judgment of us, and becauſe we can procure no conſiderable advantage from the approbation of any other *being*. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

As now your own, our *beings* were of old,
And once incloſ'd in woman's beauteous mold. *Pope.*

BE'ING. *conjunct.* [from *be*.] Since. *Dict.*

BE IT SO. A phraſe of anticipation, *ſuppoſe it be ſo*; or of permiſſion, *let it be ſo*.

My gracious duke,
Be't ſo ſhe will not here, before your grace,
Conſent to marry with Demetrius;
I beg the ancient privilege of Athens. *Sh. Midſ. N. Dream.*

To BELA'BOUR. *v. a.* [from *be* and *labour*.] To beat; to thump: a word in low ſpeech.

What ſeveral madneſſes in men appear:
Oreſtes runs from fancy'd furies here;
Ajax *belabours* there an harmleſs ox,
And thinks that Agamemnon feels the knocks. *Dryden, jun.*

He ſees virago Nell *belabour*,
With his own ſtaff, his peaceful neighbour. *Swift.*

To BELA'CE. *v. a.* [Sea term.] To faſten; as to *belace* a rope. *D.*

BE'LAMIE. *n. ſ.* [*bel amie*, Fr.] A friend; an intimate. This word is out of uſe.

Wiſe Socrates
Pour'd out his life, and laſt philoſophy,
To the fair Critias, his deareſt *belamie*. *Fairy Q.* b. ii. c. vii.

BE'LAMOUR. *n. ſ.* [*bel amour*, Fr.] Gallant; conſort; paramour: obſolete.

Lo, lo, how brave ſhe decks her bounteous bow'r,
With ſilken curtains, and gold coverlets,
Therein to ſhrowd her ſumptuous *belamour*. *Fairy Q.* b. ii.

BELA'TED. *adj.* [from *be* and *late*.] Benighted; out of doors late at night.

Fairy elves,
Whoſe midnight revels, by a foreſt ſide,
Or fountain, ſome *belated* peaſant ſees,
Or dreams he ſees. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. i. l. 781.

Or near Fleetditch's oozy brinks,
Belated, ſeems on watch to lie. *Swift.*

To BELA'Y. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lay*; as, to *waylay*, to lie in wait, to lay wait for.]

1. To block up; to ſtop the paſſage.

The ſpeedy horſe all paſſages *belay*,
And ſpur their ſmoaking ſteeds to croſs their way. *Dryden.*

2. To place in ambuſh.

'Gainſt ſuch ſtrong caſtles needeth greater might,
Than thoſe ſmall forces ye were wont *belay*. *Spenſ. ſonn.* xiv.

To BELAY *a rope.* [Sea term.] To ſplice; to mend a rope, by laying one end over another.

To BELCH. *v. n.* [bealcan, Saxon.]

1. To eject the wind from the ſtomach; to eruct.

The waters boil, and, *belching* from below,
Black ſands as from a forceful engine throw. *Dryden's Virg.*

The ſymptoms are, a ſour ſmell in their fæces, *belchings*, and diſtenſions of the bowels. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To iſſue out by eructation.

A triple pile of plumes his creſt adorn'd,
On which with *belching* flames Chimæra burn'd. *Dryden.*

To BELCH. *v. a.* To throw out from the ſtomach; to eject from any hollow place. It is a word implying coarſeneſs; hatefulneſs; or horrour.

They are all but ſtomachs, and we all but food;

They eat us hungerly, and, when they're full,
They'll *belch* us. *Shakeſpeare.*

The bitterneſs of it I now *belch* from my heart. *Sh. Cymbel.*

Immediate in a flame,
But ſoon obſcur'd with ſmoke, all heav'n appear'd,
From thoſe deep-throated engines *belch'd*. *Parad. Loſt*, b. vi.

The gates that now
Stood open wide, *belching* outrageous flame
Far into chaos, ſince the fiend paſs'd through. *Parad. Loſt.*

Rough as their ſavage lords who rang'd the wood,
And, fat with acorns, *belch'd* their windy food. *Dryden.*

There *belcht* the mingl'd ſtreams of wine and blood,
And human fleſh, his indigeſted food. *Pope's Odyſſey*, b. ix.

When I an am'rous kiſs deſign'd,
I *belch'd* an hurricane of wind. *Swift.*

BELCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of eructation.

2. A cant term for malt liquour.

A ſudden reformation would follow, among all ſorts of people; porters would no longer be drunk with *belch*. *Dennis.*

BELDA'M. *n. ſ.* [*belle dame*, which, in old French, ſignified probably an old woman, as *belle age*, old age.]

1. An old woman; generally a term of contempt, marking the laſt degree of old age, with all its faults and miſeries.

Then ſing of ſecret things that came to paſs,
When *beldam* nature in her cradle was. *Milton.*

2. A hag.

Why, how now, Hecat, you look angerly?—
—Have I not reaſon, *beldams*, as you are?
Saucy and overbold? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The reſty ſieve wagg'd ne'er the more;
I wept for woe, the teſty *beldam* ſwore. *Dryden.*

To BELE'AGUER. *v. a.* [*beleggeren*, Dutch.] To beſiege; to block up a place; to lie before a town.

Their buſineſs, which they carry on, is the general concernment of the Trojan camp, then *beleaguer'd* by Turnus and the Latins. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Preface.*

Againſt *beleaguer'd* heav'n the giants move:
Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad approaches to the ſky. *Dryden. Ovid.*

BELE'AGURER. *n. ſ.* [from *beleaguer*.] One that beſieges a place.

BELEMNI'TES. *n. ſ.* [from βέλος, a dart or arrow, becauſe of its reſemblance to the point of an arrow.] Arrowhead, or fingerſtone, of a whitiſh and ſometimes a gold colour.

BELFLO'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *bell* and *flower*, becauſe of the ſhape of its flower; in Latin *campanula*.] A plant.

The flower conſiſts of one leaf, ſhaped like a bell, and, before it is blown, is of a pentagonal figure; and, when fully opened, cut into five ſegments at the top. The ſeed veſſel is divided into three cells, each having a hole at the bottom, by which the ſeed is emitted. There is a vaſt number of the ſpecies of this plant. 1. The talleſt pyramidal *belflower*. 2. The blue peach-leaved *belflower*. 3. The white peach-leaved *belflower*. 4. Garden *belflower*, with oblong leaves and flowers; commonly called *Canterbury bells*. 5. Canary *belflower*, with orrach leaves and a tuberoſe root. 6. Blue *belflower*, with edible roots, commonly called *rampions*. 7. Venus looking-glaſs *belflower*, &c. The firſt ſort is commonly cultivated to adorn chimnies, halls, &c. in ſummer. It produces ſometimes twelve branches, four or five feet high, with large beautiful flowers, almoſt the whole length of the ſtalks. The peach-leaved *belflowers* are very hardy, and may be planted in open beds or borders, where they will flower very ſtrong. The *Canterbury bells* are biennial. The *Canary belflower* is one of the moſt beautiful plants of the greenhouſe, yielding its flowers in December, January, and February. The *rampion* is propagated for its root, which was formerly in greater eſteem in England than at preſent. The ſorts of *Venus looking-glaſs* are annual plants. *Millar.*

BELFO'UNDER. *n. ſ.* [from *bell* and *found*.] He whoſe trade it is to found or caſt bells.

Thoſe that make recorders know this, and likewiſe *belfounders*, in fitting the tune of their bells. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

BE'LFRY. *n. ſ.* [*Beffroy*, in French, is a tower; which was perhaps the true word, till thoſe, who knew not its original, corrupted it to *belfry*, becauſe bells were in it.] The place where the bells are rung.

Fetch the leathern bucket that hangs in the *belfry*; that is curiouſly painted before, and will make a figure
Gay's What d' ye call it.

BELGA'RD. *n. ſ.* [*belle egard*, Fr.] A ſoft glance; a kind regard: an old word, now wholly diſuſed.

Upon her eyelids many graces ſat,
Under the ſhadow of her even brows,
Working *belgards*, and amorous retreats. *Fairy Q.* b. ii. c. iii.

To BELI'E. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lie*.]

1. To counterfeit; to feign; to mimick.

Which durſt, with horſes hoofs that beat the ground,
And martial braſs, *belie* the thunder's ſound. *Dryden.*

The ſhape of man, and imitated beaſt
The walk, the words, the geſture could ſupply,
The habit mimick, and the mien *belie*. *Dryden's Fables.*

3

2. To

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

2. To give the lie to; to charge with falſehood.

Sure there is none but fears a future ſtate;
And when the moſt obdurate ſwear they do not,
Their trembling hearts *belie* their boaſtful tongues. *Dryden.*

Paint, patches, jewels laid aſide,
At night aſtronomers agree,
The evening has the day *belied*,
And Phyllis is ſome forty-three. *Prior.*

3. To calumniate; to raiſe falſe reports of any man.

'Tis ſlander, whoſe breath
Rides on the poſting winds, and doth *belie*
All corners of the world. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Thou doſt *belie* him, Piercy, thou *belieſt* him;
He never did encounter with Glendower. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

4. To give a falſe repreſentation of any thing.

Uncle, for heav'n's ſake, comfortable words.—
—Should I do ſo, I ſhould *belie* my thoughts. *Shakeſp. R.* II.

Tuſcan Valerus by force o'ercame,
And not *belied* his mighty father's name. *Dryden's Æneid.*

In the diſpute whate'er I ſaid,
My heart was by my tongue *belied*;
And in my looks you might have read,
How much I argu'd on your ſide. *Prior.*

Beli'ef. *n. ſ.* [from *believe.*]

1. Credit given to ſomething which we know not of ourſelves, on account of the authority by which it is delivered.

Thoſe comforts that ſhall never ceaſe,
Future in hope, but preſent in *belief.* *Wotton.*

Faith is a firm *belief* of the whole word of God, of his goſpel, commands, threats, and promiſes. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

2. The theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion.

No man can attain *belief* by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth; for that they neither are ſufficient to give us as much as the leaſt ſpark of light concerning the very principal myſteries of our faith. *Hooker, b.* v. §. 22.

3. Religion; the body of tenets held by the profeſſors of faith.

In the heat of general perſecution, whereunto chriſtian *belief* was ſubject upon the firſt promulgation, it much confirmed the weaker minds, when relation was made how God had been glorified through the ſufferings of martyrs. *Hooker, b.* v.

4. Perſuaſion; opinion.

He can, I know, but doubt to think he will;
Yet hope would fain ſubſcribe, and tempts *belief.* *Milton.*

All treaties are grounded upon the *belief*, that ſtates will be found in their honour and obſervance of treaties. *Temple.*

5. The thing believed; the object of belief.

Superſtitious prophecies are not only the *belief* of fools, but the talk ſometimes of wiſe men. *Bacon.*

6. Creed; a form containing the articles of faith.

Beli'evable. *adj.* [from *believe.*] Credible; that which may be credited or believed.

To BELI'EVE. *v. a.* [ᵹelẏꝼan, Saxon.]

1. To credit upon the authority of another, or from ſome other reaſon than our perſonal knowledge.

A propoſition, which they are perſuaded, but do not know to be true, it is not ſeeing, but *believing.* *Locke.*

Ten thouſand things there are, which we *believe* merely upon the authority or credit of thoſe who have ſpoken or written of them. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To put confidence in the veracity of any one.

The people may hear when I ſpeak with thee, and *believe* thee for ever. *Exodus*, xix. 9.

To Believe. *v. n.*

1. To have a firm perſuaſion of any thing.

They may *believe* that the Lord God of their fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Iſaac, and the God of Jacob, hath appeared unto thee. *Geneſis*, xlv.

2. To exerciſe the theological virtue of faith.

Now God be prais'd, that, to *believing* ſouls,
Gives light in darkneſs, comfort in deſpair. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

For with the heart man *believeth* unto righteouſneſs, and with the mouth confeſſion is made unto ſalvation. *Romans*, x. 10.

3. With the particle *in*; to hold as an object of faith.

Believe in the Lord your God, ſo ſhall you be eſtabliſhed. 2 *Chron.* xx. 20.

4. With the particle *upon*; to truſt; to place full confidence in; to reſt upon with faith.

To them gave he power to become the ſons of God, even to them that *believe on* his name. *John*, i. 12.

5. *I believe*, is ſometimes uſed as a way of ſlightly noting ſome want of certainty or exactneſs.

Though they are, *I believe*, as high as moſt ſteeples in England, yet a perſon, in his drink, fell down, without any other hurt than the breaking of an arm. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Beli'ever. *n. ſ.* [from *believe.*]

1. He that believes, or gives credit.

Diſcipline began to enter into conflict with churches, which, in extremity, had been *believers* of it. *Hooker, Pref.*

2. A profeſſour of chriſtianity.

Infidels themſelves did diſcern in matters of life, when *believers* did well, when otherwiſe. *Hooker, b.* 2. §. 2.

If he which writeth, do that which is forcible, how ſhould he which readeth, be thought to do that, which, in itſelf, is of no force to work belief, and to ſave *believers?* *Hooker, b.* v.

Myſteries held by us have no power, pomp, or wealth, but have been maintained by the univerſal body of true *believers*, from the days of the apoſtles, and will be to the reſurrection; neither will the gates of hell prevail againſt them. *Swift.*

Beli'evingly. *adv.* [from *to believe.*] After a believing manner.

Beli'ke. *adv.* [from *like*, as *by likelihood.*]

1. Probably; likely; perhaps.

There came out of the ſame woods a horrible foul bear, which fearing, *belike*, while the lion was preſent, came furiouſly towards the place where I was. *Sidney.*

Belike fortune was afraid to lay her treaſures, where they ſhould be ſtained with ſo many perfections. *Sidney.*

Lord Angelo, *belike*, thinking me remiſs in my office, awakens me with this unwonted putting on. *Shakeſp. M. for Meaſ.*

Joſephus affirmeth, that one of them remained even in his time; meaning, *belike*, ſome ruin or foundation thereof. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed in a ſenſe of irony; as, *we are to ſuppoſe.*

We think, *belike*, that he will accept what the meaneſt of them would diſdain. *Hooker, b.* viii. § 15.

God appointed the ſea to one of them, and the land to the other, becauſe they were ſo great, that the ſea could not hold them both; for elſe, *belike*, if the ſea had been large enough, we might have gone a fiſhing for elephants. *Brerew. on Languages.*

Beli've. *adv.* [bılıve, Sax. probably from bı and lıꝼe, in the ſenſe of vivacity; ſpeed; quickneſs.] Speedily; quickly: a word out of uſe.

By that ſame way the direful dames do drive
Their mournful chariot, fill'd with ruſty blood,
And down to Pluto's houſe are come *belive.* *Fairy Q. b.* i.

BELL. *n. ſ.* [bel, Saxon; ſuppoſed, by *Skinner*, to come from *pelvis*, Lat. a baſin. See Ball.]

1. A veſſel, or hollow body of caſt metal, formed to make a noiſe by the act of a clapper, hammer, or ſome other inſtrument ſtriking againſt it. *Bells* are always in the towers of churches, to call the congregation together.

Your flock, aſſembled by the *bell*,
Encircled you, to hear, with rev'rence. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Get thee gone, and dig my grave thyſelf,
And bid the merry *bells* ring to thy ear,
That thou art crowned, not that I am dead. *Shakeſp. H.* IV.

Four *bells* admit twenty four changes in ringing, and five *bells* one hundred and twenty. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

He has no one neceſſary attention to any thing, but the *bell*, which calls to prayers twice a day. *Addiſon. Spect.* N° 264.

2. It is uſed for any thing in the form of a *bell*, as the cups of flowers.

Where the bee ſucks, there ſuck I,
In a cowſlip's *bell* I lie. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

The humming bees that hunt the golden dew,
In ſummer's heat on tops of lilies feed,
And creep within their *bells* to ſuck the balmy ſeed. *Dryden.*

3. A ſmall hollow globe of metal perforated, and containing in it a ſolid ball; which, when it is ſhaken by bounding againſt the ſides, gives a ſound.

As the ox hath his yoke, the horſe his curb, and the faulcon his *bells*, ſo hath man his deſire. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

4. *To bear the bell.* To be the firſt, from the wether, that carries a *bell* among the ſheep, or the firſt horſe of a drove that has *bells* on his collar.

5. The Italians have carried away the *bell* from all other nations, as may appear both by their books and works. *Hakewell on Providence.*

To ſhake the bells. A phraſe, in *Shakeſpeare*, taken from the *bells* of a hawk.

Neither the king, nor he that loves him beſt,
The proudeſt he that holds up Lancaſter,
Dares ſtir a wing, if Warwick *ſhakes his bells.* *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

To Bell. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in buds or flowers, in the form of a bell.

Hops, in the beginning of Auguſt, *bell*, and are ſometimes ripe. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Bell-fashioned. *adj.* [from *bell* and *faſhion.*] Having the form of a bell.

The thorn apple riſes with a ſtrong round ſtalk, having large *bell-faſhioned* flowers at the joints. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

Belle. *n. ſ.* [*beau, belle*, Fr.] A young lady.

What motive could compel
A well-bred lord t' aſſault a gentle *belle*;
O ſay, what ſtranger cauſe yet unexplor'd,
Could make a gentle *belle* reject a lord? *Pope's R. of the Lock.*

BELLES LETTRES. n. ſ. [Fr.] Polite literature. It has no *ſingular.*

The exactneſs of the other, is to admit of ſomething like diſcourſe, eſpecially in what regards the *belles lettres.* *Tatler.*

Be'llibone. *n. ſ.* [from *bellus*, beautiful, and *bonus*, good, Lat. *belle & bonne*, Fr.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodneſs. A word now out of uſe.

Pan may be proud, that ever he begot
Such a *bellibone*,
And Syrinx rejoice, that ever was her lot
To bear ſuch a one. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Belli'gerous. *adj.* [*belliger*, Lat.] Waging war. *Dict.*

Be'lling. *n. ſ.* A hunting term, ſpoken of a roe, when ſhe makes a noiſe in rutting time. *Dict.*

Belli'potent. *adj.* [*bellipotens*, Lat.] Puiſſant; mighty in war. *Dict.*

To Be'llow. *v. n.* [bellan, Saxon.]

1. To make a noiſe as a bull.

Jupiter became a bull, and *bellow'd*; the green Neptune
A ram, and bleated. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

What bull dares *bellow*, or what ſheep dares bleat
Within the lion's den? *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

But now, the huſband of a herd muſt be
Thy mate, and *bellowing* ſons thy progeny. *Dryden.*

2. To make any violent outcry.

He faſten'd on my neck, and *bellow'd* out,
As he'd burſt heav'n. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. To vociferate; to clamour. In this ſenſe, it is a word of contempt.

The dull fat captain, with a hound's deep throat,
Would *bellow* out a laugh in a baſe note. *Dryd. Perſ. ſat.* v.

This gentleman is accuſtomed to roar and *bellow* ſo terribly loud, that he frightens us. *Tatler*, N° 54.

4. To roar as the ſea in a ſtorm; or as the wind; to make any continued noiſe, that may cauſe terrour.

Till, at the laſt, he heard a dreadful ſound,
Which through the wood loud *bellowing* did rebound. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 7. *ſtanz.* 7.

The riſing rivers float the nether ground;
And rocks the *bellowing* voice of boiling ſeas rebound. *Dryd.*

Be'llows. *n. ſ.* [bılıᵹ, Sax. perhaps it is corrupted from *bellies*, the wind being contained in the hollow, or *belly*. It has no *ſingular*; for we uſually ſay *a pair of bellows*; but *Dryden* has uſed *bellows* as a *ſingular.*]

1. The inſtrument uſed to blow the fire.

Since ſighs into my inward furnace turned,
For *bellows* ſerve to kindle more the fire. *Sidney.*

One, with great *bellows*, gather'd filling air,
And, with forc'd wind, the fuel did inflame. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.

The ſmith prepares his hammer for the ſtroke,
While the lung'd *bellows* hiſſing fire provoke. *Dryden's Juv.*

The lungs, as *bellows*, ſupply a force of breath; and the *aſpera arteria* is as the noſe of *bellows*, to collect and convey the breath. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. In the following paſſage, it is *ſingular.*

Thou neither, like a *bellows*, ſwell'ſt thy face,
As if thou wert to blow the burning maſs
Of melting ore. *Dryden's Perſius, ſat.* v.

Be'lluine. *adj.* [*belluinus*, Lat.] Beaſtly; belonging to a beaſt; ſavage; brutal.

If human actions were not to be judged, men would have no advantage over beaſts. At this rate, the animal and *belluine* life would be the beſt. *Atterbury's Preface to his Sermons.*

BE'LLY. *n. ſ.* [*balg*, Dutch; *bol, bola*, Welch.]

1. That part of the human body which reaches from the breaſt to the thighs, containing the bowels.

The body's members
Rebell'd againſt the *belly*; thus accus'd it;—
That only like a gulf it did remain,
Still cupboarding the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the reſt. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. In beaſts, it is uſed, in general, for that part of the body next the ground.

And the Lord ſaid unto the ſerpent, upon thy *belly* ſhalt thou go, and duſt ſhalt thou eat all the days of thy life. *Gen.* iii. 14.

3. The womb; in this ſenſe, it is commonly uſed ludicrouſly or familiarly.

I ſhall anſwer that better, than you can the getting up of the negro's *belly*: the Moor is with child by you. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

The ſecret is grown too big for the pretence, like Mrs. Primly's big *belly.* *Congreve's Way of the World.*

4. That part of man which requires food, in oppoſition to the *back*, or that which demands cloaths.

They were content with a licentious and idle life, wherein they might fill their *bellies* by ſpoil, rather than by labour. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Whoſe god is their *belly.* *Phil.* iii. 19.

He that ſows his grain upon marble, will have many a hungry *belly* before harveſt. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

5. The part of any thing that ſwells out into a larger capacity.

Fortune ſometimes turneth the handle of the bottle, which is eaſy to be taken hold of; and, after, the *belly*, which is hard to graſp. *Bacon's Ornament. Ration.*

An Iriſh harp hath the concave, or *belly*, not along the ſtrings, but at the end of the ſtrings. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 146.

6. Any place in which ſomething is incloſed.

Out of the *belly* of hell cried I, and thou heardſt my voice. *Jonah*, ii. 2.

To Be'lly. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſwell into a larger capacity; to hang out; to bulge out.

Thus by degrees day waſtes, ſigns ceaſe to riſe,
For *bellying* earth, ſtill riſing up, denies
Their light a paſſage, and confines our eyes. *Creech's Manilius.*

The pow'r appeas'd, with winds ſuffic'd the ſail,
The *bellying* canvas ſtrutted with the gale. *Dryden's Fables.*

Loud ratt'ling ſhakes the mountains and the plain,
Heav'n *bellies* downwards, and deſcends in rain. *Dryden.*

'Midſt theſe diſports, forget they not to drench
Themſelves with *bellying* goblets. *Philips.*

Be'llyache. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *ache.*] The colick; or pain in the bowels.

Be'llybound. *adj.* [from *belly* and *bound.*] Diſeaſed, ſo as to be coſtive, and ſhrunk in the belly.

Be'lly-fretting. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *fret.*]

1. [With farriers.] The chafing of a horſe's belly with the foregirt.

2. A great pain in a horſe's belly, cauſed by worms. *Dict.*

Be'llyful. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *full.*] As much food as fills the belly, or ſatisfies the appetite.

Be'llygod. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *god.*] A glutton; one who makes a god of his belly.

What infinite waſte they made this way, the only ſtory of Apicus, a famous *bellygod*, may ſuffice to ſhew. *Hakewell on Providence.*

Be'lly-pinched. *adj.* [from *belly* and *pinch.*] Starved.

This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch,
The lion, and the *belly-pinched* wolf,
Keep their furr dry; unbonnetted he runs. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Be'llyroll. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *roll.*] A roll ſo called, as it ſeems, from entering into the hollows.

They have two ſmall harrows that they clap on each ſide of the ridge, and ſo they harrow right up and down, and roll it with a *bellyroll*, that goes between the ridges, when they have ſown it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Be'lly-timber. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *timber.*] Food; materials to ſupport the belly.

Where *belly-timber*, above ground
Or under, was not to be found. *Hudibras, cant.* i.

The ſtrength of every other member
Is founded on your *belly-timber.* *Prior.*

Be'lly-worm. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *worm.*] A worm that breeds in the belly.

Be'lman. *n. ſ.* [from *bell* and *man.*] He whoſe buſineſs it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell.

It was the owl that ſhriek'd, the fatal *belman*
Which gives the ſtern'ſt good night. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Where Titian's glowing paint the canvas warm'd,
Now hangs the *belman*'s ſong, and paſted here
The colour'd prints of Overton appear. *Gay's Trivia.*

The *belman* of each pariſh, as he goes his circuit, cries out every night, Paſt twelve o' clock. *Swift.*

Be'lmetal. *n. ſ.* [from *bell* and *metal.*] The metal of which bells are made; being a mixture of five parts copper with one of pewter.

Belmetal has copper one thouſand pounds, tin from three hundred to two hundred pounds, braſs one hundred and fifty pounds. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

Colours which ariſe on *belmetal*, when melted and poured on the ground, in open air, like the colours of water bubbles, are changed by viewing them at divers obliquities. *Newton's Opt.*

To Belo'ck. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lock.*] To faſten, as with a lock.

This is the hand, with which a vow'd contract
Was faſt *belock'd* in thine. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Be'lomancy. *n. ſ.* [from βέλος and μαντεία.]

Belomancy, or divination by arrows, hath been in requeſt with Scythians, Alans, Germans, with the Africans and Turks of Algier. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 22.

To Belo'ng. *v. n.* [*belangen*, Dutch.]

1. To be the property of.

To light on a part of a field *belonging* to Boaz. *Ruth*, ii. 3.

2. To be the province or buſineſs of.

There is no need of any ſuch redreſs;
Or if there were, it not *belongs* to you. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

The declaration of theſe latent philoſophers *belongs* to another paper. *Boyle.*

To Jove the care of heav'n and earth *belongs.* *Dryd. Virg.*

3. To adhere, or be appendent to.

He went into a deſart *belonging* to Bethſaida. *Luke*, ix. 10.

4. To have relation to.

To whom *belongeſt* thou? whence art thou? 1 *Sam.* xxx. 13.

5. To be the quality or attributes of.

The faculties *belonging* to the ſupreme ſpirit, are unlimited and boundleſs, fitted and deſigned for infinite objects. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

6. To be referred to.

He careth for things that *belong* to the Lord. 1 *Cor.* vii. 32.

Belo'ved. *participle.* [from *belove*, derived of *love*. It is obſervable,

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ſervable, that, though the *participle* be of very frequent uſe, the *verb* is ſeldom or never admitted; as we ſay, you are much *beloved* by me, but not, I *belove* you.] Loved; dear.

I think, it is not meet,
Mark Anthony, ſo well *belov'd* of Cæſar,
Should outlive Cæſar. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

In likeneſs of a dove
The ſpirit deſcended, while the father's voice
From heav'n pronounc'd him his *beloved* ſon.
Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b. i. *l.* 32.

BELO'W. *prep.* [from *be* and *low.*]

1. Under in place; not ſo high.

He'll beat Aufidius' head *below* his knee,
And tread upon his neck. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. Inferiour in dignity.

The noble Venetians think themſelves equal at leaſt to the electors of the empire, and but one degree *below* kings. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. Inferiour in excellence.

His Idylliums of Theocritus are as much *below* his Manilius, as the fields are below the ſtars. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

4. Unworthy of; unbefitting.

'Tis much *below* me on his throne to ſit;
But when I do, you ſhall petition it. *Dryden's Indian Emp.*

BELO'W. *adv.*

1. In the lower place; in the place neareſt the center.

To men ſtanding *below* on the ground, thoſe that be on the top of Paul's, ſeem much leſs than they are, and cannot be known; but, to men above, thoſe *below* ſeem nothing ſo much leſſened, and may be known. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory,* N° 205.

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the matter of the tempeſts and winds before the air here *below*; and therefore the obſcuring of the ſmaller ſtars, is a ſign of tempeſt following. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N° 818.

His ſultry heat infects the ſky;
The ground *below* is parch'd, the heav'ns above us fry. *Dryd.*

This ſaid, he led them up the mountain's brow,
And ſhews them all the ſhining fields *below.* *Dryden.*

2. On earth; in oppoſition to *heaven.*

And let no tears from erring pity flow,
For one that's bleſs'd above, immortaliz'd *below.*
Smith, To the Memory of J. Philips.

The faireſt child of Jove,
Below for ever ſought, and bleſs'd above. *Prior.*

3. In hell; in the regions of the dead; oppoſed to *heaven* and *earth.*

The gladſome ghoſts in circling troops attend,
Delight to hover near; and long to know
What bus'neſs brought him to the realms *below.* *Dryd. Æn.*

When ſuff'ring ſaints aloft in beams ſhall glow,
And proſp'rous traitors gnaſh their teeth *below.* *Tickell.*

To BELO'WT. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lowt,* a word of contempt.] To treat with opprobrious language; to call names.

Sieur Gaulard, when he heard a gentleman report, that, at a ſupper, they had not only good cheer, but alſo ſavoury epigrams, and fine anagrams, returning home, rated and *belowted* his cook, as an ignorant ſcullion, that never dreſſed him either epigrams or anagrams. *Camden's Remains.*

BELSWA'GGER. *n. ſ.* A cant word for a whoremaſter.

You are a charitable *belſwagger*; my wife cried out fire, and you called out for engines. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

BELT. *n. ſ.* [belt, Sax. *baltheus,* Lat.] A girdle; a cincture in which a ſword, or ſome weapon, is commonly hung.

He cannot buckle his diſtemper'd cauſe
Within the *belt* of rule. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Ajax ſlew himſelf with the ſword given him by Hector, and Hector was dragged about the walls of Troy by the *belt* given him by Ajax. *South.*

Then ſnatch'd the ſhining *belt,* with gold inlaid;
The *belt* Eurytion's artful hands had made. *Dryden's Æneid.*

BELWE'THER. *n. ſ.* [from *bell* and *wether.*] A ſheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.

The fox will ſerve my ſheep to gather,
And drive to follow after their *belwether.* *Spenſ. Hub. Tale.*

To offer to get your living by the copulation of cattle; to be a bawd to a *belwether.* *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

The flock of ſheep, and *belwether,* thinking to break into another's paſture, and being to paſs over another bridge, juſtled till both fell into the ditch. *Howel's England's Tears.*

To BELY'. See BELIE.

To BEMA'D. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mad.*] To make mad; to turn the brain.

Making juſt report
Of how unnatural and *bemadding* ſorrow,
The king hath cauſe to plain. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To BEMI'RE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mire.*] To drag, or incumber in the mire; to ſoil by paſſing through dirty places.

Away they rode in homely ſort,
Their journey long, their money ſhort,
The loving couple well *bemir'd*;
The horſe and both the riders tir'd. *Swift.*

To BEMO'AN. *v. a.* [from *to moan.*] To lament; to bewail; to expreſs ſorrow for.

He falls, he fills the houſe with heavy groans,
Implores their pity, and his pain *bemoans.* *Dryden's Æneid.*

The gods themſelves the ruin'd ſeats *bemoan,*
And blame the miſchiefs that themſelves have done.
Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.

BEMO'ANER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A lamenter; the perſon that laments.

To BEMO'IL. *v. a.* [*be* and *moil,* from *mouiller,* Fr.] To bedraggle; to bemire; to encumber with dirt and mire.

Thou ſhouldſt have heard in how miry a place, how ſhe was *bemoiled,* how he left her with the horſe upon her. *Shakeſp.*

To BEMO'NSTER. *v. a.* [from *be* and *monſter.*] To make monſtrous.

Thou chang'd, and ſelf-converted thing! for ſhame,
Bemonſter not thy feature. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

BEMU'SED. *adj.* [from *to muſe.*] Overcome with muſing; dreaming: a word of contempt.

Is there a parſon much *bemus'd* in beer,
A maudlin poeteſs, a rhiming peer? *Pope's Epiſtles.*

BEN. See BEHEN.

BENCH. *n. ſ.* [benc, Sax. *banc,* Fr.]

1. A ſeat, diſtinguiſhed from a *ſtool* by its greater length.

The ſeats and *benches* ſhone of ivory,
An hundred nymphs ſat ſide by ſide about. *Spenſ. Viſ. of Bellay.*

All Rome is pleas'd, when Statius will rehearſe,
And longing crouds expect the promis'd verſe;
His lofty numbers, with ſo great a guſt,
They hear, and ſwallow with ſuch eager luſt:
But while the common ſuffrage crown'd his cauſe,
And broke the *benches* with their loud applauſe,
His muſe had ſtarv'd, had not a piece unread,
And by a player bought, ſupply'd her bread. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

2. A ſeat of juſtice; the ſeat where judges ſit.

A ſon ſet your decrees at naught:
To pluck down juſtice from your awful *bench*;
To trip the courſe of law, and blunt the ſword
That guards the peace and ſafety of your perſon.
Shakeſp. Henry IV. *p.* ii.

Cyriac, whoſe grandſire on the royal *bench*
Of Britiſh Themis, with no mean applauſe,
Pronounc'd, and in his volumes taught our laws,
Which others at their bar ſo often wrench. *Milton.*

3. The perſons ſitting on a *bench*; as, the whole *bench* voted the ſame.

Fools to popular praiſe aſpire,
Of publick ſpeeches, which worſe fools admire;
While, from both *benches,* with redoubl'd ſounds,
Th' applauſe of lords and commoners abounds. *Dryd. Virg.*

To BENCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh with benches.

'Twas *bench'd* with turf, and, goodly to be ſeen,
The thick young graſs aroſe in freſher green. *Dryden's Fab.*

2. To ſeat upon a bench.

His cupbearer, whom I from meaner form
Have *bench'd,* and rear'd to worſhip. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

BE'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *bench.*] Thoſe gentlemen of the inns of court are called *benchers,* who have been readers; they being admitted to plead within the bar, are alſo called inner barriſters. The *benchers,* being the ſeniors of the houſe, are intruſted with its government and direction, and out of them is a treaſurer yearly choſen. *Blount. Chambers.*

I was taking a walk in the gardens of Lincoln's-Inn, a favour that is indulged me by ſeveral *benchers,* who are grown old with me. *Tatler,* N° 100.

To BEND. *v. a.* pret. *bended,* or *bent*; part. paſſ. *bended,* or *bent.* [benđan, Saxon; *bander,* Fr. as *Skinner* thinks, from *pandare,* Lat.]

1. To make crooked; to crook; to inflect.

The rainbow compaſſeth the heaven with a glorious circle, and the hands of the Moſt High hath *bended* it. *Ecclus,* xliii. 12.

They *bend* their bows, they whirl their ſlings around:
Heaps of ſpent arrows fall, and ſtrew the ground;
And helms, and ſhields, and rattling arms reſound.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. To direct to a certain point.

Octavius, and Mark Anthony,
Came down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their expedition tow'rd Philippi. *Shakeſp. J. Cſar.*

Why doſt thou *bend* thy eyes upon the earth,
And ſtart ſo often, when thou ſitt'ſt alone. *Shakeſp.*

Your gracious eyes upon this labour *bend.* *Fairfax, b.* i.

To that ſweet region was our voyage *bent,*
When winds, and ev'ry warring element,
Diſturb'd our courſe. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Then, with a ruſhing ſound, th' aſſembly *bend*
Diverſe their ſteps: the rival rout aſcend
The royal dome. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* ii. *l.* 295.

3. To apply.

Men will not *bend* their wits to examine, whether things, wherewith they have been accuſtomed, be good or evil. *Hooker.*

He is within, with two right reverend fathers,
Divinely *bent* to meditation. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

When

When he fell into the gout, he was no longer able to *bend* his mind or thoughts to any publick buſineſs. *Temple.*

4. To put any thing in order for uſe; a metaphor taken from bending the bow.

I'm ſettled, and *bend* up
Each corporal agent to this terrible feat. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

As a fowler was *bending* his net, a blackbird aſked him what he was doing. *L'Eſtrange, fab.* xcvi.

5. To incline.

But when to miſchief mortals *bend* their will,
How ſoon they find fit inſtruments of ill? *Pope's R. of the L.*

6. To ſubdue; to make ſubmiſſive; as, war and famine will *bend* our enemies.

7. *To bend the brow.* To knit the brow; to frown.

Some have been ſeen to bite their pen, ſcratch their head, *bend their brows,* bite their lips, beat the board, and tear their paper. *Camden's Remains.*

To BEND. *v. n.*

1. To be incurvated.

2. To lean or jut over.

There is a cliff, whoſe high and *bending* head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep. *Shakeſp.*

Earth ſeems
Far ſtretch'd around, to meet the *bending* ſphere. *Thomſon.*

3. To reſolve; to determine.

Not ſo, for once, indulg'd they ſweep the main,
Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain;
But, *bent* on miſchief, bear the waves before. *Dryd. Fables.*

While good, and anxious for his friend,
He's ſtill ſeverely *bent* againſt himſelf;
Renouncing ſleep, and reſt, and food, and eaſe. *Addiſ. Cato.*

A ſtate of ſlavery, which they are *bent* upon with ſo much eagerneſs and obſtinacy. *Addiſon. Freeholder.*

He is every where *bent* on inſtruction, and avoids all manner of digreſſions. *Addiſon's Eſſay on the Georgicks.*

4. To be ſubmiſſive; to bow.

The ſons of them that afflicted thee, ſhall come *bending* unto thee. *Iſaiah,* lx. 14.

BEND. *n. ſ.* [from *to bend.*]

1. Flexure; incurvation.

'Tis true, this god did ſhake;
His coward lips did from their colour fly;
And that ſame eye, whoſe *bend* doth awe the world,
Did loſe its luſtre. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

2. The crooked timbers which make the ribs or ſides of a ſhip. *Skinner.*

3. With heralds. One of the eight honourable ordinaries, containing a fifth when uncharged; but when charged, a third part of the eſcutcheon. It is made by two lines, drawn thwartways from the dexter chief to the ſiniſter baſe point. *Harris.*

BE'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *bend.*] That may be incurvated; that may be inclined.

BE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *to bend.*]

1. The perſon who bends.

2. The inſtrument with which any thing is bent.

Theſe bows, being ſomewhat like the long bows in uſe amongſt us, were bent only by a man's immediate ſtrength, without the help of any *bender,* or rack, that are uſed to others. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

BE'NDWITH. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Dict.*

BENE'APED. *adj.* [from *neap.*] A ſhip is ſaid to be *beneaped,* when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground, over a bar, or out of a dock. *Dict.*

BENE'ATH. *prep.* [beneoþ, Sax. *beneden,* Dutch.]

1. Under; lower in place.

Their woolly fleeces, as the rites requir'd,
He laid *beneath* him, and to reſt retir'd. *Dryden, Æn.* vii.

Ages to come might Ormond's picture know;
And palms for thee *beneath* his laurels grow. *Prior.*

2. Under, as overborn or overwhelmed by ſome preſſure.

Our country ſinks *beneath* the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gaſh
Is added to her wounds. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

And oft on rocks their tender wings they tear,
And ſink *beneath* the burdens which they bear. *Dryden's Virg.*

3. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity.

We have reaſon then to be perſuaded, that there are far more ſpecies of creatures above us, than there are *beneath.* *Locke.*

4. Unworthy of; unbeſeeming; not equal to.

He will do nothing that is *beneath* his high ſtation, nor omit doing any thing which becomes it. *Atterbury.*

BENE'ATH. *adv.*

1. In a lower place; under.

I deſtroyed the Amorite before them; I deſtroyed his fruits from above, and his roots from *beneath.* *Amos,* ii. 9.

The earth which you take from *beneath,* will be barren and unfruitful. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

2. Below, as oppoſed to *heaven.*

Any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth *beneath.* *Exodus,* xx. 4.

BE'NEDICT. *adj.* [*benedictus,* Lat.] Having mild and ſalubrious qualities: an old phyſical term.

It is not a ſmall thing won in phyſick, if you can make rhubarb, and other medicines that are *benedict,* as ſtrong purgers as thoſe that are not without ſome malignity. *Bacon's N. Hiſt.*

BENEDI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*benedictio,* Lat.]

1. Bleſſing; a decretory pronunciation of happineſs.

A ſov'reign ſhame ſo bows him; his unkindneſs,
That ſtript her from his *benediction,* turn'd her
To foreign caſualties, gave her dear rights
To his doghearted daughters. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

From him will raiſe
A mighty nation; and upon him ſhow'r
His *benediction* ſo, that, in his ſeed,
All nations ſhall be bleſt. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 125.

2. The advantage conferred by bleſſing.

Proſperity is the bleſſing of the Old Teſtament; adverſity is the bleſſing of the New; which carrieth the greater *benediction,* and the clearer revelation of God's favour. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

3. Acknowledgments for bleſſings received; thanks.

Could he leſs expect
Than glory and *benediction,* that is, thanks? *Parad. Reg.*

Such ingenious and induſtrious perſons are delighted in ſearching out natural rarities; reflecting upon the Creator of them his due praiſes and *benedictions.* *Ray on the Creation.*

4. The form of inſtituting an abbot.

What conſecration is to a biſhop, that *benediction* is to an abbot; but in a different way: for a biſhop is not properly ſuch, till conſecration; but an abbot, being elected and confirmed, is properly ſuch before *benediction.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

BENEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *benefacio,* Lat.]

1. The act of conferring a benefit.

2. The benefit conferred; which is the more uſual ſenſe.

One part of the *benefactions,* was the expreſſion of a generous and grateful mind. *Atterbury.*

BENEFA'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *benefacio,* Lat.] He that confers a benefit; frequently he that contributes to ſome publick charity.

Then ſwell with pride, and muſt be titled gods,
Great *benefactors* of mankind, deliverers,
Worſhipp'd with temple, prieſt, and ſacrifice.
Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b. iii. *l.* 82.

From that preface he took his hint, though he had the baſeneſs not to acknowledge his *benefactor.* *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

I cannot but look upon the writer as my *benefactor,* if he conveys to me an improvement of my underſtanding.
Addiſon. Freeholder, N° 40.

Whoever makes ill returns to his *benefactor,* muſt needs be a common enemy to mankind. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*

BENEFA'CTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *benefactor.*] A woman who confers a benefit.

BE'NEFICE. *n. ſ.* [from *beneficium,* Lat.] Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally taken for all eccleſiaſtical livings, be they dignities or others. *Cowel.*

And of the prieſt eftſoons 'gan to enquire,
How to a *benefice* he might aſpire. *Spenſer's Hubb. Tale.*

Much to himſelf he thought, but little ſpoke,
And, undepriv'd, his *benefice* forſook. *Dryden's Fables.*

BE'NEFICED. *adj.* [from *benefice.*] Poſſeſſed of a benefice, or church preferment.

The uſual rate between the *beneficed* man and the religious perſon, was one moiety of the benefice. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

BENE'FICENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *beneficent.*] The practice of doing good; active goodneſs.

You could not extend your *beneficence* to ſo many perſons; yet you have loſt as few days as that excellent emperour.
Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.

Love and charity extends our *beneficence* to the miſeries of our brethren. *Rogers.*

BENE'FICENT. *adj.* [from *beneficus, beneficentior,* Lat.] Kind; doing good. It differs from *benign,* as the act from the diſpoſition; *beneficence* being kindneſs, or *benignity,* exerted in action.

Such a creature could not have his origination from any leſs than the moſt wiſe and *beneficent* being, the great God.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

But Phœbus, thou, to man *beneficent,*
Delight'ſt in building cities. *Prior.*

BENEFI'CIAL. *adj.* [from *beneficium,* Lat.]

1. Advantageous; conferring benefits; profitable; uſeful; with *to* before the perſon benefited.

Not that any thing is made to be *beneficial to* him, but all things for him, to ſhew beneficence and grace in them.
Hooker, b. i. § 8.

This ſuppoſition grants the opinion to conduce to order in the world, and conſequently to be very *beneficial to* mankind.
Tillotſon, ſermon i.

The war, which would have been moſt *beneficial to* us, and deſtructive to the enemy, was neglected. *Swift.*

Are the preſent revolutions in circular orbs, more *beneficial* than the other would be? *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Helpful; medicinal.

In the firſt acceſs of ſuch a diſeaſe, any deobſtruent, without much acrimony, is *beneficial.* *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

BENEFI'CIAL. *n. ſ.* An old word for a benefice.

For

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

For that the groundwork is, and end of all,
How to obtain a *beneficial*. *Spenſer's Hubberd's Tale.*

Benefi'cially. *adv.* [from *beneficial.*] Advantageouſly; profitably; helpfully.

Benefi'cialness. *n. ſ.* [from *beneficial.*] Uſefulneſs; profit; helpfulneſs.

Though the knowledge of theſe objects be commendable for their contentation and curioſity, yet they do not commend their knowledge to us, upon the account of their uſefulneſs and *beneficialneſs*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Benefi'ciary. *adj.* [from *benefice.*] Holding ſomething in ſubordination to another; having a dependent and ſecondary poſſeſſion, without ſovereign power.

The duke of Parma was tempted by no leſs promiſe, than to be made a feudatory, or *beneficiary* king of England, under the ſeignory in chief of the pope. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Benefi'ciary. *n. ſ.* He that is in poſſeſſion of a benefice.

A benefice is either ſaid to be a benefice with the cure of ſouls, or otherwiſe. In the firſt caſe, if it be annexed to another benefice, the *beneficiary* is obliged to ſerve the pariſh church in his own proper perſon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

BE'NEFIT. *n. ſ.* [*beneficium*, Lat.]

1. A kindneſs; a favour conferred; an act of love.

When noble *benefits* ſhall prove
Not well diſpos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Bleſs the Lord, O my ſoul, and forget not all his *benefits*. *Pſalm* ciii. 2.

As many as offer'd life,
Neglect not, and the *benefit* embrace
By faith, not void of works. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 426.

2. Advantage; profit; uſe.

The creature abateth his ſtrength for the *benefit* of ſuch as put their truſt in thee. *Wiſdom*, xvi. 24.

3. In law.

Benefit of clergy is an ancient liberty of the church, when a prieſt, or one within orders, is arraigned of felony before a ſecular judge, he may pray his clergy; that is, pray to be delivered to his ordinary, to purge himſelf of the offence objected to him: and this might be done in caſe of murder. The ancient law, in this point of *clergy*, is much altered; for clerks are no more delivered to their ordinaries to be purged, but now every man, though not within orders, is put to read at the bar, being found guilty, and convicted of ſuch felony as this *benefit* is granted for; and ſo burnt in the hand, and ſet free for the firſt time, if the ordinary's commiſſioner, or deputy, ſtanding by, do ſay, *Legit ut clericus*; or, otherwiſe, ſuffereth death for his tranſgreſſion. *Cowel.*

To Be'nefit. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do good to; to advantage.

What courſe I mean to hold,
Shall nothing *benefit* your knowledge. *Shakeſp. Wint. Tale.*

He was ſo far from *benefiting* trade, that he did it a great injury, and brought Rome in danger of a famine. *Arbuthnot.*

To Benefit. *v. n.* To gain advantage.

To tell you therefore what I have *benefited* herein, among old renowned authors, I ſhall ſpare. *Milton on Education.*

Bene'mpt. *adj.* [See Nempt.] Appointed; marked out; an obſolete word.

Much greater gifts for Guerdon thou ſhalt gain,
Than kid or coſſet, which I thee *benempt*;
Then up, I ſay. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

To Bene't. *v. a.* [from *net.*] To enſnare; to ſurround as with toils.

Being thus *benetted* round with villains,
Ere I could mark the prologue, to my bane,
They had begun the play. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Bene'volence. *n. ſ.* [*benevolentia*, Lat.]

1. Diſpoſition to do good; kindneſs; charity; good will.

Graſp the whole worlds of reaſon, life, and ſenſe,
In one cloſe ſyſtem of *benevolence*. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

2. The good done; the charity given.

3. A kind of tax.

This tax, called a *benevolence*, was deviſed by Edward IV. for which he ſuſtained much envy. It was aboliſhed by Richard III. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Bene'volent. *adj.* [*benevolens, benevolentia*, Lat.] Kind; having good will, or kind inclinations.

Thou good old man, *benevolent* as wiſe. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Nature all
Is blooming and *benevolent* like thee. *Thomſon.*

Bene'volentness. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *benevolence*.

Benga'l. *n. ſ.* [from *Bengal* in the Eaſt Indies.] A ſort of thin ſlight ſtuff, made of ſilk and hair, for womens apparel.

Be'njamin. *n. ſ.* [*Benzoin.*] The name of a tree.

From a calyx, which conſiſts of four leaves, are produced three ſmall flowers, which have an oblong tube; the upper part, which is expanded, is divided into eight ſegments; between which are ſeveral ſhort threads, and, in the middle of the tube, is the ovarium, which becomes a fruit. It was brought from Virginia into England, and is propagated by laying down the tender branches in the ſpring of the year. *Millar.*

Be'njamin. *n. ſ.* A gum. See Benzoin.

To Beni'ght. *v. a.* [from *night.*]

1. To involve in darkneſs; to embarraſs by want of light; to bring on night.

He that has light within his own breaſt,
May ſit i' th' centre, and enjoy bright day;
But he that hides a dark ſoul, and foul thoughts,
Benighted walks under the mid-day ſun;
Himſelf is his own dungeon. *Milton.*

Thoſe bright ſtars that did adorn our hemiſphere, as thoſe dark ſhades that did *benight* it, vaniſh. *Boyle.*

But what ſo long in vain, and yet unknown
By poor mankind's *benighted* wit, is ſought,
Shall in this age to Britain firſt be ſhown. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

A ſtorm begins, the raging waves run high,
The clouds look heavy, and *benight* the ſky. *Garth's Ovid.*

The miſerable race of men, that live
Benighted half the year, benumm'd with froſts
Under the polar Bear. *Philips.*

2. To ſurpriſe with the coming on of night.

Being *benighted*, the ſight of a candle I ſaw a good way off, directed me to a young ſhepherd's houſe. *Sidney, b.* i.

Or ſome *benighted* angel, in his way,
Might eaſe his wings; and, ſeeing heav'n appear
In its beſt work of mercy, think it there. *Dryden.*

BENI'GN. *adj.* [*benignus*, Lat. It is pronounced without the *g*, as if written *benine*; but the *g* is preſerved in *benignity*.]

1. Kind; generous; liberal; actually good. See Beneficent.

This turn hath made amends! Thou haſt fulfill'd
Thy words, Creator bounteous and *benign!*
Giver of all things fair. *Milton's Parad. Loſt, b.* viii. *l.* 492.

So ſhall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men *benign*. *Par. Loſt, b.* xii.

We owe more to heav'n than to the ſword,
The wiſh'd return of ſo *benign* a lord. *Waller.*

What heaven beſtows upon the earth, in kind influences and *benign* aſpects, is paid it back again in ſacrifice and adoration. *South.*

They who delight in the ſuffering of inferiour creatures, will not be very compaſſionate or *benign*. *Locke.*

Diff'rent are thy names,
As thy kind hand has founded many cities,
Or dealt *benign* thy various gifts to men. *Prior.*

2. Wholeſome; not malignant.

Theſe ſalts are of a *benign* mild nature, in healthy perſons; but, in others, retain their original qualities, which they diſcover in cachexies. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Benign *Diſeaſe*, is when all the uſual ſymptoms appear in the ſmall pox, or any acute diſeaſe, favourably, and without any irregularities, or unexpected changes. *Quincy.*

Beni'gness. *n. ſ.* [from *benign.*] The ſame with *benignity*.

Beni'gnity. *n. ſ.* [from *benign.*]

1. Gracioufneſs; goodneſs; actual kindneſs.

He which uſeth the benefit of any ſpecial *benignity*, may enjoy it with good conſcience. *Hooker, b.* v. § 9.

The king was deſirous to eſtabliſh peace rather by *benignity* than blood. *Hayward.*

It is true, that his mercy will forgive offenders, or his *benignity* co-operate to their converſions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Although he enjoys the good that is done him, he is unconcerned to value the *benignity* of him that does it. *South.*

2. Salubrity; wholeſome quality; friendlineſs to vital nature.

Bones receive a quicker agglutination in ſanguine than in cholerick bodies, by reaſon of the *benignity* of the ſerum, which ſendeth out better matter for a callus. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Beni'gnly. *adv.* [from *benign.*] Favourably; kindly; graciouſly.

'Tis amazement more than love,
Which her radiant eyes do move;
If leſs ſplendour wait on thine,
Yet they ſo *benignly* ſhine,
I would turn my dazled ſight
To behold their milder light. *Waller.*

Oh truly good, and truly great!
For glorious as he roſe, *benignly* ſo he ſet. *Prior.*

Be'nison. *n. ſ.* [*benir*, to bleſs; *beniſſons*, Fr.] Bleſſing; benediction.

We have no ſuch daughter; nor ſhall ever ſee
That face of hers again; therefore, begone
Without our grace, our love, our *beniſon*. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Unmuffle, ye fair ſtars, and thou, fair moon,
That wont'ſt to love the traveller's *beniſon*. *Milton.*

Be'nnet. *n. ſ.* An herb; the ſame with *avens*, which ſee.

Bent. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *to bend.*]

1. The ſtate of being bent; a ſtate of flexure; curvity.

Strike gently, and hold your rod at a *bent* a little while. *Walton's Angler.*

2. Degree of flexure.

There are divers ſubtle inquiries concerning the ſtrength required to the bending of them; the force they have in the diſcharge, according to the ſeveral *bents*; and the ſtrength required to be in the ſtring of them. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

3. De-

3. Declivity.

A mountain ſtood,
Threat'ning from high, and overlook'd the wood:
Beneath the lowring brow, and on a *bent*,
The temple ſtood of Mars armipotent. *Dryd. Pal. and Arc.*

4. Utmoſt power, as of a bent bow.

Then let thy love be younger than thyſelf,
Or thy affection cannot hold the *bent*. *Shakeſp. Tw. Night.*

We both obey,
And here give up ourſelves, in the full *bent*,
To lay our ſervice freely at your feet. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

5. Application of the mind; ſtrain of the mental powers.

The underſtanding ſhould be brought to the knotty parts of knowledge, that try the ſtrength of thought, and a full *bent* of the mind, by inſenſible degrees. *Locke.*

6. Inclination; diſpoſition towards ſomething.

O who does know the *bent* of womens fantaſy!
Fairy Queen, b. i. *cant.* iv. *ſtanz.* 24.

To your own *bents* diſpoſe you; you'll be found,
Be you beneath the ſky. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

He knew the ſtrong *bent* of the country towards the houſe of York. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Soon inclin'd t' admit delight,
The *bent* of nature! *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 597.

The golden age was firſt; when man, yet new,
No rule but uncorrupted reaſon knew;
And, with a native *bent*, did good purſue. *Dryden. Ovid.*

Let there be the ſame propenſity and *bent* of will to religion, and there will be the ſame ſedulity and indefatigable induſtry. *South.*

'Tis odds but the ſcale turns at laſt on nature's ſide, and the evidence of one or two ſenſes gives way to the united *bent* and tendency of all the five. *Atterbury.*

7. Determination; fixed purpoſe.

Their unbelief we may not impute unto inſufficiency in the mean which is uſed, but to the wilful *bent* of their obſtinate hearts againſt it. *Hooker, b.* v. § 22.

Yet we ſaw them forced to give way to the *bent*, and current humour of the people, in favour of their ancient and lawful government. *Temple.*

8. Turn of the temper, or diſpoſition; ſhape, or faſhion, ſuperinduced by art.

Not a courtier,
Although they wear their faces to the *bent*
Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is
Glad at the thing they ſcoul at. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Two of them hath the very *bent* of honour.
Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.

Then thy ſtreight rule ſet virtue in my ſight,
The crooked line reforming by the right;
My reaſon took the *bent* of thy command,
Was form'd and poliſh'd by thy ſkilful hand. *Dryden's Perſ.*

9. Tendency; flexion; particular direction.

The exerciſing the underſtanding, in the ſeveral ways of reaſoning, teacheth the mind ſuppleneſs, to apply itſelf more dexterouſly to *bents* and turns of the matter, in all its reſearches. *Locke.*

10. A ſtalk of graſs, called *bent-graſs*.

His ſpear, a *bent* both ſtiff and ſtrong,
And well near of two inches long;
The pile was of a horſe-fly's tongue,
Whoſe ſharpneſs naught reverſed. *Drayt. Nymphid.*

Then the flowers of the vines; it is a little duſt, like the duſt of a *bent*, which grows upon the cluſter, in the firſt coming forth. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

June is drawn in a mantle of dark graſs-green, upon his head a garland of *bents*, kingcups, and maidenhair. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Be'nting *Time.* [from *bent.*] The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe.

Bare *benting times*, and moulting months, may come,
When, lagging late, they cannot reach their home.
Dryden's Hind and Panther.

To Benu'm. *v. a.* [benumen, Saxon.]

1. To make torpid; to take away the ſenſation and uſe of any part by cold, or by ſome obſtruction.

So ſtings a ſnake that to the fire is brought,
Which harmleſs lay with cold *benumm'd* before.
Fairfax, b. ii. *ſtanz.* 85.

The winds blow moiſt and keen, which bids us ſeek
Some better ſhroud, ſome better warmth, to cheriſh
Our limbs *benumm'd*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 1069.

My ſinews ſlacken, and an icy ſtiffneſs
Benums my blood. *Denham's Sophy.*

It ſeizes upon the vitals, and *benums* the ſenſes; and where there is no ſenſe, there can be no pain. *South.*

Will they be the leſs dangerous, when warmth ſhall bring them to themſelves, becauſe they were once frozen and *benummed* with cold? *L'Eſtrange, fab.* ix.

2. To ſtupify.

Theſe accents were her laſt: the creeping death
Benumm'd her ſenſes firſt, then ſtopp'd her breath. *Dryden.*

Benzo'in. *n. ſ.* A medicinal kind of reſin imported from the Eaſt Indies, and vulgarly called *benjamin*. It is procured by making an inciſion in a tree, whoſe leaves reſemble thoſe of the lemon tree. It is of a yellowiſh colour, an agreeable ſcent, it melts eaſily, and is of three ſorts. The firſt, which is eſteemed the beſt, comes from Siam, and is called *amygdaloides*, being interſperſed with white ſpots, reſembling broken almonds. The ſecond is black, and very odoriferous; it drops from young trees, and comes from Sumatra. The third is alſo black, but leſs odoriferous, and is found in Java and Sumatra. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

The liquor we have diſtilled from *benzoin*, is ſubject to frequent viciſſitudes of fluidity and firmneſs. *Boyle.*

Benzoin *Tree.* See Benjamin *Tree.*

To Bepa'int. *v. a.* [from *paint.*] To cover with paint.

Thou know'ſt, the maſk of night is on my face,
Elſe would a maiden bluſh *bepaint* my cheek.
Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.

To Bepi'nch. *v. a.* [from *pinch.*] To mark with pinches.

In their ſides, arms, ſhoulders, all *bepincht*,
Ran thick the weals, red with blood, ready to ſtart out.
Chapman's Iliad.

To Bepi'ss. *v. a.* [from *piſs.*] To wet with urine.

One cauſed, at a feaſt, a bagpipe to be played, which made the knight *bepiſs* himſelf, to the great diverſion of all then preſent, as well as confuſion of himſelf. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

To BEQUE'ATH. *v. a.* [cpip, Sax. a will.] To leave by will to another.

She had never been diſinherited of that goodly portion, which nature had ſo liberally *bequeathed* to her. *Sidney.*

Let's chooſe executors, and talk of wills;
And yet not ſo—for what can we *bequeath*,
Save our depoſed bodies to the ground? *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

My father *bequeath'd* me by will but a poor thouſand crowns. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Methinks this age ſeems reſolved to *bequeath* poſterity ſomewhat to remember it. *Glanville's Sceſſis, c.* 21.

For you, whom beſt I love and value moſt,
But to your ſervice I *bequeath* my ghoſt. *Dryden's Fables.*

Beque'athment. *n. ſ.* [from *bequeath.*] A legacy. *Dict.*

Bequ'est. *n. ſ.* [from *bequeath.*] Something left by will; a legacy.

He claimed the crown to himſelf; pretending an adoption, or *bequeſt*, of the kingdom unto him by the Confeſſor.
Hale's Common Law of England.

To Bera'ttle. *v. a.* [from *rattle.*] To rattle off; to make a noiſe at in contempt.

Theſe are now the faſhion, and ſo *berattle* the common ſtage, ſo they call them, that many, wearing rapiers, are afraid of gooſequills, and dare ſcarce come thither. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Be'rberry. *n. ſ.* [*berberis*, ſometimes written *barberry*, which ſee.] A berry of a ſharp taſte, uſed for pickles.

Some never ripen to be ſweet, as tamarinds, *berberries*, crabs, ſloes, &c. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 644.

To BERE'AVE. *v. n.* preter. *I bereaved*, or *bereft.* [beneoꝼian, Saxon.]

1. To ſtrip of; to deprive of. It has generally the particle *of* before the thing taken away.

Madam, you have *bereft* me *of* all words,
Only my blood ſpeaks to you in my veins. *Shakeſp. M. of V.*

That when thou com'ſt to kneel at Henry's feet,
Thou may'ſt *bereave* him *of* his wits with wonder.
Shakeſp. Henry VI. *p.* i.

There was never a prince *bereaved of* his dependences by his council, except there hath been either an overgreatneſs in one counſellor. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The ſacred prieſts with ready knives *bereave*
The beaſts *of* life. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To deprive us of metals, is to make us mere ſavages; it is to *bereave* us *of* all arts and ſciences, *of* hiſtory and letters, nay *of* revealed religion too, that ineſtimable favour of heaven. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Sometimes it is uſed without *of*.

Bereave me not,
Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counſel, in this uttermoſt diſtreſs. *Parad. Loſt, b.* x.

3. To take away from.

All your intereſt in thoſe territories
Is utterly *bereft* you, all is loſt. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

Bere'avement. *n. ſ.* [from *bereave.*] Deprivation. *Dict.*

Bere'ft. *part. paſſ.* of *bereave*.

The chief of either ſide, *bereft* of life,
Or yielded to the foe, concludes the ſtrife. *Dryden's Fab.*

Berg. See Burrow.

Be'rgamot. *n. ſ.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.]

1. A ſort of pear, commonly called *burgamot*. See Pear.

2. A ſort of eſſence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon tree on a bergamot pear ſtock.

3. A ſort of ſnuff, which is only clean tobacco, with a little of the eſſence rubbed into it.

Be'rgmaster. *n. ſ.* [from beꝛg, Sax. and *maſter.*] The bailiff, or chief officer, among the Derbyſhire miners.

Be'rg-

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Be'rgmote. *n. ſ.* [of beɲᵹ, a mountain, and mote, a meeting, Saxon.] A court held upon a hill for deciding controverſies among the Derbyſhire miners. *Blount.*

To Berhy'me. *v. a.* [from *rhyme.*] To celebrate in rhyme, or verſes: a word of contempt.

Now is he for the numbers that Petrarch flow'd in: Laura to his lady was but a kitchen wench; marry, ſhe had a better love to *berhyme* her. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

I ſought no homage from the race that write;
I kept, like Aſian monarchs, from their ſight:
Poems I heeded, now *berhymed* ſo long,
No more than thou, great George! a birthday ſong. *Pope.*

Berli'n. *n. ſ.* [from *Berlin*, the city where they were firſt made.] A coach of a particular form.

Beware of Latin authors all!
Nor think your verſes ſterling,
Though with a golden pen you ſcrawl,
And ſcribble in a *berlin.* *Swift.*

BERME. *n. ſ.* [Fr. In fortification.] A ſpace of ground three, four, or five feet wide, left without between the foot of the rampart and the ſide of the mote, to prevent the earth from falling down into the mote; and ſometimes it is paliſadoed. *Harris.*

To Bero'b. *v. a.* [from *rob.*] To rob; to plunder; to wrong any, by taking away ſomething from him by ſtealth or violence.

She ſaid, ah deareſt lord! what evil ſtar
On you hath frown'd, and pour'd his influence bad,
That of yourſelf you thus *berobbed* are. *Fairy Queen, b.* viii.

BE'RRY. *n. ſ.* [beɲıᵹ, Sax. from beɲan, to bear.] Any ſmall fruit, with many ſeeds or ſmall ſtones.

She ſmote the ground, the which ſtraight forth did yield
A fruitful olive tree, with *berries* ſpread,
That all the gods admir'd. *Spenſ. Muiopotmos.*

The ſtrawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholeſome *berries* thrive and ripen beſt,
Neighbour'd by fruit of baſeſt quality. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

To Be'rry. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bear berries.

Be'rry-bearing *Cedar.* [*cedrus baccifera.*]

The leaves are ſquamoſe, ſomewhat like thoſe of the cypreſs. The katkins, or male flowers, are produced at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree. The fruit is a berry, incloſing three hard ſeeds in each. The ſpecies are, 1. The yellow *berry-bearing cedar.* 2. The Phœnician *cedar.* Theſe trees are propagated by ſowing their berries, which are brought from the Streights, in boxes of light ſandy earth; but they are at preſent very rare, and only to be found in ſome curious old collections. The wood is of great uſe in the Levant, is large timber, and may be thought the ſhittim-wood mentioned in the Scripture, of which many of the ornaments to the famous temple of Solomon were made. It is accounted excellent for carving, and eſteemed equal almoſt to any ſort of timber for its durableneſs. *Millar.*

Be'rry-bearing *Orach.* See Mulberry blight.

Bert, is the ſame with our *bright*; in the Latin, *illuſtris* and *clarus.* So *Ecbert, eternally famous*, or *bright*; *Sigbert, famous conquerour.* And ſhe who was termed by the Germans *Bertha*, was by the Greeks called *Eudoxia*, as is obſerved by *Lintprandus.* Of the ſame ſort were theſe, *Phædrus, Epihanius, Photius, Lampridius, Fulgentius, Illuſtrius.* *Gibſon's Camden.*

Berth. *n. ſ.* [with ſailors.] See Birth.

Be'rtram. *n. ſ.* [*pyrethrum*, Lat.] A ſort of herb, called alſo *baſtard pellitory.*

Be'ryl. *n. ſ.* [*beryllus*, Lat.] A kind of precious ſtone.

May thy billows roul aſhore
The *beryl* and the golden ore. *Milton.*

The *beryl* of our lapidaries is only a fine ſort of cornelian, of a more deep bright red, ſometimes with a caſt of yellow, and more tranſparent than the common cornelian. *Woodward's Method of Foſſils.*

To Beſcree'n. *v. a.* [from *ſcreen.*] To cover with a ſcreen; to ſhelter; to conceal.

What man art thou, that thus *beſcreen'd* in night,
So ſtumbleſt on my counſel? *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

To Beſe'ech. *v. a.* pret. I *beſought*, I have *beſought.* [from ſecan, Sax. *verſoeken*, Dutch.]

1. To entreat; to ſupplicate; to implore; ſometimes before a perſon.

I *beſeech* you, Sir, pardon me; it is only a letter from my brother, that I have not all over-read. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

I *beſeech* thee for my ſon Oneſimus, whom I have begotten in my bonds. *Philemon*, 10.

I, in the anguiſh of my heart, *beſeech* you
To quit the dreadful purpoſe of your ſoul. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. To beg; to aſk; before a thing.

But Eve fell humble, and *beſought*
His peace, and thus proceeded in her plaint. *Par. Loſt, b.* x.

Before I come to them, I *beſeech* your patience, whilſt I ſpeak ſomething to ourſelves here preſent. *Sprat.*

To Beſe'em. *v. n.* [*beziemen*, Dutch.] To become; to be fit; to be decent for.

What form of ſpeech, or behaviour, *beſeemeth* us in our prayers to Almighty God? *Hooker, b.* v. § 34.

This overſight
Beſeems thee not, in whom ſuch virtues ſpring.
Fairfax, b. i. *ſtanz.* 78.

Verona's ancient citizens
Caſt by their brave *beſeeming* ornaments.
Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.

What thoughts he had, *beſeems* not me to ſay;
Though ſome ſurmiſe he went to faſt and pray. *Dryden.*

Beſe'en. *particip.* [from *beſie. Skinner.* This word I have only found in *Spenſer.*] Adapted; adjuſted; becoming.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen,
Armed in antique robes down to the ground,
And ſad habiliments, right well *beſeen.* *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

To Beſe't. *v. a.* pret. I *beſet*; I have *beſet.* [beɲıᵹᵹan, Sax.]

1. To beſiege; to hem in; to incloſe, as with a ſiege.

Follow him that's fled;
The thicket is *beſet*, he cannot 'ſcape. *Shakeſ. T. G. of Ver.*

Now, Cæſar, let thy troops *beſet* our gates,
And barr each avenue——
Cato ſhall open to himſelf a paſſage. *Addiſon's Cato.*

I know thou look'ſt on me, as on a wretch
Beſet with ills, and cover'd with misfortunes. *Addiſ. Cato.*

2. To embarraſs; to perplex; to entangle without any means of eſcape.

Now, daughter Sylvia, you are hard *beſet.*
Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

Thus Adam, ſore *beſet*, reply'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* x.

Sure, or I read her viſage much amiſs,
Or grief *beſets* her hard. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

We be in this world *beſet* with ſundry uneaſineſſes, diſtracted with different deſires. *Locke.*

3. To waylay; to ſurround.

Draw forth thy weapon; we're *beſet* with thieves;
Reſcue thy miſtreſs. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

The only righteous in a world perverſe,
And therefore hated, therefore ſo *beſet*
With foes, for daring ſingle to be juſt. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

True fortitude I take to be the quiet poſſeſſion of a man's ſelf, and an undiſturbed doing his duty, whatever evil *beſets*, or danger lies in his way. *Locke.*

4. To fall upon; to harraſs.

But they him ſpying, both with greedy force
At once upon him ran, and him *beſet*
With ſtrokes of mortal ſteel. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* ii.

To Beſhre'w. *v. a.* [The original of this word is ſomewhat obſcure; as it evidently implies *to wiſh ill*, ſome derive it from *beſchryen*, Germ. to enchant. *Topſel*, in his *Book of Animals*, deduces it from the *ſhrew mouſe*, an animal, ſays he, ſo poiſonous, that its bite is a ſevere curſe. A *ſhrew* likewiſe ſignifies a ſcolding woman; but its origin is not known.]

1. To wiſh a curſe to.

Nay, quoth the cock; but I *beſhrew* us both,
If I believe a ſaint upon his oath. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To happen ill to.

Beſhrew thee, couſin, which did'ſt lead me forth
Of that ſweet way I was in to deſpair. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

Now much *beſhrew* my manners, and my pride,
If Hermia meant to ſay Lyſander lied. *Shakeſp.*

Beſi'de. }
Beſi'des. } *prep.* [from *be* and *ſide.*]

1. At the ſide of another; near.

Beſide the hearſe a fruitful palmtree grows,
Ennobled ſince by this great funeral. *Fairfax, b.* iii. *ſt.* 72.

He cauſed me to ſit down *beſide* him. *Bacon's N. Atlantis.*

At his right hand, Victory
Sat eagle-wing'd: *beſide* him hung his bow. *Par. Loſt, b.* vi.

Fair Lavinia fled the fire
Before the gods, and ſtood *beſide* her ſire. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Fair is the kingcup that in meadow blows;
Fair is the daiſy that *beſide* her grows. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

Now under hanging mountains,
Beſide the falls of fountains,
Unheard, unknown,
He makes his moan. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

2. Over and above.

Doubtleſs, in man there is a nature found,
Beſide the ſenſes, and above them far. *Sir J. Davies.*

In brutes, *beſides* the exerciſe of ſenſitive perception and imagination, there are lodged inſtincts antecedent to their imaginative faculty. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

We may be ſure there were great numbers of wiſe and learned men, *beſide* thoſe whoſe names are in the chriſtian records, who took care to examine our Saviour's hiſtory.
Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.

Precepts of morality, *beſides* the natural corruption of our tempers, are abſtracted from ideas of ſenſe.
Addiſon's Eſſay on the Georgicks.

3. Not according to, though not contrary; as we ſay, ſome things are *beſide* nature, ſome are *contrary* to nature.

The Stoicks did hold a neceſſary connexion of cauſes; but they believed, that God doth act *præter & contra naturam, beſides* and againſt nature. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

To ſay a thing is a chance, as it relates to ſecond cauſes, ſignifies no more, than that there are ſome events *beſide* the knowledge, purpoſe, expectation, and power of ſecond cauſes. *South.*

Providence often diſpoſes of things by a method *beſide*, and above the diſcoveries of man's reaſon. *South.*

It is *beſide* my preſent buſineſs to enlarge upon this ſpeculation. *Locke.*

4. Out of; in a ſtate of deviating from.

You are too wilful blame,
And, ſince your coming here, have done
Enough to put him quite *beſides* his patience. *Shakeſp. H.* IV.

Of vagabonds we ſay,
That they are ne'er *beſide* their way. *Hudibras, cant.* i.

Theſe may ſerve as landmarks, to ſhew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite *beſides* it. *Locke.*

5. Before a reciprocal pronoun, out of; as, *beſide himſelf*; out of the order of rational beings; out of his wits.

They be carried *beſides themſelves*, to whom the dignity of publick prayer doth not diſcover ſomewhat more fitneſs in men of gravity, than in children. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 31.

Only be patient, till we have appeas'd
The multitude, *beſide themſelves* with fear. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſ.*

Feſtus ſaid with a loud voice, Paul, thou art *beſide thyſelf*: much learning doth make thee mad. *Acts*, xxvi. 24.

Beside. }
Besides. } *adv.*

1. More than that; over and above.

If Caſſio do remain,
He hath a daily beauty in his life,
That makes me ugly; and, *beſides*, the Moor
May unfold me to him; there ſtand I in peril. *Othello.*

Beſides, you know not, while you here attend,
Th' unworthy fate of your unhappy friend. *Dryden's Æn.*

That man that doth not know thoſe things, which are of neceſſity for him to know, is but an ignorant man, whatever he may know *beſides.* *Tillotſon, ſerm.* i.

Some wondered, that the Turk never attacks this treaſury. But, *beſides*, that he has attempted it formerly with no ſucceſs, it is certain the Venetians keep too watchful an eye.
Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.

2. Not in this number; beyond this claſs; not included here.

And the men ſaid unto Lot, haſt thou here any *beſides?*
Geneſis, xix. 12.

Outlaws and robbers, who break with all the world *beſides*, muſt keep faith among themſelves. *Locke.*

All that we feel of it, begins and ends
In the ſmall circle of our foes or friends;
To all *beſide* as much an empty ſhade,
An Eugene living, as a Cæſar dead. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

And dead, as living, 'tis our author's pride
Still to charm thoſe who charm the world *beſide.* *Pope.*

Beſi'dery. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of pear, which ſee.

To Beſi'ege. *v. a.* [from *ſiege.*] To beleaguer; to lay ſiege to; to beſet with armed forces; to endeavour to win a town or fortreſs, by ſurrounding it with an army, and forcing the defendants, either by violence or famine, to give admiſſion.

And he ſhall *beſiege* thee in all thy gates, until thy high and fenced walls come down. *Deut.* xxviii. 52.

The queen, with all the northern earls and lords,
Intend here to *beſiege* you in your caſtle. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Beſi'eger. *n. ſ.* [from *beſiege.*] One employed in a ſiege.

There is hardly a town taken, in the common forms, where the *beſiegers* have not the worſe of the bargain. *Swift.*

To Beſlu'bber. *v. a.* [from *ſlubber.*] To dawb; to ſmear.

He perſuaded us to tickle our noſes with ſpeargraſs, and make them bleed; and then *beſlubber* our garments with it, and ſwear it was the blood of true men. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

To Beſme'ar. *v. a.* [from *ſmear.*]

1. To bedawb; to overſpread with ſomething that ſticks on.

He lay as in a dream of deep delight,
Beſmear'd with precious balm, whoſe virtuous might
Did heal his wounds. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* ii.

That face of his I do remember well;
Yet when I ſaw it laſt, it was *beſmear'd*
As black as Vulcan. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Firſt Moloch! horrid king! *beſmear'd* with blood
Of human ſacrifice, and parents tears. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

Her fainting hand let fall the ſword, *beſmear'd*
With blood. *Sir J. Denham.*

Her guſhing blood the pavement all *beſmear'd.* *Dryden.*

2. To ſoil; to foul.

My honour would not let ingratitude
So much *beſmear* it. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

To Beſmi'rch. *v. a.* To ſoil; to diſcolour.

Perhaps he loves you now,
And now no ſoil of cautel doth *beſmirch*
The virtue of his will. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Our gayneſs, and our gilt, are all *beſmirch'd*
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

To Beſmo'ke. *v. a.* [from *ſmoke.*]

1. To foul with ſmoke.

2. To harden or dry in ſmoke.

To Beſmu't. *v. a.* [from *ſmut.*] To blacken with ſmoke or ſoot.

Be'ſom. *n. ſ.* [beſm, beſma, Saxon.] An inſtrument to ſweep with.

Bacon commended an old man that ſold *beſoms*: a proud young fellow came to him for a *beſom* upon truſt; the old man ſaid, borrow of thy back and belly, they will never aſk thee again; I ſhall dun thee every day. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

I will ſweep it with the *beſom* of deſtruction, ſaith the Lord of hoſts. *Iſaiah*, xiv. 22.

To Beſo'rt. *v. a.* [from *ſort.*] To ſuit; to fit; to become.

Such men as may *beſort* your age,
And know themſelves and you. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Beſo'rt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Company; attendance; train.

I crave fit diſpoſition for my wife,
With ſuch accommodation and *beſort*,
As levels with her breeding. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

To Beſo't. *v. a.* [from *ſot.*]

1. To infatuate; to ſtupify; to dull; to take away the ſenſes.

Swiniſh gluttony
Ne'er looks to heav'n amidſt his gorgeous feaſt,
But, with *beſotted* baſe ingratitude,
Crams and blaſphemes his feeder. *Milton.*

Or fools *beſotted* with their crimes,
That know not how to ſhift betimes. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* ii.

He is *beſotted*, and has loſt his reaſon; and what then can there be for religion to take hold of him by. *South.*

2. To make to doat.

Paris, you ſpeak
Like one *beſotted* on your ſweet delights.
Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.

Truſt not thy beauty; but reſtore the prize,
Which he, *beſotted* on that face and eyes,
Would rend from us. *Dryden's Fables.*

Beſo'ught. [*part. paſſive* of *beſeech*; which ſee.]

Haſten to appeaſe
Th' incenſed Father, and th' incenſed Son,
While pardon may be found, in time *beſought.*
Milt. Paradiſe Loſt, b. v. *l.* 848.

To Beſpa'ngle. *v. a.* [from *ſpangle.*] To adorn with ſpangles; to beſprinkle with ſomething ſhining.

Not Berenice's locks firſt roſe ſo bright,
The heav'ns *beſpangling* with diſhevell'd light. *Pope.*

To Beſpa'tter. *v. a.* [from *ſpatter.*] To ſoil by throwing filth; to ſpot or ſprinkle with dirt or water.

Thoſe who will not take vice into their boſoms, ſhall yet have it *beſpatter* their faces. *Government of the Tongue*, § 5.

His weapons are the ſame which women and children uſe; a pin to ſcratch, and a ſquirt to *beſpatter.* *Swift, lett.* lxix.

Fair Britain, in the monarch bleſt,
Whom never faction could *beſpatter.* *Swift.*

To Beſpa'wl. *v. a.* [from *ſpawl.*] To dawb with ſpittle.

To Beſpe'ak. *v. a.* I *beſpoke*, or *beſpake*; I have *beſpoke*, or *beſpoken.* [from *ſpeak.*]

1. To order, or entreat any thing beforehand, or againſt a future time.

If you will marry, make your loves to me;
My lady is *beſpoke.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Here is the cap your worſhip did *beſpeak.*
Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.

When Baboon came to Strutt's eſtate, his tradeſmen waited upon him, to *beſpeak* his cuſtom. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

A heavy writer was to be encouraged, and accordingly many thouſand copies were *beſpoke.* *Swift.*

2. To make way by a previous apology.

My preface looks as if I were afraid of my reader, by ſo tedious a *beſpeaking* of him. *Dryden.*

3. To forebode; to tell ſomething beforehand.

Thy ſtarted fears *beſpoke* dangers, and formed ominous prognoſticks, in order to ſcare the allies. *Swift, Examin.* N° 45.

4. To ſpeak to; to addreſs. This ſenſe is chiefly poetical.

With hearty words her knight ſhe 'gan to chear,
And, in her modeſt manner, thus *beſpake*,
Dear knight. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* i. *ſtanz.* 8.

At length with indignation thus he broke
His awful ſilence, and the powers *beſpoke.* *Dryden.*

Then ſtaring on her with a ghaſtly look,
And hollow voice, he thus the queen *beſpoke.* *Dryden.*

5. To betoken; to ſhew.

When the abbot of St. Martin was born, he had ſo little of the figure of a man, that it *beſpoke* him rather a monſter. *Locke.*

He has diſpatch'd me hence,
With orders that *beſpeak* a mind compos'd. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Beſpe'aker. *n. ſ.* [from *beſpeak.*] He that beſpeaks any thing.

They mean not with love to the *beſpeaker* of the work, but delight in the work itſelf. *Wotton's Architecture.*

To Beſpe'ckle. *v. a.* [from *ſpeckle.*] To mark with ſpeckles, or ſpots.

To Beſpe'w. *v. a.* [from *ſpew.*] To dawb with ſpew or vomit.

To Beſpi'ce. *v. a.* [from *ſpice.*] To ſeaſon with ſpices.

Thou might'ſt *beſpice* a cup
To give mine enemy a laſting wink. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

To

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

To Bespi'T. *v. a.* I *beſpat*, or *beſpit*; I have *beſpit*, or *beſpitten.* [from *ſpit.*] To dawb with ſpittle.

Bespo'ke. [*irreg. particip.* from *beſpeak*; which ſee.]

To Bespo'T. *v. a.* [from *ſpot.*] To mark with ſpots.

Mildew reſts on the wheat, *beſpotting* the ſtalks with a different colour from the natural. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To Bespre'ad. *v. a.* [from *ſpread.*] To ſpread over; to cover over.

His nuptial bed,
With curious needles wrought, and painted flowers *beſpread.* *Dryden.*

The globe is equally *beſpread*; ſo that no place wants proper inhabitants. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

To Bespri'nkle. *v. a.* [from *ſprinkle.*] To ſprinkle over; to ſcatter over.

He indeed, imitating the father poet, whoſe life he had alſo written, hath *beſprinkled* his work with many fabuloſities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 8.

A purple flood
Flows from the trunk, that welters in the blood:
The bed *beſprinkles*, and bedews the ground. *Dryden.*

To Bespu'tter. *v. a.* [from *ſputter.*] To ſputter over ſomething; to dawb any thing by ſputtering, or throwing out ſpittle upon it.

Best. *adj.* the *ſuperlative* from *good.* [bet, betena, betſt, good, better, beſt, Saxon.]

1. Moſt good; that which has good qualities in the higheſt degree.

And he will take your fields, even the *beſt* of them, and give them to his ſervants. 1 *Samuel*, viii. 14.

When the *beſt* things are not poſſible, the beſt may be made of thoſe that are. *Hooker, b.* v. § 9.

When he is *beſt*, he is a little more than a man; and when he is worſt, he is a little better than a beaſt. *Shakeſp. M. of Ven.*

I think it a good argument to ſay, the infinitely wiſe God hath made it ſo: and therefore it is *beſt.* But it is too much confidence of our own wiſdom, to ſay, I think it *beſt*, and therefore God hath made it ſo. *Locke.*

An evil intention perverts the *beſt* actions, and makes them ſins. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 213.

2. *The beſt.* The utmoſt power; the ſtrongeſt endeavour; the moſt; the higheſt perfection.

I profeſs not talking: only this,
Let each man do his *beſt.* *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.
The duke did his *beſt* to come down. *Bacon's War with Sp.*
He does this to the *beſt* of his power. *Locke.*

My friend, ſaid he, our ſport is at the *beſt.* *Addiſ. Ovid.*

3. *To make the beſt.* To carry to its greateſt perfection; to improve to the utmoſt.

Let there be freedom to carry their commodities where they may *make the beſt* of them, except there be ſome ſpecial cauſe of caution. *Bacon.*

His father left him an hundred drachmas; Alnaſchar, in order to *make the beſt* of it, laid it out in glaſſes. *Addiſon. Spect.*

We ſet ſail, and *made the beſt* of our way, till we were forced, by contrary winds, into St. Remo. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Best. *adv.* [from *well.*] In the higheſt degree of goodneſs.

He ſhall dwell in that place where he ſhall chooſe in one of thy gates, where it liketh him *beſt.* *Deut.* xxiii. 16.

Best is ſometimes uſed in compoſition.

Theſe latter *beſt-be-truſt-ſpies* had ſome of them further inſtructions, to draw off the beſt friends and ſervants of Perkin, by making remonſtrances to them, how weakly his enterprize and hopes were built. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

By this law of loving even our enemies, the chriſtian religion diſcovers itſelf to be the moſt generous and *beſtnatured* inſtitution that ever was in the world. *Tillotſon, ſermon* v.

To Besta'in. *v. a.* [from *ſtain.*] To mark with ſtains; to ſpot.

We will not line his thin *beſtained* cloke
With our pure honours. *Shakeſp. King John.*

To Beste'ad. *v. a.* I *beſted*; I have *beſted.* [from *ſtead.*]

1. To profit.

Hence vain deluding joys,
The brood of folly, without father bred,
How little you *beſtead*,
Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys. *Milton.*

2. To treat; to accommodate.

And they ſhall paſs through it hardly *beſtead*, and hungry. *Iſaiah*, viii. 21.

Be'stial. *adj.* [from *beaſt.*]

1. Belonging to a beaſt, or to the claſs of beaſts.

His wild diſorder'd walk, his haggard eyes,
Did all the *beſtial* citizens ſurprize. *Dryden's Hind and P.*

2. Having the qualities of beaſts; brutal; below the dignity of reaſon or humanity; carnal.

I have loſt the immortal part of myſelf, and what remains is *beſtial.* *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Moreover, urge his hateful luxury,
And *beſtial* appetite, in change of luſt. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

For thoſe, the race of Iſrael oft forſook
Their living ſtrength, and, unfrequented, left

His righteous altar, bowing lowly down
To *beſtial* gods. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 435.

The things promiſed are not groſs and carnal, ſuch as may court and gratify the moſt *beſtial* part of us. *Decay of Piety.*

Bestia'liity. *n. ſ.* [from *beſtial.*] The quality of beaſts; degeneracy from human nature.

What can be a greater abſurdity, than to affirm *beſtiality* to be the eſſence of humanity, and darkneſs the center of light? *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

Be'stially. *adv.* [from *beſtial.*] Brutally; in a manner below humanity.

To Besti'ck. *v. a.* preter. I *beſtuck*, I have *beſtuck.* [from *ſtick.*] To ſtick over with any thing; to mark any thing by infixing points or ſpots here and there.

Truth ſhall retire;
Beſtuck with ſland'rous darts; and works of faith
Rarely be found. *Milt. Par. Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 536.

To Besti'r. *v. a.* [from *ſtir.*]

1. To put into vigorous action. It is ſeldom uſed otherwiſe than with the reciprocal pronoun.

As when men wont to watch
On duty, ſleeping found by whom they dread,
Rouze and *beſtir themſelves* ere well awake. *Milton.*

Beſtirs her then, and from each tender ſtalk
Whatever earth, all-bearing mother, yields,
She gathers. *Par. Loſt, b.* v.

But, as a dog that turns the ſpit,
Beſtirs himſelf, and plies his feet
To climb the wheel, but all in vain,
His own weight brings him down again. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *c.* iii.

What aileth them, that they muſt needs *beſtir themſelves* to get in air, to maintain the creature's life? *Ray on Creation.*

2. It is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* with a common word.

I am ſcarce in breath, my lord.—No marvel you have ſo *beſtirred* your valour, you cowardly raſcal! *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To BESTO'W. *v. a.* [*beſteden*, Dutch.]

1. To give; to confer upon.

All men would willingly have yielded him praiſe; but his nature was ſuch as to *beſtow* it upon himſelf, before any could give it. *Sidney.*

All the dedicate things of the houſe of the Lord did they *beſtow* upon Baalim. 2 *Chron.* xxiv. 7.

Sir Julius Cæſar had, in his office, the diſpoſition of the ſix clarks places; which he had *beſtowed* to ſuch perſons as he thought fit. *Clarendon.*

2. To give as charity.

Our Saviour doth plainly witneſs, that there ſhould not be as much as a cup of cold water *beſtowed* for his ſake, without reward. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 8.

And though he was unſatisfied in getting,
Which was a ſin; yet in *beſtowing*, madam,
He was moſt princely. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Spain to your gift alone her Indies owes;
For what the pow'rful takes not, he *beſtows.* *Dryden.*

You always exceed expectations: as if yours was not your own, but to *beſtow* on wanting merit. *Dryden's Fables, Ded.*

3. To give in marriage.

Good rev'rend father, make my perſon yours;
And tell me how you would *beſtow* yourſelf. *Shakeſp.*

I could have *beſtowed* her upon a fine gentleman, who extremely admired her. *Tatler*, N° 75.

4. To give as a preſent.

Pure oil and incenſe on the fire they throw,
And fat of victims which his friends *beſtow.* *Dryden.*

5. To apply.

The ſea was not the duke of Marlborough's element; otherwiſe the whole force of the war would infallibly have been *beſtowed* there. *Swift.*

6. To lay out upon.

And thou ſhalt *beſtow* that money for whatſoever thy ſoul luſteth after, for oxen, for ſheep, or for wine. *Deut.* xiv. 26.

7. To lay up; to ſtow; to place.

And when he came to the tower, he took them from their hand, and *beſtowed* them in the houſe. 2 *Kings*, v. 24.

Besto'wer. *n. ſ.* [from *beſtow.*] Giver; he that confers any thing; diſpoſer.

They all agree in making one ſupreme God; and that there are ſeveral beings that are to be worſhipped under him; ſome as the *beſtowers* of thrones, but ſubordinate to the Supreme. *Stillingfl.*

Bestra'ught. *particip.* [Of this *participle* I have not found the *verb*; by analogy we may derive it from *beſtract*; perhaps it is corrupted from *diſtraught.*] Diſtracted; mad; out of one's ſenſes; out of one's wits.

Aſk Marian, the fat alewife, if ſhe knew me not. What! I am not *beſtraught.* *Shakeſp. Tam. the Shrew.*

To Bestre'w. *v. a.* particip. paſſ. *beſtrewed*, or *beſtrown.* [from *ſtrew.*] To ſprinkle over.

So thick *beſtrown*,
Abject and loſt lay theſe, covering the flood. *Par. Loſt, b.* i.

To Bestri'de. *v. a.* I *beſtrid*; I have *beſtrid*, or *beſtridden.* [from *ſtride.*]

1. To ſtride over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs.

Why

Why, man, he doth *beſtride* the narrow world
Like a coloſſus. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Make him *beſtride* the ocean, and mankind
Aſk his conſent, to uſe the ſea and wind. *Waller.*

2. To ſtep over.

That I ſee thee here,
Thou noble thing! more dances my rapt heart,
Than when I firſt my wedded miſtreſs ſaw
Beſtride my threſhold. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

3. It is often uſed of riding.

He *beſtrides* the lazy pacing clouds,
And ſails upon the boſom of the air. *Shakeſp. Rom. and Jul.*

That horſe, that thou ſo often haſt *beſtrid*:
That horſe, that I ſo carefully have dreſs'd. *Shakeſp. R.* II.

Venetians do not more uncouthly ride,
Than did their lubber ſtate mankind *beſtride.* *Dryden.*

The bounding ſteed you pompouſly *beſtride*,
Shares with his lord the pleaſure and the pride. *Pope.*

4. It is uſed ſometimes of a man ſtanding over ſomething which he defends.

He *beſtrid*
An o'erpreſs'd Roman, and i' th' conſul's view
Slew three oppoſers: Tarquin's ſelf he met,
And ſtruck him on his knee. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Let us rather
Hold faſt the mortal ſword; and, like good men,
Beſtride our downfaln birthdom. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

If thou ſee me down in the battle, and *beſtride* me, ſo; 'tis a point of friendſhip. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

He doth *beſtride* a bleeding land,
Gaſping for life, under great Bolingbroke. *Shak. Henry* IV.

To Bestu'd. *v. a.* [from *ſtud.*] To adorn with ſtuds, or ſhining prominences.

Th' unſought diamonds
Would ſo emblaze the forehead of the deep,
And ſo *beſtud* with ſtars, that they below
Would grow inur'd to light. *Milton.*

BET. *n. ſ.* [peððian, to wager; peð, a wager, Sax. from which the etymologiſts derive *bet.* I ſhould rather imagine it to come from betan, to mend, encreaſe, or *better*, as a *bet* encreaſes the original wager.] A wager; ſomething laid to be won upon certain conditions.

The hoary fool, who many days
Has ſtruggl'd with continu'd ſorrow,
Renews his hope, and blindly lays
The deſp'rate *bet* upon tomorrow. *Prior.*

His pride was in piquette,
Newmarket fame, and judgment at a *bet.* *Pope.*

To Bet. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wager; to ſtake at a wager.

He drew a good bow: and dead? John of Gaunt loved him well, and *betted* much upon his head. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

He flies the court for want of clothes,
Cries out 'gainſt cocking, ſince he cannot *bet.* *B. Johnſon.*

The god, unhappily engag'd,
Complain'd, and ſigh'd, and cry'd, and fretted,
Loſt ev'ry earthly thing he *betted.* *Prior.*

Bet. The old *preterite* of *beat.*

He ſtaid for a better hour, till the hammer had wrought and *bet* the party more pliant. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To Beta'ke. *v. a.* preter. I *betook*; part. paſſ. *betaken.* [from *take.*]

1. To take; to ſeize: an obſolete ſenſe.

Then to his hands that writ he did *betake*,
Which he diſcloſing read. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *c.* xii. *ſt.* 25.

2. To have recourſe to; with the reciprocal pronoun.

The adverſe party *betaking itſelf* to ſuch practices as men embrace, when they behold things brought to deſperate extremities. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 14.

Thou tyrant!
Do not repent theſe things; for they are heavier
Than all thy woes can ſtir: therefore *betake thee*
To nothing but deſpair. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

The reſt, in imitation, to like arms
Betook them, and the neighb'ring hills up tore. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi. *l.* 663.

3. To apply; with the reciprocal pronoun.

With eaſe ſuch fond chimeras we purſue,
As fancy frames for fancy to ſubdue:
But when *ourſelves* to action we *betake*,
It ſhuns the mint, like gold that chymiſts make. *Dryden.*

As my obſervations have been the light whereby I have hitherto ſteer'd my courſe, ſo I here *betake myſelf* to them again. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. To move; to remove.

Soft ſhe withdrew; and, like a wood nymph light,
Oread or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix. *l.* 389.

They both *betook them* ſeveral ways;
Both to deſtroy. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 610.

To Bete'em. *v. a.* [from *teem.*] To bring forth; to beſtow; to give.

So would I, ſaid th' enchanter, glad and fain
Beteem to you his ſword, you to defend;
But that this weapon's pow'r I well have kend,
To be contrary to the work that ye intend. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.

Belike for want of rain; which I could well
Beteem them from the tempeſt of mine eyes. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

To Bethi'nk. *v. a.* I *bethought*; I have *bethought.* [from *think.*] To recal to reflection; to bring back to conſideration, or recollection. It is generally uſed with the reciprocal pronoun; and *of* before the ſubject of thought.

They were ſooner in danger than they could almoſt *bethink themſelves of* change. *Sidney, b.* ii.

I have *bethought me of* another fault. *Shak. Meaſ. for M.*

I, better *bethinking myſelf*, and miſliking his determination, gave him this order. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

He himſelf,
Inſatiable of glory, had loſt all:
Yet *of* another plea *bethought him* ſoon. *Parad. Regained.*

The nets were laid, yet the birds could never *bethink themſelves*, till hamper'd, and paſt recovery. *L'Eſtrange.*

Cherippus, then in time *yourſelf bethink*,
And what your rags will yield by auction ſink. *Dryden.*

A little conſideration may allay his heat, and make him *bethink himſelf*, whether this attempt be worth the venture. *Locke.*

BE'THLEHEM. *n. ſ.* [See BEDLAM.] An hoſpital for lunaticks.

Be'thlehemite. *n. ſ.* [See Bedlamite.] A lunatick; an inhabitant of a madhouſe.

Betho'ught. *particip.* [from *bethink*; which ſee.]

To Bethra'l. *v. a.* [from *thrall.*] To enſlave; to conquer; to bring into ſubjection.

Ne let that wicked woman 'ſcape away,
For ſhe it is that did my lord *bethral.* *Shakeſp. King John.*

To Bethu'mp. *v. a.* [from *thump.*] To beat; to lay blows upon: a ludicrous word.

I was never ſo *bethumpt* with words,
Since firſt I call'd my brother's father dad. *Shak. King John.*

To Beti'de. *v. n.* pret. *It betided*, or *betid*; part. paſſ. *betid.* [from tið, Sax. See Tide.]

1. To happen to; to befal; to bechance; whether good or bad.

Said he then to the Palmer, reverend ſire,
What great misfortune hath *betid* this knight? *Fairy Queen.*

But ſay, if our deliverer up to heav'n
Muſt reaſcend, what will *betide* the few,
His faithful, left among th' unfaithful herd,
The enemies of truth? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 480.

2. Sometimes it has *to.*

Neither know I,
What is *betid to* Cloten; but remain
Perplext in all. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

3. To come to paſs; to fall out; to happen.

She, when her turn was come her tale to tell,
Told of a ſtrange adventure that *betided*,
Betwixt the fox and th' ape by him miſguided. *Spenſ. Hubb.*

In winter's tedious nights, ſit by the fire
With good old folks, and let them tell thee tales
Of woful ages, long ago *betid.* *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

Let me hear from thee by letters,
Of thy ſucceſs in love; and what news elſe
Betideth here in abſence of thy friend. *Sh. Two Gent. of Ver.*

4. To become.

If he were dead, what would *betide* of thee? *Sh. Rich.* III.

Beti'me. } *adv.* [from *by* and *time*; that is, by the proper
Beti'mes. } time.]

1. Seaſonably; early.

Send ſuccours, lords, and ſtop the rage *betime.* *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

To meaſure life, learn thou *betimes*, and know
Toward ſolid good what leads the neareſt way. *Par. Reg.*

2. Soon; before long time has paſſed.

Whiles they are weak, *betimes* with them contend;
For when they once to perfect ſtrength do grow,
Strong wars they make. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *c.* iv. *ſt.* 34.

He tires *betimes*, that ſpurs too faſt *betimes.* *Sh. Rich.* II.

There be ſome have an over early ripeneſs in their years, which fadeth *betimes*: theſe are firſt, ſuch as have brittle wits, the edge whereof is ſoon turned. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth; that is, enter upon a religious courſe *betimes.* *Tillotſon, ſermon* i.

Short is the date, alas! of modern rhymes;
And 'tis but juſt to let them live *betimes.* *Pope's Eſſay on Crit.*

3. Early in the day.

He that drinks all night, and is hanged *betimes* in the morning, may ſleep the ſounder next day. *Sh. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

They roſe *betimes* in the morning, and offered ſacrifice. 1 *Macc.* iv. 52.

Be'tle. } *n. ſ.* An Indian plant, called water pepper. *Dict.*
Be'tre. }

To Beto'ken. *v. a.* [from *token.*]

1. To ſignify; to mark; to repreſent.

We know not wherefore churches ſhould be the worſe, if, at this

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this time, when they are delivered into God's own poſſeſſion, ceremonies fit to *betoken* ſuch intents, and to accompany ſuch actions, be uſual. *Hooker, b.* v. § 12.

2. To foreſhew; to preſignify.

The kindling azure, and the mountain's brow,
Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach
Betoken glad. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 80.

BE'TONY. *n. ſ.* [*betonica*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are green, rough, and crenated on the edges: the flowers are diſpoſed in a ſpike; the upper creſt of the flower is advanced, and divided into two ſegments; the beard, or lower part of the flower, is divided into three, and the middle ſegment is bifid; each flower is, for the moſt part, ſucceeded by four naked ſeeds. The ſpecies are, 1. Common or wood *betony.* 2. *Betony*, with a white flower. 3. Greater Daniſh *betony.* The firſt is very common in woods and ſhady places, and is greatly eſteemed as a vulnerary herb. *Millar.*

BETO'OK. [*irreg. pret.* from *betake*; which ſee.]

To BETO'SS. *v. a.* [from *toſs.*] To diſturb; to agitate; to put into violent motion.

What ſaid my man, when my *betoſſed* ſoul
Did not attend him as we rode? *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

To BETRA'Y. *v. a.* [*trahir*, Fr.]

1. To give into the hands of enemies by treachery, or breach of truſt.

If ye be come to *betray* me to mine enemies, ſeeing there is no wrong in mine hands, the God of our fathers look thereon, and rebuke it. 1 *Chron.* xii. 17.

Jeſus ſaid unto them, the Son of man ſhall be *betrayed* into the hands of men. *Matt.* xvii. 22.

For fear is nothing elſe but a *betraying* of the ſuccours which reaſon offereth. *Wiſdom*, xvii. 12.

He was not to be won, either by promiſe or reward, to *betray* the city. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

2. To diſcover that which has been entruſted to ſecrecy.

3. To make known ſomething that were better concealed.

Be ſwift to hear, but be cautious of your tongue, leſt you *betray* your ignorance. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

4. To make liable to fall into ſomething inconvenient.

His abilities created in him great confidence; and this was like enough to *betray* him to great errours, and many enemies. *King Charles.*

The bright genius is ready to be ſo forward, as often *betrays* itſelf into great errours in judgment. *Watts.*

5. To ſhow; to diſcover; in a neutral ſenſe.

The Veian and the Gabian tow'rs ſhall fall,
And one promiſcuous ruin cover all;
Nor, after length of years, a ſtone *betray*
The place where once the very ruins lay. *Addiſon on Italy.*

BETRA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *betray.*] He that betrays; a traitor.

The wiſe man doth ſo ſay of fear, that it is a *betrayer* of the forces of reaſonable underſtanding. *Hooker, b.* v. § 3.

You caſt down your courage through fear, the *betrayer* of all ſuccours which reaſon can afford. *Sir J. Hayward.*

They are only a few *betrayers* of their country; they are to purchaſe coin, perhaps, at half price, and vend it among us to the ruin of the publick. *Swift.*

To BETRI'M. *v. a.* [from *trim.*] To deck; to dreſs; to grace; to adorn; to embelliſh; to beautify; to decorate.

Thy banks with pionied and tulip'd brims,
Which ſpungy April at thy heſt *betrims*,
To make cold nymphs chaſte crowns. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

To BETRO'TH. *v. a.* [from *troth*; *betrowen*, Dutch.]

1. To contract to any one, in order to marriage; to affiance.

He, in the firſt flower of my freſheſt age,
Betrothed me unto the only heir
Of a moſt mighty king, moſt rich and ſage. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

To her, my lord,
Was I *betrothed*, ere I Hermia ſaw. *Shakeſp. Midſum. N. Dr.*

By ſoul's publick promiſe ſhe
Was ſold then, and *betroth'd* to Victory. *Cowley's Davideis.*

2. To unite any one to another by promiſe of marriage.

And what man is there that hath *betrothed* a wife, and hath not taken her? let him go and return unto his houſe. *Deut.* xx. 7.

3. To nominate to a biſhoprick, in order to conſecration.

If any perſon be conſecrated a biſhop to that church, whereunto he was not before *betrothed*, he ſhall not receive the habit of conſecration, as not being canonically promoted. *Ayliffe.*

To BETRU'ST. *v. a.* [from *truſt.*] To entruſt; to put into the power of another, in confidence of fidelity.

Betruſt him with all the good, which our own capacity will allow us, or his ſufficiency encourage us to hope for, either in this life, or that to come. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b.* iii. *c.* 5.

Whatſoever you would *betruſt* to your memory, let it be diſpoſed in a proper method. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

BE'TTER. *adj.* The *comparative* of *good.* [bet, *good*, betepa, *better*, Sax.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than ſomething elſe. See GOOD.

He has a horſe *better* than the Neapolitan's; a *better* bad habit of frowning than the count Palatine. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

I have ſeen *better* faces in my time,
Than ſtand on any ſhoulders that I ſee
Before me at this inſtant. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Having a deſire to depart, and be with Chriſt; which is far *better.* *Phil.* i. 23.

The BETTER.

1. The ſuperiority; the advantage; with the particle *of* before him, or that, over which the advantage is gained.

The Corinthians that morning, as the days before, had *the better.* *Sidney, b.* ii.

The voyage of Drake and Hawkins was unfortunate; yet, in ſuch ſort, as doth not break our preſcription, to have had *the better of* the Spaniards. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Dionyſius, his countryman, in an epiſtle to Pompey, after an expreſs compariſon, affords him *the better of* Thucydides. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 8.

You think fit
To get *the better of* me, and you ſhall;
Since you will have it ſo—I will be yours. *Southerne.*

The gentleman had always ſo much *the better of* the ſatyriſt, that the perſons touched did not know where to fix their reſentment. *Prior, Preface to his Poems.*

2. Improvement; as, *for the better*, ſo as to improve it

If I have altered him any where *for the better*, I muſt at the ſame time acknowledge, that I could have done nothing without him. *Dryden's Fab. Preface.*

BE'TTER. *adv.* [comparative of *well.*] Well, in a greater degree.

Then it was *better* with me than now. *Hoſ.* vii.

Better a mechanick rule were ſtretched or broken, than a great beauty were omitted. *Dryd. Virg. Dedication.*

The *better* to underſtand the extent of our knowledge, one thing is to be obſerved. *Locke.*

He that would know the idea of infinity, cannot do *better*, than by conſidering to what infinity is attributed. *Locke.*

To BE'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To improve; to meliorate.

The very cauſe of his taking upon him our nature, was to *better* the quality, and to advance the condition thereof. *Hooker, b.* viii. § 54.

He is furniſhed with my opinion, which is *bettered* with his own learning. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Heir to all his lands and goods,
Which I have *better'd*, rather than decreas'd. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

But Jonathan, to whom both hearts were known,
With well-tim'd zeal, and with an artful care,
Reſtor'd, and *better'd* ſoon, the nice affair. *Cowley's David.*

The church of England, the pureſt and beſt reformed church in the world; ſo well reformed, that it will be found eaſier to alter than to *better* its conſtitution. *South.*

The Romans took pains to hew out a paſſage for theſe lakes, to diſcharge themſelves, for the *bettering* of the air. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſurpaſs; to exceed.

The works of nature do always aim at that which cannot be *bettered.* *Hooker, b.* i. § 5.

He hath born himſelf beyond the promiſe of his age; he hath, indeed, better *bettered* expectation, than you muſt expect of me to tell you. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

What you do
Still *betters* what is done; when you ſpeak ſweet,
I'd have you do it ever. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

3. To advance.

The king thought his honour would ſuffer, during a treaty, to *better* a party. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

BE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Superiour in goodneſs.

Their *betters* would be hardly found, if they did not live among men, but in a wilderneſs by themſelves. *Hooker, b.* i.

The courteſy of nations allows you my *better*, in that you are the firſt-born. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

That ye thus hoſpitably live,
Is mighty grateful to your *betters*,
And makes e'en gods themſelves your debtors. *Prior.*

I have ſome gold and ſilver by me, and ſhall be able to make a ſhift, when many of my *betters* are ſtarving. *Swift.*

BE'TTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *to bet.*] One that lays betts or wagers.

I obſerved a ſtranger among them, of a genteeler behaviour than ordinary; but notwithſtanding he was a very fair *bettor*, nobody would take him up. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 126.

BE'TTY. *n. ſ.* [probably a cant word, without etymology.] An inſtrument to break open doors.

Record the ſtratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal ſcalades of needy heroes, deſcribing the powerful *betty*, or the artful picklock. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

BETWE'EN. *prep.* [betpeonan, betpinan, Saxon; from the original word tpa, *two.*]

1. In the intermediate ſpace.

What modes
Of ſmell the headlong lioneſs *between*,
And hound ſagacious on the tainted green? *Pope.*

2. From one to another; noting intercourſe.

He ſhould think himſelf unhappy, if things ſhould go ſo *between* them, as he ſhould not be able to acquit himſelf of ingratitude towards them both. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. Belonging to two in partnerſhip.

I aſk, whether Caſtor and Pollux, with only one ſoul *between* them, which thinks and perceives in one what the other is never conſcious of, are not two diſtinct perſons? *Locke.*

4. Bearing relation to two.

If there be any diſcord or ſuits *between* them and any of the family, they are compounded and appeaſed. *Bacon's Atlantis.*

Friendſhip requires, that it be *between* two at leaſt; and there can be no friendſhip where there are not two friends. *South.*

5. In ſeparation, or diſtinction of one from the other.

Their natural conſtitutions put ſo wide a difference *between* ſome men, that art would never maſter. *Locke.*

Children quickly diſtinguiſh *between* what is required of them, and what not. *Locke.*

6. *Between* is properly uſed of two, and *among* of more; but perhaps this accuracy is not always preſerved.

BETWI'XT. *prep.* [betpyx, Saxon. It has the ſame ſignification with *between*, and is indifferently uſed for it.]

1. In the midſt of two:

Hard by, a cottage chimney ſmokes,
From *betwixt* two aged oaks. *Milton.*

Methinks, like two black ſtorms on either hand,
Our Spaniſh army and your Indians ſtand;
This only place *betwixt* the clouds is clear. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

If contradicting intereſts could be mixt,
Nature herſelf has caſt a bar *betwixt.* *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

2. From one to another.

Five years ſince there was ſome ſpeech of marriage
Betwixt myſelf and her. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

BE'VEL. } *n. ſ.* In maſonry and joinery, a kind of ſquare, one
BE'VIL. } leg of which is frequently crooked, according to the ſweep of an arch or vault. It is moveable on a point or centre, and ſo may be ſet to any angle. An angle that is not ſquare, is called a *bevil angle*, whether it be more obtuſe, or more acute, than a right angle. *Builder's Dict.*

Their houſes are very ill built, their walls *bevil*, without one right angle in any apartment. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*

To BE'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut to a bevel angle.

Theſe rabbets are ground ſquare; but the rabbets on the groundſel are *bevelled* downwards, that rain may the freelier fall off. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

BE'VER. See BEAVER.

BE'VERAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *bevere*, to drink, Ital.]

1. Drink; liquour to be drank in general.

I am his cupbearer;
If from me he have wholeſome *beverage*,
Account me not your ſervant. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Grains, pulſes, and all ſorts of fruits, either bread or *beverage*, may be made almoſt of all. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

A pleaſant *beverage* he prepar'd before,
Of wine and honey mix'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

The coarſe lean gravel on the mountain ſides,
Scarce dewy *bev'rage* for the bees provides. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. *Beverage*, or water cyder, is made by putting the mure into a fat, adding water, as you deſire it ſtronger or ſmaller. The water ſhould ſtand forty eight hours on it, before you preſs it; when it is preſſed, turn it up immediately. *Mortimer's Husb.*

3. A treat upon wearing a new ſuit of cloaths.

4. A treat at firſt coming into a priſon, called alſo *garniſh.*

BE'VY. *n. ſ.* [*beva*, Ital.]

1. A flock of birds.

2. A company; an aſſembly.

And in the midſt thereof, upon the floor,
A lovely *bevy* of fair ladies ſat,
Courted of many a jolly paramour. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *c.* ix.

They on the plain
Long had not walk'd, when, from the tents, behold
A *bevy* of fair women. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 582.

Nor rode the nymph alone,
Around a *bevy* of bright damſels ſhone. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To BEWA'IL. *v. a.* [from *wail.*] To bemoan; to lament; to expreſs ſorrow for.

In this city he
Hath widow'd and unchilded many a one,
Which to this hour *bewail* the injury. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Thy ambition,
Thou ſcarlet ſin, robb'd this *bewailing* land
Of noble Buckingham, my father in law. *Shakeſp. H.* VIII.

Yet wiſer Ennius gave command to all
His friends, not to *bewail* his funeral. *Sir J. Denham.*

I cannot but *bewail*, as in their firſt principles, the miſeries and calamities of our children. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 127.

To BEWA'RE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *ware*, or *wary*; that is, cautious: thus, in an old treatiſe, I have found, *be ye ware.* See WARY. Bepapian, Saxon; *warer*, Daniſh.]

1. To regard with caution; to be ſuſpicious of danger from: generally the particle *of* goes before the thing which excites caution.

You muſt *beware of* drawing or painting clouds, winds, and thunder, towards the bottom of your piece. *Dryden's Dufreſ.*

Every one ought to be very careful to *beware* what he admits for a principle. *Locke.*

Warn'd by the ſylph, oh, pious maid, *beware!*
This to diſcloſe is all thy guardian can;
Beware of all, but moſt *beware of* man. *Pope's Rape of the L.*

2. It is obſervable, that it is only uſed in ſuch forms of ſpeech as admit the word *be*: thus we ſay, *he may beware, let him beware, he will beware*; but not, *he did beware*, or *he has been ware.*

To BEWE'EP. *v. a.* [from *weep.*] To weep over or upon; to *bedew* with tears.

Old fond eyes,
Beweep this cauſe again; I'll pluck ye out,
And caſt you, with the waters that you loſe,
To temper clay. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Larded all with ſweet flowers;
Which *bewept* to the grave did go,
With true love ſhowers. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

To BEWE'T. *v. a.* [from *wet.*] To wet; to moiſten; to bedew; to water.

His napkin, with his true tears all *bewet*,
Can do no ſervice on her ſorrowful cheeks. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

To BEWI'LDER. *v. a.* [from *wild.*] To loſe in pathleſs places; to confound for want of a plain road; to perplex; to entangle; to puzzle.

We parted thus; I homeward ſped my way,
Bewilder'd in the wood till dawn of day. *Dryden's Fables.*

We no ſolution of our queſtion find;
Your words *bewilder*, not direct the mind. *Blackmore.*

Our underſtanding traces 'em in vain,
Loſt and *bewilder'd* in the fruitleſs ſearch. *Addiſon's Cato.*

It is good ſometimes to loſe and *bewilder* ourſelves in ſuch ſtudies. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To BEWI'TCH. *v. a.* [from *witch.*]

1. To injure by witchcraft, or faſcination, or charms.

Look how I am *bewitch'd*; behold, mine arm
Is like a blaſted ſapling wither'd up. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

I have forſworn his company hourly this twenty year, and yet I am *bewitched* with the rogue's company. If the raſcal has not given me medicines to make me love him, I'll be hang'd. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

My flocks are free from love, yet look ſo thin;
What magick has *bewitch'd* the woolly dams,
And what ill eyes beheld the tender lambs? *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To charm; to pleaſe to ſuch a degree, as to take away the power of reſiſtance.

Doth even beauty beautify,
And moſt *bewitch* the wretched eye. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The charms of poetry our ſouls *bewitch*;
The curſe of writing is an endleſs itch. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

I do not know, by the character that is given of her works, whether it is not for the benefit of mankind that they were loſt; they were filled with ſuch *bewitching* tenderneſs and rapture, that it might have been dangerous to have given them a reading. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 223.

BEWI'TCHERY. *n. ſ.* [from *bewitch.*] Faſcination; charm; reſiſtleſs prevalence.

There is a certain *bewitchery*, or faſcination in words, which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can give an account of. *South.*

BEWI'TCHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *bewitch.*] Faſcination; power of charming.

I will counterfeit the *bewitchment* of ſome popular man, and give it bountifully to the deſirers. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To BEWRA'Y. *v. a.* [pregan, bepregan, Saxon.]

1. To betray; to diſcover perfidiouſly.

Fair feeling words he wiſely 'gan diſplay,
And, for her humour fitting purpoſe, fain
To tempt the cauſe itſelf for to *bewray.* *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

2. To ſhew; to make viſible: this word is now little in uſe.

She ſaw a pretty bluſh in Philodea's cheeks *bewray* a modeſt diſcontentment. *Sidney.*

Men do ſometimes *bewray* that by deeds, which to confeſs they are hardly drawn. *Hooker, b.* i. § 7.

Next look on him that ſeems for counſel fit,
Whoſe ſilver locks *bewray* his ſtore of days. *Fairfax, b.* iii.

BEWRA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *bewray.*] Betrayer; diſcoverer; divulger.

When a friend is turned into an enemy, and a *bewrayer* of ſecrets, the world is juſt enough to accuſe the perfidiouſneſs of the friend. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 225.

BEYO'ND. *prep.* [begeond, begeondan, Saxon.]

1. Before; at a diſtance not yet reached.

What's fame? a fancy'd life in others breath,
A thing *beyond* us, ev'n before our death
Juſt what you hear, you have. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

2. On the farther ſide of.

Neither is it *beyond* the ſea, that thou ſhouldſt ſay, who ſhall go over the ſea for us, and bring it unto us. *Deut.* xxx. 13.

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Now we are on land, we are but between death and life; for we are *beyond* the old world and the new. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

We cannot think men *beyond* ſea will part with their money for nothing. *Locke.*

3. Farther onward than.

He that ſees a dark and ſhady grove,
Stays not, but looks *beyond* it on the ſky. *Herbert.*

4. Paſt; out of the reach of.

Beyond the infinite and boundleſs reach
Of mercy, if thou did'ſt this deed of death,
Art thou damn'd, Hubert. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Yet theſe declare
Thy goodneſs *beyond* thought, and pow'r divine.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. v. l. 158.

The juſt, wiſe, and good God, neither does, nor can require of man any thing that is impoſſible, or naturally *beyond* his power to do. *South.*

Conſider the ſituation of our earth; it is placed ſo conveniently, that plants flouriſh, and animals live; this is matter of fact, and *beyond* all diſpute. *Bentley's Sermons.*

5. Above; exceeding to a greater degree than.

Timotheus was a man both in power, riches, parentage, goodneſs, and love of his people, *beyond* any of the great men of my country. *Sidney.*

One thing, in this enormous accident, is, I muſt confeſs, to me *beyond* all wonder. *Wotton.*

To his expences, *beyond* his income, add debauchery, idleneſs, and quarrels amongſt his ſervants, whereby his manufactures are diſturbed, and his buſineſs neglected. *Locke.*

As far as they carry conviction to any man's underſtanding, my labour may be of uſe: *beyond* the evidence it carries with it, I adviſe him not to follow any man's interpretation. *Locke.*

6. Above in excellence.

His ſatires are incomparably *beyond* Juvenal's; if to laugh and rally, is to be preferred to railing and declaiming. *Dryden.*

7. Remote from; not within the ſphere of.

With equal mind, what happens, let us bear;
Nor joy, nor grieve too much for things *beyond* our care.
Dryden's Fables.

8. *To go beyond*, is to deceive; to circumvent.

She made earneſt benefit of his jeſt, forcing him to do her ſuch ſervices, as were both cumberſome and coſtly; while he ſtill thought he *went beyond* her, becauſe his heart did not commit the idolatry. *Sidney.*

That no man *go beyond*, and defraud his brother in any matter. 1 *Theſſ.* iv. 6.

BE'ZEL. } *n. ſ.* That part of a ring in which the ſtone is
BE'ZIL. } fixed.

BE'ZOAR. *n. ſ.* [from *pa*, againſt, and *zahar*, poiſon, Perſick.] A medicinal ſtone, formerly in high eſteem as an antidote, and brought from the Eaſt Indies, where it is ſaid to be found in the dung of an animal of the goat kind, called *pazan*; the ſtone being formed in its belly, and growing to the ſize of an acorn, and ſometimes to that of a pigeon's egg. Were the real virtues of this ſtone anſwereable to its reputed ones, it were doubtleſs a panacea. Indeed its rarity, and the peculiar manner of its formation, which is now ſuppoſed to be fabulous, have perhaps contributed as much to its reputation as its intrinſick worth. At preſent, it begins to be diſcarded in the practice of medicine, as of no efficacy at all. There are alſo ſome occidental *bezoars* brought from Peru, which are reckoned inferiour to the oriental. The name of this ſtone is alſo applied to ſeveral chymical compoſitions, deſigned for antidotes, or counter-poiſons; as mineral, ſolar, and jovial *bezoars*. *Savary. Chambers.*

BEZOA'RDICK. *adj.* [from *bezoar.*] Medicines compounded with *bezoar*.

The *bezoardicks* are neceſſary to promote ſweat, and drive forth the putrefied particles. *Floyer on the Humours.*

BIA'NGULATED. } *adj.* [from *binus* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having
BIA'NGULOUS. } corners or angles. *Dict.*

BI'AS. *n. ſ.* [*biais*, Fr. ſaid to come from *bihay*, an old Gauliſh word, ſignifying *croſs*, or *thwart*.]

1. The weight lodged on one ſide of a bowl, which turns it from the ſtrait line.

Madam, we'll play at bowls——
——'Twill make me think the world is full of rubs,
And that my fortune runs againſt the *bias*. *Shakeſp. R.* II.

2. Any thing which turns a man to a particular courſe; or gives the direction to his meaſures.

You have been miſtook:
But nature to her *bias* drew in that. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

This is that boaſted *bias* of thy mind,
By which one way to dulneſs 'tis inclin'd. *Dryden's Mackfl.*

Morality influences mens lives, and gives a *bias* to all their actions. *Locke.*

Wit and humour, that expoſe vice and folly, furniſh uſeful diverſions. Raillery, under ſuch regulations, unbends the mind from ſeverer contemplations, without throwing it off from its proper *bias*. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 45.

Thus nature gives us, let it check our pride,
The virtue neareſt to our vice ally'd;
Reaſon the *bias* turns to good or ill. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

3. Propenſion; inclination.

As for the religion of our poet, he ſeems to have ſome little *bias* towards the opinions of Wickliff. *Dryd. Fab. Preface.*

To BI'AS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incline to ſome ſide; to balance one way; to prejudice.

Were I in no more danger to be miſled by ignorance, than I am to be *biaſſed* by intereſt, I might give a very perfect account. *Locke.*

A deſire leaning to either ſide, *biaſſes* the judgment ſtrangely; by indifference for every thing but truth, you will be excited to examine. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

BI'AS. *adv.* It ſeems to be uſed *adverbially* in the following paſſage, conformably to the French, *mettre une choſe de biais*, to give any thing a wrong interpretation.

Every action that hath gone before,
Whereof we have record, trial did draw
Bias and thwart, not anſwering the aim.
Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.

BIB. *n. ſ.* A ſmall piece of linen put upon the breaſts of children, over their cloaths.

I would fain know, why it ſhould not be as noble a taſk, to write upon a *bib* and hanging-ſleeves, as on the *bulla* and *prætexta*. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

To BIB. *v. n.* [*bibo*, Lat.] To tipple; to ſip; to drink frequently.

He playeth with *bibbing* mother Meroë, as though ſhe were ſo named, becauſe ſhe would drink mere wine without water. *Camden.*

To appeaſe a froward child, they gave him drink as often as he cried; ſo that he was conſtantly *bibbing*, and drank more in twenty four hours than I did. *Locke.*

BIBA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*bibax*, Lat.] Much addicted to drinking. *D.*

BIBA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*bibacitas*, Lat.] The quality of drinking much.

BI'BBER. *n. ſ.* [from *to bib.*] A tippler; a man that drinks often.

BI'BLE. *n. ſ.* [from βιβλίον, a book; called, by way of excellence, *The Book.*] The ſacred volume in which are contained the revelations of God.

If we paſs from the apoſtolic to the next ages of the church, the primitive chriſtians looked on their *bibles* as their moſt important treaſure. *Government of the Tongue*, § 3.

We muſt take heed how we accuſtom ourſelves to a ſlight and irreverent uſe of the name of God, and of the phraſes and expreſſions of the holy *bible*, which ought not to be applied upon every ſlight occaſion. *Tillotſon, ſermon* i.

In queſtions of natural religion, we ſhould confirm and improve, or connect our reaſonings, by the divine aſſiſtance of the *bible*. *Watts's Logick.*

BIBLIO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [from βιβλος, and γραφω, to write.] A writer of books; a tranſcriber. *Dict.*

BIBLIOTHE'CAL. *adj.* [from *bibliotheca*, Lat.] Belonging to a library. *Dict.*

BI'BULOUS. *adj.* [*bibulus*, Lat.] That which has the quality of drinking moiſture; ſpungy.

Strow'd *bibulous* above, I ſee the ſands,
The pebbly gravel next, and guttur'd rocks. *Thomſon.*

BICA'PSULAR. *adj.* [*bicapſularis*, Lat.] A plant whoſe ſeed veſſel is divided into two parts.

BICE. *n. ſ.* The name of a colour uſed in painting. It is either green or blue.

Take green *bice*, and order it as you do your blue *bice*, you may diaper upon it with the water of deep green. *Peacham.*

BICI'PITAL. } *adj.* [*biceps*, *bicipitis*, Lat.]
BICI'PITOUS. }

1. Having two heads.

While men believe *bicipitous* conformation in any ſpecies, they admit a gemination of principal parts. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. It is applied to one of the muſcles of the arm.

A piece of fleſh is exchanged from the *bicipital* muſcle of either party's arm. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 3.

To BI'CKER. *v. n.* [*bicre*, Welſh, a conteſt.]

1. To ſkirmiſh; to fight without a ſet battle; to fight off and on.

They fell to ſuch a *bickering*, that he got a halting, and loſt his picture. *Sidney.*

In thy face
I ſee thy fury; if I longer ſtay,
We ſhall begin our ancient *bickerings*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

2. To quiver; to play backward and forward.

And from about him fierce effuſion rowl'd
Of ſmoke, and *bickering* flame, and ſparkles dire.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. vi. *l.* 674.

An icy gale, oft ſhifting o'er the pool,
Breathes a blue film, and, in its mid career,
Arreſts the *bickering* ſtream. *Thomſon's Winter, l.* 730.

BI'CKERER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſkirmiſher.

BI'CKERN. *n. ſ.* [apparently corrupted from *beakiron.*] An iron ending in a point.

A black-

A blackſmith's anvil is ſometimes made with a pike, or *bickern*, or beakiron, at one end. *Moxon's Mechan. Exerciſes.*

BICO'RNE. } *adj.* [*bicornis*, Lat.] Having two horns.
BICO'RNOUS. }

We ſhould be too critical, to queſtion the letter Y, or *bicornous* element of Pythagoras; that is, the making of the horns equal. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 19.

BICO'RPORAL. *adj.* [*bicorpor*, Lat.] Having two bodies.

To BID. *v. a.* pret. I *bid*, *bad*, *bade*, I have *bid*, or *bidden*. [biddan, Saxon.]

1. To deſire; to aſk; to call; to invite.

I am *bid* forth to ſupper, Jeſſica;
There are my keys. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Go ye into the highways, and, as many as you ſhall find, *bid* to the marriage. *Matt.* xxii. 9.

We ought, when we are *bidden* to great feaſts and meetings, to be prepared beforehand. *Hakewell on Providence.*

2. To command; to order; before things or perſons.

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the nightmare, and her name told,
Bid her alight, and her troth plight. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He chid the ſiſters,
When firſt they put the name of king upon me,
And *bade* them ſpeak to him. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Haſte to the houſe of ſleep, and *bid* the god,
Who rules the nightly viſions with a nod,
Prepare a dream. *Dryden's Fables.*

Curſe on the tongue that *bids* this general joy.
—Can they be friends of Antony, who revel
When Antony's in danger? *Dryd. All for Love.*

Thames heard the numbers, as he flow'd along,
And *bade* his willows learn the moving ſong. *Pope.*

Acquire a government over your ideas, that they may come when they are called, and depart when they are *bidden*. *Watts's Logick.*

3. To offer; to propoſe; as, to *bid* a price.

Come, and be true.—
—Thou *bidſt* me to my loſs: for true to thee,
Were to prove falſe. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

When a man is reſolute to keep his ſins while he lives, and yet unwilling to relinquiſh all hope, he will embrace that profeſſion, which *bids* faireſt to the reconciling thoſe ſo diſtant intereſts. *Decay of Piety.*

As when the goddeſſes came down of old,
With gifts, their young Dardanian judge they try'd,
And each *bade* high to win him to their ſide. *Granville.*

To give intereſt a ſhare in friendſhip, is to ſell it by inch of candle; he that *bids* moſt ſhall have it: and when it is mercenary, there is no depending on it. *Collier on Friendſhip.*

4. To proclaim; to offer; or to make known by ſome publick voice.

Our bans thrice *bid!* and for our wedding day
My kerchief bought! then preſs'd, then forc'd away.
Gay's What d'ye call it.

5. To pronounce; to declare.

You are retir'd,
As if you were a feaſted one, and not
The hoſteſs of the meeting; pray you, *bid*
Theſe unknown friends to's welcome. *Shakeſp. Wint. Tale.*

Divers of them, as we paſſed by them, put their arms a little abroad; which is their geſture, when they *bid* any welcome. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

How, Didius, ſhall a Roman, ſore repuls'd,
Greet your arrival to this diſtant iſle?
How *bid* you welcome to theſe ſhatter'd legions? *A. Philips.*

6. To denounce.

Thyſelf and Oxford, with five thouſand men,
Shall croſs the ſeas, and *bid* falſe Edward battle.
Shakeſp. Henry VI. *p.* iii.

She *bid* war to all that durſt ſupply
The place of thoſe her cruelty made die. *Waller.*

The captive cannibal, oppreſt with chains,
Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, diſdains;
Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud,
He *bids* defiance to the gaping croud,
And ſpent at laſt, and ſpeechleſs as he lies,
With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dies. *Granville.*

7. To pray. See BEAD.

If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your houſe, neither *bid* him God ſpeed. 2 *John*, 10.

When they deſired him to tarry longer with them, he conſented not, but *bade* them farewel. *Acts*, xviii. 21.

By ſome haycock, or ſome ſhady thorn,
He *bids* his beads both even ſong and morn. *Dryd. W. of B.*

BI'DALE. *n. ſ.* [from *bid* and *ale.*] An invitation of friends to drink at a poor man's houſe, and there to contribute charity. *Dict.*

BI'DDEN. *part. paſſ.* [from *to bid.*]

1. Invited.

There were two of our company *bidden* to a feaſt of the family. *Bacon.*

Madam, the *bidden* gueſts are come. *A. Philips.*

2. Commanded.

'Tis theſe that early taint the female ſoul,
Inſtruct the eyes of young coquettes to roll,
Teach infants cheeks a *bidden* bluſh to know,
And little hearts to flutter at a beau. *Pope's R. of the Lock.*

BI'DDER. *n. ſ.* [from *to bid.*] One who offers or propoſes a price.

He looked upon ſeveral dreſſes which hung there, and expoſed to the purchaſe of the beſt *bidder*. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

BI'DDING. *n. ſ.* [from *bid.*] Command; order.

How, ſay'ſt thou, that Macduff denies his perſon
At our great *bidding*? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

At his ſecond *bidding*, darkneſs fled,
Light ſhone, and order from diſorder ſprung.
Milton's Parad. Loſt, b. iii. *l.* 712.

To BIDE. *v. a.* [bidan, Sax.] To endure; to ſuffer.

Poor naked wretches, whereſoe'er you are,
That *bide* the pelting of this pitileſs ſtorm. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

The wary Dutch this gathering ſtorm foreſaw,
And durſt not *bide* it on the Engliſh coaſt. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

To BIDE. *v. n.*

1. To dwell; to live; to inhabit.

All knees to thee ſhall bow, of them that *bide*
In heav'n, or earth, or under earth in hell. *Par. Loſt, b.* iii.

2. To remain in a place.

Safe in a ditch he *bides*,
With twenty trenched gaſhes on his head;
The leaſt a death to nature. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

3. To continue in a ſtate.

And they alſo, if they *bide* not ſtill in unbelief, ſhall be graffed in. *Romans*, xi. 23.

4. It has probably all the ſignifications of the word *abide*; which ſee: but it being grown ſomewhat obſolete, the examples of its various meanings are not eaſily found.

BIDE'NTAL. *adj.* [*bidens*, Lat.] Having two teeth.

Ill management of forks is not to be helped, when they are only *bidental*. *Swift.*

BI'DING. *n. ſ.* [from *bide.*] Reſidence; habitation.

At Antwerp has my conſtant *biding* been. *Rowe's J. Sh.*

BIE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*biennis*, Lat.] Of the continuance of two years.

Then why ſhould ſome be very long lived, others only annual or *biennial*? *Ray on the Creation.*

BIER. *n. ſ.* [from *to bear*, as *feretrum*, in Latin, from *fero.*] A carriage, or frame of wood, on which the dead are carried to the grave.

And now the prey of fowls he lies,
Nor wail'd of friends, nor laid on groaning *bier*. *Fairy Q.*

They bore him barefaced on the *bier*,
And on his grave remains many a tear. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

He muſt not float upon his wat'ry *bier*,
Unwept. *Milton.*

Griefs always green, a houſhold ſtill in tears:
Sad pomps, a threſhold throng'd with daily *biers*,
And liveries of black. *Dryden's Juvenal, ſat.* x.

Make as if you hanged yourſelf, they will convey your body out of priſon in a *bier*. *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

BI'ESTINGS. *n. ſ.* [byſting, Saxon.] The firſt milk given by a cow after calving, which is very thick.

And twice beſides, her *bieſtings* never fail
To ſtore the dairy with a brimming pale. *Dryden's Virgil.*

BIFA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*bifarius*, Lat.] Twofold; what may be underſtood two ways. *Dict.*

BI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*biferens*, Lat.] Bearing fruit twice a year.

BI'FID. } *adj.* [*bifidus*, Lat. a botanical term.] Divided
BI'FIDATED. } in two; ſplit in two; opening with a cleft.

BIFO'LD. *adj.* [from *binus*, Lat. and *fold.*] Twofold; double.

If beauty have a ſoul, this is not ſhe;
If ſouls guide vows, if vows are ſanctimony,
If ſanctimony be the gods delight,
If there be rule in unity itſelf,
This is not ſhe; O madneſs of diſcourſe!
That cauſe ſets up with and againſt thyſelf!
Bifold authority. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

BIFO'RMED. *adj.* [*biformis*, Lat.] Compounded of two forms, or bodies.

BIFU'RCATED. *adj.* [from *binus*, two, and *furca*, a fork, Lat.] Shooting out, by a diviſion, into two heads.

A ſmall white piece, *bifurcated*, or branching into two, and finely reticulated all over. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

BIFURCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *binus* and *furca*, Lat.] Diviſion into two; opening into two parts.

The firſt catachreſtical and far derived ſimilitude, it holds with man; that is, in a *bifurcation*, or diviſion of the root into two parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 6.

BIG. *adj.* [This word is of uncertain, or unknown etymology; *Junius* derives it from βαγαῖος; *Skinner*, from *bug*, which, in *Daniſh*, ſignifies the belly.]

1. Great in bulk; large.

Both in addition and diviſion, either of ſpace or duration, when the idea under conſideration becomes very *big*, or very

ſmall,

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ſmall, its precife bulk becomes very obſcure and confuſed. *Locke.*

A troubled ocean, to a man who ſails in it, is, I think, the *biggeſt* object that he can ſee in motion. *Spectator*, N° 489.

Then commerce brought into the publick walk
The buſy merchant, the *big* warehouſe built. *Thomſon.*

2. Teeming; pregnant; great with young; with the particle *with.*

A bear *big with* young hath ſeldom been ſeen. *Bacon.*

Lately on yonder ſwelling buſh,
Big with many a common roſe,
This early bud began to bluſh. *Waller.*

3. Sometimes with *of*; but rarely.

His gentle lady,
Big of this gentleman, our theam, deceas'd
As he was born. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

4. Full of ſomething; and deſirous, or about, to give it vent.

The great, th' important day,
Big with the fate of Cato and of Rome. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Now *big with* knowledge of approaching woes,
The prince of augurs, Halithreſes, roſe. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

5. Diſtended; ſwoln; ready to burſt; uſed often of the effects of paſſion, as grief, rage.

Thy heart is *big*; get thee apart, and weep. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

6. Great in air and mien; proud; ſwelling; tumid; haughty; ſurly.

How elſe, ſaid he, but with a good bold face,
And with *big* words, and with a ſtately pace. *Hub. Tale.*

To the meaner man, or unknown in the court, ſeem ſomewhat ſolemn, coy, *big*, and dangerous of look, talk, and anſwer. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

If you had but looked *big*, and ſpit at him, he'd have run. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Or does the man i' th' moon look *big*,
Or wear a huger perriwig,
Than our own native lunaticks. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* iii.

Of governments that once made ſuch a noiſe, and looked ſo *big* in the eyes of mankind, as being founded upon the deepeſt counſels, and the ſtrongeſt force; nothing remains of them but a name. *South.*

In his moſt proſperous ſeaſon, he fell under the reproach of being a man of *big* looks, and of a mean and abject ſpirit. *Clarendon.*

Thou thyſelf, thus inſolent in ſtate,
Art but perhaps ſome country magiſtrate,
Whoſe power extends no farther than to ſpeak
Big on the bench, and ſcanty weights to break. *Dryden.*

To grant *big* Thraſo valour, Phormio ſenſe,
Should indignation give, at leaſt offence. *Garth.*

7. Great in ſpirit; lofty; brave.

What art thou? have not I
An arm as big as thine? a heart as *big?*
Thy words, I grant, are *bigger:* for I wear not
My dagger in my mouth. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

BI'GAMIST. *n. ſ.* [*bigamius*, low Lat.] One that has committed bigamy. See BIGAMY.

By the papal canons, a clergyman, that has a wife, cannot have an eccleſiaſtical benefice; much leſs can a *bigamiſt* have ſuch a benefice, according to that law. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

BI'GAMY. *n. ſ.* [*bigamia*, low Latin.]

1. The crime of having two wives at once.

A beauty-waining and diſtreſſed widow
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts,
To baſe declenſion, and loath'd *bigamy. Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Randal determined to commence a ſuit againſt Martin, for *bigamy* and inceſt. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

2. In the canon law. The marriage of a ſecond wife, or of a widow, or a woman already debauched; which, in the church of Rome, were conſidered as bringing a man under ſome incapacities for eccleſiaſtical offices.

BIGBE'LLIED. *adj.* [from *big* and *belly.*] Pregnant; with child; great with young.

When we have laught to ſee the ſails conceive,
And grow *bigbellied* with the wanton wind. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

Children, and *bigbellied* women require antidotes ſomewhat more grateful to the palate. *Harvey on the Plague.*

So many well ſhaped innocent virgins are blocked up, and waddling up and down like *bigbellied* women. *Addiſon. Spect.*

We purſued our march, to the terrour of the market people, and the miſcarriage of half a dozen *bigbellied* women. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

BI'GGIN. *n. ſ.* [*beguin*, Fr.] A child's cap.

Sleep now!
Yet not ſo ſound, and half ſo deeply ſweet,
As he, whoſe brow with homely *biggin* bound,
Snores out the watch of night. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

BIGHT. *n. ſ.* It is explained by *Skinner*, the circumference of a a coil of rope.

BI'GLY. *adv.* [from *big.*] Tumidly; haughtily; with a bluſtering manner.

Would'ſt thou not rather chooſe a ſmall renown,
To be the may'r of ſome poor paltry town;
Bigly to look, and barb'rouſly to ſpeak;
To pound falſe weights, and ſcanty meaſures break? *Dryden's Juvenal, ſat.* x.

BI'GNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *big.*]

1. Bulk; greatneſs of quantity.

If panicum be laid below, and about the bottom of a root, it will cauſe the root to grow to an exceſſive *bigneſs.* *Bacon.*

People were ſurpriſed at the *bigneſs*, and uncouth deformity of the camel. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

The brain of man, in reſpect of his body, is much larger than in any other animal's; exceeding in *bigneſs* three oxens brains. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Size; whether greater or ſmaller.

Several ſorts of rays make vibrations of ſeveral *bigneſſes*, which, according to their *bigneſſes*, excite ſenſations of ſeveral colours; and the air, according to their *bigneſſes*, excites ſenſations of ſeveral ſounds. *Newton's Opticks.*

BI'GOT. *n. ſ.* [The etymology of this word is unknown; but it is ſuppoſed, by *Camden* and others, to take its riſe from ſome occaſional phraſe.] A man devoted to a certain party; prejudiced in favour of certain opinions; a blind zealot. It is uſed often with *to* before the object of zeal; as, a *bigot to* the Carteſian tenets.

Religious ſpite, and pious ſpleen bred firſt
This quarrel, which ſo long the *bigots* nurſt. *Tate. Juvenal.*

In philoſophy and religion, the *bigots* of all parties are generally the moſt poſitive. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

BI'GOTED. *adj.* [from *bigot.*] Blindly prepoſſeſſed in favour of ſomething; irrationally zealous; with *to.*

Bigotted to this idol, we diſclaim
Reſt, health, and eaſe, for nothing but a name. *Garth.*

Preſbyterian merit, during the reign of that weak, *bigotted*, and ill adviſed prince, will eaſily be computed. *Swift.*

BI'GOTRY. *n ſ.* [from *bigot.*]

1. Blind zeal; prejudice; unreaſonable warmth in favour of party or opinions; with the particle *to.*

Were it not for a *bigotry to* our own tenets, we could hardly imagine, that ſo many abſurd, wicked, and bloody principles, ſhould pretend to ſupport themſelves by the goſpel. *Watts.*

2. The practice or tenet of a bigot.

Our ſilence makes our adverſaries think we perſiſt in thoſe *bigotries*, which all good and ſenſible men deſpiſe. *Pope.*

BI'GSWOLN. *adj.* [from *big* and *ſwoln.*] Turgid; ready to burſt.

Might my *bigſwoln* heart
Vent all its griefs, and give a looſe to ſorrow. *Addiſ. Cato.*

BI'G-UDDERED. *adj.* [from *big* and *udder.*] Having large udders; having dugs ſwelled with milk.

Now driv'n before him, through the arching rock,
Came, tumbling heaps on heaps, th' unnumber'd flock,
Big-udder'd ews, and goats of female kind. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

BI'LANDER. *n. ſ.* [*belandre*, Fr.] A ſmall veſſel of about eighty tons burden, uſed for the carriage of goods. It is a kind of hoy, manageable by four or five men, and has maſts and ſails after the manner of a hoy. They are uſed chiefly in Holland, as being particularly fit for the canals. *Savary. Trevoux.*

Like *bilanders* to creep
Along the coaſt, and land in view to keep. *Dryden.*

BI'LBERRY. *n. ſ.* [from bılıᵹ, Sax. a bladder, and *berry*; according to *Skinner.*] The ſame with *whortleberry*; which ſee.

Cricket, to Windſor chimneys ſhalt thou leap;
There pinch the maids as blue as *bilberries.* *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

BI'LBO. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *Bilboa*, where the beſt weapons are made.] A rapier; a ſword.

To be compaſſed like a good *bilbo*, in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point, heel to head. *Shakeſp. M. W. of Windſor.*

BI'LBOES. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ſtocks, or wooden ſheckles for the feet, uſed for puniſhing offenders at ſea.

Methought I lay,
Worſe than the mutines, in the *bilboes.* *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

BILE. *n. ſ.* [*bilis*, Lat.] A thick, yellow, bitter liquour, ſeparated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and diſcharged into the lower end of the duodenum, or beginning of the jejunum, by the common duct. Its uſe is to ſheathe or blunt the acids of the chyle; becauſe they, being entangled with its ſulphurs, thicken it ſo, that it cannot be ſufficiently diluted by the ſuccus pancreaticus, to enter the lacteal veſſels. *Quincy.*

In its progreſſion, ſoon the labour'd chyle
Receives the confluent rills of bitter *bile*;
Which, by the liver ſever'd from the blood,
And ſtriving through the gall-pipe, here unload
Their yellow ſtreams. *Blackmore.*

BILE. *n. ſ.* [bile, Sax. perhaps from *bilis*, Lat. This is generally ſpelt *boil*; but, I think, leſs properly.] A ſore angry ſwelling.

But yet thou art my fleſh, my blood, my daughter;
Or, rather, a diſeaſe that's in my fleſh;
Thou art a *bile* in my corrupted blood. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Thoſe *biles* did run—ſay ſo—did not the general run? were not that a botchy ſore? *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

A furun-

A furunculus is a painful tubercle, with a broad baſis, ariſing in a cone. It is generally called a *bile*, and, in it its ſtate, is accompanied with inflammation, pulſation, and tenſion. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

BILGE *in a ſhip.* The compaſs or breadth of the ſhip's bottom. *Skinner.*

To BILGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſpring a leak; to let in water, by ſtriking upon a rock: a ſea term. *Skinner.*

BI'LIARY. *adj.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Belonging to the bile.

Voracious animals, and ſuch as do not chew, have a great quantity of gall; and ſome of them have the *biliary* duct inſerted into the pylorus. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

BI'LINGSGATE. *n. ſ.* [A cant word, borrowed from *Bilingſgate* in London, a place where there is always a croud of low people, and frequent brawls and foul language.] Ribaldry; foul language.

There ſtript, fair rhet'rick languiſh'd on the ground,
And ſhameful *bilingſgate* her robes adorn. *Dunciad, b.* iv.

BILI'NGUOUS. *adj.* [*bilinguis*, Lat.] Having, or ſpeaking two tongues.

BI'LIOUS. *adj.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Conſiſting of bile; partaking of bile.

Why *bilious* juice a golden light puts on,
And floods of chyle in ſilver currents run. *Garth.*

When the taſte of the mouth is bitter, it is a ſign of redundance of a *bilious* alkali. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To BILK. *v. a.* [derived by Mr. *Lye* from the Gothick, *bilaican.*] To cheat; to defraud, by running in debt, and avoiding payment.

Bilk'd ſtationers for yeomen ſtood prepar'd. *Dryden.*

What comedy, what farce can more delight,
Than grinning hunger, and the pleaſing ſight
Of your *bilk'd* hopes? *Dryden's Juvenal, ſat.* v.

BILL. *n. ſ.* [bile, Sax. See BALL.] The beak of a fowl.

Their *bills* were thwarted croſsways at the end, and, with theſe, they would cut an apple in two at one ſnap. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

It may be tried, whether birds may not be made to have greater or longer *bills*, or greater and longer talons. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 757.

In his *bill*
An olive leaf he brings, pacifick ſign! *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

No crowing cock does there his wings diſplay,
Nor with his horny *bill* provoke the day. *Dryden's Fables.*

BILL. *n. ſ.* [bille, Sax. ꞇpıbılle, a two edged axe.]

1. A kind of hatchet with a hooked point, uſed in country work, as a *hedging bill*; ſo called from its reſemblance in form to the beak of a bird of prey.

Standing troops are ſervants armed, who uſe the lance and ſword, as other ſervants do the ſickle, or the *bill*, at the command of thoſe who entertain them. *Temple.*

2. A kind of weapon anciently carried by the foot; a battle axe.

Yea diſtaff women manage ruſty *bills*;
Againſt thy ſeat both young and old rebel. *Shakeſp. R.* II.

BILL. *n. ſ.* [*billet*, French.]

1. A written paper of any kind.

He does receive
Particular addition from the *bill*
That writes them all alike. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. An account of money.

Ordinary expence ought to be limited by a man's eſtate, and ordered to the beſt, that the *bills* may be leſs than the eſtimation abroad. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

3. A law preſented to the parliament, not yet made an act.

No new laws can be made, nor old laws abrogated or altered, but by parliament; where *bills* are prepared, and preſented to the two houſes. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

How now, for mitigation of this *bill*,
Urg'd by the commons? Doth his majeſty
Incline to it, or no? *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

4. An act of parliament.

There will be no way left for me to tell you, that I remember you, and that I love you; but that one, which needs no open warrant, or ſecret conveyance; which no *bills* can preclude, or no kings prevent. *Atterbury to Pope.*

5. A phyſician's preſcription.

Like him that took the doctor's *bill*,
And ſwallow'd it inſtead o' th' pill. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* ii.

The medicine was prepar'd according to the *bill.* *L'Eſtrange, fab.* 183.

Let them, but under your ſuperiours, kill,
When doctors firſt have ſign'd the bloody *bill.* *Dryden.*

6. An advertiſement.

And in deſpair, their empty pit to fill,
Set up ſome foreign monſter in a *bill.* *Dryden.*

7. In law.

1. An obligation, but without condition or forfeiture for nonpayment. 2. A declaration in writing, that expreſſeth either the grief and the wrong, that the complainant hath ſuffered by the party complained of; or elſe ſome fault, that the party complained of, hath committed againſt ſome law. This *bill* is ſometimes offered to juſtices errants in the general aſſizes; but moſt to the lord chancellor. It containeth the fact complained of, the damages thereby ſuffered, and petition of proceſs againſt the defendant for redreſs. *Cowel.*

The fourth thing very maturely to be conſulted by the jury, is, what influence their finding the *bill* may have upon the kingdom. *Swift.*

8. *A bill of mortality.* An account of the numbers that have died in any diſtrict.

Moſt who took in the weekly *bills of mortality*, made little other uſe of them, than to look at the foot, how the burials encreaſed or decreaſed. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

So liv'd our ſires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,
And multiply'd with theirs the weekly *bill.* *Dryden.*

9. *A bill of fare.* An account of the ſeaſon of proviſions, or of the diſhes at a feaſt.

It may ſeem ſomewhat difficult to make out the *bills of fare* for ſome of the forementioned ſuppers. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

10. *A bill of exchange.* A note ordering the payment of a ſum of money in one place, to ſome perſon aſſigned by the drawer or remitter, in conſideration of the value paid to him in another place.

The comfortable ſentences are our *bills of exchange*, upon the credit of which we lay our cares down, and receive proviſions. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

All that a *bill of exchange* can do, is to direct to whom money is due, or taken up upon credit, in a foreign country, ſhall be paid. *Locke.*

To BILL. *v. n.* [from *bill*, a beak.] To careſs, as doves by joining bills; to be fond.

Doves, they ſay, will *bill*, after their pecking, and their murmuring. *Ben Johnſon's Catiline.*

Still amorous, and fond, and *billing*,
Like Philip and Mary on a ſhilling. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* i.

They *bill*, they tread; Alcyone compreſs'd,
Seven days ſits brooding on her floating neſt. *Dryden.*

He that bears th' artillery of Jove,
The ſtrong pounc'd eagle, and the *billing* dove. *Dryden.*

To BILL. *v. a.* [from *bill*, a writing.] To publiſh by an advertiſement: a cant word.

His maſterpiece was a compoſition that he *billed* about under the name of a ſovereign antidote. *L'Eſtrange.*

BI'LLET. *n. ſ.* [*billet*, French.]

1. A ſmall paper; a note.

When he found this little *billet*, in which was only written, *Remember Cæſar*, he was exceedingly confounded. *Clarendon.*

2. A ticket directing ſoldiers at what houſe to lodge.

3. *Billet doux*, or a ſoft *billet*; a love letter.

'Twas then, Belinda! if report ſay true,
Thy eyes firſt open'd on a *billet doux.* *Pope's Rape of the L.*

Bawds and pimps will be carrying about *billet doux.* *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

4. A ſmall log of wood for the chimney.

Let us then calculate, when the bulk of a faggot or *billet*, is dilated and rarified to the degree of fire, how vaſt a place it muſt take up. *Digby on Bodies.*

Their *billet* at the fire was found. *Prior.*

To BI'LLET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To direct a ſoldier by a ticket, or note, where he is to lodge.

Retire thee; go where thou art *billeted:*
Away, I ſay. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

2. To quarter ſoldiers.

They remembered him of charging the kingdom, by *billeting* ſoldiers. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

The counties throughout the kingdom were ſo incenſed, and their affections poiſoned, that they refuſed to ſuffer the ſoldiers to be *billeted* upon them. *Clarendon.*

BI'LLIARDS. *n. ſ. without a ſingular.* [*billard*, Fr. of which that language has no etymology; and therefore they probably derived from England both the play and the name; which is corrupted from *balyards*; yards or ſticks with which a ball is driven along a table. Thus *Spenſer:*

Balyards much unfit,
And ſhuttlecocks miſſeeming manly wit. *Hubb. Tale.*]

A game at which a ball is forced againſt another on a table.

Let it alone; let's to *billiards.* *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleop.*

Even noſe and cheek, withal,
Smooth as is the *billiard* ball. *Ben. Johnſon's Underwoods.*

Some are forced to bound or fly upwards, almoſt like ivory balls meeting on a *billiard* table. *Boyle.*

When the ball obeys the ſtroke of a *billiard* ſtick, it is not any action of the ball, but bare paſſion. *Locke.*

BI'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [*bilge*, Germ. *bolg*, Dan. probably of the ſame original with bılıᵹ, Sax. a bladder.] A wave ſwoln, and hollow.

From whence the river Dee, as ſilver cleen,
His tumbling *billows* roll with gentle rore. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Billows ſink by degrees, even when the wind is down that firſt ſtirred them. *Wotton.*

Chaſing Nereus with his trident throws
The *billows* from the bottom. *Sir J. Denham.*

But when loud *billows* laſh the ſounding ſhore,
The hoarſe rough verſe ſhould like the torrent roar. *Pope.*

To

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

To Bi'llow. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſwell, or roll, as a wave.

The *billowing* ſnow, and violence of the ſhow'r,
That from the hills diſperſe their dreadful ſtore,
And o'er the vales collected ruin pour. *Prior.*

Bi'llowy. *adj.* [from *billow.*] Swelling; turgid; wavy.

And whitening down the moſſy-tinctur'd ſtream,
Deſcends the *billowy* foam. *Thomſon's Spring, l.* 380.

Bin. *n. ſ.* [binne, Sax.] A place where bread, or corn, or wine, is repoſited.

The moſt convenient way of picking hops, is into a long ſquare frame of wood, called a *bin.* *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

As when from rooting in a *bin,*
All pouder'd o'er from tail to chin,
A lively maggot ſallies out,
You know him by his hazel ſnout. *Swift.*

Bi'nary. *adj.* [from *binus,* Lat.] Two; dual; double.

Bi'nary *Arithmetick.* A method of computation propoſed by Mr. Leibnitz, in which, in lieu of the ten figures in the common arithmetick, and the progreſſion from ten to ten, he has only two figures, and uſes the ſimple progreſſion from two to two. This method appears to be the ſame with that uſed Chineſe four thouſand years ago. *Chambers.*

To BIND. *v. a.* pret. *I bound;* particip. paſſ. *bound,* or *bounden.* [bindan, Saxon.]

1. To confine with bonds; to enchain.

Wilt thou play with him as with a bird? or wilt thou *bind* him for thy maidens? *Job,* xli. 5.

2. To gird; to enwrap; to involve.

Who hath *bound* the waters in a garment. *Prov.* xxx. 4.

3. To faſten to any thing.

Thou ſhalt *bind* this line of ſcarlet thread in the window, which thou didſt let us down by. *Joſhua,* ii. 18.

Keep my commandments, and live: and my law, as the apple of thine eye. *Bind* them upon thy fingers, write them upon the table of thine heart. *Prov.* vii. 3, 4.

4. To faſten together.

Gather ye together firſt the tares, and *bind* them in bundles, to burn them. *Matt.* xiii. 20.

5. To cover a wound with dreſſings and bandages.

When he ſaw him, he had compaſſion on him, and went to him, and *bound* up his wounds. *Luke,* x. 34.

Having filled up the bared cranium with our dreſſings, we *bound* up the wound. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

6. To compel; to conſtrain.

Thoſe canons, or imperial conſtitutions, which have not been received here, do not *bind.* *Hale's Common Law of Engl.*

7. To oblige by ſtipulation, or oath.

If a man vow a vow, or ſwear an oath to *bind* his ſoul with a bond, he ſhall not break his word. *Numbers,* xxx. 2.

Swear by the ſolemn oath, that *binds* the gods. *Pope.*

8. To oblige by duty or law.

Though I am *bound* to every act of duty,
I am not *bound* to that, all ſlaves are free to. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Duties expreſsly required in the plain language of Scripture, ought to *bind* our conſciences more than thoſe which are but dubiouſly inferred. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

9. To oblige by kindneſs.

10. To confine; to hinder.

Now I'm cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, *bound* in
To ſaucy doubts and fears. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

You will ſooner, by imagination, *bind* a bird from ſinging, than from eating or flying. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.* N° 989.

Though paſſion be the moſt obvious and general, yet it is not the only cauſe that *binds* up the underſtanding, and confines it, for the time, to one object, from which it will not be taken off. *Locke.*

In ſuch a diſmal place,
Where joy ne'er enters, which the ſun ne'er cheers,
Bound in with darkneſs, overſpread with damps. *Dryden.*

11. To hinder the flux of the bowels; to make coſtive.

Rhubarb hath manifeſtly in it parts of contrary operations; parts that purge, and parts that *bind* the body. *Bacon.*

The whey of milk doth looſe, the milk doth *bind.* *Herbert.*

12. To reſtrain.

The more we are *bound* up to an exact narration, we want more life, and fire, to animate and inform the ſtory. *Felton.*

13. *To bind a book.* To put it in a cover.

Was ever book, containing ſuch vile matter,
So fairly *bound?* *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Thoſe who could never read the grammar,
When my dear volumes touch the hammer,
May think books beſt, as richeſt *bound.* *Prior.*

14. *To bind to.* To oblige to ſerve ſome one.

If ſtill thou do'ſt retain
The ſame ill habits, the ſame follies too,
Still thou art *bound to* vice, and ſtill a ſlave. *Dryden's Perſ.*

15. *To bind to.* To contract with any body.

Art thou *bound to* a wife? ſeek not to be looſed. 1 *Cor.* vii.

16. *To bind over.* To oblige to make appearance.

Sir Roger was ſtaggered with the reports concerning this woman, and would have *bound her over* to the country ſeſſions. *Addiſon. Spectator,* N° 117.

To Bind. *v. n.*

1. To contract the parts together; to grow ſtiff and hard.

If the land riſe full of clots, and if it is a *binding* land, you muſt make it fine by harrowing of it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To make coſtive.

3. To be obligatory.

The promiſes and bargains for truck, between a Swiſs and an Indian, in the woods of America, are *binding* to them, though they are perfectly in a ſtate of nature, in reference to one another. *Locke.*

Bind. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of hops.

The two beſt ſorts are the white and the grey *bind;* the latter is a large ſquare hop, and more hardy. *Mortimer.*

Bi'nder. *n. ſ.* [from *to bind.*]

1. A man whoſe trade it is to bind books.

2. A man that binds ſheaves.

Three *binders* ſtood, and took the handfuls reapt
From boys that gather'd quickly up. *Chapman's Iliads.*

A man, with a *binder,* may reap an acre of wheat in a day, if it ſtand well. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. A fillet; a ſhred cut to bind with.

Upon that I laid a double cloth, of ſuch length and breadth as might ſerve to encompaſs the fractured member; which I cut from each end to the middle, into three *binders.* *Wiſeman.*

Bi'nding. *n. ſ.* [from *bind.*] A bandage.

This beloved young woman began to take off the *binding* of his eyes. *Tattler,* N° 55.

Bi'ndweed. *n. ſ.* [*convolvulus,* Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath, for the moſt part, trailing ſtalks; the leaves grow alternately on the branches; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, ſhaped like a bell, whoſe mouth is widely expanded; the ovary becomes a roundiſh membraneous fruit, wrapped up within the flower cup; and is generally divided into three cells, each containing one angular ſeed. The ſpecies are thirty ſix. 1. The common white great *bindweed,* vulgarly called *bearbind.* 2. Leſſer field *bindweed,* with a roſe coloured flower, vulgarly called *gravelbind.* 3. Common ſea *bindweed,* with round leaves. 4. Great American *bindweed,* with ſpacious yellow ſweet ſcented flowers, commonly called *Spaniſh arbour vine,* or *Spaniſh woodbine.* 5. White and yellow Spaniſh potatoes. 6. Red Spaniſh potatoes. 7. The jalap, &c. The firſt of theſe ſpecies is a very troubleſome weed in gardens; and the ſecond ſort is ſtill a worſe weed than the former. The third ſort is found upon gravelly or ſandy ſhores, where the ſalt water overflows: this is a ſtrong purge, and, as ſuch, is often uſed in medicine. The fourth ſort is common in the hot parts of America, and is planted to cover arbours and ſeats: one of theſe plants will grow to the length of ſixty or an hundred feet, and produce great quantities of ſide branches, and large fragrant yellow flowers, ſucceeded by three large angular ſeeds. The two kinds of potatoes are much cultivated in the Weſt Indies, for food; and, from the roots, a drink is made, called *mobby,* ſtronger or weaker: it is a ſprightly liquour, but not ſubject to fly into the head; nor will it keep beyond four or five days. Theſe roots have been brought from America, and are cultivated in Spain and Portugal; but, in general, they are not ſo well liked as the common potato, being too ſweet and luſcious. The jalap, whoſe root has been long uſed in medicine, is a native of the province of Italapa, about two days journey from La Vera Cruz. *Millar.*

Bindweed is of two ſorts, the larger and the ſmaller; the firſt ſort flowers in September, and the laſt in June and July. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Bi'nocle. *n. ſ.* [from *binus* and *oculus.*] A kind of dioptrick teleſcope, fitted ſo with two tubes joining together in one, as that a diſtant object may be ſeen with both eyes together. *Harris.*

Bino'cular. *adj.* [from *binus* and *oculus,* Lat.] Having two eyes.

Moſt animals are *binocular,* ſpiders, for the moſt part, octonocular, and ſome ſenocular. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Bino'mial *Root.* [in algebra.] A root compoſed of only two parts or members, connected with the ſigns *plus* or *minus.* *Harris.*

Bino'minous. *adj.* [from *binus* and *nomen,* Lat.] Having two names.

Bio'grapher. *n. ſ.* [βίος and γράφω.] A writer of lives; a relator not of the hiſtory of nations, but of the actions of particular perſons.

Our Grubſtreet *biographers* watch for the death of a great man, like ſo many undertakers, on purpoſe to make a penny of him. *Addiſon. Freeholder,* N° 35.

Bio'graphy. *n. ſ.* [βίος and γράφω.]

In writing the lives of men, which is called *biography,* ſome authors place every thing in the preciſe order of time when it occurred. *Watts's Logick.*

Bi'ovac. } Bi'hovac. } Bi'vouac. } *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *wey wach,* a double guard, Germ. in war.] A guard at night performed by the whole army; which, either at a ſiege, or lying before an enemy, every evening draws out from its tents or huts, and continues all night in arms before its lines or camp, to prevent any ſurpriſe. *To raiſe the biovac,* is to return the army to their tents at break of day. *Trevoux. Harris.*

Bi'parous. *adj.* [from *binus* and *pario,* Lat.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

Bi'partite. *adj.* [from *binus* and *partior,* Lat.] Having two correſpondent parts; divided into two.

Biparti'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *bipartite.*] The act of dividing into two; or of making two correſpondent parts.

Bi'ped. *n. ſ.* [*bipes,* Lat.] An animal with two feet.

No ſerpent, or fiſhes oviparous, have any ſtones at all; neither *biped* nor quadruped oviparous, have any exteriourly. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 4.

Bi'pedal. *adj.* [*bipedalis,* Lat.] Two feet in length; or having two feet.

Bipe'nnated. *adj.* [from *binus* and *penna,* Lat.] Having two wings.

All *bipennated* inſects have poiſes joined to the body. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Bipe'talous. *adj.* [of *bis,* Lat. and πέταλον.] A flower conſiſting of two leaves. *Dict.*

Bi'quadrate. } Biquadra'tick. } *n. ſ.* [in algebra.] The fourth power, ariſing from the multiplication of a ſquare number, or quantity by itſelf. *Harris.*

BIRCH *Tree.* [birc, Sax. *betula,* Lat.]

The leaves are like thoſe of the poplar; the ſhoots are very ſlender and weak; the katkins are produced at remote diſtances from the fruits, on the ſame tree; the fruit becomes a little ſquamoſe cone; the ſeeds are winged, and the tree caſts its outer rind every year. This tree is propagated by ſuckers, which may be tranſplanted either in October or February; it delights in a poor ſoil. The timber of this tree is uſed to make chairs, &c. It is alſo planted for hop poles, hoops, &c. and it is often uſed to make brooms. *Millar.*

Bi'rchen. *adj.* [from *birch.*] Made of birch.

His beaver'd brow a *birchen* garland bears. *Dunciad, b.* iv.

BIRD. *n. ſ.* [brid, or bird, a chicken, Saxon.] A general term for the feathered kind; a fowl. In common talk, *fowl* is uſed for the larger, and *bird* for the ſmaller kind of feathered animals.

The poor wren,
The moſt diminutive of *birds,* will fight,
Her young ones in her neſt, againſt the owl. *Macbeth.*

Sh' had all the regal makings of a queen;
As holy oil, Edward confeſſor's crown,
The rod and *bird* of peace, and all ſuch emblems,
Laid nobly on her. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

The *bird* of Jove, ſtoop'd from his airy tour,
Two *birds* of gayeſt plume before him drove. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 186.

Hence men and beaſts the breath of life obtain,
And *birds* of air, and monſters of the main. *Dryden's Æn.*

There are ſome *birds* that are inhabitants of the water, whoſe blood is cold as fiſhes, and their fleſh is ſo like in taſte, that the ſcrupulous are allowed them on fiſh days. *Locke.*

Some ſquire perhaps you take delight to rack,
Who viſits with a gun, preſents with *birds.* *Pope.*

To Bird. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To catch birds.

I do invite you tomorrow morning to my houſe, to breakfaſt; after, we'll a *birding* together. *Shakeſp. M. W. of Windſ.*

Bi'rdbolt. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *bolt,* or *arrow.*] A ſmall ſhot, or arrow, to be ſhot at birds.

To be generous, guiltleſs, and of free diſpoſition, is to take thoſe things for *birdbolts,* that you deem cannon bullets. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Bi'rdcage. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *cage.* See Cage.]

Birdcages taught him the pulley, and tops the centrifugal force. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

Bi'rdcatcher. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *catch.*] One that makes it his employment to take birds.

A poor lark entered into a miſerable expoſtulation with a *birdcatcher,* that had taken her in his net. *L'Eſtrange.*

Bi'rder. *n. ſ.* [from *bird.*] A birdcatcher.

Bi'rding piece. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *piece.*] A fowling piece; a gun to ſhoot birds with.

I'll creep up into the chimney.—There they always uſe to diſcharge their *birding pieces;* creep into the kill hole. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Bi'rdlime. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *lime.*] A glutinous ſubſtance, which is ſpread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.

Birdlime is made of the bark of holly, boiled for ten or twelve hours; and when the green coat is ſeparated from the other, they cover it up for a fortnight, in a moiſt place, and pound it into a tough paſte, that no fibres of the wood be left; then it is waſhed in a running ſtream, till no motes appear, and put up to ferment for four or five days, and ſcummed as often as any thing ariſes, and then laid up for uſe; at which time they incorporate with it a third part of nut oil, over the fire. The *birdlime* brought from Damaſcus is ſuppoſed to be made of ſebeſtens, the kernels being frequently found in it; but this will not endure the froſt or wet. That brought from Spain is of an ill ſmell; but the bark of our lantone, or wayfaring ſhrub, will make very good *birdlime.* *Chambers.*

Holly is of ſo viſcous a juice, as they make *birdlime* of the bark of it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N° 592.

With ſtores of gather'd glue, contrive
To ſtop the vents and crannies of their hive;
Not *birdlime,* or Idean pitch, produce
A more tenacious maſs of clammy juice. *Dryden's Virgil.*

I'm enſnar'd;
Heav'ns *birdlime* wraps me round, and glues my wings. *Dryden's King Arthur.*

The woodpecker, and other birds of this kind, becauſe they prey upon flies which they catch with their tongue, have a couple of bags filled with a viſcous humour, as if it were a natural *birdlime,* or liquid glue. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b.* i. *c.* 5.

Bi'rdman. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *man.*] A birdcatcher; a fowler.

As a fowler was bending his net, a blackbird aſked him what he was doing; why, ſays he, I am laying the foundations of a city; and ſo the *birdman* drew out of ſight. *L'Eſtrange.*

Bi'rdseye. *n. ſ.* [*Adonis,* Lat.] The name of a plant.

The leaves are like fennel or chamomile; the flowers conſiſt of many leaves, which are expanded in form of a roſe; the ſeeds are collected into oblong heads. The ſpecies are, 1. The common red *birds eye.* 2. The long leaved yellow *birds eye,* &c. The firſt ſort is ſown in open borders, as an annual flower plant. The yellow ſort is uncommon in England. *Millar.*

Bi'rdsfoot. [*ornithopodium,* Lat.] The name of a plant.

It has a papilionaceous flower; the ovary, which riſes out of the flower cup, afterwards becomes a pod, ſometimes diſtinguiſhed into bells by tranſverſe partitions, full of ſeeds, for the moſt part roundiſh; the leaves grow by threes, but have two wings, or little leaves, at the origin of their foot ſtalks. The ſpecies are, 1. The talleſt hairy *birdsfoot* trefoil, with a glomerated flower. 2. Upright hoary *birdsfoot* trefoil, &c. The firſt of theſe plants is, by ſome, ſuppoſed to be the *cytiſis* of Virgil; it dies to the ground with us every winter, and riſes again the ſucceeding ſpring; and, when the roots are ſtrong, the ſhoots will riſe to four or five feet high, and produce flowers in great plenty; if it be cut while young, the cows are very fond of it, but horſes will not eat it, unleſs they are very hungry. *Millar.*

Bi'rdsnest. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Dict.*

Bi'rdstongue. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Dict.*

Bi'rgander. *n. ſ.* A fowl of the gooſe kind. *Dict.*

Birt. *n. ſ.* A fiſh; the ſame with the *turbot;* which ſee.

BIRTH. *n. ſ.* [beorþ, Sax.]

1. The act of coming into life.

But thou art fair, and, at thy *birth,* dear boy,
Nature and fortune join'd to make thee great. *Shakeſp. K. J.*

In Spain, our ſprings like old mens children be,
Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy;
No kindly ſhowers fall on our barren earth,
To hatch the ſeaſons in a timely *birth.* *Dryden.*

2. Extraction; lineage.

Moſt virtuous virgin, born of heav'nly *birth.* *Fairy Q.*

All truth I ſhall relate: nor firſt can I
Myſelf to be of Grecian *birth* deny. *Sir J. Denham.*

3. Rank which is inherited by deſcent.

He doth object, I am too great of *birth.* *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Be juſt in all you ſay, and all you do;
Whatever be your *birth,* you're ſure to be
A peer of the firſt magnitude to me. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

4. The condition, or circumſtances, in which any man is born.

High in his chariot then Haleſus came,
A foe by *birth* to Troy's unhappy name. *Dryden's Virgil.*

5. Thing born; production.

The people fear me; for they do obſerve
Unfather'd heirs and loathly *births* of nature. *Shakeſp. H.* IV.

That poets are far rarer *births* than kings,
Your nobleſt father prov'd. *Ben. Johnſon's Epigrams.*

Who of themſelves
Abhor to join: and, by imprudence mix'd,
Produce prodigious *births,* of body, or mind. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 687.

She, for this many thouſand years,
Seems to have practis'd with much care,
To frame the race of woman fair;
Yet never could a perfect *birth*
Produce before, to grace the earth. *Waller.*

His eldeſt *birth*
Flies, mark'd by heav'n, a fugitive o'er earth. *Prior.*

The vallies ſmile, and, with their flow'ry face,
And wealthy *births,* confeſs the flood's embrace. *Blackmore.*

Others hatch their eggs, and tend the *birth,* till it is able to ſhift for itſelf. *Addiſon. Spectator,* N° 120.

6. The act of bringing forth.

That fair Syrian ſhepherdeſs,
Who after years of barrenneſs,
The highly favour'd Joſeph bore
To him that ſerv'd for her before;

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And at her next *birth*, much like thee,
Through pangs fled to felicity. *Milton.*

7. The ſeamen call a due or proper diſtance between ſhips lying at an anchor, or under ſail, a *birth*. Alſo the proper place aboard for a meſs to put their cheſts, *&c.* is called the *birth* of that meſs. Alſo a convenient place to moor a ſhip in, is called a *birth*. *Harris.*

BI'RTHDAY. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *day.*]

1. The day on which any one is born.

Orient light,
Exhaling firſt from darkneſs, they beheld
Birthday of heaven and earth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

2. The day of the year in which any one was born, annually obſerved.

This is my *birthday*; as this very day
Was Caſſius born. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

They tell me, 'tis my *birthday*, and I'll keep it
With double pomp of ſadneſs:
'Tis what the day deſerves, which gave me breath. *Dryden.*

Your country dames,
Whoſe cloaths returning *birthday* claims. *Prior.*

BI'RTHDOM. *n. ſ.* [This is erroneouſly, I think, printed in *Shakeſpeare*, *birthdoom*. It is derived from *birth* and *dom*. See DOM; as *kingdom*, *dukedom.*] Privilege of birth.

Let us rather
Hold faſt the mortal ſword; and, like good men,
Beſtride our downfaln *birthdom*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

BI'RTHNIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *night.*]

1. The night in which any one is born.

Th' angelick ſong in Bethlehem field,
On thy *birthnight*, that ſung the Saviour born. *Par. Regain.*

2. The night annually kept in memory of any one's birth.

A youth more glitt'ring than a *birthnight* beau. *Pope.*

BI'RTHPLACE. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *place.*] Place where any one is born.

My *birthplace* have I and my lovers left;
This enemy's town I'll enter. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

A degree of ſtupidity beyond even what we have been ever charged with, upon the ſcore of our *birthplace* and climate. *Swift's Addreſs to Parliament.*

BI'RTHRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *right.*] The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the firſt born.

Thy blood and virtue
Contend for empire in thee, and thy goodneſs
Shares with thy *birthright*. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

And haſt been found
By merit, more than *birthright*, Son of God.
Milton's Parad. Loſt, b. iii. *l.* 308.

I lov'd her firſt, I cannot quit the claim,
But will preſerve the *birthright* of my paſſion. *Otway's Orph.*

While no baſeneſs in this breaſt I find,
I have not loſt the *birthright* of my mind. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

To ſay, that liberty and property are the *birthright* of the Engliſh nation, but that if a prince invades them by illegal methods, we muſt upon no pretence reſiſt, is to confound governments. *Addiſon's Whig Examiner.*

BIRTHSTRA'NGLED. *adj.* [from *birth* and *ſtrangle.*] Strangled or ſuffocated in being born.

Finger of *birthſtrangl'd* babe,
Ditch deliver'd by a drab. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

BI'RTHWORT. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *wort*; I ſuppoſe from a quality of haſtening delivery. *Ariſtolochia*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The ſtalks are flexible; the leaves are placed alternately on the branches; the flowers conſiſt of one leaf, are of an anomalous figure, hollowed like a pipe, and ſhaped like a tongue, generally hooked; the flower cup turns to a membraneous, oval ſhaped fruit, divided into five cells, and full of flat ſeeds. The ſpecies are, 1. The round rooted *birthwort*. 2. The climbing *birthwort*. 3. Spaniſh *birthwort*, &c. The firſt and ſecond are ſometimes uſed in medicine, and are eaſily propagated by parting their roots. *Millar.*

BI'SCOTIN. *n. ſ.* [French.] A confection made of flour, ſugar, marmalade, eggs, *&c.*

BI'SCUIT. *n. ſ.* [from *bis*, twice, Lat. and *cuit*, baked, Fr.]

1. A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to ſea; it is baked for long voyages four times.

The *biſcuit* alſo in the ſhips, eſpecially in the Spaniſh gallies, was grown hoary, and unwholeſome. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Many have been cured by abſtinence from drink, eating dry *biſcuit*, which creates no thirſt, and ſtrong frictions four or five times a day. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. A compoſition of fine flour, almonds, and ſugar, made by the confectioners.

To BISE'CT. *v. a.* [from *binus* and *ſeco*, to cut, Lat.] To divide into two parts.

The rational horizon *biſecteth* the globe into two equal parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 5.

BISE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A geometrical term, ſignifying the diviſion of any quantity into two equal parts.

BI'SHOP. *n. ſ.* [from *epiſcopus*, Lat. the Saxons formed biſcop, which was afterwards ſoftened into *biſhop.*] One of the head order of the clergy.

A *biſhop* is an overſeer, or ſuperintendant, of religious matters in the chriſtian church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

You ſhall find him well accompany'd
With reverend fathers, and well learned *biſhops*.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

Their zealous ſuperſtition thinks, or pretends, they cannot do God a greater ſervice, than to deſtroy the primitive, apoſtolical, and anciently univerſal government of the church by *biſhops*. *K. Charles.*

In caſe a *biſhop* ſhould commit treaſon and felony, and forfeit his eſtate, with his life, the lands of his biſhoprick remain ſtill in the church. *South.*

On the word *biſhop*, in French *evêque*, I would obſerve, that there is no natural connexion between the ſacred office and the letters or ſound; for *evêque*, and *biſhop*, ſignify the ſame office, though there is not one letter alike in them. *Watts's Logick.*

BI'SHOP. *n. ſ.* A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and ſugar.

Fine oranges,
Well roaſted, with ſugar and wine in a cup,
They'll make a ſweet *biſhop*, when gentle folks ſup. *Swift.*

To BI'SHOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confirm; to admit ſolemnly into the church.

They are prophane, imperfect, oh! too bad,
Except confirm'd and *biſhoped* by thee. *Donne.*

BI'SHOPRICK. *n. ſ.* [biſcoprice, Saxon.] The dioceſe of a biſhop; the diſtrict over which the juriſdiction of a biſhop extends.

It will be fit, that, by the king's ſupreme power in cauſes eccleſiaſtical, they be ſubordinate under ſome biſhop, and *biſhoprick*, of this realm. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

A virtuous woman ſhould reject marriage, as a good man does a *biſhoprick*; but I would adviſe neither to perſiſt in refuſing. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 89.

Thoſe paſtors had epiſcopal ordination, poſſeſſed preferments in the church, and were ſometimes promoted to *biſhopricks* themſelves. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of E. man.*

BI'SHOPSWEED. [*Ammi*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

This is an umbelliferous weed, with ſmall ſtriated ſeeds; the petals of the flowers are unequal, and ſhaped like a heart. The ſeeds of the greater *biſhopsweed* are uſed in medicine, and ſhould be ſown in an open ſituation, early in the ſpring. *Mill.*

BISK. *n. ſ.* [*biſque*, Fr.] Soup; broth made by boiling ſeveral ſorts of fleſh.

A prince, who in a foreſt rides aſtray,
And, weary, to ſome cottage finds the way,
Talks of no pyramids, or fowl, or *bisks* of fiſh,
But hungry ſups his cream ſerv'd up in earthen diſh.
King's Art of Cookery.

BI'SKET. See BISCUIT.

BI'SMUTH. *n. ſ.* The ſame as *marcaſite*; it properly ſignifies a hard, white, brittle, mineral ſubſtance, of a metalline nature, found at Miſnia; though ſuppoſed to be only a recrementitious matter thrown off in the formation of tin, as unfit to enter its compoſition. There are ſome, however, who eſteem it a metal *ſui generis*; though it uſually contains ſome ſilver. There is an artificial *biſmuth* made, for the ſhops, of tin. *Quincy.*

BI'SSEXTILE. *n. ſ.* [from *bis*, and *ſextilis*, Lat.] Leap year; the year in which the day, ariſing from ſix odd hours in each year, is intercalated.

The year of the ſun conſiſteth of three hundred and ſixty five days and ſix hours, wanting eleven minutes; which ſix hours omitted, will, in time, deprave the compute; and this was the occaſion of *biſſextile*, or leap year. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 12.

Towards the latter end of February is the *biſſextile* or intercalar day; called *biſſextile*, becauſe the ſixth of the calends of March is twice repeated. *Holder on Time.*

BI'SSON. *adj.* [derived by *Skinner* from *by* and *ſin.*] Blind.

But who, oh! who hath ſeen the mobled queen,
Run barefoot up and down, threat'ning the flames
With *biſſon* rheum. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

What harm can your *biſſon* conſpectuities glean out of this character. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

BI'STRE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A colour made of chimney ſoot boiled, and then diluted with water; uſed by painters in waſhing their deſigns. *Trevoux.*

BI'STORT. *n. ſ.* [*biſtorta*, Lat.] The name of a plant called alſo *ſnakeweed*; which ſee.

BI'STOURY. *n. ſ.* [*biſtouri*, Fr.] A ſurgeon's inſtrument uſed in making inciſions, of which there are three ſorts; the blade of the firſt turns like that of a lancet; but the ſtraight *biſtoury* has the blade fixed in the handle; the crooked *biſtoury* is ſhaped like a half moon, having the edge on the inſide. *Chambers.*

BISU'LCOUS. *adj.* [*biſulcus*, Lat.] Clovenfooted.

For the ſwine, although multiparous, yet being *biſulcous*, and only clovenhoofed, are farrowed with open eyes, as other *biſulcous* animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 26.

BIT. *n. ſ.* [bitol, Saxon.] Signifies the whole machine of all the

iron appurtenances of a bridle, as the bit-mouth, the branches, the curb, the ſevil holes, the tranchefil, and the croſs chains; but ſometimes it is uſed to ſignify only the bit-mouth in particular. *Farrier's Dict.*

They light from their horſes, pulling off their *bits*, that they might ſomething refreſh their mouths upon the graſs. *Sidney.*

We have ſtrict ſtatutes, and moſt biting laws,
The needful *bits* and curbs of headſtrong ſteeds.
Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.

He hath the *bit* faſt between his teeth, and away he runs. *Stillingfleet.*

Unus'd to the reſtraint
Of curbs and *bits*, and fleeter than the winds. *Addiſ. Cato.*

BIT. *n. ſ.* [from *bite.*]

1. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once.

How many prodigal *bits* have ſlaves and peaſants
This night englutted? *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

Follow your function, go and batten on cold *bits*. *Shakeſp.*

The mice found it troubleſome to be ſtill climbing the oak for every *bit* they put in their bellies. *L'Eſtrange.*

By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd,
And to the table ſent the ſmoaking lard,
A ſav'ry *bit*, that ſerv'd to reliſh wine. *Dryden's Fables.*

John was the darling; he had all the good *bits*, was crammed with good pullet, chicken, and capon. *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

2. A ſmall piece of any thing.

Then clap four ſlices of pilaſter on't,
That, lac'd with *bits* of ruſtick, makes a front. *Pope.*

He bought at thouſands, what with better wit
You purchaſe as you want, and *bit* by *bit*. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

His majeſty has power to grant a patent for ſtamping round *bits* of copper, to every ſubject he hath. *Swift.*

3. A Spaniſh Weſt Indian ſilver coin, valued at ſevenpence halfpenny.

4. *A bit the better or worſe.* In the ſmalleſt degree.

There are few that know all the tricks of theſe lawyers; for aught I can ſee, your caſe is not a *bit* clearer than it was ſeven years ago. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

To BIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put the bridle upon a horſe.

BITCH. *n. ſ.* [bitze, Saxon.]

1. The female of the canine kind; as the wolf, the dog, the fox, the otter.

And at his feet a *bitch* wolf ſuck did yield
To two young babes. *Spenſ. Viſion of Bellay.*

I have been credibly informed, that a *bitch* will nurſe, play with, and be fond of young foxes, as much as, and in place of her puppies. *Locke.*

2. A name of reproach for a woman.

John had not run a madding ſo long, had it not been for an extravagant *bitch* of a wife. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

To BITE. *v. a.* pret. I *bit*; part. paſſ. I have *bit*, or *bitten*. [bitan, Saxon.]

1. To cruſh, or pierce with the teeth.

My very enemy's dog,
Though he had *bit* me, ſhould have ſtood that night
Againſt my fire. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Such ſmiling rogues as theſe,
Like rats, oft *bite* the holy cords in twain,
Too intricate t' unlooſe. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Theſe are the youths that thunder at a playhouſe, and fight for *bitten* apples. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

He falls; his arms upon his body ſound,
And with his bloody teeth he *bites* the ground. *Dryden.*

There was lately a young gentleman *bit* to the bone, who has now indeed recovered. *Tatler*, N° 62.

Their foul mouths have not opened their lips without a falſity; though they have ſhowed their teeth as if they would *bite* off my noſe. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

2. To give pain by cold.

Here feel we the icy phang,
And churliſh chiding of the winter's wind;
Which when it *bites* and blows upon my body,
Ev'n till I ſhrink with cold, I ſmile. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Full fifty years harneſs'd in rugged ſteel,
I have endur'd the *biting* winter's blaſt,
And the ſeverer heats of parching ſummer.
Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.

3. To hurt or pain with reproach.

Each poet with a diff'rent talent writes;
One praiſes, one inſtructs, another *bites*. *Roſcommon.*

4. To cut; to wound.

I've ſeen the day, with my good *biting* faulchion,
I would have made them ſkip. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

5. To make the mouth ſmart with an acrid taſte.

It may be the firſt water will have more of the ſcent, as more fragrant; and the ſecond more of the taſte, as more bitter, or *biting*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 21.

6. To cheat; to trick; to defraud: a low phraſe.

Aſleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honeſt factor ſtole a gem away:
He pledg'd it to the knight; the knight had wit,
So kept the diamond, and the rogue was *bit*. *Pope.*

If you had allowed half the fine gentlemen to have converſed with you, they would have been ſtrangely *bit*, while they thought only to fall in love with a fair lady. *Pope's Letters.*

BITE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The ſeizure of any thing by the teeth.

Does he think he can endure the everlaſting burnings, or arm himſelf againſt the *bites* of the never dying worm? *South.*

Nor dogdays parching heat, that ſplits the rocks,
Are half ſo harmful as the greedy flocks;
Their venom'd *bite*, and ſcars indented on the ſtocks.
Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks, b. ii. *l.* 522.

2. The act of a fiſh that takes the bait.

I have known a very good fiſher angle diligently four or ſix hours for a river carp, and not have a *bite*. *Walton's Angler.*

3. A cheat; a trick; a fraud; in low and vulgar language.

Let a man be ne'er ſo wiſe,
He may be caught with ſober lies;
For take it in its proper light,
'Tis juſt what coxcombs call a *bite*. *Swift.*

4. A ſharper; one who commits frauds.

BI'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *bite.*]

1. He that bites.

Great barkers are no *biters*. *Camden's Remains.*

2. A fiſh apt to take the bait.

He is ſo bold, that he will invade one of his own kind, and you may therefore eaſily believe him to be a bold *biter*. *Walton.*

3. A tricker; a deceiver.

A *biter* is one who tells you a thing, you have no reaſon to diſbelieve in itſelf, and perhaps has given you, before he bit you, no reaſon to diſbelieve it for his ſaying it; and, if you give him credit, laughs in your face, and triumphs that he has deceived you. He is one who thinks you a fool, becauſe you do not think him a knave. *Spectator*, N° 504.

BI'TTACLE. *n. ſ.* A frame of timber in the ſteerage of a ſhip, where the compaſs is placed. *Dict.*

BI'TTEN. *particip. paſſ.* [from *to bite*; which ſee.]

BI'TTER. *adj.* [biteꞃ, Saxon.]

1. Having a hot, acrid, biting taſte, like wormwood.

Bitter things are apt rather to kill than engender putrefaction. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 696.

Though a man in a fever ſhould, from ſugar, have a *bitter* taſte, which, at another time, produces a ſweet one; yet the idea of *bitter* in that man's mind, would be as clear and diſtinct from the idea of ſweet, as if he had taſted only gall. *Locke.*

2. Sharp; cruel; ſevere.

Friends now faſt ſworn,
Unſeparable, ſhall within this hour,
On a diſſenſion of a doit, break out
To *bittereſt* enmity. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Huſbands, love your wives, and be not *bitter* againſt them. *Coloſſ.* iii. 19.

The word of God, inſtead of a *bitter*, teaches us a charitable zeal. *Sprat.*

3. Calamitous; miſerable.

Noble friends and fellows, whom to leave
Is only *bitter* to him, only dying;
Go with me, like good angels, to my end. *Shakeſp. H.* VIII.

A dire induction am I witneſs to;
And will to France, hoping, the conſequence
Will prove as *bitter*, black, and tragical. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Tell him, that if I bear my *bitter* fate,
'Tis to behold his vengeance for my ſon. *Dryden's Æneis.*

4. Painful; inclement.

And ſhun the *bitter* conſequence: for know,
The day thou eat'ſt thereof, my ſole command
Tranſgreſt, inevitably thou ſhalt die. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

The fowl the borders fly,
And ſhun the *bitter* blaſt, and wheel about the ſky. *Dryden.*

5. Sharp; reproachful; ſatirical.

Go with me,
And, in the breath of *bitter* words, let's ſmother
My damned ſon. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

6. Mournful; afflicted.

Wherefore is light given unto him that is in miſery, and life unto the *bitter* in ſoul? *Job*, iii. 20.

7. In any manner, unpleaſing or hurtful.

Bitter is an equivocal word; there is *bitter* wormwood, there are *bitter* words, there are *bitter* enemies, and a *bitter* cold morning. *Watts's Logick.*

BI'TTERGOURD. *n. ſ.* [*colocynthis*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It is, in all reſpects, like the gourd, excepting the leaves of the plant being deeply jagged, and the fruit being exceſſively bitter, and not eatable. There are ſeveral varieties of this plant, which are very common in divers parts of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. *Millar.*

BI'TTERLY. *adv.* [from *bitter.*]

1. With a bitter taſte.

2. In a bitter manner; ſorrowfully; calamitouſly.

I ſo lively acted with my tears,
That my poor miſtreſs, moved therewithal,
Wept *bitterly*. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Bitterly

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Bitterly haſt thou paid, and ſtill art paying
That rigid ſcore. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 432.

3. Sharply; ſeverely.

His behaviour is not to cenſure *bitterly* the errours of their zeal. *Sprat.*

BI'TTERN. *n. ſ.* [*butour*, Fr.] A bird with long legs, and a long bill, which feeds upon fiſh; remarkable for the noiſe which he makes, uſually called *bumping*. See BITTOUR.

The poor fiſh have enemies enough, beſides ſuch unnatural fiſhermen as otters, the cormorant, and the *bittern*. *Walton.*

So that ſcarce
The *bittern* knows his time, with bill ingulpht,
To ſhake the ſounding marſh. *Thomſon's Spring.*

BI'TTERN. *n. ſ.* [from *bitter*.] A very bitter liquour, which drains off in making of common ſalt, and uſed in the preparation of Epſom ſalt. *Quincy.*

BI'TTERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bitter*.]

1. A bitter taſte.

The idea of whitenefs, or *bitterneſs*, is in the mind, exactly anſwering that power which is in any body to produce it there. *Locke.*

2. Malice; grudge; hatred; implacability.

The *bitterneſs* and animoſity between the chief commanders was ſuch, that a great part of the army was marched. *Clarend.*

3. Sharpneſs; ſeverity of temper.

His ſorrows have ſo overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his wreaks,
His fits, his frenzy, and his *bitterneſs?* *Shakeſp. Tit. Andr.*

Pierpoint and Crew appeared now to have contracted more *bitterneſs* and ſourneſs than formerly, and were more reſerved towards the king's commiſſioners. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

4. Satire; piquancy; keenneſs of reproach.

Some think their wits have been aſleep, except they dart out ſomewhat piquant, and to the quick: men ought to find the difference between ſaltneſs and *bitterneſs*. *Bacon, Eſſay* 33.

5. Sorrow; vexation; affliction.

There appears much joy in him, even ſo much, that joy could not ſhew itſelf modeſt enough, without a badge of *bitterneſs*. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

They ſhall mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only ſon, and ſhall be in *bitterneſs* for him, as one that is in *bitterneſs* for his firſtborn. *Zech.* xii. 10.

Moſt purſue the pleaſures, as they call them, of their natures, which begin in ſin, are carried on with danger, and end in *bitterneſs*. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

I oft, in *bitterneſs* of ſoul, deplor'd
My abſent daughter, and my dearer lord. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

BI'TTERSWEET. *n. ſ.* [from *bitter* and *ſweet*.] The name of an apple, which has a compound taſte of ſweet and bitter.

It is but a *bitterſweet* at beſt, and the fine colours of the ſerpent do by no means make amends for the ſmart and poiſon of his ſting. *South.*

When I expreſs the taſte of an apple, which we call the *bitterſweet*, none can miſtake what I mean. *Watts's Logick.*

BI'TTERVETCH. *n. ſ.* [*orobus*, Lat.]

This plant hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whoſe empalement riſes the pointal, wrapt up in the membrane, which becomes a round pod, full of oval ſhaped ſeeds; two leaves, joined together, grow upon a rib that terminates in a point. *Millar.*

BI'TTOUR. *n. ſ.* [*butour*, Fr.] The name of a bird, commonly called the *bittern*; [See BITTERN.] but perhaps as properly *bittour*.

Then to the waters brink ſhe laid her head;
And, as a *bittour* bumps within a reed,
To thee alone, O lake, ſhe ſaid, I tell. *Dryden's W. of Bath.*

BITU'ME. *n. ſ.* [from *bitumen*.] Bitumen. See BITUMEN.

Mix with theſe
Idæan pitch, quick ſulphur, ſilver's ſpume,
Sea onion, hellebore, and black *bitume*. *May's Virgil.*

BITU'MEN. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or ſcummed off lakes, as the Aſphaltis in Judæa, of various kinds; ſome ſo hard as to be uſed for coals; others ſo glutinous as to ſerve for mortar. *Savary.*

It is reported, that *bitumen* mingled with lime, and put under water, will make, as it were, an artificial rock, the ſubſtance becometh ſo hard. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 783.

The fabrick ſeem'd a work of riſing ground,
With ſulphur and *bitumen* caſt between. *Dryden's Fables.*

Bitumen is a body that readily takes fire, yields an oil, and is ſoluble in water. *Woodward's Method of Foſſils.*

BITU'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *bitumen*.] Having the nature and qualities of bitumen; compounded of bitumen.

Naphtha, which was the *bituminous* mortar uſed in the walls of Babylon, grows to an entire and very hard matter, like a ſtone. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

The fruitage fair to ſight, like that which grew
Near that *bituminous* lake, where Sodom flam'd.
Milton's Par. Loſt, b. x. *l.* 562.

BIVA'LVE. *adj.* [from *binus* and *valvæ*, Lat.] Having two valves or ſhutters; a term uſed of thoſe fiſh that have two ſhells, as oyſters; and of thoſe plants whoſe ſeed pods open their whole length, to diſcharge their ſeeds, as peas.

In the cavity lies looſe the ſhell of ſome ſort of *bivalve*, larger than could be introduced in at either of thoſe holes. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

BIVA'LVULAR. *adj.* [from *bivalve*.] Having two valves. *Dict.*

BI'XWORT. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Dict.*

BI'ZANTINE. *n. ſ.* [more properly ſpelt *byzantine*; from *Byzantium*.] A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pound, which the king offereth upon high feſtival days; it is yet called a *bizantine*, which anciently was apiece of gold coined by the emperours of Conſtantinople. *Camden's Remains.*

To BLAB. *v. a.* [*blabberen*, Dutch.]

1. To tell what ought to be kept ſecret; it uſually implies rather thoughtleſſneſs than treachery; but may be uſed in either ſenſe.

The gaudy, *blabbing*, and remorſeful day,
Is crept into the boſom of the ſea. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Thy dues be done, and none left out,
Ere the *blabbing* eaſtern ſcout
The nice morn on the Indian ſteep,
From her cabin'd loophole peep. *Milton.*

Nature has made man's breaſt no windores,
To publiſh what he does within doors;
Nor what dark ſecrets there inhabit,
Unleſs his own raſh folly *blab* it. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *c.* ii.

Sorrow nor joy can be diſguis'd by art,
Our foreheads *blab* the ſecrets of our heart. *Dryden's Juv.*

It is unlawful to give any kind of religious worſhip to a creature; but the very *indices* of the fathers cannot eſcape the *index expurgatorius*, for *blabbing* ſo great a truth. *Stillingfleet.*

Nor whiſper to the tattling reeds
The blackeſt of all female deeds;
Nor *blab* it on the lonely rocks,
Where echo ſits, and liſt'ning mocks. *Swift.*

2. To tell; in a good ſenſe.

That delightful engine of her thoughts,
That *blabb'd* them with ſuch pleaſing eloquence,
Is torn from forth that pretty hollow cage.
Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.

To BLAB. *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales.

Your mute I'll be;
When my tongue *blabs*, then let mine eyes not ſee.
Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.

BLAB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A teltale; a thoughtleſs babbler; a treacherous betrayer of ſecrets.

The ſecret man heareth many confeſſions; for who will open himſelf to a *blab*, or babbler? *Bacon, Eſſay* 6.

To have reveal'd
Secrets of man, the ſecrets of a friend,
Contempt and ſcorn of all, to be excluded
All friendſhip, and avoided as a *blab*. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Whoever ſhews me a very inquiſitive body, I'll ſhew him a *blab*, and one that ſhall make privacy as publick as a proclamation. *L'Eſtrange.*

I ſhould have certainly gone about ſhewing my letters, under the charge of ſecrecy, to every *blab* of my acquaintance. *Swift's Letters.*

BLA'BBER. *n. ſ.* [from *blab*.] A tattler; a teltale.

To BLA'BBER. *v. n.* To whiſtle to a horſe. *Skinner.*

BLA'BBERLIPPED. *Skinner.* See BLOBBERLIPPED.

BLACK. *adj.* [blac, Saxon.]

1. Of the colour of night.

In the twilight in the evening, in the *black* and dark night. *Prov.* vii. 9.

By Ariſtotle it ſeems to be implied, in theſe problems which enquire why the ſun makes man *black*, and not the fire, why it whitens wax, yet blacks the ſkin. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Dark.

The heaven was *black* with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain. *1 Kings*, xviii. 45.

3. Cloudy of countenance; ſullen.

She hath abated me of half my train;
Look'd *black* upon me. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

4. Horrible; wicked; atrocious.

Either my country never muſt be freed,
Or I conſenting to ſo *black* a deed. *Dryden's Indian Emp.*

5. Diſmal; mournful.

A dire induction am I witneſs to;
And will to France, hoping, the conſequence,
Will prove as bitter, *black*, and tragical. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

6. *Black and blue:* The colour of a bruiſe; a ſtripe.

Miſtreſs Ford, good heart, is beaten *black and blue*, that you cannot ſee a white ſpot about her. *Merry Wives of Windſor.*

And, wing'd with ſpeed and fury, flew
To reſcue knight from *black and blue*. *Hudibras, cant.* ii.

BLACK-BROWED. *adj.* [from *black* and *brow*.] Having black eyebrows; gloomy; diſmal; threatening.

Come, gentle night; come, loving, *black-brow'd* night,
Give me my Romeo. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Thus when a *black-brow'd* guſt begins to riſe,
White foam at firſt on the curl'd ocean fries,
Then roars the main, the billows mount the ſkies.
Dryden, Æneid vii. *l.* 736.

BLACK-BRYONY. *n. ſ.* [*tamnus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It is male and female in different plants; the flowers of the male plant conſiſt of one leaf, and are bell ſhaped; but theſe are barren; the embryos are produced on the female plants, which become oval berries, including roundiſh ſeeds. Theſe plants have no claſper, as the white bryony hath. The ſpecies are, 1. The common *black-bryony*. 2. *Black-bryony* of Crete, with a trifid leaf, &c. The firſt is rarely cultivated in gardens, but grows wild under hedges, and is gathered for medicinal uſe. It may be eaſily propagated by ſowing the ſeeds, ſoon after they are ripe, under the ſhelter of buſhes; where, in the ſpring, the plants will come up, and ſpread their branches over the buſhes. *Millar.*

BLACK-CATTLE. Oxen; bulls; and cows.

The other part of the grazier's buſineſs is what we call *black-cattle*, producing hides, tallow, and beef, for exportation. *Swift.*

BLACK-EARTH. *n. ſ.* It is every where obvious on the ſurface of the ground, and what we call mould. *Woodw. on Foſſils.*

BLACK-GUARD. *adj.* [from *black* and *guard*.] A cant word amongſt the vulgar; by which is implied a dirty fellow; of the meaneſt kind.

Let a *black-guard* boy be always about the houſe, to ſend on your errands, and go to market for you on rainy days. *Swift.*

BLACK-LEAD. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *lead*.] A mineral found in the lead-mines, much uſed for pencils; it is not fuſible, or not without a very great heat.

You muſt firſt get your *black-lead* ſharpened finely, and put faſt into quills, for your rude and firſt draught. *Peacham.*

BLACK-MAIL. *n. ſ.* A certain rate of money, corn, cattle, or other conſideration, paid to men allied with robbers, to be by them protected from the danger of ſuch as uſually rob or ſteal. *Cowel.*

BLACK-PUDDING. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *pudding*.] A kind of food made of blood and grain.

Through they were lin'd with many a piece
Of ammunition bread and cheeſe,
And fat *black-puddings*, proper food
For warriours that delight in blood. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* i.

BLACK-ROD. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *rod*.] The uſher belonging to the order of the garter; ſo called from the *black rod* he carries in his hand. He is of the king's chamber, and likewiſe uſher of the parliament. *Cowel.*

BLACK. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A black colour.

Black is the badge of hell,
The hue of dungeons, and the ſcowl of night.
Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.

For the production of *black*, the corpuſcles muſt be leſs than any of thoſe which exhibit colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Mourning.

Riſe, wretched widow, riſe; nor, undeplor'd,
Permit my ghoſt to paſs the Stygian ford:
But riſe, prepar'd in *black*, to mourn thy periſh'd lord.
Dryden's Fables.

3. A blackamoor.

4. That part of the eye which is black.

It ſuffices that it be in every part of the air, which is as big as the *black* or ſight of the eye. *Digby.*

To BLACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make black; to blacken.

Blacking over the paper with ink, not only the ink would be quickly dried up, but the paper, that I could not burn before, would be quickly ſet on fire. *Boyle on Colours.*

Then in his fury *black'd* the raven o'er,
And bid him prate in his white plumes no more.
Addiſon's Ovid's Metamorph. b. ii.

BLA'CKAMOOR. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *Moor*.] A man by nature of a black complexion; a negro.

They are no more afraid of a *blackamoor*, or a lion, than of a nurſe, or a cat. *Locke on Education*, § 115.

BLA'CKBERRIED *Heath.* [*empetrum*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath leaves like thoſe of the heath; the flowers are male and female, which grow in different parts of the ſame plant; the male flowers have no petals; the female are ſucceeded by blackberries, in each of which are contained three or four hard ſeeds. This little ſhrub grows wild upon the mountains in Staffordſhire, Devonſhire, and Yorkſhire. *Millar.*

BLA'CKBERRY *Buſh. n. ſ.* A ſpecies of bramble; which ſee.

BLA'CKBERRY. *n. ſ.* The fruit of the blackberry buſh.

The policy of theſe crafty ſneering raſcals, that ſtale old mouſe eaten cheeſe Neſtor, and that ſame dogfox Ulyſſes, is not proved worth a *blackberry*. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Then ſad he ſung the children in the wood;
How *blackberries* they pluck'd in deſarts wild,
And fearleſs at the glittering faulchion ſmil'd. *Gay's Paſt.*

BLA'CKBIRD. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *bird*.] The name of a bird.

Of ſinging birds, they have linnets, goldfinches, *blackbirds*, thruſhes, and divers others. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

A ſchoolboy ran unto't, and thought
The crib was down, the *blackbird* caught. *Swift.*

To BLA'CKEN. *v. a.* [from *black*.]

1. To make of a black colour.

Bleſs'd by aſpiring winds, he finds the ſtrand
Blacken'd by crouds. *Prior's*

While the long fun'rals *blacken* all the way. *Pope.*

2. To darken.

That little cloud that appear'd at firſt to Elijah's ſervant, no bigger than a man's hand, but preſently after grew, and ſpread, and *blackened* the face of the whole heaven. *South.*

3. To defame; or make infamous.

Let us *blacken* him what we can, ſaid that miſcreant Harriſon, of the bleſſed king, upon the wording and drawing up his charge againſt his approaching trial. *South.*

The morals *blacken'd*, when the writings 'ſcape
The libell'd perſon, and the pictur'd ſhape. *Pope.*

To BLA'CKEN. *v. n.* To grow black.

The hollow ſound
Sung in the leaves, the foreſt ſhook around,
Air *blacken'd*, roll'd the thunder, groan'd the ground. *Dryden.*

BEA'CKISH. *adj.* [from *black*.] Somewhat black.

Part of it all the year continues in the form of a *blackiſh* oil. *Boyle.*

BLA'CKMOOR. *n. ſ.* [ftom *black* and *Moor*.] A negro.

The land of Chus makes no part of Africa; nor is it the habitation of *blackmoors*; but the country of Arabia, eſpecially the happy and ſtony. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 11.

More to weſt
The realm of Bacchus to the *blackmoor* ſea. *Par. Reg. b.* iv.

BLA'CKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *black*.]

1. Black colour.

Blackneſs is only a diſpoſition to abſorb, or ſtifle, without reflection, moſt of the rays of every ſort that fall on the bodies. *Locke's Elements of Natural Philoſophy, c.* ii.

There would emerge one or more very black ſpots, and, within thoſe, other ſpots of an intenſer *blackneſs*. *Newt. Opt.*

His tongue, his prating tongue, had chang'd him quite,
To ſooty *blackneſs* from the pureſt white. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

2. Darkneſs.

His faults in him ſeem as the ſpots of heav'n,
More fiery by night's *blackneſs*. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

BLA'CKSMITH. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *ſmith*.] A ſmith that works in iron; ſo called from being very ſmutty.

The *blackſmith* may forge what he pleaſes. *Howel's E. Tears.*

Shut up thy doors with bars and bolts; it will be impoſſible for the *blackſmith* to make them ſo faſt, but a cat and a whoremaſter will find a way through them. *Spectator*, N° 205.

BLA'CKTAIL. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *tail*.] A fiſh; a kind of perch, by ſome called *ruffs*, or *popes*. See POPE. *Dict.*

BLA'CKTHORN. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *thorn*.] The ſame with the ſloe. See PLUM, of which it is a ſpecies.

BLA'DDER. *n. ſ.* [blæðꝛe, Saxon; *blader*, Dutch.]

1. That veſſel in the body which contains the urine.

The *bladder* ſhould be made of a membranous ſubſtance, and extremely dilatable for receiving and containing the urine, till an opportunity of emptying it. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. It is often filled with wind, to which alluſions are frequently made.

That huge great body which the giant bore,
Was vanquiſh'd quite, and of that monſtrous maſs
Was nothing left, but like an empty *bladder* was. *Fairy Q.*

A *bladder* but moderately filled with air, and ſtrongly tied, being held near the fire, grew exceeding turgid and hard; but afterwards being brought nearer to the fire, it ſuddenly broke, with ſo loud a noiſe as made us for a while after almoſt deaf. *Boyle.*

3. It is uſual for thoſe that learn to ſwim, to ſupport themſelves with blown bladders.

I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys, that ſwim on *bladders*,
Theſe many ſummers, in a ſea of glory;
But far beyond my depth: my highblown pride
At length broke under me. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

4. A bliſter; a puſtule.

BLA'DDER-NUT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtaphylodendron*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a roſe; out of whoſe many headed flower cup riſes the pointal, which becomes a membranaceous fruit, ſomewhat like the inflated bladder of fiſhes, and divided into two or three cells, containing ſeeds in form of a ſcull. The ſpecies are, 1. The common wild *bladder-nut*. 2. Three leaved Virginian *bladder-nut*. 3. *Bladder-nut*, with ſingle ſhining leaves. 4. *Bladder-nut*, with narrow bay leaves. 5. Three leaved American *bladder-nut*, with cut leaves. The firſt of theſe trees is found wild in the woods, and other ſhady places, in the northern parts of England. The ſecond ſort is a native of America, but is ſo hardy as to endure the ſevereſt cold of our climate, in the open air. Both theſe kinds may be propagated, by ſowing their ſeeds early in the ſpring. They will commonly grow in England to the height of twelve or fourteen feet. *Mill.*

BLA'DDER-SENA. *n. ſ.* [*colutea*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, ſucceeded by pods, reſembling the inflated bladder of fiſhes, in which are contained ſeveral kidney ſhaped ſeeds. The ſpecies are five. Theſe ſhrubs grow to the height of eight or ten feet; and, among flowering

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trees, the oddneſs of their flowers and pods will make a pretty variety. *Millar.*

BLADE. *n. ſ.* [blæd, bled, Sax. *bled*, Fr.] The ſpire of graſs before it grows to ſeed; the green ſhoots of corn which riſe from the ſeed. This ſeems to me the primitive ſignification of the word *blade*; from which, I believe, the *blade* of a ſword was firſt named, becauſe of its ſimilitude in ſhape; and, from the *blade* of a ſword, that of other weapons or tools.

There is hardly found a plant that yieldeth a red juice in the *blade* or ear, except it be the tree that beareth *ſanguis draconis.* *Bacon.*

Sends in his feeding flocks betimes, t' invade
The riſing bulk of the luxuriant *blade.* *Dryden's Georg.*

If we were able to dive into her ſecret receſſes, we ſhould find that the ſmalleſt *blade* of graſs, or moſt contemptible weed, has its particular uſe. *Swift on the Faculties of the Mind.*

Hung on every ſpray, on every *blade*
Of graſs, the myriad dewdrops twinkle round. *Thomſon.*

BLADE. *n. ſ.* [*blatte*, Germ. *blad*, Dutch.]

1. The ſharp or ſtriking part of a weapon or inſtrument, diſtinct from the handle. It is uſually taken for a weapon, and ſo called probably from the likeneſs of a ſword *blade* to a *blade* of graſs.

He fought all round about, his thirſty *blade*
To bathe in blood of faithleſs enemy. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

She knew the virtue of her *blade*, nor would
Pollute her ſabre with ignoble blood. *Dryden's Hind and P.*

Be his this ſword, whoſe *blade* of braſs diſplays
A ruddy gleam; whoſe hilt a ſilver blaze. *Pope.*

2. A briſk man, either fierce or gay, called ſo in contempt. So we ſay *mettle* for *courage.*

You'll find yourſelf miſtaken, Sir, if you'll take upon you to judge of theſe *blades* by their garbs, looks, and outward appearance. *L'Eſtrange.*

Then turning about to the hangman, he ſaid,
Diſpatch me, I pri'thee, this troubleſome *blade.* *Prior.*

BLADE *of the Shoulder.* } *n. ſ.* The bone called by anatomiſts the
BLA'DEBONE. } ſcapula, or ſcapular bone.

He fell moſt furiouſly on the broiled relicks of a ſhoulder of mutton, commonly called a *bladebone.* *Pope.*

To BLADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh, or fit with a blade.

BLA'DED. *adj.* [from *blade.*] Having blades or ſpires.

Her ſilver viſage in the wat'ry glaſs,
Decking with liquid pearl the *bladed* graſs.
Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.

As where the lightning runs along the ground,
Nor *bladed* graſs, nor bearded corn ſucceeds,
But ſcales of ſcurf and putrefaction breeds. *Dryden.*

BLAIN. *n. ſ.* [blegene, Sax. *bleyne*, Dutch.] A puſtule; a botch; a bliſter.

Itches, *blains*,
Sow all th' Athenian boſoms, and the crop
Be general leproſy. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Botches and *blains* muſt all his fleſh imboſs,
And all his people. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 180.

Whene'er I hear a rival nam'd,
I feel my body all inflam'd;
Which breaking out in boils and *blains*,
With yellow filth my linen ſtains. *Swift.*

BLA'MABLE. *adj.* [from *blame.*] Culpable; faulty.

Virtue is placed between two extremes, which are on both ſides equally *blamable.* *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

BLA'MABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *blamable.*] Fault; the ſtate of being liable to blame.

BLA'MABLY. *adv.* [from *blamable.*] Culpable; in a manner liable to cenſure.

A proceſs may be carried on againſt a perſon, that is maliciouſly or *blamably* abſent, even to a definitive ſentence. *Ayliffe.*

To BLAME. *v. a.* [*blâmer*, Fr.]

1. To cenſure; to charge with a fault: it generally implies a ſlight cenſure.

Our pow'r
Shall do a court'ſy to our wrath, which men
May *blame*, but not controul. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Porphyrius, you too far did tempt your fate;
'Tis true, your duty to me it became;
But praiſing that, I muſt your conduct *blame.*
Dryden's Tyrannick Love.

Each finding, like a friend,
Something to *blame*, and ſomething to commend. *Pope.*

2. To *blame* has uſually the particle *for* before the fault.

The reader muſt not *blame* me *for* making uſe here, all along of the word ſentiment. *Locke.*

3. Sometimes, but rarely, *of.*

Tomoreus he *blam'd of* inconſiderate raſhneſs, for that he would buſy himſelf in matters not belonging to his vocation.
Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.

BLAME. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Fault; imputation of a fault.

In arms, the praiſe of ſucceſs is ſhared amongſt many; yet the *blame* of miſadventures is charged upon one. *Sir J. Hayward.*

They lay the *blame* on the poor little ones, ſometimes paſſionately enough, to divert it from themſelves. *Locke.*

2. Crime; that which produces or deſerves cenſure.

Who would not judge us to be diſcharged of all *blame*, which are confeſt to have no great fault, even by their very word and teſtimony, in whoſe eyes no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been accuſtomed to ſeem ſmall. *Hooker, b.* v. § 27.

I unſpeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The taints and *blames* I laid upon myſelf,
For ſtrangers to my nature. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

3. Hurt.

Therewith upon his creſt,
With rigour ſo outrageous he ſmit,
That a large ſhare it hew'd out of the reſt,
And glancing down his ſhield, from *blame* him fairly bleſt.
Fairy Queen, b. i. *cant.* ii. *ſtanz.* 18.

4. There is a peculiar ſtructure of this word, in which it is not very evident whether it be a *noun* or a verb; but I conceive it to be the *noun.* *To blame*, in French, *à tort.*

You were *to blame*, I muſt be plain with you,
To part ſo ſlightly with your wife's firſt gift.
Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.

I do not aſk whether they were miſtaken; but, on ſuppoſition they were not, whether they were *to blame* in the manner. *Stillingfleet.*

Now we ſhould hold them much *to blame*,
If they went back before they came. *Prior.*

BLA'MEFUL. *adj.* [from *blame* and *full.*] Criminal; guilty; meriting blame.

Is not the cauſer of theſe timeleſs deaths,
As *blameful* as the executioner? *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Bluntwitted lord, ignoble in demeanour,
If ever lady wrong'd her lord ſo much,
Thy mother took into her *blameful* bed
Some ſtern untutor'd churl. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

BLA'MELESS. *adj.* [from *blame.*]

1. Guiltleſs; innocent; exempt from cenſure or blame.

She found out the righteous, and preſerved him *blameleſs* unto God. *Wiſdom*, x. 5.

The flames aſcend on either altar clear,
While thus the *blameleſs* maid addreſs'd her pray'r. *Dryden.*

Such a leſſening of our coin will deprive great numbers of *blameleſs* men, of a fifth part of their eſtates. *Locke.*

2. Sometimes it is uſed with *of.*

We will be *blameleſs of* this thine oath. *Joſhua*, ii. 17.

BLA'MELESLY. *adv.* [from *blameleſs.*] Innocently; without crime.

It is the wilful oppoſing explicit articles, and not the not believing them when not revealed, or not with that conviction, againſt which he cannot *blameleſly*, without pertinacy, hold out, that will bring danger of ruin on any. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

BLA'MELESNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *blameleſs.*] Innocence; exemption from cenſure.

Having reſolved, with him in Homer, that all is chargeable on Jupiter and fate, they infer, with him, the *blameleſneſs* of the inferiour agent. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

BLA'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *blame.*] One that blames or finds fault; a cenſurer.

In me you've hallowed a pagan muſe,
And denizon'd a ſtranger, who, miſtaught
By *blamers* of the times they marr'd, hath ſought
Virtues in corners. *Donne.*

BLAMEWO'RTHY. *adj.* [from *blame* and *worthy.*] Culpable; blameable; worthy of blame or cenſure.

Although the ſame ſhould be *blameworthy*, yet this age hath reaſonably well forborn to incur the danger of any ſuch blame. *Hooker, b.* v. § 12.

To BLANCH. *v. a.* [*blanchir*, Fr.]

1. To whiten; to change from ſome other colour to white.

You can behold ſuch ſights,
And keep the natural ruby of your cheeks,
When mine is *blanch'd* with fear. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

A way of whiting wax cheaply may be of uſe; and we have ſet down the practice of tradeſmen who *blanch* it. *Boyle.*

And ſin's black dye ſeems *blanch'd* by age to virtue.
Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.

2. To ſtrip or peel ſuch things as have huſks.

Their ſuppers may be biſket, raiſins of the ſun, and a few *blanched* almonds. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

3. To obliterate; to waſh out; to balk; to paſs over.

The judges thought it dangerous to admit ifs and ands, to qualify treaſon; whereby every one might expreſs his malice, and *blanch* his danger. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

You are not tranſported in an action that warms the blood and is appearing holy, to *blanch*, or take for admitted, the point of lawfulneſs. *Bacon's Holy War.*

To BLANCH. *v. n.* To evade; to ſhift; to ſpeak ſoft.

Optimi conſiliarii mortui; books will ſpeak plain, when counſellors *blanch.* *Bacon.*

BLA'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *blanch.*] A whitener. *Dict.*

BLAND. *adj.* [*blandus*, Lat.] Soft; mild; gentle.

In her face excuſe
Came prologue; and apology too prompt;
Which, with *bland* words at will, ſhe thus addreſs'd.
Milton's Par. Loſt, b. ix. *l.* 855.

An even calm
Perpetual reign'd, ſave what the zephyrs *bland*
Breath'd o'er the blue expanſe. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To BLA'NDISH. *v. a.* [*blandior*, Lat.] To ſmooth; to ſoften. I have met with this word in no other paſſage.

Muſt'ring all her wiles,
With *blandiſh'd* parleys, feminine aſſaults,
Tongue-batteries, ſhe ſurceas'd not day nor night,
To ſtorm me over-watch'd, and weary'd out.
Milton's Agoniſtes, l. 402.

BLA'NDISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *blandiſh*; *blanditiæ*, Lat.]

1. Act of fondneſs; expreſſion of tenderneſs by geſture.

The little babe up in his arms he hent,
Who, with ſweet pleaſure and bold *blandiſhment*,
'Gan ſmile. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *c.* ii. *ſtanz.* 1.

Each bird and beaſt, behold
Approaching two and two; theſe cow'ring low
With *blandiſhment.* *Milt. Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii. *l.* 351.

2. Soft words; kind ſpeeches.

He was both well and fair ſpoken, and would uſe ſtrange ſweetneſs and *blandiſhment* of words, where he deſired to effect or perſuade any thing that he took to heart. *Bacon's H.* VII.

3. Kind treatment; careſs.

Him Dido now with *blandiſhment* detains;
But I ſuſpect the town where Juno reigns. *Dryden's Virgil.*

In order to bring thoſe infidels within the wide circle of whiggiſh community, neither *blandiſhments* nor promiſes are omitted. *Swift's Examiner*, N° 47.

BLANK. *adj.* [*blanc*, Fr. derived by *Menage* from *Albianus*, thus: *Albianus*, *albianicus*, *bianicus*, *biancus*, *bianco*, *blanicus*, *blancus*, *blanc*; by others, from *blanc*, which, in Daniſh, ſignifies *ſhining*; in conformity to which, the Germans have *blancker*, to *ſhine*; the Saxons, blæcan; and the Engliſh, *bleach*, to *whiten.*]

1. White.

To the *blank* moon
Her office they preſcrib'd: to th' other five
Their planetary motions. *Parad. Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 656.

2. Without writing; unwritten; empty of all marks.

Our ſubſtitutes at home ſhall have *blank* charters,
Whereto, when they know that men are rich,
They ſhall ſubſcribe them for large ſums of gold.
Shakeſp. Richard II.

Upon the debtor ſide, I find innumerable articles; but, upon the creditor ſide, little more than *blank* paper. *Addiſon. Spectat.*

3. Confuſed; cruſhed; diſpirited; ſubdued; depreſſed.

There without ſuch boaſt, or ſign of joy,
Solicitous and *blank*, he thus began. *Par. Regained, b.* ii.

Adam ſoon as he heard
The fatal treſpaſs done by Eve, amaz'd,
Aſtonied ſtood, and *blank*, while horrour chill
Ran through his veins, and all his joints relax'd.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix. *l.* 888.

But now no face divine contentment wears;
'Tis all *blank* ſadneſs, or continual fears. *Pope.*

4. Without rhime; where the rhime is *blanched*, or miſſed.

The lady ſhall ſay her mind freely, or the *blank* verſe ſhall halt for it. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Long have your ears been fill'd with tragick parts;
Blood and *blank* verſe have harden'd all your hearts.
Addiſon's Drummer, Prologue.

Our *blank* verſe, where there is no rhime to ſupport the expreſſion, is extremely difficult to ſuch as are not maſters in the tongue. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

BLANK. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A void ſpace.

I cannot write a paper full as I uſed to do; and yet I will not forgive a *blank* of half an inch from you. *Swift.*

2. A lot, by which nothing is gained; which has no prize marked upon it.

If you have heard your general talk of Rome,
And of his friends there, it is lots to *blanks*
My name hath touch'd your ears. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

In fortune's lottery lies
A heap of *blanks*, like this, for one ſmall prize. *Dryden.*

The world the coward will deſpiſe,
When life's a *blank*, who pulls not for a prize. *Dryden.*

3. A paper from which the writing is effaced.

She has left him
The *blank* of what he was;
I tell thee, eunuch, ſhe has quite unmann'd him. *Dryden.*

4. A paper unwritten; any thing without marks or characters.

For him, I think not on him; for his thoughts,
Would they were *blanks*, rather than fill'd with me.
Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.

Omiſſion to do what is neceſſary,
Seals a commiſſion to a *blank* of danger. *Shakeſp. Tr. and Cr.*

For the book of knowledge fair,
Preſented with an univerſal *blank*
Of nature's works, to me expung'd and ras'd. *Par. Loſt.*

A life ſo ſpent is one great *blank*, which, though not blotted with ſin, is yet without any characters of grace or virtue. *Rogers, ſerm.* xii.

5. The point to which an arrow is directed; ſo called, becauſe, to be more viſible, it was marked with white.

Slander,
Whoſe whiſper o'er the world's diameter,
As level as the cannon to his *blank*,
Tranſports its poiſon'd ſhot. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

6. Aim; ſhot.

The harlot king
Is quite beyond my aim; out of the *blank*
And level of my brain. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

I have ſpoken for you all my beſt,
And ſtood within the *blank* of his diſpleaſure,
For my free ſpeech. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

7. Object to which any thing is directed.

See better, Lear, and let me ſtill remain
The true *blank* of thine. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To BLANK. *v. a.* [from *blank*; *blanchir*, Fr.]

1. To damp; to confuſe; to diſpirit.

Each oppoſite, that *blanks* the face of joy,
Meet what I would have well, and it deſtroy. *Shakeſp. Haml.*

Dagon muſt ſtoop, and ſhall ere long receive
Such a diſcomfit, as ſhall quite deſpoil him
Of all theſe boaſted trophies won on me,
And with confuſion *blank* his worſhippers. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

If the atheiſt, when he dies, ſhould find that his ſoul remains; how will this man be amazed and *blanked?* *Tillotſon.*

2. To efface; to annul.

All former purpoſes were *blanked*, the governour at a bay, and all that charge loſt and cancelled. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

BLA'NKET. *n. ſ.* [*blanchette*, Fr.]

1. An woollen cover, ſoft, and looſely woven, ſpread commonly upon a bed, over the linen ſheet, for the procurement of warmth.

Nor heav'n peep through the *blanket* of the dark,
To cry, hold! hold! *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The abilities of man muſt fall ſhort on one ſide or other, like too ſcanty a *blanket* when you are abed; if you pull it upon your ſhoulders, you leave your feet bare; if you thruſt it down upon your feet, your ſhoulders are uncovered. *Temple.*

Himſelf among the ſtoried chiefs he ſpies,
As from the *blanket* high in air he flies. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. A kind of pear, ſometimes written *blanquet.* See PEAR.

To BLA'NKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a blanket.

My face I'll grime with filth;
Blanket my loins; tie all my hair in knots. *Sh. King Lear.*

2. To toſs in a blanket, by way of penalty or contempt.

Ah, oh! he cry'd, what ſtreet, what lane, but knows
Our purgings, pumpings, *blanketings*, and blows? *Pope.*

BLA'NKLY. *adv.* [from *blank.*] In a blank manner; with whiteneſs; with paleneſs; with confuſion.

To BLARE. *v. n.* [*blaren*, Dutch.] To bellow; to roar. *Skinn.*

To BLASPHE'ME. *v. a.* [*blaſphemo*, low Lat.]

1. To ſpeak in terms of impious irreverence of God.

2. To ſpeak evil of.

The trueſt iſſue of thy throne,
By his own interdiction ſtands accurs'd,
And does *blaſpheme* his breed. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

Thoſe who from our labours heap their board,
Blaſpheme their feeder, and forget their lord. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To BLASPHE'ME. *v. n.* To ſpeak blaſphemy.

Liver of *blaſpheming* Jew,
Gall of goat, and ſlips of yew. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

I puniſhed them oft in every ſynagogue, and compelled them to *blaſpheme.* *Acts*, xxvi. 11.

BLASPHE'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *blaſpheme.*] A wretch that ſpeaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.

Who was before a *blaſphemer*, and a perſecutor, and injurious. 1 *Tim.* i. 13.

Even that *blaſphemer* himſelf would inwardly reverence him, as he in his heart really deſpiſes him for his cowardly baſe ſilence. *South.*

Deny the curſt *blaſphemer*'s tongue to rage,
And turn God's fury from an impious age. *Tickell.*

Should each *blaſphemer* quite eſcape the rod,
Becauſe the inſult's not to man, but God. *Pope.*

BLA'SPHEMOUS. *adj.* [from *blaſpheme.* It is uſually ſpoken with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, but uſed by *Milton* with it on the ſecond.] Impiouſly irreverent with regard to God.

O man, take heed how thou the gods do move,
To cauſe full wrath, which thou canſt not reſiſt;
Blaſphemous words the ſpeaker vain do prove. *Sidney, b.* ii.

And dar'ſt thou to the Son of God propound,
To worſhip thee accurſt; now more accurſt
For this attempt, bolder than that on Eve,
And more *blaſphemous?* *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* iii.

A man can hardly paſs the ſtreets, without having his ears grated with ſuch horrid and *blaſphemous* oaths and curſes. *Tillot.*

That any thing that wears the name of a chriſtian, or but of man,

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man, ſhould venture to own ſuch a villainous, impudent, and *blaſphemous* aſſertion in the face of the world, as this! *South.*

BLA'SPHEMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *blaſpheme.*] Impiouſly; with wicked irreverence.

Where is the right uſe of his reaſon, while he would *blaſphemouſly* ſet up to controul the commands of the Almighty? *Swift.*

BLA'SPHEMY. *n. ſ.* [from *blaſpheme.*]

Blaſphemy, ſtrictly and properly, is an offering of ſome indignity, or injury, unto God himſelf, either by words or writing. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

But that my heart's on future miſchief ſet,
I would ſpeak *blaſphemy*, ere bid you fly;
But fly you muſt. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

Intrinſick goodneſs conſiſts in accordance, and ſin in contrariety, to the ſecret will of God; or elſe God could not be defined good, ſo far as his thoughts and ſecrets, but only ſuperficially good, as far as he is pleaſed to reveal himſelf, which is perfect *blaſphemy* to imagine. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

BLAST. *n. ſ.* [from blæſt, Saxon; *blaſen*, Germ. to blow.]

1. A guſt, or puff of wind.

They that ſtand high, have many *blaſts* to ſhake them;
And, if they fall, they daſh themſelves to pieces.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

Welcome, then,
Thou unſubſtantial air, that I embrace;
The wretch that thou haſt blown unto the worſt,
Owes nothing to thy *blaſts*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Perhaps thy fortune doth controul the winds,
Doth looſe or bind their *blaſts* in ſecret cave. *Fairfax, b.* i.

Three ſhips were hurry'd by the ſouthern *blaſt*,
And on the ſecret ſhelves with fury caſt. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. The ſound made by blowing any inſtrument of wind muſick.

In peace there's nothing ſo becomes a man,
As modeſt ſtilneſs and humility;
But when the *blaſt* of war blows in our ears,
Then imitate the action of the tyger. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

He blew his trumpet—the angelick *blaſt*
Fill'd all the regions. *Milt. Par. Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 76.

The Veline fountains, and ſulphureous Nar,
Shake at the baleful *blaſt*, the ſignal of the war. *Dryden's Æn.*

Whether there be two different goddeſſes called Fame, or one goddeſs ſounding two different trumpets, it is certain, villainy has as good a title to a blaſt from the proper trumpet, as virtue has from the former. *Swift.*

3. The ſtroke of a malignant planet; the infection of any thing peſtilential.

By the *blaſt* of God they periſh: *Job*, iv. 9.

To BLAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtrike with ſome ſudden plague or calamity.

You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames
Into her ſcornful eyes! infect her beauty,
You fenſuck'd fogs, drawn by the powerful ſun,
To fall and *blaſt* her pride. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Oh! Portius, is there not ſome choſen curſe,
Some hidden thunder in the ſtore of heaven,
Red with uncommon wrath, to *blaſt* the man,
Who owes his greatneſs to his country's ruin. *Addiſon. Cato.*

2. To make to wither.

Upon this *blaſted* heath you ſtop our way. *Macbeth.*

And behold ſeven thin ears, and *blaſted* with the eaſtwind ſprung up after them. *Gen.* xli. 6.

She that like lightning ſhin'd, while her face laſted,
The oak now reſembles, which lightning had *blaſted.*
Waller.

To his green years your cenſures you would ſuit,
Not *blaſt* that bloſſom, but expect the fruit. *Dryden.*

Agony unmix'd, inceſſant gall
Corroding every thought, and *blaſting* all
Love's paradiſe. *Thomſon's Spring, l.* 1075.

3. To injure; to invalidate.

He ſhews himſelf either very weak, if he will take my word, when he thinks I deſerve no credit; or very malicious, if he knows I deſerve credit, and yet goes about to *blaſt* it.
Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſcourſes on Romiſh Idolatry.

4. To cut off; to hinder from coming to maturity.

This commerce, Jeſhophat king of Juda endeavoured to renew; but his enterprize was *blaſted* by the deſtruction of veſſels in the harbour. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

5. To confound; to ſtrike with terrour.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din, *blaſt* you the city's ears;
Make mingle with your ratt'ling tabourines.
Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.

BLA'STMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *blaſt.*] Blaſt; ſudden ſtroke of infection.

In the morn, and liquid dew of youth,
Contagious *blaſtments* are moſt imminent. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

BLA'TANT. *adj.* [*blatttant*, Fr.] Bellowing as a calf.

You learn'd this language from the *blatant* beaſt. *Dryden.*

To BLA'TTER. *v. n.* [from *blatero*, Lat.] To roar; to make a ſenſeleſs noiſe. It is a word not now uſed.

She rode at peace, through his only pains and excellent en-

durance, however envy liſt to *blatter* againſt him. *Spenſ. Irel.*

BLATTERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*blateratio*, Lat.] Noiſe; ſenſeleſs roar.

BLAY. *n. ſ.* A ſmall white river fiſh; called alſo a *bleak*, which ſee.

BLAZE. *n. ſ.* [blaſe, a torch, Saxon.]

1. A flame; the light of the flame: *blaze* implies more the light than the heat.

They are in a moſt warlike preparation, and hope to come upon them in the heat of their diviſion.—The main *blaze* of it is paſt; but a ſmall thing would make it flame again.
Shakeſp. Coriolanus.

Thy throne is darkneſs in th' abyſs of light,
A *blaze* of glory that forbids the ſight. *Dryden's Hind and P.*

What groans of men ſhall fill the martial field!
How fierce a *blaze* his flaming pile ſhall yield!
What fun'ral pomp ſhall floating Tiber ſee! *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Publication; wide diffuſion of report.

For what is glory but the *blaze* of fame;
The people's praiſe, if always praiſe unmixt?
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. iii. *l.* 47.

3. *Blaze* is a white mark upon a horſe, deſcending from the forehead almoſt to the noſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BLAZE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To flame; to ſhew the light of the flame.

Thus you may long live an happy inſtrument for your king and country; you ſhall not be a meteor, or a *blazing* ſtar, but *ſtella fixa*; happy here, and more happy hereafter.
Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

The third fair morn now *blaz'd* upon the main,
Then gloſſy ſmooth lay all the liquid plain. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To be conſpicuous.

To BLAZE. *v. a.*

1. To publiſh; to make known; to ſpread far and wide.

The noiſe of this fight, and iſſue thereof, being *blazed* by the country people to ſome noblemen thereabouts, they came thither. *Sidney, b.* ii.

My words, in hopes to *blaze* a ſtedfaſt mind,
This marble choſe, as of like temper known. *Sidney.*

Thou ſhalt live, till we can find a time
To *blaze* your marriage, reconcile your friends,
Beg pardon of thy prince, and call thee back.
Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.

When beggars die, there are no comets ſeen;
The heav'ns themſelves *blaze* forth the death of princes.
Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.

But he went out, and began to publiſh it much, and to *blaze* abroad the matter. *Mark*, i. 45.

Such muſick worthieſt were to *blaze*
The peerleſs height of her immortal praiſe,
Whoſe luſtre leads us. *Milton.*

Far beyond
The ſons of Anak, famous now and *blaz'd*,
Fearleſs of danger, like a petty god
I walk'd about. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 527.

Whoſe follies, *blaz'd* about, to all are known,
And are a ſecret to himſelf alone. *Granville.*

But, mortals, know, 'tis ſtill our greateſt pride
To *blaze* thoſe virtues, which the good would hide. *Pope.*

2. To blazon; to give an account of enſigns armorial in proper terms. This is not now uſed.

This, in ancient times, was called a fierce; and you ſhould then have *blazed* it thus: he bears a fierce, ſable, between two fierces, or. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. To inflame; to fire. This is not a proper uſe.

Pall'd thy *blazed* youth
Becomes aſſuag'd, and doth beg the alms
Of palſied eld. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

BLA'ZER. *n. ſ.* [from *blaze.*] One that ſpreads reports.

Utterers of ſecrets he from thence debarr'd,
Babblers of folly, and *blazers* of crime;
His larum-bell might loud and wide be heard,
When cauſe requir'd, but never out of time;
Early and late it rung, at evening and at prime. *Fairy Queen.*

To BLA'ZON. *v. a.* [*blaſonner*, Fr.]

1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on enſigns armorial.

King Edward gave to them the coat of arms, which I am not herald enough to *blazon* into Engliſh. *Addiſon. Guardian.*

2. To deck; to embelliſh; to adorn.

Then *blazons* in dread ſmiles her hideous form;
So lightning gilds the unrelenting ſtorm. *Garth's Diſpenſat.*

3. To diſplay; to ſet to ſhow.

O thou goddeſs,
Thou divine nature! how thyſelf thou *blazon'ſt*
In theſe two princely boys! they are as gentle
As zephyrs blowing below the violet,
Not wagging his ſweet head. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

4. To celebrate; to ſet out.

One that excels the quirk of *blazoning* pens,
And, in terreſtrial veſture of creation,
Does bear all excellency. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

5. To blaze about; to make publick.

What's this but libelling againſt the ſenate,
And *blazoning* our injuſtice every where? *Shakeſp. Tit. Andr.*

BLA'ZON. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The art of drawing or explaining coats of arms.

Proceed unto beaſts that are given in arms, and teach me what I ought to obſerve in their *blazon.* *Peacham.*

2. Show; divulgation; publication.

But this eternal *blazon* muſt not be
To ears of fleſh and blood. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

3. Celebration; proclamation of ſome quality.

I am a gentleman.—I'll be ſworn thou art;
Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbs, action, and ſpirit,
Do give thee five-fold *blazon.* *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Men con over their pedigrees, and obtrude the *blazon* of their exploits upon the company. *Collier on Pride.*

BLA'ZONRY. *n. ſ.* [from *blazon.*] The art of blazoning.

Give me certain rules as to the principles of *blazonry.*
Peacham on Drawing.

To BLEACH. *v. a.* [*bleechen*, Germ.] To whiten; commonly to whiten by expoſure to the open air.

When turtles tread, and rooks and daws;
And maidens *bleach* their ſummer ſmocks.
Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.

Should I not ſeek
The clemency of ſome more temp'rate clime,
To purge my gloom; and, by the ſun refin'd,
Baſk in his beams, and *bleach* me in the wind? *Dryden.*

For there are various penances enjoin'd;
And ſome are hung to *bleach* upon the wind;
Some plung'd in waters. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To BLEACH. *v. n.* To grow white; to grow white in the open air.

The white ſheet *bleaching* in the open field. *Sh. W. Tale.*

On every nerve
The deadly winter ſeizes; ſhuts up ſenſe;
Lays him along the ſnows, a ſtiffen'd corſe,
Stretch'd out, and *bleaching* in the northern blaſt. *Thomſon.*

BLEAK. *adj.* [blac, blæc, Saxon.]

1. Pale.

2. Cold; chill.

Intreat the north
To make his *bleak* winds kiſs my parched lips,
And comfort me with cold. *Shakeſp. King John.*

The goddeſs that in rural ſhrine
Dwell'ſt here with Pan, or Sylvan, by bleſt ſong
Forbidding every *bleak* unkindly fog
To touch the proſperous growth of this tall wood. *Milton.*

Her deſolation preſents us with nothing but *bleak* and barren proſpects. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 477.

Say, will ye bleſs the *bleak* Atlantick ſhore,
Or bid the furious Gaul be rude no more. *Pope.*

BLEAK. *n. ſ.* [from his white or *bleak* colour.] A ſmall river fiſh.

The *bleak*, or freſhwater ſprat, is ever in motion, and therefore called by ſome the river ſwallow. His back is of a pleaſant, ſad ſea water green; his belly white and ſhining like the mountain ſnow. *Bleaks* are excellent meat, and in beſt ſeaſon in Auguſt. *Walton's Angler.*

BLE'AKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bleak.*] Coldneſs; chilneſs.

The inhabitants of Nova Zembla go naked, without complaining of the *bleakneſs* of the air in which they are born; as the armies of the northern nations keep the field all winter.
Addiſon. Guardian, N° 102.

BLE'AKY. *adj.* [from *bleak.*] Bleak; cold; chill.

On ſhrubs they browze, and, on the *bleaky* top
Of rugged hills, the thorny bramble crop. *Dryden.*

BLEAR. *adj.* [*blaer*, a bliſter, Dutch.]

1. Dim with rheum or water; ſore with rheum.

It is an ancient tradition, that *blear* eyes affect ſound eyes.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 923.

It is no more in the power of calumny to blaſt the dignity of an honeſt man, than of the *blear* eyed owl to caſt ſcandal on the ſun. *L'Eſtrange.*

His *blear* eyes ran in gutters to his chin;
His beard was ſtubble, and his cheeks were thin. *Dryden.*

When thou ſhalt ſee the *blear* ey'd fathers teach
Their ſons this harſh and mouldy ſort of ſpeech. *Dryden.*

2. Dim; obſcure in general; or that which makes dimneſs.

Thus I hurl
My dazling ſpells into the ſpungy air,
Of power to cheat the eye with *blear* illuſion,
And give it falſe preſentments. *Milton.*

To BLEAR. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make the eyes watry, or ſore with rheum.

All tongues ſpeak of him, and the *bleared* ſights
Are ſpectacled to ſee him. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The Dardanian wives,
With *bleared* viſages, come forth to view
Th' iſſue of th' exploit. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

When I was young, I, like a lazy fool,
Would *blear* my eyes with oil, to ſtay from ſchool;
Averſe to pains. *Dryden's Perſius, ſat.* iii.

2. To dim the eyes.

This may ſtand for a pretty ſuperficial argument, to *blear* our eyes, and lull us aſleep in ſecurity. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

BLE'AREDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bleared.*] The ſtate of being bleared, or dimmed with rheum.

The defluxion falling upon the edges of the eyelids, makes a *blearedneſs.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To BLEAT. *v. n.* [blætan, Sax.] To cry as a ſheep.

We were as twinn'd lambs, that did friſk i' th' ſun,
And *bleat* the one at th' other. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

You may as well uſe queſtion with the wolf,
Why he hath made the ewe *bleat* for the lamb.
Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.

While on ſweet graſs her *bleating* charge does lie,
Our happy lover feeds upon her eye. *Roſcommon.*

What bull dares bellow, or what ſheep dares *bleat*
Within the lion's den? *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

BLEAT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The cry of a ſheep or lamb.

Set in my ſhip, mine ear reach'd, where we rod,
The bellowing of oxen, and the *bleat*
Of fleecy ſheep. *Chapman's Odyſſey, b.* xii.

The rivers and their hills around,
With lowings, and with dying *bleats* reſound. *Dryden.*

BLEB. *n. ſ.* [*blaen*, to ſwell, Germ.] A bliſter. *Skinner.*

BLED. *particip.* [from *to bleed.*]

To BLEED. *v. n.* pret. I *bled*; I have *bled.* [bleđan, Saxon.]

1. To loſe blood; to run with blood.

I *bleed* inwardly for my lord. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great tyranny, lay thou thy baſis ſure;
For goodneſs dare not check thee! *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Many, upon the ſeeing of others *bleed*, or ſtrangled, or tortured, themſelves are ready to faint, as if they *bled.*
Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory, N° 795.

2. To die a violent death.

The lamb thy riot dooms to *bleed* today;
Had he thy reaſon, would he ſkip and play? *Pope.*

3. To drop, as blood. It is applied to any thing that drops from ſome body, as blood from an animal.

For me the balm ſhall *bleed*, and amber flow,
The coral redden, and the ruby glow. *Pope's Windſ. Foreſt.*

To BLEED. *v. a.* To let blood; to take blood from.

That from a patriot of diſtinguiſh'd note,
Have *bled*, and purg'd me to a ſimple vote. *Pope.*

BLEIT. } *adj.* Baſhful. It is uſed in Scotland, and the border-
BLATE. } ing counties.

To BLE'MISH. *v. a.* [from *blame*, *Junius*; from *blême*, white, Fr. *Skinner.*]

1. To mark with any deformity.

Likelier that my outward face might have been diſguiſed, than that the face of ſo excellent a mind could have been thus *blemiſhed.* *Sidney.*

2. To defame; to tarniſh, with reſpect to reputation.

Not that my verſe would *blemiſh* all the fair;
But yet if ſome be bad, 'tis wiſdom to beware. *Dryden.*

Thoſe, who, by concerted defamations, endeavour to *blemiſh* his character, incur the complicated guilt of ſlander and perjury. *Addiſon. Freeholder.*

BLE'MISH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A mark of deformity; a ſcar; a diminution of beauty.

As he hath cauſed a *blemiſh* in a man, ſo ſhall it be done to him again. *Lev.* xxiv. 20.

Open it ſuch a diſtance off from the eyelid, that you divide not that; for, in ſo doing, you will leave a remedileſs *blemiſh.*
Wiſeman's Surgery.

2. Reproach; diſgrace; imputation.

Live thou, and to thy mother dead atteſt,
That clear ſhe died from *blemiſh* criminal. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

That you have been earneſt, ſhould be no *blemiſh* or diſcredit at all unto you. *Hooker, Preface.*

And if we ſhall neglect to propagate theſe bleſſed diſpoſitions, what others can undertake it, without ſome *blemiſh* to us? ſome reflection on our negligence? *Sprat.*

None more induſtriouſly publiſh the *blemiſhes* of an extraordinary reputation, than ſuch as lie open to the ſame cenſures; raiſing applauſe to themſelves, for reſembling a perſon of an exalted reputation, though in the blamable parts of his character. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 256.

3. A foil; turpitude; taint; deformity.

Firſt ſhall virtue be vice, and beauty be counted a *blemiſh*,
Ere that I leave with ſong of praiſe her praiſe to ſolemnize.
Sidney, b. i.

Is conformity with Rome a *blemiſh* unto the church of England, and unto churches abroad an ornament?
Hooder, b. iv. §. 6.

Not a hair periſh'd:
On their ſuſtaining garments not a *blemiſh*,
But freſher than before. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Evadne's huſband 'tis a fault
To love, a *blemiſh* to my thought. *Waller's M. Trag.*

That your duty may no *blemiſh* take,
I will myſelf your father's captive make. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*

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Such a mirth as this is capable of making a beauty, as well as a *blemiſh*, the ſubject of deriſion. *Addiſon. Spect.* N° 291.

To Blench. *v. n.* To ſhrink; to ſtart back; to fly off.

I'll obſerve his looks;
I'll tent him to the quick; if he but *blench*,
I know my courſe. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Patience herſelf, what goddeſs ere ſhe be,
Doth leſſer *blench* at ſufferance than I do. *Shakeſp. Tr. and Cr.*

Hold you ever to our ſpecial drift;
Though ſometimes you do *blench* from this to that,
As cauſe doth miniſter. *Shakep. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

To Blench. *v. a.* To hinder; to obſtruct.

The rebels beſieged them, winning the even ground on the top, by carrying up great truſſes of hay before them, to *blench* the defendants ſight, and dead their ſhot. *Carew's Survey.*

To BLEND. *v. a.* preter. I *blended*; anciently, *blent*. [blendan, Saxon.]

1. To mingle together.

'Tis beauty truly *blent*, whoſe red and white
Nature's own ſweet and cunning hand hath laid on.
Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.

The miſtion taught by the ancients is too ſlight or groſs; for bodies, mixed according to their hypotheſis, would not appear ſuch to the acute eyes of a lynx, who would diſcern the elements, if they were no otherwiſe mingled, than but *blended*, but not united. *Boyle.*

He had his calmer influence, and his mien
Did love and majeſty together *blend*. *Dryden.*

The grave, where even the great find reſt,
And *blended* lie th' oppreſſor and th' oppreſs'd. *Pope.*

2. To confound.

The moon ſhould wander from her beaten way, the times and ſeaſons of the year *blend* themſelves by diſordered and confuſed mixture. *Hooker*, *b.* i. § 3.

3. To pollute; to ſpoil; to corrupt. This ſignification was anciently much in uſe, but is now wholly obſolete.

Which when he ſaw, he burnt with jealous fire;
The eye of reaſon was with rage *yblent*. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* ii.

Regard of worldly muck doth foully *blend*,
And low abaſe the high heroick ſpirit. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* ii.

The whilſt thy kingdom from thy head is rent,
And thy throne royal with diſhonour *blent*. *Spenſ. Hubb.*

Ble'nder. *n. ſ.* [from *to blend.*] The perſon that mingles.

Blent. The obſolete *participle* of *blend*. See Blend.

To BLESS. *v. a.* [bleſſian, Saxon.]

1. To make happy; to proſper.

The quality of mercy is not ſtrain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain of heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice *bleſs'd*;
It *bleſſeth* him that gives, and him that takes. *Merch. of Ven.*

Had I but died an hour before this chance,
I had liv'd a *bleſſed* time: for, from this inſtant,
There's nothing. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

This kingdom enjoyed the greateſt calm, and the fulleſt meaſure of felicity, that any people, in any age for ſo long time together, have been *bleſſed* with. *Clarendon.*

Happy this iſle, which ſuch a hero *bleſt*;
What virtue dwells not in his loyal breaſt? *Waller.*

In vain with folding arms the youth aſſay'd
To ſtop her flight, and ſtrain the flying ſhade;
But ſhe return'd no more, to *bleſs* his longing eyes. *Dryden.*

O hoſpitable Jove! we thus invoke,
Bleſs to both nations this auſpicious hour. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To wiſh happineſs to another; to pronounce a bleſſing upon him.

And this is the bleſſing wherewith Moſes the man of God *bleſſed* the children of Iſrael, before his death. *Deut.* xxxiii. 1.

3. To praiſe; to glorify for benefits received; to celebrate.

Unto us there is one only guide of all agents natural, and he both the creator and worker of all in all, alone to be *bleſſed*, adored, and honoured by all for ever. *Hooker*, *b.* i. § 3.

But *bleſs'd* be that great pow'r, that hath us bleſs'd
With longer life than earth and heav'n can have. *Davies.*

4. It ſeems, in one place of *Spenſer*, to ſignify the ſame as *to wave*; *to brandiſh*; *to flouriſh*.

Whom when the prince to battle new addreſt,
And threat'ning high his dreadful ſtroke did ſee,
His ſparkling blade about his head he *bleſt*,
And ſmote off quite his right leg by the knee. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

Ble'ssed. *particip. adj.* [from *to bleſs.*] Happy; enjoying heavenly felicity.

Ble'ssed *Thiſtle*. [*cnicus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The characters are; It hath floſculous flowers; conſiſting of many florets, which are multifid, and ſtand upon the embryo; theſe florets are incloſed in a ſcaly cup, ſurrounded with leaves. The ſpecies are, 1. The *bleſſed thiſtle*. 2. The yellow diſtaff *thiſtle*. The *bleſſed thiſtle* is cultivated in gardens for the herb, which is dried and preſerved for medicinal uſes; but of late years it hath been leſs uſed than formerly. *Millar.*

Ble'ssedly. *adv.* [from *bleſſed.*] Happily.

This accident of Clitophon's taking had ſo *bleſſedly* procured their meeting. *Sidney*, *b.* i.

Ble'ssedness. *n. ſ.* [from *bleſſed.*]

1. Happineſs; felicity.

Many times have I, leaning to yonder palm, admired the *bleſſedneſs* of it, that it could bear love without the ſenſe of pain. *Sidney.*

His overthrow heap'd happineſs upon him;
For then, and not till then, he felt himſelf,
And found the *bleſſedneſs* of being little. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

2. Sanctity.

Earthlier happy is the roſe diſtill'd,
Than that, which, withering on the virgin thorn,
Grows, lives, and dies in ſingle *bleſſedneſs*.
Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.

3. Heavenly felicity.

It is ſuch an one, as, being begun in grace, paſſes into glory, *bleſſedneſs*, and immortality. *South.*

4. Divine favour.

Ble'sser. *n. ſ.* [from *bleſs.*] He that bleſſes, or gives a bleſſing; he that makes any thing proſper.

When thou receiveſt praiſe, take it indifferently, and return it to God, as the giver of the gift, or the *bleſſer* of the action. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Ble'ssing. *n. ſ.* [from *bleſs.*]

1. Benediction; a prayer by which happineſs is implored for any one.

2. A declaration by which happineſs is promiſed in a prophetick and authoritative manner.

The perſon that is called, kneeleth down before the chair, and the father layeth his hand upon his head, or her head, and giveth the *bleſſing*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

3. Any of the means of happineſs; a gift; an advantage; a benefit.

Nor are his *bleſſings* to his banks confin'd,
But free, and common, as the ſea and wind. *Denham.*

Political jealouſy is very reaſonable in perſons perſuaded of the excellency of their conſtitution, who believe that they derive from it the moſt valuable *bleſſings* of ſociety. *Addiſon.*

A juſt and wiſe magiſtrate is a *bleſſing* as extenſive as the community to which he belongs: a *bleſſing* which includes all other *bleſſings* whatſoever, that relate to this life. *Atterbury.*

4. Divine favour.

My pretty couſin,
Bleſſing upon you! *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

I had moſt need of *bleſſing*, and amen,
Stuck in my throat. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Honour thy father and mother, both in word and deed, that a *bleſſing* may come upon thee from them. *Ecclus*, iii. 8.

He ſhall receive the *bleſſing* from the Lord. *Pſalm* xxix. 5.

5. The Hebrews, under this name, often underſtand the preſents which friends make to one another; in all probability, becauſe they are generally attended with *bleſſings* and compliments both from thoſe who give, and thoſe who receive. *Calmet.*

And Jacob ſaid, receive my preſent at my hand; take, I pray thee, my *bleſſing* that is brought to thee. *Gen.* xxxiii. 10.

Blest. *particip. adj.* [from *bleſs.*]

Peace to thy gentle ſhade, and endleſs reſt!
Bleſt in thy genius, in thy love too *bleſt*! *Pope.*

Blew. The *preterite* from *blow*; which ſee.

The reſt fled into a ſtrong tower, where, ſeeing no remedy, they deſperately *blew* up themſelves, with a great part of the caſtle, with gunpowder. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Bleyme. *n. ſ.* An inflammation in the foot of a horſe, proceeding from bruiſed blood, between the ſole and the bone. *Farrier's Dict.*

Blight. *n. ſ.* [The etymology unknown.]

1. Mildew; according to *Skinner*; but it ſeems taken by moſt writers, in a general ſenſe, for any cauſe of the failure of fruits.

I complained to the oldeſt and beſt gardeners, who often fell into the ſame misfortune, and eſteemed it ſome *blight* of the ſpring. *Temple.*

2. Any thing nipping, or blaſting.

When you come to the proof once, the firſt *blight* of froſt ſhall moſt infallibly ſtrip you of all your glory. *L'Eſtrange.*

To Blight. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To corrupt with mildew.

This vapour bears up along with it any noxious mineral ſteams; it then blaſts vegetables, *blights* corn and fruit, and is ſometimes injurious even to men. *Woodward's Natural Hiſt.*

2. In general, to blaſt; to hinder from fertility.

My country neighbours do not find it impoſſible to think of a lame horſe they have, or their *blighted* corn, till they have run over in their minds all beings. *Locke.*

But leſt harſh care the lover's peace deſtroy,
And roughly *blight* the tender buds of joy,
Let reaſon teach. *Lyttleton.*

BLIND. *adj.* [blind, Saxon.]

1. Without ſight; deprived of the ſenſe of ſeeing; dark.

The *blind* man that governs his ſteps by feeling, in defect of eyes, receives advertiſement of remote things through a ſtaff. *Digby on the Soul.*

Thoſe other two equall'd with me in fate,
So were I equall'd with them in renown!
Blind Thamyris, and *blind* Mæonides;
And Tireſias, and Phineus, prophets old. *Par. Loſt*, *b.* iii.

2. Intellectually dark; unable to judge; ignorant; with *to* before that which is unſeen.

All authors *to* their own defects are *blind*;
Hadſt thou, but Janus like, a face behind,
To ſee the people, what ſplay mouths they make;
To mark their fingers, pointed at thy back. *Dryden's Perſ.*

3. Sometimes *of*.

Blind of the future, and by rage miſled,
He pulls his crimes upon his people's head. *Dryden's Fab.*

4. Unſeen; out of the publick view; private; generally with ſome tendency to ſome contempt or cenſure.

To grievous and ſcandalous inconveniencies they make themſelves ſubject, with whom any *blind* or ſecret corner is judged a fit houſe of common prayer. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 25.

5. Not eaſily diſcernible; hard to find; dark; obſcure; unſeen.

There be alſo *blind* fires under ſtone, which flame not out; but oil being poured upon them, they flame out. *Bacon.*

Where elſe
Shall I inform my unacquainted feet
In the *blind* mazes of this tangl'd wood? *Milton.*

How have we wander'd a long diſmal night,
Led through *blind* paths by each deluding light. *Roſcommon.*

Part creeping underground, their journey *blind*,
And climbing from below, their fellows meet. *Dryden.*

So mariners miſtake the promis'd guſt,
And, with full ſails, on the *blind* rocks are loſt. *Dryden.*

A poſtern door, yet unobſerv'd and free,
Join'd by the length of a *blind* gallery,
To the king's cloſet bed. *Dryden's Æneid.*

6. *Blind Veſſels.* [with chymiſts.] Such as have no opening but on one ſide.

To Blind. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make blind; to deprive of ſight.

You nimble lightnings, dart your *blinding* flames
Into her ſcornful eyes! *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Of whoſe hand have I received any bribe to *blind* mine eyes therewith? and I will reſtore it. 1 *Sam.* xii. 3.

A blind guide is certainly a great miſchief; but a guide that *blinds* thoſe whom he ſhould lead, is undoubtedly a much greater. *South.*

2. To darken; to obſcure to the eye.

So whirl the ſeas, ſuch darkneſs *blinds* the ſky,
That the black night receives a deeper dye. *Dryden's Fab.*

3. To obſcure to the underſtanding

The ſtate of the controverſy between us he endeavoured, with all his art, to *blind* and confound. *Stillingfleet.*

Blind. *n. ſ.*

1. Something to hinder the ſight.

Hardly any thing in our converſation is pure and genuine; civility caſts a *blind* over the duty, under ſome cuſtomary words. *L'Eſtrange.*

2 Something to miſlead the eye, or the underſtanding.

Theſe diſcourſes ſet an oppoſition between his commands and decrees; making the one a *blind* for the execution of the other. *Decay of Piety.*

To Bli'ndfold. *v. a.* [from *blind* and *fold.*] To hinder from ſeeing, by blinding the eyes.

When they had *blindfolded* him, they ſtruck him on the face. *Luke*, xxii. 64.

Bli'ndfold. *adj.* [from the verb.] Having the eyes covered.

And oft himſelf he chanc'd to hurt unwares,
Whilſt reaſon, blent through paſſion, nought deſcried,
But, as a *blindfold* bull, at random fares,
And where he hits, nought knows, and where he hurts,
nought cares. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* ii. *c.* iv. *ſtanz.* 7.

Who *blindfold* walks upon a river's brim,
When he ſhould ſee, has he deſerv'd to ſwim? *Dryden.*

When lots are ſhuffled together, or a man *blindfold* caſts a dye, what reaſon can he have to preſume, that he ſhall draw a white ſtone rather than a black? *South.*

They will look into the ſtate of the nation with their own eyes, and be no longer led *blindfold* by a male legiſlature. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 32.

Bli'ndly. *adv.* [from *blind.*]

1. Without ſight.

2. Implicitely; without examination.

The old king, after a long debate,
By his imperious miſtreſs *blindly* led,
Has given Cydaria to Orbellan's bed. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*

How ready zeal for intereſt and party, is to charge atheiſm on thoſe, who will not, without examining, ſubmit, and *blindly* ſwallow their nonſenſe. *Locke.*

2. Without judgment or direction.

How ſeas, and earth, and air, and active flame,
Fell through the mighty void; and, in their fall,
Were *blindly* gather'd in this goodly ball. *Dryden's Silenus.*

Bli'ndman's buff. *n. ſ.* A play in which ſome one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the reſt of the company.

Diſguis'd in all the maſk of night,
We left our champion on his flight:
At *blindman's buff* to grope his way,
In equal fear of night and day. *Hudibras*, *p.* iii. *c.* ii.

He imagines I ſhut my eyes again; but ſurely he fancies I play at *blindman's buff* with him; for he thinks I never have my eyes open. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſc. on Romiſh Idolatry.*

Bli'ndness. *n. ſ.* [from *blind.*]

1. Want of ſight.

Nor can we call it choice, when what we chuſe,
Folly and *blindneſs* only could refuſe. *Denham.*

2. Ignorance; intellectual darkneſs.

All the reſt as born of ſavage brood,
But with baſe thoughts are into *blindneſs* led,
And kept from looking on the lightſome day. *Spenſer.*

Whenſoever we would proceed beyond theſe ſimple ideas, we fall preſently into darkneſs and difficulties, and can diſcover nothing farther but our own *blindneſs* and ignorance. *Locke.*

Bli'ndside. *n. ſ.* [from *blind* and *ſide.*] Weakneſs; foible; weak part.

He is too great a lover of himſelf; but this is one of his *blindſides*; and the beſt of men, I fear, are not without them. *Swift's Wonderful Wonder of Wonders.*

Bli'ndworm. *n. ſ.* [from *blind* and *worm.*] A ſmall viper, the leaſt of our Engliſh ſerpents, but venemous.

You ſpotted ſnakes, with double tongue,
Thorny hedgehogs, be not ſeen;
Newts and *blindworms*, do no wrong;
Come not near our fairy queen. *Shakeſp. Mid. N. Dr.*

The greater ſlow worm, called alſo the *blindworm*, is commonly thought to be blind, becauſe of the littleneſs of his eyes. *Grew's Muſæum.*

To BLINK. *v. n.* [*blincken*, Daniſh.]

1. To wink, or twinkle with the eyes.

So politick, as if one eye
Upon the other were a ſpy;
That to trepan the one to think
The other blind, both ſtrove to *blink*. *Hudibras*, *p.* iii. *c.* ii.

2. To ſee obſcurely.

What's here! the portrait of a *blinking* idiot.
Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.

Sweet and lovely wall,
Shew me thy chink, to *blink* through with mine eyne.
Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.

His figure ſuch as might his ſoul proclaim;
One eye was *blinking*, and one leg was lame. *Pope's Iliad.*

Bli'nkard. *n. ſ.* [from *blink.*]

1. One that has bad eyes.

2. Something twinkling.

In ſome parts we ſee many glorious and eminent ſtars, in others few of any remarkable greatneſs, and, in ſome, none but *blinkards*, and obſcure ones. *Hakewell on Providence.*

BLISS. *n. ſ.* [bliſſe, Sax. from bliðſian, to rejoice.]

1. The higheſt degree of happineſs; bleſſedneſs; felicity; generally uſed of the happineſs of bleſſed ſouls.

A mighty Saviour hath witneſſed of himſelf, I am the way; the way that leadeth us from miſery into *bliſs*. *Hooker*, *b.* i.

Dim ſadneſs did not ſpare
That time celeſtial viſages; yet, mix'd
With pity, violated not their *bliſs*. *Par. Loſt*, *b.* x. *l.* 25.

With me
All my redeem'd may dwell, in joy and *bliſs*. *Par. Loſt*, *b.* xi.

2. Felicity in general.

Condition, circumſtance is not the thing;
Bliſs is the ſame in ſubject or in king. *Pope.*

Bli'ssful. *adj.* [from *bliſs* and *full.*] Full of joy; happy in the higheſt degree.

Yet ſwimming in that ſea of *bliſsful* joy,
He nought forgot. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i. *c.* i. *ſtan.* 41.

The two ſaddeſt ingredients in hell, are deprivation of the *bliſful* viſion, and confuſion of face. *Hammond.*

Reaping immortal fruits of joy and love,
Uninterrupted joy, unrival'd love,
In *bliſsful* ſolitude. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* iii. *l.* 69.

Firſt in the fields I try the ſilvan ſtrains,
Nor *bluſh* to ſport in Windſor's *bliſsful* plains. *Pope.*

Bli'ssfully. *adv.* [from *bliſsful.*] Happily.

Bli'ssfulness. *n. ſ.* [from *bliſsful.*] Happineſs; fulneſs of joy.

To Bli'ssom. *v. n.* To caterwaul; to be luſtful. *Dict.*

BLI'STER. *n. ſ.* [*bluyſter*, Dutch.]

1. A puſtule formed by raiſing the cuticle from the cutis, and filled with ſerous blood.

In this ſtate ſhe gallops, night by night,
O'er ladies lips, who ſtrait on kiſſes dream,
Which oft the angry mob with *bliſters* plagues,
Becauſe their breaths with ſweetmeats tainted are.
Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.

I found a great *bliſter* drawn by the garlick, but had it cut, which run a good deal of water, but filled again by next night. *Temple.*

2. Any ſwelling made by the ſeparation of a film or ſkin from the other parts.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Upon the leaves there riſeth a tumour like a *bliſter*. *Bacon.*

TO BLI'STER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To riſe in bliſters.

If I prove honeymouth, let my tongue *bliſter*,
And never to my red look'd anger be
The trumpet any more. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Embrace thy knees with loathing hands,
Which *bliſter* when they touch thee. *Dryden's Don Sebaſt.*

TO BLI'STER. *v. a.*

1. To raiſe bliſters by ſome hurt, as a burn, or rubbing.

Look, here comes one, a gentlewoman of mine,
Who falling in the flames of her own youth,
Hath *bliſter'd* her report. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

2. To raiſe bliſters with a medical intention.

I *bliſtered* the legs and thighs; but was too late, he died howling. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

BLITHE. *adj.* [blıðe, Saxon.] Gay; airy; merry; joyous; ſprightly; mirthful.

We have always one eye fixed upon the countenance of our enemies; and, according to the *blithe* or heavy aſpect thereof, our other eye ſheweth ſome other ſuitable token either of diſlike or approbation. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 9.

Then ſigh not ſo, but let them go,
And be you *blithe* and bonny. *Shakeſp. M. ado about Noth.*

For that fair female troop thou ſaw'ſt, that ſeem'd
Of goddeſſes, ſo *blithe*, ſo ſmooth, ſo gay;
Yet empty of all good. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

To whom the wily adder, *blithe* and glad:
Empreſs! the way is ready, and not long. *Par. Loſt, b.* ix.

And the milkmaid ſingeth *blithe*,
And the mower whets his ſcythe. *Milton.*

Should he return, that troop ſo *blithe* and bold,
Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight. *Pope.*

BLI'THLY. *adv.* [from *blithe.*] In a blithe manner.

BLI'THNESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *blithe.*] The quality of being
BLI'THSOMNESS. } blithe.

BLI'THSOME. *adj.* [from *blithe.*] Gay; cheerful.

Froſty blaſts deface
The *blithſome* year: trees of their ſhrivell'd fruits
Are widow'd. *Philips.*

TO BLOAT. *v. a.* [probably from *blow.*] To ſwell, or make turgid with wind.

His rude eſſays
Encourage him, and *bloat* him up with praiſe,
That he may get more bulk before he dies. *Dryden.*

The ſtrutting petticoat ſmooths all diſtinctions, levels the mother with the daughter. I cannot but be troubled to ſee ſo many well-ſhaped innocent virgins *bloated* up, and waddling up and down like bigbellied women. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

TO BLOAT. *v. n.* To grow turgid.

If a perſon of a firm conſtitution begins to *bloat*, from being warm grows cold, his fibres grow weak. *Arbuthnot.*

BLO'ATEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bloat.*] Turgidneſs; ſwelling; tumour.

Laſſitude, lazineſs, *bloatedneſs*, and ſcorbutical ſpots, are ſymptoms of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

BLO'BBER. *n. ſ.* [from *blob.*] A word uſed in ſome counties for a bubble.

There ſwimmeth alſo in the ſea a round ſlimy ſubſtance, called a *blobber*, reputed noiſome to the fiſh. *Carew.*

BLO'BBERLIP. *n. ſ.* [from *blob*, or *blobber*, and *lip.*] A thick lip.

They make a wit of their inſipid friend,
His *blobberlips* and beetlebrows commend. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

BLO'BLIPPED. } *adj.* Having ſwelled or thick lips.
BLO'BBERLIPPED. }

A *bloblipped* ſhell, which ſeemeth to be a kind of muſſel. *Grew's Muſæum.*

His perſon deformed to the higheſt degree; flat noſed, and *blobberlipped*. *L'Eſtrange.*

BLOCK. *n. ſ.* [*block*, Dutch; *bloc*, Fr.]

1. A heavy piece of timber, rather thick than long.

2. A maſs of matter.

Homer's apotheoſis conſiſts of a groupe of figures, cut in the ſame *block* of marble, and riſing one above another. *Addiſon.*

3. A maſſy body.

Small cauſes are ſufficient to make a man uneaſy, when great ones are not in the way: for want of a *block*, he will ſtumble at a ſtraw. *Swift's Thoughts on various Subjects.*

4. A rude piece of timber; in contempt.

When, by the help of wedges and beetles, an image is cleft out of the trunk of ſome tree, yet, after all the ſkill of artificers to ſet forth ſuch a divine *block*, it cannot one moment ſecure itſelf from being eaten by worms. *Stillingfleet.*

5. The piece of wood on which hats are formed.

He wears his faith but as the faſhion of his hat; it ever changes with the next *block*. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

6. The wood on which criminals are beheaded.

Some guard theſe traitors to the *block* of death,
Treaſon's true bed, and yielder up of breath. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

At the inſtant of his death, having a long beard, after his head was upon the *block*, he gently drew his beard aſide, and ſaid, this hath not offended the king. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

I'll drag him thence,
Even from the holy altar to the *block*. *Dryden's W. of B.*

7. An obſtruction; a ſtop.

Can he ever dream, that the ſuffering for righteouſneſs ſake is our felicity, when he ſees us run ſo from it, that no crime is *block* enough in our way, to ſtop our flight? *Decay of Piety.*

8. A ſea term for a pully.

9. A blockhead; a fellow remarkable for ſtupidity.

The country is a deſert, where the good
Gain'd, inhabits not; born's not underſtood;
There men become beaſts, and prone to all evils;
In cities, *blocks*. *Donne.*

What tongueleſs *blocks* were they, would they not ſpeak? *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

TO BLOCK. *v. a.* [*bloquer*, Fr.] To ſhut up; to incloſe, ſo as to hinder egreſs.

The ſtates about them ſhould neither by encreaſe of dominion, nor by *blocking* of trade, have it in their power to hurt or annoy. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Recommend it to the governour of Abingdon, to ſend ſome troops to *block* it up, from infeſting the great road. *Clarendon.*

They *block* the caſtle kept by Bertram;
But now they cry, down with the palace, fire it. *Dryden.*

The abbot raiſes an army, and *blocks* up the town on the ſide that faces his dominions. *Addiſon on Italy.*

BLOCK-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *block* and *houſe.*] A fortreſs built to obſtruct or block up a paſs.

His entrance is guarded with *block-houſes*, and that on the town's ſide fortified with ordnance. *Carew's Survey of Cornw.*

Rocheſter water reacheth far within the land, and is under the protection of ſome *block-houſes*. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

BLOCK-TIN. *n. ſ.* [from *block* and *tin.*] So the tradeſmen call that which is moſt pure or unmixed, and as yet unwrought. *Boyle.*

BLOCKA'DE. *n. ſ.* [from *block.*] A ſiege carried on by ſhutting up the place.

The enemy was neceſſitated wholly to abandon the *blockade* of Olivenza. *Tatler*, N° 51.

Round the goddeſs roll
Broad hats and hoods, and caps, a ſable ſhoal;
Thick, and more thick, the black *blockade* extends. *Pope.*

TO BLOCKA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up.

Huge bales of Britiſh cloth *blockade* the door,
A hundred oxen at your levee roar. *Pope.*

BLO'CKHEAD. *n. ſ.* [from *block* and *head.*] A ſtupid fellow; a dolt; a man without parts.

Your wit will not ſo ſoon out as another man's will; it is ſtrongly wedged up in a *blockhead*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

We idly ſit like ſtupid *blockheads*,
Our hands committed to our pockets. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* ii.

A *blockhead* rubs his thoughtleſs ſkull,
And thanks his ſtars he was not born a fool. *Pope.*

BLO'CKHEADED. *adj.* [from *blockhead.*] Stupid; dull.

Says a *blockheaded* boy, theſe are villainous creatures. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

BLO'CKISH. *adj.* [from *block.*] Stupid; dull.

Make a lott'ry,
And, by decree, let *blockiſh* Ajax draw
The ſort to fight with Hector. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſ.*

BLO'CKISHLY. *adv.* [from *blockiſh.*] In a ſtupid manner.

BLO'CKISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *blockiſh.*] Stupidity.

BLO'MARY. *n. ſ.* The firſt forge in the iron mills, through which the metal paſſes, after it has been firſt melted from the mine. *Dict.*

BLO'NKET. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe for *blanket.*]

Our *blonket* livery's been all too ſad
For thilke ſame ſeaſon, when all is yclad
With pleaſance. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

BLOOD. *n. ſ.* [bloð, Saxon.]

1. The red liquour that circulates in the bodies of animals.

But fleſh with the life thereof, which is the *blood* thereof, ſhall you not eat. *Gen.* ix. 4.

2. Child; progeny.

We'll no more meet, no more ſee one another:
But yet thou art my fleſh, my *blood*, my daughter. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. Family; kindred.

As many and as well born *bloods* as thoſe,
Stand in his face, to contradict his claim. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

O! what an happineſs is it to find
A friend of our own *blood*, a brother kind. *Waller.*

According to the common law of England, in adminiſtrations, the whole *blood* ought to be preferred to the half *blood*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. Deſcent; lineage.

Epithets of flattery, deſerved by few of them; and not running in a *blood*, like the perpetual gentleneſs of the Ormond family. *Dryden's Fab. Dedication.*

5. Blood royal; royal lineage.

They will almoſt
Give us a prince o' th' *blood*, a ſon of Priam,
In change of him. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

6. Birth; high extraction.

I am a gentleman of *blood* and breeding. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

7. Mur-

7. Murder; violent death.

It will have blood; they ſay, *blood* will have blood. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The voice of thy brother's *blood* crieth unto me from the ground. *Gen.* iv. 10.

8. Life.

When wicked men have ſlain a righteous perſon in his own houſe, upon his bed, ſhall I not therefore now require his *blood* at your hand? 2 *Sam.* iv. 11.

9. *For blood.* Though his blood or life was at ſtake: a low phraſe.

A crow lay battering upon a muſcle, and could not, *for his blood*, break the ſhell to come at the fiſh. *L'Eſtrange.*

10. The carnal part of man.

Fleſh and *blood* hath not revealed it unto thee, but my father which is in heaven. *Matt.* xvi. 17.

11. Temper of mind; ſtate of the paſſions.

Will you, great ſir, that glory blot,
In cold *blood*, which you gain'd in hot? *Hudibras.*

12. Hot ſpark; man of fire.

The news put divers young *bloods* into ſuch a fury, as the Engliſh ambaſſadors were not, without peril, to be outraged. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

13. The juice of any thing.

He waſhed his garments in wine, and his cloaths in the *blood* of grapes. *Gen.* xlix. 11.

TO BLOOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtain with blood.

When the faculties intellectual are in vigour, not drenched, or, as it were, *blooded* by the affections. *Bacon's Apophth.*

Then all approach the ſlain with vaſt ſurpriſe,
And, ſcarce ſecure, reach out their ſpears afar,
And *blood* their points, to prove their partnerſhip in war. *Dryden's Fables.*

He was *blooded* up to his elbows by a couple of Moors, whom he had been butchering with his own imperial hands. *Addiſon.*

2. To enter; to enure to blood, as a hound.

Fairer than faireſt, let none ever ſay,
That ye were *blooded* in a yielded prey. *Spenſer, ſonn.* xx.

3. To blood, is ſometimes to let blood medically.

4. To heat; to exaſperate.

By this means, matters grew more exaſperate; the auxiliary forces of French and Engliſh were much *blooded* one againſt another. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

BLOOD-BOLTERED. *adj.* [from *blood* and *bolter.*] Blood-ſprinkled.

The *blood-bolter'd* Banquo ſmiles upon me. *Macbeth.*

BLOOD-HOT. *adj.* [from *blood* and *hot.*] Hot in the ſame degree with blood.

A good piece of bread firſt to be eaten, will gain time to warm the beer *blood-hot*, which then he may drink ſafely. *Locke.*

TO BLOOD-LET. *v. a.* [from *blood* and *let.*] To bleed; to open a vein medicinally.

The chyle is not perfectly aſſimilated into blood, by its circulation through the lungs, as is known by experiments of *blood-letting*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

BLOOD-LETTER. *n. ſ.* [from *blood-let.*] A phlebotomiſt; one that takes away blood medically.

This miſchief happening to aneuriſms, proceedeth from the ignorance of the *blood-letter*, who, not conſidering the errour committed in letting blood, binds up the arm careleſsly. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

BLOOD-STONE. *n. ſ.* [from *blood* and *ſtone.*] The name of a ſtone.

There is a ſtone, which they call the *blood-ſtone*, which, worn, is thought to be good for them that bleed at the noſe; which, no doubt, is by aſtriction, and cooling of the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

The *blood-ſtone* is green, ſpotted with a bright blood-red. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

BLOOD-THIRSTY. *adj.* [from *blood* and *thirſt.*] Deſirous to ſhed blood.

And high advancing his *blood-thirſty* blade,
Struck one of thoſe deformed heads. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

The image of God the *blood-thirſty* have not; for God is charity and mercy itſelf. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

BLOOD-VESSEL. *n. ſ.* [from *blood* and *veſſel.*] A veſſel appropriated by nature to the conveyance of the blood.

The ſkins of the forehead were extremely tough and thick, and had not in them any *blood-veſſel*, that we were able to diſcover. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 275.

BLO'ODFLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*hæmanthus*, Lat.] A plant.

This plant was originally brought from the Cape of Good Hope, and has been many years preſerved in the curious gardens in Holland, where they now have many ſorts; but in England it is ſtill very rare. *Millar.*

BLOODGUI'LTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *blood* and *guilty.*] Murder; the crime of ſhedding blood.

And were there rightful cauſe of difference,
Yet were't not better, fair it to accord,
Than with *bloodguiltineſs* to heap offence,
And mortal vengeance join to crime abhorr'd. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.

BLO'ODHOUND. *n. ſ.* [from *blood* and *hound.*] A hound that follows by the ſcent, and ſeizes with great fierceneſs.

Hear this, hear this, thou tribune of the people:
Thou zealous, publick *bloodhound*, hear, and melt. *Dryden.*

Where are theſe rav'ning *bloodhounds*, that purſue
In a full cry, gaping to ſwallow me? *Southerne's Inn. Adult.*

A *bloodhound* will follow the tract of the perſon he purſues, and all hounds the particular game they have in chace. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

And though the villain 'ſcape a while, he feels
Slow vengeance, like a *bloodhound*, at his heels. *Swift.*

BLO'ODILY. *adv.* [from *bloody.*] With diſpoſition to ſhed blood; cruelly.

I told the purſuivant,
As too triumphing, how mine enemies,
To day at Pomfret, *bloodily* were butcher'd. *Shakeſp. R.* III.

This day, the poet, *bloodily* inclin'd,
Has made me die, full ſore againſt my mind. *Dryden.*

BLO'ODINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bloody.*] The ſtate of being bloody.

It will manifeſt itſelf by its *bloodineſs*; yet ſometimes the ſcull is ſo thin as not to admit of any. *Sharp's Surgery.*

BLO'ODLESS. *adj.* [from *blood.*]

1. Without blood; dead.

He cheer'd my ſorrows, and, for ſums of gold,
The *bloodleſs* carcaſe of my Hector ſold. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. Without ſlaughter.

War brings ruin where it ſhould amend;
But beauty, with a *bloodleſs* conqueſt, finds
A welcome ſov'reignty in rudeſt minds. *Waller.*

BLO'ODSHED. *n. ſ.* [from *blood* and *ſhed.*]

1. The crime of blood, or murder.

Full many miſchiefs follow cruel wrath;
Abhorred *bloodſhed*, and tumultuous ſtrife,
Unmanly murder, and unthrifty ſcath. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

All murders paſt do ſtand excus'd in this;
And this ſo ſole, and ſo unmatchable,
Shall prove a deadly *bloodſhed* but a jeſt,
Exampled by this heinous ſpectacle. *Shakeſp. King John.*

A man, under the tranſports of a vehement rage, paſſes a different judgment upon murder and *bloodſhed*, from what he does when his revenge is over. *South.*

2. Slaughter.

So by him Cæſar got the victory,
Through great *bloodſhed*, and many a ſad aſſay. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.

Of wars and *bloodſhed*, and of dire events,
I could with greater certainty foretel. *Dryden's Tyran. Love.*

BLO'ODSHEDDER. *n. ſ.* [from *bloodſhed.*] Murderer.

He that taketh away his neighbour's living, ſlayeth him: and he that defraudeth the labourer of his hire, is a *bloodſhedder*. *Ecclus*, xxxiv. 22.

BLO'ODSHOT. } *adj.* [from *blood* and *ſhot.*] Filled with
BLOODSHO'TTEN. } blood burſting from its proper veſſels.

And that the winds their bellowing throats would try,
When redd'ning clouds reflect his *bloodſhot* eye. *Garth.*

BLO'ODSUCKER. *n. ſ.* [from *blood* and *ſuck.*]

1. A leech; a fly; any thing that ſucks blood.

2. A cruel man; a murderer.

God keep the prince from all the pack of you;
A knot you are of damned *bloodſuckers*. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

The nobility cried out upon him, that he was a *bloodſucker*, a murderer, and a parricide. *Hayward.*

BLO'ODY. *adj.* [from *blood.*]

1. Stained with blood.

2. Cruel; murderous; applied either to men or facts.

By continual martial exerciſes, without blood, ſhe made them perfect in that *bloody* art. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Falſe of heart, light of ear, *bloody* of hand. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

I grant him *bloody*,
Luxurious, avaricious, falſe, deceitful. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Thou *bloodier* villain,
Than terms can give thee out. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Alas! why gnaw you ſo your nether lip?
Some *bloody* paſſion ſhakes your very frame;
Theſe are portents: but yet I hope, I hope,
They do not point on me. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

The *bloody* fact
Will be aveng'd; and th' other's faith approv'd,
Loſe no reward; though here thou ſee him die,
Rolling in duſt and gore. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 457.

The *bloodieſt* vengeance which ſhe could purſue,
Would be a trifle to my loſs of you. *Dryden's Indian Emp.*

Proud Nimrod firſt the *bloody* chace began,
A mighty hunter, and his prey was man. *Pope's W. Foreſt.*

BLOODY-FLUX. See FLUX.

Cold, by retarding the motion of the blood, and ſuppreſſing perſpiration, produces giddineſs, ſleepineſs, pains in the bowels, looſeneſs, *bloody-fluxes*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

BLOODY-MINDED. *adj.* [from *bloody* and *mind.*] Cruel; inclined to bloodſhed.

I think you'll make me mad: truth has been at my tongue's end this half hour, and I have not the power to bring it out, for fear of this *bloody-minded* colonel. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

BLOOM. *n. ſ.* [*blum*, Germ. *bloem*, Dutch.]

1. A bloſſom; the flower which precedes the fruit.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

How nature paints her colours, how the bee
Sits on the *bloom*, extracting liquid sweet. *Par. Lost, b.* v.

A medlar tree was planted by;
The spreading branches made a goodly show,
And full of opening *blooms* was ev'ry bough. *Dryden.*

Haste to yonder woodbine bow'rs;
The turf with rural dainties shall be crown'd,
While opening *blooms* diffuse their sweets around. *Pope.*

2. The state of immaturity; the state of any thing improving, and ripening to higher perfection.

Were I no queen, did you my beauty weigh,
My youth in *bloom*, your age in its decay. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

3. The blue colour upon plums and grapes newly gathered.

4. [In the iron works.] A piece of iron wrought into a mass, two feet square.

To Bloom. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring or yield blossoms.

The rod of Aaron for the house of Levi was budded, and brought forth buds, and *bloomed* blossoms, and yielded almonds. *Numb.* xvii. 8.

It is a common experience, that if you do not pull off some blossoms the first time a tree *bloometh*, it will blossom itself to death. *Bacon's Natural Hist.* N° 449.

2. To produce, as blossoms.

Rites and customs, now superstitious, when the strength of virtuous, devout, or charitable affection *bloomed* them, no man could justly have condemned as evil. *Hooker, b.* v. § 3.

3. To be in a state of youth and improvement.

Beauty, frail flow'r, that ev'ry season fears,
Blooms in thy colours for a thousand years. *Pope's Epistles.*

O greatly bless'd with every *blooming* grace!
With equal steps the paths of glory trace. *Pope's Odyss. b.* i.

Blo'omy. *adj.* [from *bloom.*] Full of blooms; flowery.

O nightingale! that on yon *bloomy* spray
Warblest at eve, when all the woods are still. *Milton.*

Departing spring could only stay to shed
Her *bloomy* beauties on the genial bed,
But left the manly summer in her stead. } *Dryden.*

Hear how the birds, on ev'ry *bloomy* spray,
With joyous musick wake the dawning day. *Pope.*

Blore. *n. s.* [from *blow.*] Act of blowing; blast.

Out rusht, with an unmeasur'd roar,
Those two winds, tumbling clouds in heaps; ushers to either's *blore.* *Chapman's Iliads.*

BLO'SSOM. *n. s.* [blorme, Sax.] The flower that grows on any plant, previous to the seed or fruit. We generally call those flowers *blossoms*, which are not much regarded in themselves, but as a token of some following production.

Cold news for me:
Thus are my *blossoms* blasted in the bud,
And caterpillars eat my leaves away. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

Merrily, merrily shall I live now,
Under the *blossom* that hangs on the bough. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

The pulling off many of the *blossoms* of a fruit tree, doth make the fruit fairer. *Bacon's Natural History,* N° 449.

To his green years your censure you would suit,
Not blast the *blossom*, but expect the fruit. *Dryden.*

Sweeter than spring,
Thou sole surviving *blossom* from the root,
That nourish'd up my fortune. *Thomson's Autumn.*

To Blo'ssom. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To put forth blossoms.

This is the state of man: to day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; tomorrow *blossoms*,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him. *Sh. H.* VIII.

Although the figtree shall not *blossom*, neither shall fruit be in the vines, yet I will rejoice in the Lord. *Habb.* iii. 17.

The want of rain at *blossoming* time, often occasions the dropping off of the blossoms, for want of sap. *Mortimer.*

To BLOT. *v. a.* [from *blottir*, Fr. to hide.]

1. To obliterate; to make writing invisible, by covering it with ink.

You that are king,
Have caus'd him, by new act of parliament,
To *blot* out me, and put his own son in. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

Ev'n copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The last and greatest art, the art to *blot.* *Pope.*

A man of the most understanding will find it impossible to make the best use of it, while he writes in constraint, perpetually softening, correcting, or *blotting* out expressions. *Swift.*

2. To efface; to erase.

O Bertran, oh! no more my foe, but brother:
One act like this *blots* out a thousand crimes. *Dryden.*

These simple ideas, offered to the mind, the understanding can no more refuse, nor alter, nor *blot* out, than a mirrour can refuse, alter, or obliterate, the images which the objects produce. *Locke.*

3. To make black spots on a paper; to blur.

Heads overfull of matter, be like pens over full of ink, which will sooner *blot*, than make any fair letter at all. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

O sweet Portia!
Here are a few of the unpleasant'st words
That ever *blotted* paper. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

4. To disgrace; to disfigure.

Unknit that threat'ning unkind brow;
It *blots* thy beauty, as frost bites the meads,
Confounds thy fame. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

My guilt thy growing virtues did defame;
My blackness *blotted* thy unblemish'd name. *Dryden's Æn.*

For mercy's sake, restrain thy hand,
Blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood. *Rowe.*

5. To darken.

He sung how earth *blots* the moon's gilded wane,
Whilst foolish men beat sounding brass in vain. *Cowley.*

Blot. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An obliteration of something written.

Let flames on your unlucky papers prey,
Your wars, your loves, your praises, be forgot,
And make of all an universal *blot.* *Dryden's Juven. sat.* vii.

2. A blur; a spot upon paper.

3. A spot in reputation; a stain; a disgrace; a reproach.

Make known,
It is no vicious *blot*, murder, or foulness,
That hath depriv'd me. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

A lie is a foul *blot* in a man; yet it is continually in the mouth of the untaught. *Ecclus,* xx. 24.

A disappointed hope, a *blot* of honour, a strain of conscience, an unfortunate love, will serve the turn. *Temple.*

4. [At backgammon.] When a single man lies open to be taken up; whence to hit a *blot.*

He is too great a master of his art, to make a *blot* which may so easily be hit. *Dryden's Dedication, Æneid.*

Blotch. *n. s.* [from *blot.*] A spot or pustule upon the skin.

Spots and *blotches*, of several colours and figures, straggling over the body; some are red, others yellow, livid, or black. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To Blote. *v. a.* To smoke, or dry by the smoke; as *bloted* herrings, or red herrings.

BLOW. *n. s.* [*blowe*, Dutch.]

1. A stroke.

A most poor man, made tame to fortune's *blows*,
Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

A woman's tongue,
That gives not half so great a *blow* to th' ear,
As will a chesnut. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Words of great contempt, commonly finding a return of equal scorn, *blows* were fastened upon the most pragmatical of the crew. *Clarendon.*

2. The fatal stroke; the stroke of death.

Assuage your thirst of blood, and strike the *blow.* *Dryd.*

3. A single action; a sudden event.

Every year they gain a victory, and a town; but if they are once defeated, they lose a province at a *blow.* *Dryden.*

4. The act of a fly, by which she lodges eggs in flesh.

I much fear, lest with the *blows* of flies,
His brass inflicted wounds are fill'd. *Chapman's Iliads.*

To Blow. *v. n.* pret. *blew*; particip. pass. *blown.* [blapan, Sax.]

1. To move with a current of air.

At his sight the mountains are shaken, and at his will the south wind *bloweth.* *Ecclus,* xliii. 16.

Fruits, for long keeping, gather before they are full ripe, and in a dry day, towards noon, and when the wind *bloweth* not south; and when the moon is in decrease. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

By the fragrant winds that *blow*
O'er th' Elysian flow'rs. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

2. This word is used sometimes impersonally with *it.*

It blew a terrible tempest at sea once, and there was one seaman praying. *L'Estrange.*

If *it blows* a happy gale, we must set up all our sails, though it sometimes happens, that our natural heat is more powerful than our care and correctness. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. To pant; to puff; to be breathless.

Here's Mrs. Page at the door, sweating and *blowing*, and looking wildly. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Each aking nerve refuse the lance to throw,
And each spent courser at the chariot *blow.* *Pope's Iliad.*

4. To breathe.

Says the satyr, if you have gotten a trick of *blowing* hot and cold out of the same mouth, I've e'en done with ye. *L'Estrange.*

5. To sound by being blown.

Nor with less dread the loud
Ethereal trumpet from on high 'gan *blow.* *Par. Lost, b.* vi.

There let the prating organ *blow*,
To the full-voic'd quire below. *Milton.*

6. To sound, or play musically by wind.

When ye *blow* an alarm, then the camps that lie on the east parts shall go forward. *Numb.* x. 5.

7. *To blow over.* To pass away without effect.

Storms, though they *blow over* divers times, yet may fall at last. *Bacon's Essays,* N° 16.

When the storm is *blown over*,
How blest is the swain,
Who begins to discover
An end of his pain. *Granville.*

But those clouds being now happily *blown over*, and our sun clearly shining out again, I have recovered the relapse. *Denham.*

8. *To blow up.* To fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.

On the next day, some of the enemy's magazines *blew up*; and it is thought they were destroyed on purpose by some of their men. *Tatler,* N° 59.

To Blow. *v. a.*

1. To drive by the force of the wind.

Though you unty the winds,
Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees *blown* down,
Though castles topple on their warders heads. *Macbeth.*

Fair daughter, *blow* away those mists and clouds,
And let thy eyes shine forth in their full lustre. *Denham.*

These primitive heirs of the christian church, could not so easily *blow* off the doctrine of passive obedience. *South.*

2. To inflame with wind.

I have created the smith that *bloweth* the coals in the fire. *Isaiah,* liv. 16.

3. To swell; to puff into size.

No *blown* ambition doth our arms incite,
But love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right. *King Lear.*

4. To form by blowing them into shape.

Spherical bubbles, that boys sometimes *blow* with water, to which soap hath given a tenacity. *Boyle.*

5. To sound an instrument of wind musick.

Where the bright seraphim, in burning row,
Their loud uplifted angel trumpets *blow.* *Milton.*

6. To warm with the breath.

When isicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the shepherd *blows* his nail,
And Tom bears logs into the hall,
And milk comes frozen home in pail. *Shak. L. Lab. Lost.*

7. To spread by report.

But never was there man of his degree,
So much esteem'd, so well belov'd as he:
So gentle of condition was he known,
That through the court his courtesy was *blown.* *Dryden.*

8. *To blow out.* To extinguish by wind or the breath.

Your breath first kindled the dead coal of war,
And brought in matter, that should feed this fire:
And now 'tis far too huge to be *blown out*,
With that same weak wind which enkindled it. *Sh. K. John.*

Moon, slip behind some cloud, some tempest, rise,
And *blow out* all the stars that light the skies. *Dryden.*

9. *To blow up.* To raise or swell with breath.

A plague of sighing and grief! it *blows* a man *up* like a bladder. *Shakesp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Blown up with the conceit of his merit, he did not think he had received good measure from the king. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

Before we had exhausted the receiver, the bladder appeared as full as if *blown up* with a quill. *Boyle.*

It was my breath that *blew* this tempest *up*,
Upon your stubborn usage of the pope. *Shakesp. K. John.*

His presence soon *blows up* the unkindly fight,
And his loud guns speak thick like angry men. *Dryden.*

An empty bladder gravitates no more than when *blown up*, but somewhat less; yet descends more easily, because with less resistance. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b.* ii. *c.* 6.

When the mind finds herself very much inflamed with devotion, she is too much inclined to think that it is *blown up* with something divine within herself. *Addis. Spect.* N° 201.

10. *To blow up.* To destroy with gunpowder; to raise into the air.

The captains hoping, by a mine, to gain the city, approached with soldiers ready to enter upon *blowing up* of the mine. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Their chief *blown up* in air, not waves, expir'd,
To which his pride presum'd to give the law. *Dryden.*

Not far from the said well, *blowing up* a rock, he formerly observed some of these. *Woodward on Fossils.*

11. To infect with the eggs of flies.

I would no more endure
This wooden slavery, than I would suffer
The flesh-fly *blow* my mouth. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Rather at Nilus' mud
Lay me stark naked, and let the water flies
Blow me into abhorring. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

12. *To blow upon.* To make stale.

I am wonderfully pleased, when I meet with any passage in an old Greek or Latin author, that is not *blown upon*, and which I have never met with in any quotation. *Addison.*

He will whisper an intrigue that is not yet *blown upon* by common fame. *Addison. Spectator,* N° 105.

To Blow. *v. n.* [blopan, Saxon.] To bloom; to blossom.

We lose the prime to mark how spring
Our tended plants, how *blows* the citron grove,
What drops the myrrh, and what the balmy reed. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* v. *l.* 22.

This royal fair
Shall, when the blossom of her beauty's *blown*,
See her great brother on the British throne. *Waller.*

Fair is the kingcup that in meadow *blows*,
Fair is the daisy that beside her grows. *Gay's Pastorals.*

For thee Idume's spicy forests *blow*,
And seeds of gold in Ophir's mountains glow. *Pope.*

Blo'wer. *n. s.* [from *blow.*] A melter of tin.

Add his care and cost in buying wood, and in fetching the same to the blowing-house, together with the *blowers*, two or three months extreme and encreasing labour. *Carew's Survey.*

Blown. The *participle passive* of *blow.*

All the sparks of virtue, which nature had kindled in them, were so *blown* to give forth their uttermost heat, that justly it may be affirmed, they inflamed the affections of all that knew them. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The trumpets sleep, while cheerful horns are *blown*,
And arms employ'd on birds and beasts alone. *Pope.*

Blo'wpoint. *n. s.* A child's play.

Shortly boys shall not play
At spancounter or *blowpoint*, but shall pay
Toll to some courtier. *Donne.*

Blowth. *n. s.* [from *blow.*] Bloom, or blossom.

Ambition and covetousness being but green, and newly grown up, the seeds and effects were as yet but potential, and in the *blowth* and bud. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Blowze. *n. s.* A ruddy fat-faced wench.

Blo'wzy. *adj.* [from *blowze.*] Sun burnt; high coloured.

BLU'BBER. *n. s.* [See Blob.] The part of a whale that contains the oil.

To Blu'bber. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks.

Even so lies she,
Blubb'ring and weeping, weeping and *blubb'ring.* *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

A thief came to a boy that was *blubbering* by the side of a well, and asked what he cried for. *L'Estrange.*

Soon as Glumdalclitch miss'd her pleasing care,
She wept, she *blubber'd*, and she tore her hair. *Swift.*

To Blu'bber. *v. a.* To swell the cheeks with weeping.

Fair streams represent unto me my *blubbered* face; let tears procure your stay. *Sidney.*

The wild wood gods arrived in the place,
There find the virgin doleful, desolate,
With ruffled raiment, and fair *blubber'd* face,
As her outrageous foe had left her late. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Tir'd with the search, not finding what she seeks,
With cruel blows she pounds her *blubber'd* cheeks. *Dryden.*

Blu'bbered. *particip. adj.* [from *to blubber.*] Swelled; big; applied commonly to the lip.

Thou sing with him, thou booby! never pipe
Was so profan'd, to touch that *blubber'd* lip. *Dryden.*

Blu'dgeon. *n. s.* A short stick, with one end loaded, used as an offensive weapon.

BLUE. *adj.* [blæp, Sax. *bleu*, Fr.] One of the seven original colours.

There's gold, and here,
My *bluest* veins to kiss; a hand that kings
Have lipt. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Where fires thou find'st unrak'd, and hearths unswept,
There pinch the maids as *blue* as bilberry. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

O coward conscience! how dost thou afflict me?
The lights burn *blue*—Is it not dead midnight?
Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh. *Shakesp. Richard* III.

Why does one climate, and one soil endue
The blushing poppy with a crimson hue;
Yet leave the lily pale, and tinge the violet *blue*? } *Prior.*

There was scarce any other colour sensible, besides red and *blue*; only the *blues*, and principally the second *blue*, inclined a little to green. *Newton's Opticks.*

Bluebo'ttle. *n. s.* [from *blue* and *bottle.*]

1. A flower of the bell shape; a species of *bottleflower*; which see.

If you put *bluebottles*, or other blue flowers, into an ant-hill, they will be stained with red; because the ants thrust their stings, and instil into them their stinging liquour. *Ray.*

2. A fly with a large blue belly.

Say, sire of insects, mighty Sol,
A fly upon the chariot-pole
Cries out, what *bluebottle* alive
Did ever with such fury drive? *Prior.*

Blue-eyed. *adj.* [from *blue* and *eye.*] Having blue eyes.

Rise then, fair *blue-ey'd* maid, rise and discover
Thy silver brow, and meet thy golden lover. *Crashaw.*

Nor to the temple was she gone, to move,
With prayers, the *blue-ey'd* progeny of Jove. *Dryden.*

Blueha'ired. *adj.* [from *blue* and *hair.*] Having blue hair.

This place,
The greatest and the best of all the main,
He quarters to his *bluehair'd* deities. *Milton's Par. Regain.*

Blu'ely. *adv.* [from *blue.*] With a blue colour.

This 'squire he drop'd his pen full soon,
While as the light burnt *bluely.* *Swift.*

Blu'eness. *n. s.* [from *blue.*] The quality of being blue.

In a moment our liquour may be deprived of its *blueness*, and restored to it again, by the affusion of a few drops of liquours. *Boyle on Colours.*

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Bluff. *adj.* Big; ſurly; bluſtering.
Like thoſe whom ſtature did to crowns prefer,
Black-brow'd and *bluff*, like Homer's Jupiter. *Dryden.*

Blu'ish. *adj.* [from *blue.*] Blue in a ſmall degree.
Side-ſleeves and ſkirts, round underborne, with a *bluiſh* tinſel. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*
At laſt, as far as I could caſt my eyes
Upon the ſea, ſomewhat, methought, did riſe
Like *bluiſh* miſts. *Dryden's Indian Emperour.*
Here, in full light, the ruſſet plains extend,
There wrapt in clouds the *bluiſh* hills aſcend. *Pope.*

Blu'ishness. *n. ſ.* [from *blue.*] A ſmall degree of blue colour.
I could make, with crude copper, a ſolution without the *bluiſhneſs*, that is wont to accompany its vulgar ſolutions. *Boyle.*

To BLU'NDER. *v. n.* [*blunderen*, Dutch; perhaps from *blind.*]
1. To miſtake groſsly; to err very widely; to miſtake ſtupidly. It is a word implying contempt.
It is one thing to forget matter of fact, and another to *blunder* upon the reaſon of it. *L'Eſtrange.*
The grandees and giants in knowledge, who laughed at all beſides themſelves, as barbarous and inſignificant, yet *blundered*, and ſtumbled, about their grand and principal concern. *South.*
2. To flounder; to ſtumble.
He who now to ſenſe, now nonſenſe leaning,
Means not, but *blunders* round about a meaning. *Pope.*

To Blunder. *v. a.* To mix fooliſhly or blindly.
He ſeems to underſtand no difference between titles of reſpect and acts of worſhip; between expreſſions of eſteem and devotion; between religious and civil worſhip: for he *blunders* and confounds all theſe together; and whatever proves one, he thinks, proves all the reſt. *Stillingfleet.*

Blu'nder. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A groſs or ſhameful miſtake.
It was the advice of Schomberg to an hiſtorian, that he ſhould avoid being particular in the drawing up of an army, and other circumſtances in the day of battle; for that he had obſerved notorious *blunders* and abſurdities committed by writers not converſant in the art of war. *Addiſon. Freeholder.*
It is our own ignorance that makes us charge thoſe works of the Almighty, as defects or *blunders*, as ill-contrived or ill-made. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Blu'nderbuss. *n. ſ.* [from *blunder.*] A gun that is charged with many bullets, ſo that, without any exact aim, there is a chance of hitting the mark.
There are *blunderbuſſes* in every loop-hole, that go off of their own accord, at the ſqueaking of a fiddle. *Dryden.*

Blu'nderer. *n. ſ.* [from *blunder.*] A man apt to commit blunders; a blockhead.
Another ſort of judges will decide in favour of an authour, or will pronounce him a mere *blunderer*, according to the company they have kept. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Blu'nderhead. *n. ſ.* [from *blunder* and *head.*] A ſtupid fellow.
At the rate of this thick-ſkulled *blunderhead*, every plowjobber ſhall take upon him to read upon divinity. *L'Eſtrange.*

BLUNT. *adj.* [etymology uncertain.]
1. Dull on the edge or point; not ſharp.
If the iron be *blunt*, and he do not whet the edge, then muſt he put to more ſtrength. *Eccleſ.* x. 10.
Thanks to that beauty, which can give an edge to the *bluntest* ſwords. *Sidney, b.* i.
2. Dull in underſtanding; not quick.
Valentine being gone, I'll quickly croſs,
By ſome ſly trick, *blunt* Thurio's dull proceeding.
Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.
Whitehead, a grave divine, was of a *blunt* ſtoical nature; one day the queen happened to ſay, I like thee the better, becauſe thou liveſt unmarried. He anſwered; Madam, I like you the worſe. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*
3. Rough; not delicate; not civil.
The mayor of the town came to ſeize them in a *blunt* manner, alleging a warrant to ſtop them. *Wotton.*
'Tis not enough your counſel ſtill be true;
Blunt truths more miſchief than nice falſehoods do. *Pope.*
4. Abrupt; not elegant.
To uſe too many circumſtances, ere one come to the matter, is weariſome; to uſe none at all, is *blunt.* *Bacon.*
5. Hard to penetrate. This uſe is improper.
I find my heart hardened and *blunt* to new impreſſions; it will ſcarce receive or retain affections of yeſterday.
Pope, Lett. lxxxiii. *to Swift.*

To Blunt. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dull the edge or point.
So ſicken waining moons too near the ſun,
And *blunt* their creſcents on the edge of day. *Dryden.*
Earthly limbs, and groſs allay,
Blunt not the beams of heav'n, and edge of day. *Dryden.*
He had ſuch things to urge againſt our marriage,
As, now declar'd, would *blunt* my ſword in battle,
And daſtardize my courage. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*
2. To repreſs, or weaken any appetite, deſire, or power of the mind.

BLU

Blunt not his love;
Nor looſe the good advantage of his grace,
By ſeeming cold. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* 2.

Blu'ntly. *adv.* [from *blunt.*]
1. In a blunt manner; without ſharpneſs.
2. Coarſely; plainly; roughly.
I can keep honeſt counſels, marr a curious tale in telling it, and deliver a plain meſſage *bluntly.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
A man of honeſt blood,
Who to his wife, before the time aſſign'd
For childbirth came, thus *bluntly* ſpoke his mind. *Dryden.*

Blu'ntness. *n. ſ.* [from *blunt.*]
1. Want of edge or point; dulneſs; obtuſeneſs; want of ſharpneſs.
The crafty boy, that had full oft eſſay'd
To pierce my ſtubborn and reſiſting breaſt,
But ſtill the *bluntneſs* of his darts betray'd. *Suckling.*
2. Coarſeneſs; roughneſs of manners; rude ſincerity.
His ſilence grew wit, his *bluntneſs* integrity, his beaſtly ignorance, virtuous ſimplicity. *Sidney, b.* i.
Manage diſputes with civility; whence ſome readers will be aſſiſted to diſcern a difference betwixt *bluntneſs* of ſpeech and ſtrength of reaſon. *Boyle.*
Falſe friends, his deadlieſt foes, could find no way,
But ſhows of honeſt *bluntneſs* to betray. *Dryd. H. and Pan.*

Blu'ntwitted. *adj.* [from *blunt* and *wit.*] Dull; ſtupid.
Bluntwitted lord, ignoble in demeanour. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

BLUR. *n. ſ.* [*borra*, Span. a blot. *Skinn.*] A blot; a ſtain; a ſpot.
Man, once fallen, was nothing but a great *blur*; a total univerſal pollution. *South.*

To Blur. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To blot; to efface; to obſcure.
Such an act,
That *blurs* the grace and bluſh of modeſty,
Calls virtue hypocrite. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Long is it ſince I ſaw him;
But time hath nothing *blurr'd* thoſe lines of favour,
Which then he wore. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
Concerning innate principles, I deſire theſe men to ſay, whether they can, or cannot, by education and cuſtom, be *blurred* and blotted out. *Locke.*
2. To blot; to ſtain.
Sarcaſms may eclipſe thine own,
But cannot *blur* my loſt renown. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* iii.

To Blurt. *v. a.* [without etymology.] To ſpeak inadvertently; to let fly without thinking.
Others caſt out bloody and deadly ſpeeches at random, and cannot hold, but *blurt* out thoſe words, which afterwards they are forced to eat. *Hakewell on Providence.*
They had ſome belief of a Deity, which they, upon ſurprizal, thus *blurt* out. *Government of the Tongue*, § 5.

To BLUSH. *v. n.* [*bloſen*, Dutch.]
1. To betray ſhame or confuſion, by a red colour in the cheek.
I have mark'd
A thouſand *bluſhing* apparitions
To ſtart into her face; a thouſand innocent ſhames,
In angel whiteneſs, bear away theſe bluſhes.
Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.
Pale and bloodleſs,
Being all deſcended to the lab'ring heart,
Which with the heart there cools, and ne'er returneth
To *bluſh* and beautify the cheek again. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.
I will go waſh:
And when my face is fair, you ſhall perceive
Whether I *bluſh*, or no. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
All theſe things are graceful in a friend's mouth, which are *bluſhing* in a man's own. *Bacon, Eſſay* 28.
Shame cauſeth *bluſhing*; *bluſhing* is the reſort of the blood to the face; although *bluſhing* will be ſeen in the whole breaſt, yet that is but in paſſage to the face. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*
Bluſh then, but *bluſh* for your deſtructive ſilence,
That tears your ſoul. *Smith's Phædr. and Hippolitus.*
2. To carry a red colour, or any ſoft and bright colour.
To day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; tomorrow bloſſoms,
And bears his *bluſhing* honours thick upon him. *Sh. H.* VI.
Along thoſe *bluſhing* borders, bright with dew. *Thomſon.*
3. It has *at* before the cauſe of ſhame.
He whin'd, and roar'd away your victory,
That pages *bluſh'd at* him; and men of heart
Look'd wond'ring at each other. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
You have not yet loſt all your natural modeſty, but *bluſh at* your vices. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Blush. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The colour in the cheeks, raiſed by ſhame or confuſion.
The virgin's wiſh, without her fears, impart,
Excuſe the *bluſh*, and pour out all the heart. *Pope.*
2. A red or purple colour.
But here the roſes *bluſh* ſo rare,
Here the mornings ſmile ſo fair,
As if neither cloud, nor wind,
But would be courteous, would be kind. *Craſhaw.*

3. Sudden appearance; a ſignification that ſeems barbarous, yet uſed by good writers.
All purely identical propoſitions, obviouſly and at firſt *bluſh*, appear to contain no certain inſtruction in them. *Locke.*

Blu'shy. *adj.* [from *bluſh.*] Having the colour of a bluſh.
Bloſſoms of trees, that are white, are commonly inodorate; thoſe of apples, crabs, and peaches, are *bluſhy*, and ſmell ſweet. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.* № 507.
Stratonica entering, moved a *bluſhy* colour in his face; but, deſerting him, he relapſed into the ſame paleneſs and languour. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To BLU'STER. *v. n.* [ſuppoſed from *blaſt.*]
1. To roar as a ſtorm; to be violent and loud.
Earth his uncouth mother was,
And *bluſt'ring* Æolus his boaſted ſire. *Spenſer.*
So now he ſtorms with many a ſturdy ſtoure;
So now his *bluſt'ring* blaſt each coaſt doth ſcour. *Spenſer.*
2. To bully; to puff; to ſwagger; to be tumultuous.
My heart's too big to bear this, ſays a *bluſtering* fellow; I'll deſtroy myſelf. Sir, ſays the gentleman, here's a dagger at your ſervice; ſo the humour went off. *L'Eſtrange.*
Either he muſt ſink to a downright confeſſion, or elſe he muſt huff and *bluſter*, till perhaps he raiſe a counter-ſtorm. *Government of the Tongue.*
Virgil had the majeſty of a lawful prince, and Statius only the *bluſtering* of a tyrant. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar, Dedication.*
There let him reign the jailor of the wind;
With hoarſe commands his breathing ſubjects call,
And boaſt and *bluſter* in his empty hall. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Blu'ster. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Roar; noiſe; tumult.
The ſkies look grimly,
And threaten preſent *bluſters.* *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*
To the winds they ſet
Their corners; when with *bluſter* to confound
Sea, air, and ſhore. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 665.
So, by the brazen trumpet's *bluſter*,
Troops of all tongues and nations muſter. *Swift.*
2. Boaſt; boiſterouſneſs; turbulence; fury.
Spare thy Athenian cradle, and thoſe kin,
Which in the *bluſter* of thy wrath muſt fall
With thoſe that have offended. *Shakeſp. Timon.*
A coward makes a great deal more *bluſter* than a man of honour. *L'Eſtrange.*

Blu'sterer. *n. ſ.* [from *bluſter.*] A ſwaggerer; a bully; a tumultuous noiſy fellow.

Blu'strous. *adj.* [from *bluſter.*] Tumultuous; noiſy.
The ancient heroes were illuſtrious
For being benign, and not *bluſtrous.* *Hudibras, p.* i. *c.* iii.

BMI. n. ſ. A note in muſick.
Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
Bmi, Bianca, take him for thy lord. *Shakeſp. Tam. Shrew.*

Bo. *interj.* A word of terrour; from *Bo*, an old northern captain, of ſuch fame, that his name was uſed to terrify the enemy. *Temple.*

BOAR. *n. ſ.* [bar, Saxon; *beer*, Dutch.] The male ſwine.
To fly the *boar*, before the *boar* purſues,
Were to incenſe the *boar* to follow us. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.
She ſped the *boar* away;
His eyeballs glare with fire, ſuffus'd with blood;
His neck ſhuts up a thickeſt thorny wood;
His briſtled back a trench impal'd appears. *Dryden's Fables.*

Bo'ar-spear. *n. ſ.* [from *boar* and *ſpear.*] A ſpear uſed in hunting the boar.
And in her hand a ſharp *boar-ſpear* ſhe held,
And at her back a bow and quiver gay,
Stuff'd with ſteel-headed darts. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *c.* iii.
Echion threw the firſt, but miſs'd his mark,
And ſtruck his *boar-ſpear* on a maple bark. *Dryden's Ovid.*

BOARD. *n. ſ.* [*baurd*, Goth. bræd, Saxon.]
1. A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickneſs.
With the ſaw they have ſundred trees in *boards* and planks. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*
Every houſe has a *board* over the door, whereon is written the number, ſex, and quality of the perſons living in it. *Temple.*
Go now, go truſt the wind's uncertain breath,
Remov'd four fingers from approaching death;
Or ſeven at moſt, when thickeſt is the *board.* *Dryden's Juv.*
2. A table. [from *burdd*, Welch.]
Soon after which, three hundred lords he ſlew,
Of Britiſh blood, all ſitting at his *board.* *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.
In bed he ſlept not, for my urging it;
At *board* he fed not, for my urging it. *Shakeſp. Com. of Err.*
I'll follow thee in fun'ral flames; when dead,
My ghoſt ſhall thee attend at *board* and bed. *Sir J. Denham.*
Cleopatra made Antony a ſupper, which was ſumptuous and royal; howbeit there was no extraordinary ſervice upon the *board.* *Hakewell on Providence.*
May ev'ry god his friendly aid afford;
Pan guard thy flock, and Ceres bleſs thy *board.* *Prior.*
3. Entertainment; food.
4. A table at which a council or court is held.

BOA

Both better acquainted with affairs, than any other who ſat then at that *board.* *Clarendon.*
5. An aſſembly ſeated at a table; a court of juriſdiction.
I wiſh the king would be pleaſed ſometimes to be preſent at that *board*; it adds a majeſty to it. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
6. The deck or floor of a ſhip; *on board* ſignifies in a ſhip.
Now *board* to *board* the rival veſſels row;
The billows lave the ſkies, and ocean groans below. *Dryd.*
Our captain thought his ſhip in ſo great danger, that he confeſſed himſelf to a capuchin, who was *on board.* *Addiſon.*
He ordered his men to arm long poles with ſharp hooks, wherewith they took hold of the tackling, which held the mainyard to the maſt of their enemy's ſhip; then, rowing their own ſhip, they cut the tackling, and brought the mainyard by the *board.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To Board. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To enter a ſhip by force; the ſame as to ſtorm, uſed of a city.
I *boarded* the king's ſhip: now on the beak,
Now in the waſte, the deck, in every cabin,
I flam'd amazement. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
Yet not inclin'd the Engliſh ſhip to *board*,
More on his guns relies than on his ſword,
From whence a fatal volley we receiv'd;
It miſs'd the duke; but his great heart it griev'd. *Waller.*
Arm, arm, ſhe cry'd, and let our Tyrians *board*
With our's his fleet, and carry fire and ſword. *Denham.*
2. To attack, or make the firſt attempt upon a man; *aborder quelqu'un*, Fr.
Whom thus at gaze, the Palmer 'gan to *board*
With goodly reaſon, and thus fair beſpake. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.
Away, I do beſeech you, both away;
I'll *board* him preſently. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
Sure, unleſs he knew ſome ſtrain in me, that I knew not myſelf, he would never have *boarded* me in this fury. *Shakeſpeare.*
They learn what aſſociates and correſpondents they had, and how far every one is engaged, and what new ones they meant afterwards to try or *board.* *Bacon's Henry* VII.
3. To lay or pave with boards.
Having thus *boarded* the whole room, the edges of ſome boards lie higher than the next board; therefore they peruſe the whole floor; and, where they find any irregularities, plane them off. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

To Board. *v. n.* To live in a houſe, where a certain rate is paid for eating.
That we might not part,
As we at firſt did *board* with thee,
Now thou wouldſt taſte our miſery. *Herbert.*
We are ſeveral of us, gentlemen and ladies, who *board* in the ſame houſe; and, after dinner, one of our company ſtands up, and reads your paper to us all. *Spectator*, № 961.

To Board. *v. a.* To place as a boarder in another's houſe.

Board-wages. *n. ſ.* [from *board* and *wages.*] Wages allowed to ſervants to keep themſelves in victuals.
What more than madneſs reigns,
When one ſhort ſitting many hundreds drains,
And not enough is left him, to ſupply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery? *Dryden's Juv. ſat.* i.

Bo'arder. *n. ſ.* [from *board.*] A tabler; one that eats with another at a ſettled rate.

Bo'arding-school. *n. ſ.* [from *board* and *ſchool.*] A ſchool where the ſcholars live with the teacher.
A blockhead, with melodious voice,
In *boarding-ſchools* can have his choice. *Swift.*

Bo'arish. *adj.* [from *boar.*] Swiniſh; brutal; cruel.
I would not ſee thy cruel nails
Pluck out his poor old eyes; nor thy fierce ſiſter,
In his anointed fleſh ſtick *boariſh* phangs. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

To BOAST. *v. n.* [*bôſt*, Welch.]
1. To brag; to diſplay one's own worth, or actions, in great words; to talk oſtentatiouſly; with *of.*
For I know the forwardneſs of your mind, for which I *boaſt of* you to them of Macedonia. 2 *Cor.* ix. 2.
2. Sometimes it is uſed with *in.*
Some ſurgeons I have met, carrying bones about in their pockets, *boaſting in* that which was their ſhame. *Wiſeman.*
3. To exalt one's ſelf.
Thus with your mouth you have *boaſted* againſt me, and multiplied your words againſt me. *Ezek.* xxxv. 13.

To Boast. *v. a.*
1. To brag of; to diſplay with oſtentatious language.
For if I have *boaſted* any thing to him of you, I am not aſhamed. 2 *Cor.* vii. 14.
If they vouchſafed to give god the praiſe of his goodneſs; yet they did it only, in order to *boaſt* the intereſt they had in him. *Atterbury.*
2. To magnify; to exalt.
They that truſt in their wealth, and *boaſt* themſelves *in* the multitude of their riches. *Pſalm* xlix. 6.
Confounded be all them that ſerve graven images, that *boaſt* themſelves *of* idols. *Pſalm* xcvii. 7.

Boast. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A cauſe of boaſting; an occaſion of pride; the thing boaſted.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Not Tyro, nor Mycene, match her name,
Nor great Alcmena, the proud *boaſts* of fame. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

2. An expreſſion of oſtentation; a proud ſpeech.

Thou that makeſt thy *boaſt* of the law, through breaking the law diſhonoureſt thou God? *Rom.* ii. 23.

The world is more apt to find fault than to commend; the *boaſt* will probably be cenſured, when the great action that occaſioned it, is forgotten. *Spectator*, N° 255.

Bo'aster. *n. ſ.* [from *boaſt.*] A bragger; a man that vaunts any thing oſtentatiouſly.

Complaints the more candid and judicious of the chymiſts themſelves are wont to make of thoſe *boaſters*, that confidently pretend, that they have extracted the ſalt or ſulphur of quickſilver, when they have diſguiſed it by additaments, wherewith it reſembles the concretes. *Boyle.*

No more delays, vain *boaſter!* but begin;
I propheſy beforehand I ſhall win:
I'll teach you how to brag another time. *Dryden's Virgil.*

He the proud *boaſters* ſent, with ſtern aſſault,
Down to the realms of night. *Philips.*

Bo'astful. *adj.* [from *boaſt* and *full.*] Oſtentatious; inclined to brag.

Boaſtful, and rough, your firſt ſon is a 'ſquire;
The next a tradeſman, meek, and much a liar. *Pope.*

Bo'astingly. *adv.* [from *boaſting.*] Oſtentatiouſly.

We look on it as a pitch of impiety, *boaſtingly* to avow our ſins; and it deſerves to be conſidered, whether this kind of confeſſing them, have not ſome affinity with it. *Decay of Piety.*

BOAT. *n. ſ.* [bat, Saxon.]

1. A veſſel to paſs the water in. It is uſually diſtinguiſhed from other veſſels, by being ſmaller and uncovered, and commonly moved by rowing.

I do not think that any one nation, the Syrian excepted, to whom the knowledge of the ark came, did find out at once the device of either ſhip or *boat*, in which they durſt venture themſelves upon the ſeas. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

An effeminate ſcoundrel multitude!
Whoſe utmoſt daring is to croſs the Nile,
In painted *boats*, to fright the crocodile. *Tate. Juv. ſat.* xv.

2. A ſhip of a ſmall ſize; as, a *paſſage boat*, *pacquet boat*, *advice boat*, *fly boat.*

Boa'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *boare*, Lat.] Roar; noiſe; loud ſound.

In Meſſina inſurrection, the guns were heard from thence as far as Auguſta and Syracuſe, about an hundred Italian miles. Theſe diſtances being, in a ſhort time, in loud *boations.*
Derham's Phyſico-Theology.

Bo'atman. } *n. ſ.* [from *boat* and *man.*] He that manages a
Bo'atsman. } boat.

Boatſmen through the cryſtal water ſhow,
To wond'ring paſſengers, the walls below. *Dryden.*

That booby Phaon only was unkind,
An ill-bred *boatman*, rough as waves and wind. *Prior.*

Bo'atswain. *n. ſ.* [from *boat* and *ſwain.*] An officer on board a ſhip, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, anchors, ſails, flags, colours, pendants, &c. He alſo takes care of the long-boat and its furniture, and ſteers her either by himſelf or his mate. He calls out the ſeveral gangs and companies to the execution of their watches, works, and ſpells; and he is alſo a kind of provoſt marſhal, ſeizes, and puniſhes all offenders, that are ſentenced by the captain, or court martial of the whole fleet. *Harris.*

Sometimes the meaneſt *boatſwain* may help to preſerve the ſhip from ſinking. *Howel's Pre-eminence of Parliament.*

To BOB. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology; *Skinner* deduces it from *bobo*, fooliſh, Span.]

1. To cut. *Junius.*

2. To beat; to drub; to bang.

Thoſe baſtard Britons, whom our fathers
Have in their own land beaten, *bobb'd*, and thump'd.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

3. To cheat; to gain by fraud.

I have *bobbed* his brain more than he has beat my bones.
Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.

Live, Rodorigo!
He calls me to a reſtitution large,
Of gold and jewels, that I *bobb'd* from him,
As gifts to Deſdemona. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Here we have been worrying one another, who ſhould have the booty, till this curſed fox has *bobbed* us both on't. *L'Eſtr.*

To Bob. *v. n.* To play backward and forward; to play looſely againſt any thing.

And ſometimes lurk I in a goſſip's bowl,
In very likeneſs of a roaſted crab;
And when ſhe drinks, againſt her lips I *bob*,
And on her wither'd dewlap pour the ale. *Midſum. N. Dr.*

They comb, and then they order ev'ry hair;
A birthday jewel *bobbing* at their ear. *Dryd. Perſius, ſat.* i.

You may tell her,
I'm rich in jewels, rings, and *bobbing* pearls,
Pluck'd from Moors ears. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Bob. *n. ſ.* [from the verb neuter.]

1. Something that hangs ſo as to play looſely; generally an ornament at the ear; a pendant; an ear-ring.

The gaudy goſſip, when ſhe's ſet agog,
In jewels dreſt, and at each ear a *bob.* *Dryd. Juv. ſat.* vi.

2. The word repeated at the end of a ſtanza.

To bed, to bed, will be the *bob* of the ſong. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. A blow.

I am ſharply taunted, yea, ſometimes with pinches, nips, and *bobs.* *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Bo'bbin. *n. ſ.* [*bobine*, Fr. from *bombyx*, Lat.] A ſmall pin of wood, with a notch, to wind the thread about, when women weave lace.

The things you follow, and make ſongs on now, ſhould be ſent to knit, or ſit down to *bobbins*, or bone-lace. *Tatler.*

Bo'bbinwork. *n. ſ.* [from *bobbin* and *work.*] Work woven with bobbins.

Not netted nor woven with warp and woof, but after the manner of *bobbinwork.* *Grew's Muſæum.*

Bo'bcherry. *n. ſ.* [from *bob* and *cherry.*] A play among children, in which the cherry is hung ſo as to bob againſt the mouth.

Bobcherry teaches at once two noble virtues, patience and conſtancy; the firſt, in adhering to the purſuit of one end; the latter, in bearing a diſappointment. *Arb. and Pop. M. Scr.*

Bo'btail. [from *bob*, in the ſenſe of *cut.*] Cut tail; ſhort tail.

Avaunt, you curs!
Be thy mouth or black or white,
Or *bobtail* like, or trundle tail,
Tom will make him weep and wail. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Bo'btailed. *adj.* [from *bobtail.*] Having a tail cut, or ſhort.

There was a *bobtailed* cur cried in a gazette, and one that found him, brought him home to his maſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

B'obwig. *n. ſ.* [from *bob* and *wig.*] A ſhort wig.

A young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a *bobwig* and a black ſilken bag tied to it, ſtopt ſhort at the coach, to aſk us how far the judges were behind. *Spectator*, N° 129.

Bo'casine. *n. ſ.* A ſort of linen cloth; a fine buckram. *Dict.*

Bo'ckelet. } *n. ſ.* A kind of long-winged hawk. *Dict.*
Bo'ckeret. }

To BODE. *v. a.* [boꝺian, Sax.] To portend; to be the omen of. It is uſed in a ſenſe of either good or bad.

This *bodes* ſome ſtrange eruption to our ſtate. *Hamlet.*

By this deſign, you have oppoſed their falſe policy, with true and great wiſdom; what they *boded* would be a miſchief to us, you are providing, ſhall be one of our principal ſtrengths.
Sprat's Sermons.

It happen'd once, a *boding* prodigy!
A ſwarm of bees that cut the liquid ſky,
Upon the topmoſt branch in clouds alight. *Dryden's Æneid.*

If firy red his glowing globe deſcends,
High winds and furious tempeſts he portends:
But if his cheeks are ſwoln with livid blue,
He *bodes* wet weather by his watry hue. *Dryden's Georg.*

To Bode. *v. n.* To be an omen; to foreſhew.

Sir, give me leave to ſay, whatever now
The omen prove, it *boded* well to you. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

Bo'dement. *n. ſ.* [from *bode.*] Portent; omen; prognoſtick.

This fooliſh, dreaming, ſuperſtitious girl
Makes all theſe *bodements.* *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Macbeth ſhall never vanquiſht be, until
Great Birnam wood to Dunſinane's high hill
Shall come againſt him.——
————That will never be:
Sweet *bodements*, good. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To Bodge. *v. n.* [a word in *Shakeſpeare*, which is perhaps corrupted from *boggle.*] To boggle; to ſtop; to fail.

With this we charg'd again; but out! alas,
We *bodg'd* again; as I have ſeen a ſwan,
With bootleſs labour, ſwim againſt the tide. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

Bo'dice. *n. ſ.* [from *bodies.*] Stays; a waiſtcoat quilted with whalebone, worn by women.

Her *bodice* halfway ſhe unlac'd,
About his arms ſhe ſlily caſt
The ſilken band, and held him faſt. *Prior.*

This conſideration ſhould keep ignorant nurſes and *bodice* makers from meddling. *Locke on Education*, § 11.

Bo'diless. *adj.* [from *body.*] Incorporeal; without a body.

Which *bodileſs* and immaterial are,
And can be only lodg'd within our minds. *Davies.*

This is the very coinage of your brain,
This *bodileſs* creation ecſtaſy
Is very cunning in. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Theſe are but ſhadows,
Phantoms *bodileſs* and vain,
Empty viſions of the brain. *Swift.*

Bo'dily. *adj.* [from *body.*]

1. Corporeal; containing body.

What reſemblance could wood or ſtone bear to a ſpirit void of all ſenſible qualities, and *bodily* dimenſions? *South.*

2. Relating to the body, not the mind.

Of ſuch as reſorted to our Saviour Chriſt, being preſent on earth, there came not any unto him with better ſucceſs, for the benefit of their ſouls everlaſting happineſs, than they whoſe *bodily* neceſſities gave occaſion of ſeeking relief. *Hooker, b.* v.

Virtue

Virtue atones for *bodily* defects; beauty is nothing worth, without a mind. *L'Eſtrange.*

As clearneſs of the *bodily* eye doth diſpoſe it for a quicker ſight, ſo doth freedom from luſt and paſſion, diſpoſe us for the moſt perfect acts of reaſon. *Tillotſon.*

I would not have children much beaten for their faults, becauſe I would not have them think *bodily* pain the greateſt puniſhment. *Locke on Education*, § 115.

3. Real; actual.

Whatever hath been thought on in this ſtate,
That could be brought to *bodily* act, ere Rome
Had circumvention? *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Bo'dily. *adv.* Corporeally; united with matter.

It is his human nature, in which the godhead dwells *bodily*, that is advanced to theſe honours, and to this empire. *Watts.*

Bo'dkin. *n. ſ.* [*boddiken*, or ſmall body, *Skinner.*]

1. An inſtrument with a ſmall blade and ſharp point, uſed to bore holes.

Each of them had *bodkins* in their hands, wherewith continually they pricked him. *Sidney's Arcadia.*

2. An inſtrument to draw a thread or ribbond through a loop.

Or plung'd in lakes of bitter waſhes lie,
Or wedg'd whole ages in a *bodkin*'s eye. *Pope's R. of the L.*

3. An inſtrument to dreſs the hair.

You took conſtant care
The *bodkin*, comb, and eſſence to prepare:
For this your locks in paper-durance bound. *Pope.*

BO'DY. *n. ſ.* [boꝺiᵹ, Saxon; it originally ſignified the height or ſtature of a man.]

1. The material ſubſtance of an animal, oppoſed to the immaterial ſoul.

All the valiant men aroſe, and went all night, and took the *body* of Saul, and the *bodies* of his ſons, from the wall.
1 *Sam.* xxxi. 12.

Take no thought for your life, what ye ſhall eat, or what ye ſhall drink; nor yet for your *body*, what ye ſhall put on.
Matt. vi. 25.

By cuſtom, practice, and patience, all difficulties and hardſhips, whether of *body* or of fortune, are made eaſy to us.
L'Eſtrange.

2. Matter; oppoſed to ſpirit.

3. A perſon; a human being; whence *ſomebody*, and *nobody.*

Surely, a wiſe *body*'s part it were not, to put out his fire, becauſe his fooliſh neighbour, from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might ſay, were it not for me, thou wouldſt freeze. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 9.

A deflowred maid!
And by an eminent *body*, that enforc'd
The law againſt it! *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

'Tis a paſſing ſhame,
That I, unworthy *body* as I am,
Should cenſure thus one lovely gentleman. *Sh. Two G. of Ver.*

No *body* ſeeth me; what need I to fear? the Moſt High will not remember my ſins. *Ecclus*, xxiii. 18.

All civility and reaſon obliged every *body* to ſubmit. *Clarend.*

Good may be drawn out of evil, and a *body*'s life may be ſaved, without having any obligation to his preſerver. *L'Eſtr.*

4. Reality; oppoſed to repreſentation.

A ſhadow of things to come; but the *body* is of Chriſt. *Coloſſ.*

5. A collective maſs; a joint power.

There is in the knowledge both of God and man this certainty, that life and death have divided between them the whole *body* of mankind. *Hooker, b.* v. § 49.

There were ſo many diſaffected perſons of the nobility, that there might a *body* ſtart up for the king. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

When theſe pigmies pretend to form themſelves into a *body*, it is time for us, who are men of figure, to look about us.
Addiſon. Guardian, N° 108.

6. The main army; the battle; diſtinct from the wings, van and rear.

The van of the king's army was led by the general and Wilmot; in the *body* was the king and the prince; and the rear conſiſted of one thouſand foot, commanded under colonel Thelwell. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

7. A corporation; a number of men united by ſome common tye.

I ſhall now mention a particular, wherein your whole *body* will be certainly againſt me, and the laity, almoſt to a man, on my ſide. *Swift.*

Nothing was more common, than to hear that reverend *body* charged with what is inconſiſtent, deſpiſed for their poverty, and hated for their riches. *Swift.*

8. The outward condition.

I verily, as abſent in *body*, have judged. 1 *Cor.* v. 3.

9. The main part; the bulk; as, the *body*, or hull, of a ſhip; the *body* of a coach; the *body* of a church; the *body*, or trunk, of a man; the *body*, or trunk, of a tree.

Thence ſent rich merchandizes by boat to Babylon, from whence, by the *body* of Euphrates, as far as it bended weſtward, and, afterward, by a branch thereof. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

This city has navigable rivers, that run up into the *body* of Italy, by which they might ſupply many countries with fiſh.
Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.

10. A ſubſtance.

Even a metalline *body*, and therefore much more a vegetable or animal, may, by fire, be turned into water. *Boyle.*

11. [In geometry.] Any ſolid figure.

12. A pandect; a general collection; as, a *body* of the civil law; a *body* of divinity.

13. Strength; as, wine of a good *body.*

Body-cloaths. *n. ſ.* [from *body* and *cloaths.*] Cloathing for horſes that are dieted.

However it be, I am informed, that ſeveral aſſes are kept in *body-cloaths*, and ſweated every morning upon the heath.
Addiſon. Spectator, N° 173.

To Bo'dy. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To produce in ſome form.

As imagination *bodies* forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to ſhape. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

BOG. *n. ſ.* [*bog*, ſoft, Iriſh.] A mariſh; a moraſs; a ground too ſoft to bear the weight of the body.

Through fire and through flame, through ford and whirlpool, o'er *bog* and quagmire. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

A gulf profound! as that Serbonian *bog*,
Betwixt Damiata and Mount Caſius old. *Par. Loſt, b.* ii.

He walks upon *bogs* and whirlpools; whereſoever he treads, he ſinks. *South.*

Learn from ſo great a wit, a land of *bogs*
With ditches fenc'd, a heaven fat with fogs. *Dryden.*

He is drawn, by a ſort of *ignis fatuus*, into *bogs* and mire, almoſt every day of his life. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Bog-trotter. *n. ſ.* [from *bog* and *trot.*] One that lives in a boggy country.

To BO'GGLE. *v. n.* [from *bogil*, Dutch, a ſpectre; a bugbear; a phantom.]

1. To ſtart; to fly back; to fear to come forward.

You *boggle* ſhrewdly; every feather ſtarts you.
Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.

We ſtart and *boggle* at every unuſual appearance, and cannot endure the ſight of the bugbear. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 16.

Nature, that rude, and in her firſt eſſay,
Stood *boggling* at the roughneſs of the way;
Us'd to the road, unknowing to return,
Goes boldly on, and loves the path when worn. *Dryden.*

2. To heſitate; to be in doubt.

And never *boggle* to reſtore
The members you deliver o'er,
Upon demand. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* i.

The well-ſhaped changeling is a man that has a rational ſoul, ſay you. Make the ears a little longer, and more pointed, and the noſe a little flatter than ordinary, and then you begin to *boggle.* *Locke.*

3. To play faſt and looſe; to diſſemble.

When ſummoned to his laſt end, it was no time for him to *boggle* with the world. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Bo'ggler. *n. ſ.* [from *boggle.*] A doubter; a timorous man.

You have been a *boggler* ever. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Bo'ggy. *adj.* [from *bog.*] Marſhy; ſwampy.

Their country was very narrow, low, and *boggy*, and, by great induſtry and expences, defended from the ſea. *Arbuthnot.*

Bo'ghouse. *n. ſ.* [from *bog* and *houſe.*] A houſe of office.

Bohe'a. *n. ſ.* [an Indian word.] A ſpecies of tea, of higher colour, and more aſtringent taſte, than green tea.

Coarſe pewter, appearing to conſiſt chiefly of lead, is part of the bales in which *bohea* tea was brought from China. *Woodw.*

As ſome frail cup of China's faireſt mold,
The tumults of the boiling *bohea* braves,
And holds ſecure the coffee's ſable waves. *Tickell.*

She went from op'ra, park, aſſembly, play,
To morning walks, and pray'rs three hours a day;
To part her time 'twixt reading and *bohea*,
To muſe, and ſpill her ſolitary tea. *Pope.*

To BOIL. *v. n.* [*bouiller*, Fr. *bullio*, Lat.]

1. To be agitated by heat; to fluctuate with heat.

He ſaw there *boil* the firy whirlpools. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

Suppoſe the earth removed, and placed nearer to the ſun, in the orbit of Mercury, there the whole ocean would *boil* with extremity of heat. *Bentley.*

2. To be hot; to be fervent, or efferveſcent.

That ſtrength with which my *boiling* youth was fraught,
When in the vale of Balaſor I fought. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Well I knew,
What perils youthful ardour would purſue,
That *boiling* blood would carry thee too far. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To move with an agitation like that of boiling water.

Then headlong ſhoots beneath the daſhing tide,
The trembling fins the *boiling* waves divide. *Gay.*

In the dubious point, where, with the pool,
Is mixt the trembling ſtream, or where it *boils*
Around the ſtone. *Thomſon's Spring.*

4. To be in hot liquour, in order to be made tender by the heat.

Fillet of a fenny ſnake,
In the cauldron *boil* and bake. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

5. To cook by boiling.

If you live in a rich family, roaſting and *boiling* are below

‡

the

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the dignity of your office, and which it becomes you to be ignorant of. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

6. *To boil over.* To run over the veſſel with heat.

A few ſoft words and a kiſs, and the good man melts; ſee how nature works and *boils over* in him. *Congreve's Old Batchel.*

This hollow was a vaſt cauldron, filled with melted matter, which, as it *boiled over* in any part, ran down the ſides of the mountain. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To Boil. *v. a.* To heat, by putting into boiling water; to ſeeth.

To try whether ſeeds be old or new, the ſenſe cannot inform; but if you *boil* them in water, the new ſeeds will ſprout ſooner. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

In eggs *boiled* and roaſted, into which the water entereth not at all, there is ſcarce any difference to be diſcerned. *Bacon.*

Boil. *n. ſ.* See Bile.

Bo'ilary. *n. ſ.* [from *to boil.*] A place at the ſalt-works where the ſalt is boiled.

Bo'iler. *n. ſ.* [from *boil.*]

1. The perſon that boils any thing.

That ſuch alterations of terreſtrial matter are not impoſſible, ſeems evident from that notable practice of the *boilers* of ſaltpetre. *Boyle.*

2. The veſſel in which any thing is boiled.

This coffee-room is much frequented; and there are generally ſeveral pots and *boilers* before the fire. *Woodward.*

BO'ISTEROUS. *adj.* [*byſter*, furious, Dutch.]

1. Violent; loud; roaring; ſtormy.

By a divine inſtinct, men's minds miſtruſt
Enſuing danger; as by proof we ſee
The waters ſwell before a *boiſterous* ſtorm. *Shakeſp. R.* III.

As when loud winds a well-grown oak would rend
Up by the roots, this way and that they bend
His reeling trunk, and with a *boiſt'rous* ſound
Scatter his leaves, and ſtrew them on the ground. *Waller.*

2. Turbulent; tumultuous; furious.

Spirit of peace,
Wherefore do you ſo ill tranſlate yourſelf
Out of the ſpeech of peace, that bears ſuch grace,
Into the harſh and *boiſt'rous* tongue of war? *Shakeſp. H.* IV.

His ſweetneſs won a more regard
Unto his place, than all the *boiſt'rous* moods
That ignorant greatneſs practiſeth. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

God, into the hands of their deliverer,
Puts invincible might,
To quell the mighty of the earth, th' oppreſſor,
The brute and *boiſt'rous* force of violent men. *Milton.*

Still muſt I beg thee not to name Sempronius:
Lucia; I like not that loud *boiſterous* man. *Addiſon's Cato.*

3. Unwieldy.

His *boiſterous* club, ſo buried in the ground,
He could not rearen up again ſo light,
But that the knight him at avantage found. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

4. It is uſed by *Woodward* of heat.

When the ſun hath gained a greater ſtrength, the heat becomes too powerful and *boiſterous* for them. *Natural Hiſtory.*

Bo'isterously. *adv.* [from *boiſterous.*] Violently; tumultuouſly.

A ſceptre ſnatch'd, with an unruly hand,
Muſt be as *boiſterouſly* maintain'd, as gain'd. *Sh. King John.*

Thoſe are all remains of the univerſal deluge, when the water of the ocean, being *boiſterouſly* turned out upon the earth, bore along with it all moveable bodies. *Woodward's N. Hiſt.*

Another faculty of the intellect comes *boiſterouſly* in, and wakes me from ſo pleaſing a dream. *Swift's Letters.*

Bo'isterousness. *n. ſ.* [from *boiſterous.*] The ſtate or quality of being boiſterous; tumultuouſneſs; turbulence.

Bo'lary. *adj.* [from *bole.*] Partaking of the nature of bole, or clay.

A weak and inanimate kind of loadſtone, with a few magnetical lines, but chiefly conſiſting of a *bolary* and clammy ſubſtance. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 3.

BOLD. *adj.* [balꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Daring; brave; ſtout; courageous; magnanimous; fearleſs; intrepid.

The wicked flee when no man purſueth; but the righteous are *bold* as a lion. *Prov.* xxviii. 1.

I have ſeen the councils of a noble country grow *bold*, or timorous, according to the fits of his good or ill health that managed them. *Temple.*

2. Executed with ſpirit, and without mean caution.

Theſe, nervous, *bold*; thoſe, languid and remiſs. *Roſcom.*

The cathedral church is a very *bold* work, and a maſterpiece in Gothick architecture. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. Confident; not ſcrupulous; not timorous.

We were *bold* in our God to ſpeak unto you the goſpel of God with much contention. 1 *Theſſ.* ii. 2.

I can be *bold* to ſay, that this age is adorned with ſome men of that judgment, that they could open new and undiſcovered ways to knowledge. *Locke.*

4. Impudent; rude.

In thy proſperity he will be as thyſelf, and will be *bold* over thy ſervants. If thou be brought low, he will be againſt thee. *Ecclus,* vi. 11.

5. Licentious; ſuch as ſhew great liberty of fiction.

Which no *bold* tales of Gods or monſters ſwell,
But human paſſions, ſuch as with us dwell. *Waller.*

6. Standing out to the view; ſtriking to the eye.

Catechreſes and hyperboles are to be uſed judiciouſly, and placed in poetry, as heightenings and ſhadows are in painting, to make the figures *bolder*, and cauſe it to ſtand off to ſight. *Dryden's State of Innocence, Preface.*

7. Open; ſmooth; even; level: a ſailor's term.

Her dominions lie ſcattered, and have *bold* acceſſible coaſts. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

8. *To make bold.* To take freedoms: a phraſe not grammatical, though common. *To be bold* is better; as, *I was bold to ſpeak.*

I have *made bold* to ſend to your wife;
My ſuit is, that ſhe will to Deſdemona
Procure me ſome acceſs. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Making ſo *bold*,
My fears forgetting manners, to unſeal
Their grand commiſſion. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

And were y' as good as George a Green,
I ſhall *make bold* to turn agen. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *c.* ii.

I durſt not *make* thus *bold* with Ovid, leſt ſome future Milbourn ſhould ariſe. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

Some men have the fortune to be eſteemed wits, only for *making bold* to ſcoff at theſe things, which the greateſt part of mankind reverence. *Tillotſon.*

To Bo'lden. *v. a.* [from *bold.*] To make bold; to give confidence.

Quick inventers, and fair ready ſpeakers, being *boldened* with their preſent abilities, to ſay more, and perchance better too, at the ſudden, for that preſent, than any other can do, uſe leſs help of diligence and ſtudy. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

I am much too vent'rous,
In tempting of your patience; but am *bolden'd*
Under your promis'd pardon. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Bo'ldface. *n. ſ.* [from *bold* and *face.*] Impudence; ſaucineſs; a term of reproach and reprehenſion.

How now, *boldface!* cries an old trot; ſirrah, we eat our own hens, I'd have you to know; and what you eat, you ſteal. *L'Eſtrange.*

Bo'ldfaced. *adj.* [from *bold* and *face.*] Impudent.

I have ſeen thoſe ſillieſt of creatures; and, ſeeing their rare works, I have ſeen enough to confute all the *boldfaced* atheiſts of this age. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

Bo'ldly. *adv.* [from *bold.*]

1. In a bold manner; with courage; with ſpirit.

Thus we may *boldly* ſpeak, being ſtrengthened with the example of ſo reverend a prelate. *Hooker, b.* v. § 19.

I ſpeak to ſubjects, and a ſubject ſpeaks,
Stirr'd up by heav'n thus *boldly* for his king. *Shakeſp. R.* III.

2. It may perhaps be ſometimes uſed in a bad ſenſe, for *impudently.*

Bo'ldness. *n. ſ.* [from *bold.*]

1. Courage; bravery; intrepidity; ſpirit; fortitude; magnanimity; daringneſs.

Her horſe ſhe rid ſo, as might ſhew a fearful *boldneſs*, daring to do that, which ſhe knew not how to do. *Sidney, b.* ii.

2. Exemption from caution, and ſcrupulous nicety.

The *boldneſs* of the figures is to be hidden, ſometimes by the addreſs of the poet, that they may work their effect upon the mind. *Dryden's State of Innocence, Preface.*

3. Freedom; liberty.

Great is my *boldneſs* of ſpeech toward you; great is my glorying in you. 2 *Cor.* vii. 4.

4. Confident truſt in God..

Our fear excludeth not that *boldneſs* which becometh ſaints. *Hooker, b.* v. § 47.

We have *boldneſs* and acceſs with confidence, by the faith of him. *Epheſ.* iii. 12.

Having therefore *boldneſs* to enter into the holieſt by the blood of Jeſus. *Heb.* x. 19.

5. Aſſurance; freedom from fear.

Wonderful is the caſe of *boldneſs* in civil buſineſs; what firſt? *Boldneſs.* What ſecond, and third? *Boldneſs.* And yet *boldneſs* is a child of ignorance and baſeneſs, far inferiour to other parts. *Bacon's Eſſays,* N° 12.

Sure if the guilt were theirs, they could not charge thee
With ſuch a gallant *boldneſs:* if 'twere thine,
Thou couldſt not hear't with ſuch a ſilent ſcorn. *Denham.*

His diſtance, though it does not inſtruct him to think wiſer than other princes, yet it helps him to ſpeak with more *boldneſs* what he thinks. *Temple.*

Boldneſs is the power to ſpeak or do what we intend, before others, without fear or diſorder. *Locke.*

6. Impudence.

That moderation, which uſeth to ſuppreſs *boldneſs*, and to make them conquer that ſuffer. *Hooker, Dedication.*

BOLE. *n. ſ.*

1. The body or trunk of a tree.

All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks, and down their curled brows
Fell buſtling to the earth; and up went all the *boles* and boughs. *Chapman's Iliads.*

But when the ſmoother *bole* from knots is free,
We make a deep inciſion in the tree. *Dryden's Virgil, Georg.*

View well this tree, the queen of all the grove;
How vaſt her *bole*, how wide her arms are ſpread;
How high above the reſt ſhe ſhoots her head! *Dryden.*

2. A kind of earth.

Bole Armeniack is an aſtringent earth, which takes its name from Armenia, the country from which we have it. *Woodward.*

3. A meaſure of corn, containing ſix buſhels.

Of good barley put eight *boles*, that is, about ſix Engliſh quarters, in a ſtone trough. *Mortimer.*

BO'LIS. n. ſ. [Lat.]

Bolis is a great firy ball, ſwiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it. Ariſtotle calls it *capra.* There have often been immenſe balls of this kind. *Muſchenbrock.*

Boll. *n. ſ.* A round ſtalk or ſtem; as, a *boll* of flax.

To Boll. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To riſe in a ſtalk.

And the flax and the barley was ſmitten: for the barley was in the ear, and the flax was *bolled.* *Exodus,* ix. 31.

BO'LSTER. *n. ſ.* [bolyꞇeꞃ, Sax. *bolſter*, Dutch.]

1. Something laid on the bed, to raiſe and ſupport the head; commonly a bag filled with down or feathers.

Perhaps ſome cold bank is her *bolſter* now,
Or 'gainſt the rugged bark of ſome broad elm,
Leans her unpillow'd head. *Milton.*

This arm ſhall be a *bolſter* for thy head;
I'll fetch clean ſtraw to make a ſoldier's bed. *Gay.*

2. A pad, or quilt, to hinder any preſſure, or fill up any vacuity.

Up goes her hand, and off ſhe ſlips
The *bolſters* that ſupply her hips. *Swift.*

3. A pad, or compreſs, to be laid on a wound.

The bandage is the girt, which hath a *bolſter* in the middle, and the ends tacked firmly together. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

4. In horſemanſhip.

The *bolſters* of a ſaddle are thoſe parts raiſed upon the bows, to hold the rider's thigh. *Farrier's Dict.*

To Bo'lster. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſupport the head with a bolſter.

2. To afford a bed to.

Mortal eyes do ſee them *bolſter*,
More than their own. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

3. To hold wounds together with a compreſs.

The practice of *bolſtering* the cheeks forward, does little ſervice to the wound, and is very uneaſy to the patient. *Sharp.*

4. To ſupport; to hold up; to maintain. This is now an expreſſion ſomewhat coarſe and obſolete.

We may be made wiſer by the publick perſuaſions grafted in men's minds, ſo they be uſed to further the truth, not to *bolſter* errour. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 4.

The lawyer ſets his tongue to ſale for the *bolſtering* out of unjuſt cauſes. *Hakewell on Providence.*

It was the way of many to *bolſter* up their crazy, doating conſciences with confidences. *South.*

BOLT. *n. ſ.* [*boult*, Dutch; βόλις.]

1. An arrow; a dart ſhot from a croſsbow.

Yet mark'd I where the *bolt* of Cupid fell;
It fell upon a little weſtern flower;
Before milk white, now purple with love's wound. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

The blunted *bolt* againſt the nymph he dreſt;
But, with the ſharp, transfix'd Apollo's breaſt. *Dryden.*

2. Lightning; a thunderbolt.

Sing'd with the flames, and with the *bolts* transfix'd,
With native earth your blood the monſters mix'd. *Dryden.*

3. *Bolt upright*; that is, upright as an arrow.

Bruſh-iron, native or from the mine, conſiſteth of long ſtriæ, about the thickneſs of a ſmall knitting needle, *bolt upright*, like the briſtles of a ſtiff bruſh. *Grew's Muſæum.*

As I ſtood *bolt upright* upon one end, one of the ladies burſt out. *Addiſon. Spectator,* N° 90.

4. The bar of a door, ſo called from being ſtrait like an arrow; we now ſay, *ſhoot the bolt*, when we ſpeak of faſtening or opening a door.

'Tis not in thee, to oppoſe the *bolt*
Againſt my coming in. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

5. An iron to faſten the legs of a priſoner.

Away with him to priſon; lay *bolts* enough upon him. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

6. A ſpot or ſtain. See Blood-boltered.

That ſupernal judge, that ſtirs good thoughts
In my breaſt, of ſtrong authority,
To look into the *bolts* and ſtains of right. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

To Bolt. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhut or faſten with a bolt.

The *bolted* gates flew open at the blaſt;
The ſtorm ruſh'd in, and Arcite ſtood aghaſt. *Dryden.*

2. To blurt out, or throw out precipitantly.

I hate when vice can *bolt* her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to check her pride. *Milton.*

3. To faſten, as a bolt or pin; to pin; to keep together.

That I could reach the axel, where the pins are,
Which *bolt* this frame; that I might pull them out. *B. Johnſ.*

4. To fetter; to ſhackle.

It is great
To do that thing that ends all other deeds,
Which ſhackles accidents, and *bolts* up change. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

5. To ſift; or ſeparate the parts of any thing with a ſieve. [*bluter*, Fr.]

Saying, he now had *boulted* all the flour,
And that it was a groom of baſe degree,
Which of my love was partner. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *c.* 4.

In the *bolting* and ſifting of fourteen years of power and favour, all that came out could not be pure meal. *Wotton.*

I cannot *bolt* this matter to the bran,
As Bradwardin and holy Auſtin can. *Dryden's Fables.*

6. To examine by ſifting; to try out; to lay open.

It would be well *bolted* out, whether great refractions may not be made upon reflections, as well as upon direct beams. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N° 762.

The judge, or jury, or parties, or the council, or attornies, propounding occaſional queſtions, beats and *bolts* out the truth much better than when the witneſs delivers only a formal ſeries. *Hale's Hiſtory of the Common Law.*

Time and nature will *bolt* out the truth of things, through all diſguiſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

7. To purify; to purge.

The fanned ſnow
That's *bolted* by the northern blaſt twice o'er. *Winter's Tale.*

To Bolt. *v. n.* To ſpring out with ſpeed and ſuddenneſs; to ſtart out with the quickneſs of an arrow.

This Puck ſeems but a dreaming dolt,
Still walking like a ragged colt,
And oft out of a buſh doth *bolt*,
Of purpoſe to deceive us. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

They erected a fort, and from thence they *bolted* like beaſts of the foreſt, ſometimes into the foreſt, ſometimes into the woods and faſtneſſes, and ſometimes back again to their den. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

As the houſe was all in a flame, out *bolts* a mouſe from the ruins, to ſave herſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

I have reflected on thoſe men, who, from time to time, have ſhot themſelves into the world. I have ſeen many ſucceſſions of them; ſome *bolting* out upon the ſtage with vaſt applauſe, and others hiſſed off. *Dryden.*

The birds to foreign ſeats repair'd,
And beaſts, that *bolted* out, and ſaw the foreſt bar'd. *Dryd.*

Bolt-rope. *n. ſ.* [from *bolt* and *rope.*] The rope on which the ſail of a ſhip is ſewed and faſtened. *Sea Dict.*

Bo'lter. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſieve to ſeparate meal from bran or huſks; or to ſeparate finer from coarſer parts.

Theſe hakes, and divers others of the fore-cited, are taken with threads, and ſome of them with the *bolter*, which is a ſpiller of a bigger ſize. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

Dowlas, filthy dowlas: I have given them away to bakers wives, and they have made *bolters* of them. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

With a good ſtrong chopping-knife mince the two capons, bones and all, as ſmall as ordinary minced meat; put them into a large neat *bolter*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.* N° 46.

When ſuperciliouſly he ſifts
Through coarſeſt *bolter* others gifts. *Hudibras, p.* i. *c.* iii.

Bo'lthead. *n. ſ.* A long ſtrait-necked glaſs veſſel, for chymical diſtillations, called alſo a *matraſs*, or *receiver.*

This ſpirit abounds in ſalt, which may be ſeparted, by putting the liquour into a *bolthead*, with a long and narrow neck. *Boyle's Sceptical Chymiſtry.*

Bo'lting-house. *n. ſ.* [from *bolt* and *houſe.*] The place where meal is ſifted.

The jade is returned as white, and as powdered, as if ſhe had been at work in a *bolting-houſe.* *Dennis's Letters.*

Bo'ltsprit. } *n. ſ.* A maſt running out at the head of a ſhip;
Bo'wsprit. } not ſtanding upright, but aſlope. The but-end of it is generally ſet againſt the foot of the foremaſt; ſo that they are a ſtay to one another. The length without board is ſufficient to let its ſails hang clear of all incumbrances. If the *boltſprit* fail in bad weather, the foremaſt cannot hold long after. *Bowſprit* is perhaps the right ſpelling. *Sea Dictionary.*

Sometimes I'd divide,
And burn in many places; on the topmaſt,
The yards, and *boltſprit*, would I flame diſtinctly. *Sh. Temp.*

Bo'lus. *n. ſ.* [βῶλος.] A form of medicine, in which the ingredients are made up into a ſoft maſs, larger than pills, to be ſwallowed at once.

Keep their bodies ſoluble the while by clyſters, lenitive *boluſes* of caſſia and manna, with ſyrup of violets. *Wiſeman.*

By poets we are well aſſur'd,
That love, alas! can ne'er be cur'd;
A complicated heap of ills,
Deſpiſing *boluſes* and pills. *Swift.*

BOMB. *n. ſ.* [*bombus*, Lat.]

1. A loud noiſe.

There was an upper chamber, which being thought weak, was ſupported by a pillar of iron, of the bigneſs of one's arm in the midſt; which, if you had ſtruck, would make a little flat

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noiſe in the room, but a great *bomb* in the chamber beneath. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.* N° 151.

2. A hollow iron ball, or ſhell, filled with gunpowder, and furniſhed with a vent for a fuſee, or wooden tube, filled with combuſtible matter; to be thrown out from a mortar, which had its name from the noiſe it makes. The fuſee, being ſet on fire, burns ſlowly till it reach the gunpowder, which goes off at once, burſting the ſhell to pieces with incredible violence; whence the uſe of *bombs* in beſieging towns. The largeſt are about eighteen inches in diameter. By whom they were invented, is not known, and the time is uncertain, ſome fixing it to 1588, and others to 1495. *Chambers.*

The loud cannon miſſive iron pours,
And in the ſlaught'ring *bomb* Gradivus roars. *Rowe.*

To Bomb. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall upon with bombs; to bombard.

Our king thus trembles at Namur,
Whilſt Villeroy, who ne'er afraid is,
To Bruxelles marches on ſecure,
To *bomb* the monks, and ſcare the ladies. *Prior.*

Bomb-chest. *n. ſ.* [from *bomb* and *cheſt.*] A kind of cheſt filled uſually with bombs, and ſometimes only with gunpowder, placed under ground, to tear and blow it up in the air, with thoſe who ſtand on it. They are now much diſuſed. *Chambers.*

Bomb-ketch. }
Bomb-vessel. } *n. ſ.* A kind of ſhip, ſtrongly built, to bear the ſhock of a mortar, when bombs are to be fired into a town.

Nor could an ordinary fleet, with *bomb-veſſels*, hope to ſucceed againſt a place that has in its arſenal gallies and men of war. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Bo'mbard. *n. ſ.* [*bombardus*, Lat.] A great gun; a cannon: it is a word now obſolete.

They planted in divers places twelve great *bombards*, wherewith they threw huge ſtones into the air, which, falling down into the city, might break down the houſes. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

To Bomba'rd. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack with bombs.

A medal is ſtruck on the Engliſh failing in their attempts on Dunkirk, when they endeavoured to blow up a fort, and *bombard* the town. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

Bombardi'er. *n. ſ.* [from *bombard.*] The engineer whoſe employment it is to ſhoot bombs.

The *bombardier* toſſes his balls ſometimes into the midſt of a city, with a deſign to fill all around him with terrour and combuſtion. *Tatler*, N° 88.

Bomba'rdment. *n. ſ.* [from *bombard.*] An attack made upon any city, by throwing bombs into it.

Genoa is not yet ſecure from a *bombardment*, though it is not ſo expoſed as formerly. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Bo'mbasin. *n. ſ.* [*bombaſin*, Fr.. from *bombycinus*, ſilken, Lat.] A ſlight ſilken ſtuff, for mourning.

Bo'mbast. *n. ſ.* [This word ſeems to be derived from *Bombaſtius*, one of the names of Paracelſus; a man remarkable for ſounding profeſſions, and unintelligible language.] Fuſtian; big words, without meaning.

Not pedants motley tongue, ſoldiers *bombaſt*,
Mountebanks drug-tongue, nor the terms of law,
Are ſtrong enough preparatives to draw
Me to hear this. *Donne.*

Are all the flights of heroick poetry to be concluded *bombaſt*, unnatural, and mere madneſs, becauſe they are not affected with their excellencies? *Dryden's State of Innocence, Preface.*

Bo'mbast. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.] High ſounding; of big ſound without meaning.

He, as loving his own pride and purpoſe,
Evades them with a *bombaſt* circumſtance,
Horribly ſtuff'd with epithets of war. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Bombila'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] Sound; noiſe; report.

How to abate the vigour, or ſilence the *bombilation* of guns, a way is ſaid to be by borax and butter, mixt in a due proportion, which will almoſt take off the report, and alſo the force of the charge. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 5.

Bomby'cinous. *adj.* [*bombycinus*, Lat.] Silken; made of ſilk. *D.*

BONA ROBA. n. ſ. [Ital. a fine gown.] A whore.

We knew where the *bona robas* were. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

BONA'SUS. n. ſ. [Lat.] A kind of buffalo, or wild bull.

BONCHRE'TIEN. n. ſ. [French.] A ſpecies of pear, ſo called, probably, from the name of a gardener. See Pear.

BOND. *n. ſ.* [bonꝺ, Sax. *bound*; it is written indifferently, in many of its ſenſes, *bond*, or *band*. See Band.]

1. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound.

There left me, and my man, both bound together;
Till, gnawing with my teeth my *bonds* aſunder,
I gain'd my freedom. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

2. Ligament that holds any thing together.

Let any one ſend his contemplation to the extremities of the univerſe, and ſee, what conceivable hoops, what *bond* he can imagine to hold this maſs of matter in ſo cloſe a preſſure together. *Locke.*

3. Union; connexion.

Obſerve, in working up the walls, that no ſide of the houſe, nor any part of the walls, be wrought up three feet above the other, before the next adjoining wall be wrought up to it, ſo that they may be all joined together, and make a good *bond*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. Chains; impriſonment; captivity.

Whom I perceived to have nothing laid to his charge, worthy of death, or of *bonds*. *Acts*, xxiii. 29.

5. Cement of union; cauſe of union; link of connexion.

Wedding is great Juno's crown;
O bleſſed *bond* of board and bed! *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Love cools, brothers divide, and the *bond* is cracked 'twixt ſon and father. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

6. A writing of obligation to pay a ſum, or perform a contract.

Go with me to a notary, ſeal me there
Your ſingle *bond*. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

What if I ne'er conſent to make you mine;
My father's promiſe ties me not to time;
And *bonds* without a date, they ſay are void. *Dryden.*

7. Obligation; law by which any man is obliged.

Unhappy that I am! I cannot heave
My heart into my mouth: I love your majeſty
According to my *bond*, no more nor leſs. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Take which you pleaſe, it diſſolves the *bonds* of government and obedience. *Locke.*

Bond. *adj.* [from *bind*, perhaps for *bound*; from ᵹebonꝺen, Saxon.] Captive; in a ſervile ſtate.

Whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be *bond* or free. 1 *Cor.* xii. 13.

Bo'ndage. *n. ſ.* [from *bond.*] Captivity; impriſonment; ſtate of reſtraint.

You only have overthrown me, and in my *bondage* conſiſts my glory. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Say, gentle princeſs, would you not ſuppoſe
Your *bondage* happy, to be made a queen?—
—To be a queen in *bondage*, is more vile
Than is a ſlave in baſe ſervility. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* i.

Our cage
We make a choir, as doth the priſon'd bird,
And ſing our *bondage* freely. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

He muſt reſolve by no means to be enſlaved, and brought under the *bondage* of obſerving oaths, which ought to vaniſh, when they ſtand in competition with eating or drinking, or taking money. *South.*

The king, when he deſign'd you for my guard,
Reſolv'd he would not make my *bondage* hard. *Dryden.*

If ſhe has a ſtruggle for honour, ſhe is in a *bondage* to love; which gives the ſtory its turn that way. *Pope; notes on Iliad.*

Bo'ndmaid. *n. ſ.* [from *bond*, captive, and *maid.*] A woman ſlave.

Good ſiſter, wrong me not, nor wrong yourſelf,
To make a *bondmaid* and a ſlave of me. *Shakeſp. T. Shrew.*

Bo'ndman. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* and *man.*] A man ſlave.

Amongſt the Romans, in making of a *bondman* free, was it not wondered wherefore ſo great ado ſhould be made; the maſter to preſent his ſlave in ſome court, to take him by the hand, and not only to ſay, in the hearing of the publick magiſtrate, I will that this man become free; but, after thoſe ſolemn words uttered, to ſtrike him on the cheek, to turn him round, the hair of his head to be ſhaved off, the magiſtrate to touch him thrice with a rod; in the end, a cap and a white garment given him. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 1.

O freedom! firſt delight of human kind;
Not that which *bondmen* from their maſters find. *Dryden.*

Bondse'rvant. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* and *ſervant.*] A ſlave; a ſervant without the liberty of quitting his maſter.

And if thy brother, that dwelleth by thee, be waxen poor, and be ſold unto thee; thou ſhalt not compel him to ſerve as a *bondſervant*. *Lev.* xxv. 39.

Bondse'rvice. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* and *ſervice.*] The condition of a bondſervant; ſlavery.

Upon thoſe did Solomon levy a tribute of *bondſervice*. 1 *Kings*, ix. 21.

Bo'ndslave. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* and *ſlave.*] A man in ſlavery; a ſlave.

Love enjoined ſuch diligence, that no apprentice, no, no *bondſlave*, could ever be, by fear, more ready at all commandments, than that young princeſs was. *Sidney, b.* ii.

All her ornaments are taken away; of a freewoman ſhe is become a *bondſlave*. 1 *Mac.* ii. 11.

Commonly the *bondſlave* is fed by his lord, but here the lord was fed by his *bondſlave*. *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

Bo'ndsman. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* and *man.*]

1. A ſlave.

Carnal greedy people, without ſuch a precept, would have no mercy upon their poor *bondſmen* and beaſts. *Derh. Ph. Theol.*

2. A perſon bound, or giving ſecurity for another.

Bo'ndswoman. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* and *woman.*] A woman ſlave.

My lords, the ſenators
Are ſold for ſlaves, and their wives for *bondſwomen*. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

BONE. *n. ſ.* [ban, Saxon.]

1. The ſolid parts of the body of an animal are made up of hard fibres, tied one to another by ſmall tranſverſe fibres, as thoſe of the muſcles. In a fœtus they are porous, ſoft, and eaſily diſcerned. As their pores fill with a ſubſtance of their own nature, ſo they increaſe, harden, and grow cloſe to one another. They are all ſpongy, and full of little cells, or are of a conſiderable firm thickneſs, with a large cavity, except the teeth; and where they are articulated, they are covered with a thin and ſtrong membrane, called the perioſteum. Each bone is much bigger at its extremity than in the middle, that the articulations might be firm, and the *bones* not eaſily put out of joint. But, becauſe the middle of the *bone* ſhould be ſtrong, to ſuſtain its alloted weight, and reſiſt accidents, the fibres are there more cloſely compacted together, ſupporting one another; and the *bone* is made hollow, and conſequently not ſo eaſily broken, as it muſt have been, had it been ſolid and ſmaller. *Quincy.*

Thy *bones* are marrowleſs, thy blood is cold. *Macbeth.*

There was lately a young gentleman bit to the *bone*. *Tatler.*

2. A fragment of meat; a bone with as much fleſh as adheres to it.

Like Æſop's hounds, contending for the *bone*,
Each pleaded right, and would be lord alone. *Dryden.*

3. *To be upon the bones.* To attack.

Puſs had a month's mind *to be upon the bones* of him, but was not willing to pick a quarrel. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. *To make no bones.* To make no ſcruple; a metaphor taken from a dog, who readily ſwallows meat that has no bones.

5. Bones. A ſort of bobbins, made of trotter bones, for weaving bonelace.

6. Bones. Dice.

But then my ſtudy was to cog the dice,
And dext'rouſly to throw the lucky ſice:
To ſhun ames ace that ſwept my ſtakes away;
And watch the box, for fear they ſhould convey
Falſe *bones*, and put upon me in the play. *Dryden's Perſ.*

To Bone. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out the bones from the fleſh.

Bo'nelace. *n. ſ.* [from *bone* and *lace*; the bobbins with which lace is woven being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace, ſuch as women wear on their linen.

The things you follow, and make ſongs on now, ſhould be ſent to knit, or ſit down to bobbins or *bonelace*. *Tatler.*

We deſtroy the ſymmetry of the human figure, and fooliſhly contrive to call off the eye from great and real beauties, to childiſh gewgaw ribbands and *bonelace*. *Spectator*, N° 99.

Bo'neless. *adj.* [from *bone.*] Without bones.

I would, while it was ſmiling in my face,
Have pluckt my nipple from his *boneleſs* gums,
And daſht the brains out. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To Bo'neset. *v. n.* [from *bone* and *ſet.*] To reſtore a bone out of joint to its place; or join a bone broken to the other part.

A fractured leg ſet in the country by one pretending to *boneſetting*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Bo'nesetter. *n. ſ.* [from *boneſet.*] A chirurgeon; one who particularly profeſſes the art of reſtoring broken or luxated bones.

At preſent my deſire is only to have a good *boneſetter*. *Denham's Sophy.*

Bo'nfire. *n. ſ.* [from *bon*, good, Fr. and *fire.*] A fire made for ſome publick cauſe of triumph or exultation.

Ring ye the bells to make it wear away,
And *bonfires* make all day. *Spenſer's Epithalamium.*

How came ſo many *bonfires* to be made in queen Mary's days? Why, ſhe had abuſed and deceived her people. *South.*

Full ſoon by *bonfire*, and by bell,
We learnt our liege was paſſing well. *Gay.*

Bo'ngrace. *n. ſ.* [*bonne grace*, Fr.] A forehead-cloth, or covering for the forehead. *Skinner.*

I have ſeen her beſet all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about her cawl, her peruke, her *bongrace*, and chaplet. *Hakewell on Providence.*

Bo'nnet. *n. ſ.* [*bonet*, Fr.] A covering for the head; a hat; a cap.

Go to them with this *bonnet* in thy hand,
And thus far having ſtretch'd it, here be with them,
Thy knee buſſing the ſtones; for, in ſuch buſineſs,
Action is eloquence. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

They had not probably the ceremony of veiling the *bonnet* in their ſalutations; for, in medals, they ſtill have it on their heads. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

Bo'nnet. [In fortification.] A kind of little ravelin, without any ditch, having a parapet three feet high, anciently placed before the points of the ſaliant angles of the glacis; being palliſadoed round: of late alſo uſed before the angles of baſtions, and the points of ravelins.

Bo'nnet *à preſtre*, or prieſt's cap, is an outwork, having at the head three ſaliant angles, and two inwards. It differs from the double tenaille, becauſe its ſides, inſtead of being parallel, grow narrow at the gorge, and open wider at the front.

Bo'nnets. [In the ſea language.] Small ſails ſet on the courſes

on the mizzen, mainſail, and foreſail of a ſhip, when theſe are too narrow or ſhallow to cloath the maſt, or in order to make more way in calm weather. *Chambers.*

Bo'nnily. *adv.* [from *bonny.*] Gayly; handſomely; plumply.

Bo'nniness. *n. ſ.* [from *bonny.*] Gayety; handſomeneſs; plumpneſs.

BO'NNY. *adj.* [from *bon*, *bonne*, Fr. It is a word now almoſt confined to the Scottiſh dialect.]

1. Handſome; beautiful.

Match to match I have encounter'd him;
And made a prey for carrion kites and crows,
Ev'n of the *bonny* beaſt he lov'd ſo well. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Thus wail'd the louts in melancholy ſtrain,
Till *bonny* Suſan ſped acroſs the plain. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

2. Gay; merry; frolickſome; cheerful; blithe.

Then ſigh not ſo, but let them go,
And be you blithe and *bonny*. *Shakeſp. Much ado about N.*

3. It ſeems to be generally uſed in converſation for *plump*.

Bonny-clabber. *n. ſ.* A word uſed in ſome counties for ſour buttermilk.

We ſcorn, for want of talk, to jabber,
Of parties o'er our *bonny-clabber*;
Nor are we ſtudious to enquire,
Who votes for manours, who for hire. *Swift.*

BO'NUM MAGNUM. n. ſ. See Plum; of which it is a ſpecies.

Bo'ny. *adj.* [from *bone.*]

1. Conſiſting of bones.

At the end of this hole is a membrane, faſtened to a round *bony* limb, and ſtretched like the head of a drum; and therefore, by anatomiſts, called *tympanum*. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Full of bones.

Bo'oby. *n. ſ.* [a word of no certain etymology; *Henſhaw* thinks it a corruption of *bull-beef* ridiculouſly; *Skinner* imagines it to be derived from *bobo*, fooliſh, Span. *Junius* finds *bowbard* to be an old Scottiſh word for a *coward*, a *contemptible fellow*; from which he naturally deduces *booby*; but the original of *bowbard* is not known.] A dull, heavy, ſtupid fellow; a lubber.

But one exception to this fact we find,
That *booby* Phaon only was unkind,
An ill-bred boatman, rough as waves and wind. *Prior.*

Young maſter next muſt riſe to fill him wine,
And ſtarve himſelf to ſee the *booby* dine. *King.*

BOOK. *n. ſ.* [boc, Sax. ſuppoſed from *boc*, a beech; becauſe they wrote on beechen boards, as *liber* in Latin, from the rind of a tree.]

1. A volume in which we read or write.

See a *book* of prayer in his hand;
True ornaments to know a holy man. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Receive the ſentence of the law for ſins,
Such as by God's *book* are adjudg'd to death. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

But in the coffin that had the *books*, they were found as freſh as if they had been but newly written; being written on parchment, and covered over with watch candles of wax. *Bacon.*

Books are a ſort of dumb teachers; they cannot anſwer ſudden queſtions, or explain preſent doubts: this is properly the work of a living inſtructor. *Watts.*

2. A particular part of a work.

The firſt *book* we divide into ſections; whereof the firſt is theſe chapters paſt. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. The regiſter in which a trader keeps an account of his debts.

This life
Is nobler than attending for a check;
Prouder, than ruſtling in unpaid for ſilk:
Such gain the cap of him that makes them fine,
Yet keeps his *book* uncroſs'd. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

4. *In books.* In kind remembrance.

I was ſo much *in his books*, that, at his deceaſe, he left me the lamp by which he uſed to write his lucubrations. *Addiſon.*

5. *Without book.* By memory; by repetition; without reading.

Sermons read they abhor in the church; but ſermons *without book*, ſermons which ſpend their life in their birth, and may have publick audience but once. *Hooker, b.* v. § 21.

To Book. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regiſter in a book.

I beſeech your grace, let it be *booked* with the reſt of this day's deeds; or I will have it in a particular ballad elſe, with mine own picture on the top of it. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

He made wilful murder high treaſon; he cauſed the marchers to *book* their men, for whom they ſhould make anſwer. *Davies on Ireland.*

Book-keeping. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *keep.*] The art of keeping accounts, or recording the tranſactions of a man's affairs, in ſuch a manner, that at any time he may thereby know the true ſtate of the whole, or any part, of his affairs, with clearneſs and expedition. *Harris.*

Bo'okbinder. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *bind.*] A man whoſe profeſſion it is to bind books.

Bo'okful. *adj.* [from *book* and *full.*] Full of notions gleaned from books; crouded with undigeſted knowledge.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

The *bookful* blockhead, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head,
With his own tongue ſtill edifies his ears,
And always liſt'ning to himſelf appears. *Pope's Eſſ. on Crit.*

Bo'okish. *adj.* [from *book.*] Given to books; acquainted only with books. It is generally uſed contemptuouſly.

I'll make him yield the crown,
Whoſe *bookiſh* rule hath pull'd fair England down. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

I'm not *bookiſh*, yet I can read waiting gentlewomen in the 'ſcape. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Xantippe follows the example of her nameſake; being married to a *bookiſh* man, who has no knowledge of the world. *Spectator*, N° 482.

Bo'okishness. *n. ſ.* [from *bookiſh.*] Much application to books; over-ſtudiouſneſs.

Bookle'arned. *adj.* [from *book* and *learned.*] Verſed in books, or literature: a term implying ſome ſlight contempt.

Whate'er theſe *booklearn'd* blockheads ſay,
Solon's the veri'ſt fool in all the play. *Dryden's Perſius.*

He will quote paſſages out of Plato and Pindar, at his own table, to ſome *booklearned* companion, without bluſhing. *Swift.*

Bookle'arning. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *learning.*] Skill in literature; acquaintance with books; a term of ſome contempt.

They might talk of *booklearning* what they would; but, for his part, he never ſaw more unfeaty fellows than great clerks. *Sidney.*

Neither does it ſo much require *booklearning* and ſcholarſhip, as good natural ſenſe, to diſtinguiſh true and falſe, and to diſcern what is well proved, and what is not. *Burnet's Th. Earth.*

Bo'okman. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *man.*] A man whoſe profeſſion is the ſtudy of books.

This civil war of wits were much better us'd
On Navarre and his *bookmen*; for here 'tis abus'd. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*

Bo'okmate. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *mate.*] Schoolfellow.

This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court,
A phantaſm, a monarch, and one that makes ſport
To the prince and his *bookmates*. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*

Bo'okseller. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *ſell.*] He whoſe profeſſion it is to ſell books.

He went to the *bookſeller*, and told him in anger, he had ſold a book in which there was falſe divinity. *Walton's Life of Biſhop Saunderſon.*

Bo'okworm. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *worm.*]

1. A worm or mite that eats holes in books, chiefly when damp.

My lion, like a moth or *bookworm*, feeds upon nothing but paper, and I ſhall beg of them to diet him with wholeſome and ſubſtantial food. *Guardian*, N° 114.

2. A ſtudent too cloſely given to books; a reader without judgment.

Among thoſe venerable galleries and ſolitary ſcenes of the univerſity, I wanted but a black gown, and a ſalary, to be as mere a *bookworm* as any there. *Pope's Letters.*

Bo'oly. *n. ſ.* [an Iriſh term.]

All the Tartarians, and the people about the Caſpian ſea, which are naturally Scythians, live in herds; being the very ſame that the Iriſh *boolies* are, driving their cattle continually with them, and feeding only on their milk and white meats. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Boom. *n. ſ.* [from *boom*, a tree, Dutch.]

1. [In ſea language.] A long pole uſed to ſpread out the clue of the ſtudding ſail; and ſometimes the clues of the mainſail and foreſail are boomed out.

2. Apole with buſhes or baſkets, ſet up as a mark to ſhew the ſailors how to ſteer in the channel, when a country is overflown. *Sea Dict.*

3. A bar of wood laid croſs a harbour, to keep off the enemy.

As his heroick worth ſtruck envy dumb,
Who took the Dutchman, and who cut the *boom*. *Dryden.*

To Boom. *v. n.* [from the noun. A ſea term.] To ruſh with violence; as a ſhip is ſaid to come *booming*, when ſhe makes all the ſail ſhe can.

Forſook by thee, in vain I ſought thy aid,
When *booming* billows clos'd above my head. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

Boon. *n. ſ.* [from bene, Sax. a petition.] A gift; a grant; a benefaction; a preſent.

Vouchſafe me for my meed but one fair look:
A ſmaller *boon* than this I cannot beg,
And leſs than this, I'm ſure, you cannot give. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

That courtier, who obtained a *boon* of the emperour, that he might every morning whiſper him in the ear, and ſay nothing, aſked no unprofitable ſuit for himſelf. *Bacon.*

The bluſt'ring fool has ſatisfy'd his will;
His *boon* is giv'n; his knight has gain'd the day,
But loſt the prize. *Dryden's Fables.*

What rhetorick didſt thou uſe,
To gain this mighty *boon*? ſhe pities me! *Addiſon's Cato.*

Boon. *adj.* [*bon*, Fr.] Gay; merry; as, a *boon* companion.

Satiate at length,
And heighten'd as with wine, jocund and *boon*,
Thus to herſelf ſhe pleaſingly began. *Parad. Loſt*, *b.* ix.

I know the infirmity of our family; we are apt to play the *boon* companion, and throw our money away in our cups. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

BOOR. *n. ſ.* [*beer*, Dutch; ʒebure, Sax.] A ploughman; a country fellow; a lout; a clown.

The bare ſenſe of a calamity is called grumbling; and if a man does but make a face upon the *boor*, he is preſently a malecontent. *L'Eſtrange.*

He may live as well as a *boor* of Holland, whoſe cares of growing ſtill richer waſte his life. *Temple.*

To one well-born, th' affront is worſe and more,
When he's abus'd and baffl'd by a *boor*. *Dryden.*

Bo'orish. *adj.* [from *boor.*] Clowniſh; ruſtick; untaught; uncivilized.

Therefore, you clown, abandon, which is in the vulgar, leave the ſociety, which, in the *booriſh*, is, company of this female. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Bo'orishly. *adv.* [from *booriſh.*] In a booriſh manner; after a clowniſh manner.

Bo'orishness. *n. ſ.* [from *booriſh.*] Clowniſhneſs; ruſticity; coarſeneſs of manners.

Boose. *n. ſ.* [boſiʒ, Sax.] A ſtall for a cow or an ox.

To BOOT. *v. a.* [*baten*, to profit, Dutch; boꞇ, in Saxon, is recompence, repentance, or fine paid by way of expiation; boꞇan is, to repent, or to compenſate; as,

He iſ piſ ꝥ biꞇ and boꞇe,
Anð beꞇ bıvoꞃen ðome.]

1. To profit; to advantage.

It ſhall not *boot* them, who derogate from reading, to excuſe it, when they ſee no other remedy; as if their intent were only to deny, that aliens and ſtrangers from the family of God are won, or that belief doth uſe to be wrought at the firſt in them, without ſermons. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 22.

For what I have, I need not to repeat;
And what I want, it *boots* not to complain. *Shakeſp. R.* II.

If we ſhun
The purpos'd end, or here lie fixed all,
What *boots* it us theſe wars to have begun. *Fairfax*, *b.* i.

What *boots* the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he trails his pompous robe? *Pope.*

2. To enrich; to benefit.

And I will *boot* thee with what gift beſide,
That modeſty can beg. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Boot. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Profit; gain; advantage.

My gravity,
Wherein, let no man hear me, I take pride,
Could I, with *boot*, change for an idle plume,
Which the air beats for vain. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſ.*

2. *To boot.* With advantage; over and above.

Canſt thou, O partial ſleep, give thy repoſe
To the wet ſeaboy, in an hour ſo rude:
And, in the calmeſt and the ſtilleſt night,
With all appliances, and means *to boot*,
Deny it to a king? *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Man is God's image; but a poor man is
Chriſt's ſtamp *to boot*: both images regard. *Herbert.*

He might have his mind and manners formed, and he be inſtructed *to boot* in ſeveral ſciences. *Locke.*

3. It ſeems, in the following lines, uſed for *booty*, or plunder.

Others, like ſoldiers, armed in their ſtings,
Make *boot* upon the ſummer's velvet buds. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

BOOT. *n. ſ.* [*bottas*, Armorick; *botes*, a ſhoe, Welch; *botte*, French.]

1. A covering for the leg, uſed by horſemen.

That my leg is too long—
—No; that it is too little.—
—I'll wear a *boot*, to make it ſomewhat rounder. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Shew'd him his room, where he muſt lodge that night,
Pull'd off his *boots*, and took away the light. *Milton.*

Biſhop Wilkins ſays, he does not queſtion, but it will be as uſual for a man to call for his wings, when he is going a journey, as it is now to call for his *boots*. *Addiſon. Guardian.*

2. A kind of rack for the leg, formerly uſed in Scotland for torturing criminals.

Boot *of a Coach.* The ſpace between the coachman and the coach.

To Boot. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put on boots.

Boot, *boot*, Maſter Shallow; I know the young king is ſick for me: let us take any man's horſes. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Boot-hose. *n. ſ.* [from *boot* and *hoſe.*] Stockings to ſerve for boots; ſpatterdaſhes.

His lacquey with a linen ſtock on one leg, and a *boot-hoſe* on the other, gartered with a red and blue liſt. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Boot-tree. *n. ſ.* [from *boot* and *tree.*] Two pieces of wood, ſhaped like a leg, to be driven into boots, for ſtretching and widening them.

Bo'otcatcher. *n. ſ.* [from *boot* and *catch.*] The perſon whoſe buſineſs at an inn is to pull off the boots of paſſengers.

The oſtler and the *bootcatcher* ought to partake. *Swift.*

Bo'oted. *adj.* [from *boot.*] In boots; in a horſeman's habit.

A *booted* judge ſhall ſit to try his cauſe,
Not by the ſtatute, but by martial laws. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Booth. *n. ſ.* [*boed*, Dutch; *bwth*, Welch.] A houſe built of boards, or boughs, to be uſed for a ſhort time.

The clothiers found means to have all the queſt made of the northern men, ſuch as had their *booths* ſtanding in the fair. *Camden's Remains.*

Much miſchief will be done at Bartholomew fair, by the fall of a *booth*. *Swift's Predictions.*

Bo'otless. *adj.* [from *boot.*]

1. Uſeleſs; unprofitable; unavailing; without advantage.

When thoſe accurſed meſſengers of hell
Came to their wicked man, and 'gan tell
Their *bootleſs* pains, and ill ſucceeding night. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

God did not ſuffer him, being deſirous of the light of wiſdom, with *bootleſs* expence of travel, to wander in darkneſs. *Hooker*, *b.* i. *p.* 36.

Bootleſs ſpeed,
When cowardice purſues, and valour flies. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let him alone;
I'll follow him no more with *bootleſs* pray'rs:
He ſeeks my life. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. Without ſucceſs; perhaps without booty; *Shakeſpeare* having, in another place, uſed the word *boot* for *booty*.

Thrice from the banks of Wye,
And ſandy bottom'd Severn, have I ſent
Him *bootleſs* home, and weatherbeaten back. *Shakeſp. H.* IV.

Bo'oty. *n. ſ.* [*buyt*, Dutch; *butin*, Fr.]

1. Plunder; pillage; ſpoils gained from the enemy.

One way a band ſelect from forage drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
Their *booty*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xi. *l.* 650.

His conſcience is the hue and cry that purſues him; and when he reckons that he has gotten a *booty*, he has only caught a Tartar. *L'Eſtrange.*

For, ſhould you to extortion be inclin'd,
Your cruel guilt will little *booty* find. *Dryden's Juv. ſat.* viii.

2. Things gotten by robbery.

If I had a mind to be honeſt, I ſee, fortune would not ſuffer me; ſhe drops *booties* in my mouth. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

3. *To play booty.* To play diſhoneſtly, with an intent to loſe. The French uſe, *Je ſuis botte*, when they mean to ſay, *I will not go.*

We underſtand what we ought to do; but when we deliberate, we *play booty* againſt ourſelves: our conſciences direct us one way; our corruptions hurry us another. *L'Eſtrange.*

I have ſet this argument in the beſt light, that the ladies may not think I *write booty*. *Dryden.*

Bope'ep. *n. ſ.* [from *bo* and *peep.*] To look out, and draw back as if frighted; or with the purpoſe to fright ſome other.

Then they for ſudden joy did weep,
And I for ſorrow ſung,
That ſuch a king ſhould play *bopeep*,
And go the fools among. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Rivers,
That ſerve inſtead of peaceful barriers,
To part th' engagements of their warriours,
Where both from ſide to ſide may ſkip,
And only encounter at *bopeep*. *Hudibras*, *p.* iii. *c.* iii.

There the devil plays at *bopeep*, puts out his horns to do miſchief, then ſhrinks them back for ſafety. *Dryden's Span. Friar.*

BORA'CHIO. *n. ſ.* [*borracho*, Span.] A drunkard.

How you ſtink of wine! D' ye think my niece will ever endure ſuch a *borachio*! you're an abſolute *borachio*. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

Bo'rable. *adj.* [from *bore.*] That may be bored.

Bo'rage. *n. ſ.* [from *borago*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are broad and rough; the flowers conſiſt of one leaf; are of a wheel ſhape, and divided into five ſegments, almoſt to the bottom, which end in ſharp points, like a ſtar; the apices, in the middle of the flower, are ſharp-pointed, and adhere together; the ſeeds are rough, and appear like a viper's head. This plant is often uſed in the kitchen, and for a cool tankard in the ſummer time; and the flowers are uſed in medicinal cordials. *Millar.*

BO'RAMEZ. *n. ſ.* The Scythian lamb, generally known by the name of *Agnus Scythicus*.

Much wonder is made of the *boramez*, that ſtrange plant-animal, or vegetable lamb of Tartary, which wolves delight to feed on; which hath the ſhape of a lamb, affordeth a bloody juice upon breaking, and liveth while the plants be conſumed about it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* iii. *c.* 27.

BO'RAX. *n. ſ.* [*borax*, low Latin.] An artificial ſalt, prepared from ſal armoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, ſea ſalt, and alum, diſſolved in wine. It is principally uſed to ſolder metals, and ſometimes an uterine ingredient in medicine. *Quincy.*

Bo'rdel. *n. ſ.* [*bordeel*, Teut. *bordel*, Armorick.] A brothel; a bawdyhouſe.

Making even his own houſe a ſtews, a *bordel*, and a ſchool of lewdneſs, to inſtil vice into the unwary years of his poor children. *South.*

BO'RDER. *n. ſ.* [*bord*, Germ. *bord*, Fr.]

1. The outer part or edge of any thing.

They have, of Paris work, looking-glaſſes, bordered with broad *borders* of cryſtal, and great counterfeit precious ſtones. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.* N° 960.

The light muſt ſtrike on the middle, and extend its greateſt clearneſs on the principal figures; diminiſhing by degrees, as it comes nearer and nearer to the *borders*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. The march or edge of a country; the confine.

If a prince keep his reſidence on the *border* of his dominions, the remote parts will rebel; but if he make the centre his ſeat, he ſhall eaſily keep them in obedience. *Spenſer.*

3. The outer part of a garment, generally adorned with needlework, or ornaments.

4. A bank raiſed round a garden, and ſet with flowers; a narrow rank of herbs or flowers.

There he arriving, round about doth fly
From bed to bed, from one to other *border*,
And takes ſurvey, with curious buſy eye,
Of every flower and herb there ſet in order. *Spenſer's Muiop.*

All with a *border* of rich fruit trees crown'd,
Whoſe loaded branches hide the lofty mound:
Such various ways the ſpacious alleys lead,
My doubtful muſe knows not what path to tread. *Waller.*

To Bo'rder. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To confine upon; to touch ſomething elſe at the ſide or edge.

It *bordereth* upon the province of Croatia, which, in time paſt, was continual wars with the Turks garriſons. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Virtue and Honour had their temples *bordering* on each other, and are ſometimes both on the ſame coin. *Addiſon.*

2. To approach nearly to.

All wit, which *borders* upon profaneneſs, and makes bold with thoſe things to which the greateſt reverence is due, deſerves to be branded with folly. *Tillotſon.*

To Bo'rder. *v. a.*

1. To adorn with a border of ornaments.

2. To reach; to touch; to confine upon.

Sheba and Raamah are thoſe parts of Arabia, which *border* the ſea called the Perſian gulf. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Bo'rderer. *n. ſ.* [from *border.*] He that dwells on the borders, extreme parts, or confines.

They of thoſe marches, gracious ſovereign!
Shall be a wall ſufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering *borderers*. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

An ordinary horſe will carry two ſacks of ſand; and, of ſuch, the *borderers* on the ſea do beſtow ſixty, at leaſt in every acre; but moſt huſbands double that number. *Carew's Survey.*

The eaſieſt to be drawn
To our ſociety, and to aid the war:
The rather for their ſeat, being next *bord'rers*
On Italy; and that they abound with horſe. *B. Johnſ. Catil.*

The king of Scots in perſon, with Perkin in his company, entered with a great army, though it chiefly conſiſted of *borderers*, being raiſed ſomewhat ſuddenly. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Volga's ſtream
Sends oppoſite, in ſhaggy armour clad,
Her *borderers*; on mutual ſlaughter bent,
They rend their countries. *Philips.*

To Bo'rdrage. *v. n.* [from *border.*] To plunder the borders.

Long time in peace his realm eſtabliſhed,
Yet oft annoy'd with ſundry *bordragings*
Of neighbour Scots, and foreign ſcatterlings. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.

To BORE. *v. a.* [boꞃian, Sax.] To pierce in a hole.

I'll believe as ſoon,
This whole earth may be *bor'd*; and that the moon
May through the centre creep. *Shakep. Midſum. Night's Dr.*

Mulberries will be fairer; if you *bore* the trunk of the tree through, and thruſt, into the places *bored*, wedges of ſome hot trees. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.* N° 456.

Take the barrel of a long gun, perfectly *bored*, and ſet it upright, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; and then if you ſuck at the mouth of the barrel never ſo gently, the bullet will come up ſo forcibly, that it will hazard the ſtriking out your teeth. *Digby on Bodies.*

But Capys, and the graver ſort, thought fit
The Greeks ſuſpected preſent to commit
To ſeas or flames; at leaſt, to ſearch and *bore*
The ſides, and what that ſpace contains t'explore. *Denham.*

Theſe diminutive caterpillars are able, by degrees, to pierce or *bore* their way into a tree, with very ſmall holes; which, after they are fully entered, grow together. *Ray.*

Conſider, reader, what fatigues I've known,
What riots ſeen, what buſtling crouds I *bor'd*,
How oft I croſs'd where carts and coaches roar'd. *Gay.*

To Bore. *v. n.*

1. To make a hole.

A man may make an inſtrument to *bore* a hole an inch wide, or half an inch, and ſo leſs; not to *bore* a hole of a foot. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

2. To puſh forward towards a certain point.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Thoſe milk paps,
That through the window lawn *bore* at men's eyes,
Are not within the leaf of pity writ. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Nor ſouthward to the raining regions run;
But *boring* to the weſt, and hov'ring there,
With gaping mouths they draw prolifick air. *Dryden.*

To Bore. *v. n.* [with farriers.] Is when a horſe carries his noſe near the ground. *Dict.*

Bore. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The hole made by boring.

Into hollow engines long and round,
Thick ramm'd, at th' other *bore* with touch of fire
Dilated, and infuriate. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

We took a cylindrical pipe of glaſs, whoſe *bore* was about a quarter of an inch in diameter. *Boyle.*

2. The inſtrument with which a hole is bored.

So ſhall that hole be fit for the file, or ſquare *bore*, if the curioſity of your propoſed work cannot allow it to paſs without filing. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

3. The ſize of any hole.

Our careful monarch ſtands in perſon by,
This new-caſt cannon's firmneſs to explore;
The ſtrength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,
And ball and cartridge ſorts for every *bore.* *Dryden.*

It will beſt appear in the *bores* of wind inſtruments; therefore cauſe pipes to be made with a ſingle, double, and ſo on, to a ſextuple *bore*; and mark what tone every one giveth. *Bacon.*

Bore. The *preterite* of *bear.*

The father *bore* it with undaunted ſoul,
Like one who durſt his deſtiny controul;
Yet with becoming grief he *bore* his part,
Reſign'd his ſon, but not reſign'd his heart. *Dryden.*

'Twas my fate
To kill my father, and pollute his bed,
By marrying her who *bore* me. *Dryden and Lee's OEdipus.*

Bo'real. *adj.* [*borealis*, Lat.] Northern.

Crete's ample fields diminiſh to our eye;
Before the *boreal* blaſts the veſſels fly. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

BO'REAS. n. ſ. [Lat.] The north wind.

Boreas, and Cærias, and Argeſtas loud,
And Thraſcias, rend the woods, and ſeas up-turn.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x. *l.* 699.

Bo'ree. *n. ſ.* A kind of dance.

Dick could neatly dance a jig,
But Tom was beſt at *borees.* *Swift.*

Bo'rer. *n. ſ.* [from *bore.*] A piercer; an inſtrument to make holes with.

The maſter-bricklayer muſt try all the foundations, with a *borer*, ſuch as well-diggers uſe, to try what ground they have. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

Born. The *participle paſſive* of *bear.*

Their charge was always *born* by the queen, and duly paid out of the exchequer. *Bacon.*

The great men were enabled to oppreſs their inferiours; and their followers were *born* out and countenanced in wicked actions. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

Upon ſome occaſions, Clodius may be bold and inſolent, *born* away by his paſſion. *Swift.*

To be Born. *v. n. paſſ.* [derived from the word to *bear*, in the ſenſe of *bringing forth*; as, my mother *bore* me twenty years ago; or, I was *born* twenty years ago.]

1. To come into life.

When we are *born*, we cry, that we are come
To this great ſtage of fools. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Nor nature's law with fruitleſs ſorrow mourn,
But die, O mortal man! for thou waſt *born.* *Prior.*

All that are *born* into the world, are ſurrounded with bodies, that perpetually and diverſly affect them. *Locke.*

2. It is uſually ſpoken with regard to circumſtances; as, he was *born* a prince; he was *born* to empire; he was *born* for greatneſs; that is, formed at the birth.

The ſtranger that dwelleth with you, ſhall be unto you as one *born* among you, and thou ſhalt love him as thyſelf. *Levit.* xix. 34.

Yet man is *born* unto trouble, as the ſparks fly upward. *Job*, v. 7.

A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is *born* for adverſity. *Prov.* xvii. 17.

The new *born* babe by nurſes overlaid. *Dryden.*

Either of you knights may well deſerve
A princeſs *born*; and ſuch is ſhe you ſerve. *Dryden's Fab.*

Two riſing creſts his royal head adorn;
Born from a god, himſelf to godhead *born.* *Dryden's Æn.*

Both muſt alike from heav'n derive their light;
Theſe *born* to judge, as well as thoſe to write. *Pope.*

For all mankind alike require their grace;
All *born* to want; a miſerable race! *Pope's Odyſſey.*

I was *born* to a good eſtate, although it now turneth to little account. *Swift's Story of an injured Lady.*

Their lands are let to lords, who never deſigned to be tenants, naturally murmur at the payment of rents, as a ſubſerviency they were not *born* to. *Swift.*

3. It has uſually the particle *of* before the mother.

Be bloody, bold, and reſolute, laugh to ſcorn
The pow'r of man; for none *of* woman *born*
Shall harm Macbeth. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

I being *born of* my father's firſt wife, and ſhe *of* his third, ſhe converſes with me rather like a daughter than a ſiſter. *Tatler.*

Bo'rough. *n. ſ.* [borhoe, Saxon.]

1. It ſignified anciently a ſurety, or a man bound for others.

A *borough*, as I here uſe it, and as the old laws ſtill uſe, is not a borough town, that is, a franchiſed town; but a main pledge of an hundred free perſons, therefore called a free *borough*, or, as you ſay, *francplegium.* For *borh*, in old Saxon, ſignifieth a pledge or ſurety; and yet it is ſo uſed with us in ſome ſpeeches, as Chaucer ſaith, *St. John to Borch*; that is, for aſſurance and warranty. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

2. A town with a corporation.

Bo'rough *Engliſh*, is a cuſtomary deſcent of lands or tenements, whereby, in all places where this cuſtom holds, lands and tenements deſcend to the youngeſt ſon; or, if the owner have no iſſue, to his youngeſt brother. *Cowel.*

Bo'rrel. *n. ſ.* [it is explained by *Junius* without etymology.] A mean fellow.

Siker thou ſpeak'ſt like a lewd ſorrel,
Of heaven, to deemen ſo:
Howbe I am but rude and *borrel*,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

To BO'RROW. *v. a.* [*borgen*, Dutch; borgian, Saxon.]

1. To take ſomething from another upon credit.

He *borrowed* a box of the ear of the Engliſhman, and ſwore he would pay him again when he was able. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

We have *borrowed* money for the king's tribute, and that upon our lands and vineyards. *Neh.* v. 4.

2. To aſk of another the uſe of ſomething for a time.

Then he ſaid, go, *borrow* thee veſſels abroad of all thy neighbours. 2 *Kings*, iv. 3.

Where darkneſs and ſurprize made conqueſt cheap!
Where virtue *borrowed* the arms of chance,
And ſtruck a random blow! *Dryden's Span. Friar.*

3. To take ſomething of another.

A *borrow'd* title haſt thou bought too dear;
Why didſt thou tell me that thou wert a king? *Sh. H.* IV.

They may *borrow* ſomething of inſtruction even from their paſt guilt. *Decay of Piety.*

I was engaged in the tranſlation of Virgil, from whom I have *borrowed* only two months. *Dryden's Dufreſn.*

Theſe verbal ſigns they ſometimes *borrow* from others, and ſometimes make themſelves; as one may obſerve among the new names children give to things. *Locke.*

Some perſons of bright parts have narrow remembrance; for having riches of their own, they are not ſolicitous to *borrow.* *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

4. To uſe as one's own, though not belonging to one.

Unkind and cruel, to deceive your ſon
In *borrow'd* ſhapes, and his embrace to ſhun. *Dryden's Æn.*

Bo'rrow. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The thing borrowed.

Yet of your royal preſence I'll adventure
The *borrow* of a week. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Bo'rrower. *n. ſ.* [from *borrow.*]

1. He that borrows; he that takes money upon truſt.

His talk is of nothing but of his poverty, for fear belike leſt I ſhould have proved a young *borrower.* *Sidney, b.* ii.

Neither a *borrower* nor a lender be;
For loan oft loſes both itſelf and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of huſbandry. *Hamlet.*

Go not, my horſe, the better;
I muſt become a *borrower* of the night
For a dark hour or twain. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

But you invert the cov'nants of her truſt,
And harſhly deal, like an ill *borrower*,
With that which you receiv'd on other terms. *Milton.*

2. He that takes what is another's, and uſes it as his own.

Some ſay, that I am a great *borrower*; however, none of my creditors have challenged me for it. *Pope.*

Bo'scage. *n. ſ.* [*boſcage*, Fr.] Wood, or woodlands; repreſentation of woods.

We bent our courſe thither, where we ſaw the appearance of land; and, the next day, we might plainly diſcern that it was a land flat to our ſight, and full of *boſcage*, which made it ſhew the more dark. *Bacon's N. Atlantis.*

Chearful paintings in feaſting and banqueting rooms; graver ſtories in galleries; landſkips and *boſcage*, and ſuch wild works, in open terraces, or ſummer-houſes. *Wotton.*

Bo'sky. *adj.* [*boſque*, Fr.] Woody.

And with each end of thy blue bow do'ſt crown
My *boſky* acres, and my unſhrub'd down. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

I know each land, and every alley green,
Dingle, or buſhy dell, of this wild wood,
And every *boſky* bourn from ſide to ſide. *Milton.*

BO'SOM. *n. ſ.* [boſme, boſom, Saxon.]

1. The embrace of the arms holding any thing to the breaſt.

2. The breaſt; the heart.

Our good old friend,
Lay comforts to your *boſom*; and beſtow
Your needful counſel to our buſineſſes. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. The incloſure.

Unto laws thus made and received by a whole church, they which live within the *boſom* of that church, muſt not think it a matter indifferent, either to yield, or not to yield, obedience. *Hooker, b.* ii.

4. The folds of the dreſs that cover the breaſt.

Put now thy hand into thy *boſom*; and he put his hand into his *boſom*: and when he took it out, behold his hand was leprous as ſnow. *Exodus*, iv. 6.

5. The tender affections; kindneſs; favour.

Whoſe age has charms in it, whoſe title more,
To pluck the common *boſoms* on his ſide. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

To whom the great Creator thus reply'd:
O Son, in whom my ſoul hath chief delight;
Son of my *boſom*, Son who art alone
My word, my wiſdom, and effectual might. *Par. Loſt, b.* iii.

6. Inclination; deſire.

If you can pace your wiſdom
In that good path that I could wiſh it go,
You ſhall have your *boſom* on this wretch.
Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.

Bosom, in compoſition, implies intimacy; confidence; a fondneſs.

No more that thane of Cawder ſhall deceive
Our *boſom-int'reſt*; go, pronounce his death. *Macbeth.*

This Antonio,
Being the *boſom-lover* of my lord,
Muſt needs be like my lord. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Thoſe domeſtick traitors, *boſom-thieves*,
Whom cuſtom hath call'd wives; the readieſt helps
To betray the heady huſbands, rob the eaſy.
Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.

He ſent for his *boſom-friends*, with whom he moſt confidently conſulted, and ſhewed the paper to them; the contents whereof he could not conceive. *Clarendon.*

The fourth privilege of friendſhip is that which is here ſpecified in the text, a communication of ſecrets. A *boſom-ſecret*, and a *boſom-friend*, are uſually put together. *South.*

She who was a *boſom-friend* of her royal miſtreſs, he calls an inſolent woman, the worſt of her ſex. *Addiſon's Whig Exam.*

To Bo'som. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incloſe in the boſom.

Boſom up my counſel;
You'll find it wholeſome. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

I do not think my ſiſter ſo to ſeek,
Or ſo unprincipl'd in virtue's book,
And the ſweet peace that *boſoms* goodneſs ever. *Milton.*

2. To conceal in privacy.

The groves, the fountains, and the flow'rs,
That open now their choiceſt *boſom'd* ſmells,
Reſerv'd for night, and kept for thee in ſtore. *Par. Loſt, b.* v.

Towers and battlements it ſees,
Boſom'd high in tufted trees,
Where perhaps ſome beauty lies,
The cynoſure of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*

To happy convents, *boſom'd* deep in vines,
Where ſlumber abbots, purple as their wines. *Pope.*

Bo'son. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *boatſwain.*]

The barks upon the billows ride,
The maſter will not ſtay;
The merry *boſon* from his ſide
His whiſtle takes, to check and chide
The ling'ring lad's delay. *Dryden's Albion.*

Boss. *n. ſ.* [*boſſe*, Fr.]

1. A ſtud; an ornament raiſed above the reſt of the work; a ſhining prominence.

What ſignifies beauty, ſtrength, youth, fortune, embroidered furniture, or gaudy *boſſes?* *L'Eſtrange.*

This ivory was intended for the *boſſes* of a bridle, was laid up for a prince, and a woman of Caria or Mæonia dyed it. *Pope's Notes on Iliad.*

2. The part riſing in the midſt of any thing.

He runneth upon him, even on his neck, upon the thick *boſſes* of his bucklers. *Job*, xv. 26.

3. A thick body of any kind.

A *boſs* made of wood, with an iron hook, to hang on the laths, or on a ladder, in which the labourer puts the mortar at the britches of the tiles. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

If a cloſe appulſe be made by the lips, then is framed M; if by the *boſs* of the tongue to the palate, near the throat, then K. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Bo'ssage. *n. ſ.* [in architecture.]

1. Any ſtone that has a projecture, and is laid in a place in a building, to be afterwards carved.

2. Ruſtick work, which conſiſts of ſtones, which ſeem to advance beyond the naked of a building, by reaſon of indentures or channels left in the joinings: theſe are chiefly in the corners of edifices, and called ruſtick quoins. *Builder's Dict.*

Bo'svel. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of *crowfoot*; which ſee.

Bota'nical. } *adj.* [from βοτάνη, an herb.] Relating to herbs;
Bota'nick. } ſkilled in herbs.

Some *botanical* criticks tell us, the poets have not rightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphoſing the ſiſters of Phaeton into poplars. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Bo'tanist. *n. ſ.* [from *botany.*] One ſkilled in plants; one who ſtudies the various ſpecies of plants.

The uliginous lacteous matter, taken notice of by that diligent *botaniſt*, was only a collection of corals. *Woodward.*

Then ſpring the living herbs, beyond the power
Of *botaniſt* to number up their tribes. *Thomſon's Spring.*

Botano'logy. *n. ſ.* [βοτανολογία.] A diſcourſe upon plants. *D.*

BO'TANY. *n. ſ.* [from βοτάνη, an herb.] The ſcience of plants; that part of natural hiſtory which relates to vegetables.

BOTA'RGO. n. ſ. [*botarga*, Span.] A reliſhing ſort of food, made of the roes of the mullet fiſh; much uſed on the coaſts of the Mediterranean, as an incentive to drink. *Chambers.*

BOTCH. *n. ſ.* [*bozza*, pronounced *botza*, Ital.]

1. A ſwelling, or eruptive diſcoloration of the ſkin.

Time, which rots all, and makes *botches* pox,
And, plodding on, muſt make a calf an ox,
Hath made a lawyer. *Donne.*

Botches and blains muſt all his fleſh imboſs,
And all his people. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 180.

It proves far more incommodious, which, if it were propelled in boils, *botches*, or ulcers, as in the ſcurvy, would rather conduce to health. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

2. A part in any work ill finiſhed, ſo as to appear worſe than the reſt.

With him,
To leave no rubs or *botches* in the work,
Fleance, his ſon, muſt embrace the fate. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

3. An adſcititious, adventitious part clumſily added.

If both thoſe words are not notorious *botches*, I am much deceived; though the French tranſlator thinks otherways. *Dryden's Dedication, Æneid.*

A comma ne'er could claim
A place in any Britiſh name;
Yet, making here a perfect *botch*,
Thruſts your poor vowel from his notch. *Swift.*

To Botch. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mend or patch cloaths clumſily.

Their coats, from *botching* newly brought, are torn. *Dryden.*

2. To mend any thing awkwardly.

To *botch* up what th' had torn and rent,
Religion and the government. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* ii.

3. To put together unſuitably, or unſkilfully; to make up of unſuitable pieces.

Go with me to my houſe,
And hear thou there, how many fruitleſs pranks
This ruffian hath *botch'd* up, that thou thereby
May ſmile at this. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Her ſpeech is nothing,
Yet the unſhaped uſe of it doth move
The hearers to collection; they aim at it,
And *botch* the words up fit to their own thoughts. *Hamlet.*

For treaſon *botch'd* in rhyme will be thy bane;
Rhime is the rock on which thou art to wreck. *Dryden.*

4. To mark with botches.

Young Hylas, *botch'd* with ſtains too foul to name,
In cradle here renews his youthful frame. *Garth's Diſpenſ.*

Bo'tcher. *n. ſ.* [from *botch.*] A mender of old cloaths; the ſame to a taylor as a cobler to a ſhoemaker.

He was a *botcher*'s prentice in Paris, from whence he was whipt for getting the ſheriff's fool with child. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

Botchers left old cloaths in the lurch,
And fell to turn and patch the church. *Hudibras, c.* ii.

Bo'tchy. *adj.* [from *botch.*] Marked with botches.

And thoſe boils did run—ſay ſo—Did not the general run?
Were not that a *botchy* ſore? *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſ.*

Bote. *n. ſ.* [bote, Sax. a word now out of uſe.]

1. A compenſation or amends for a man ſlain, which is bound to another. *Cowel.*

2. It was uſed for any payment.

Both. *adj.* [batu, bacpa, Sax.] The two; as well the one as the other. *Et l'un & l'autre*, Fr. It is uſed only of two.

And the next day, *both* morning and afternoon, he was kept by our party. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Moſes and the prophets, Chriſt and his apoſtles, were in their times all preachers of God's truth; ſome by word, ſome by writing; ſome by *both.* *Hooker, b.* v. § 19.

Which of them ſhall I take?
Both? one? or neither? neither can be enjoy'd,
If *both* remain alive. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Two lovers cannot ſhare a ſingle bed;
As therefore *both* are equal in degree,
The lot of *both* he left to deſtiny. *Dryden's Fables.*

A Venus and a Helen have been ſeen,
Both perjur'd wives, the goddeſs and the queen. *Granville.*

Both. *conj.* [from the adjective.] As well: it has the conjunction *and* to correſpond with it.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Both the boy was worthy to be prais'd,
And Stimichon has often made me long,
To hear, like him, ſo ſoft, ſo ſweet a ſong. *Dryden's Paſt.*

Bo'tryoid. *adj.* [βοτρυοειδής.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes.

The outſide is thick ſet with *botryoid* effloreſcencies, or ſmall knobs, yellow, bluiſh, and purple; all of a ſhining metallick hue. *Woodward of Foſſils.*

Bots. *n. ſ.* [*without a ſingular.*] A ſpecies of ſmall worms in the entrails of horſes; anſwering, perhaps, to the *aſcarides* in human bodies.

Peaſe and beans are as dank here as a dog, and that is the next way to give poor jades the *bots*: this houſe is turned upſide down ſince Robin the oſtler died. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

BO'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [*bouteille*, Fr.]

1. A ſmall veſſel of glaſs, or other matter, with a narrow mouth, to put liquour in.

The ſhepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his leather *bottle*,
Is far beyond a prince's delicates. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

Many have a manner, after other men's ſpeech, to ſhake their heads. A great officer would ſay, it was as men ſhake a *bottle*, to ſee if there was any wit in their heads, or no. *Bacon.*

Then if thy ale in glaſs thou wouldſt confine,
Let thy clean *bottle* be entirely dry. *King's Molly of Mount.*

He threw into the enemy's ſhips earthen *bottles* filled with ſerpents, which put the crew in diſorder, and made them fly. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. A quantity of wine uſually put into a bottle; a quart.

Sir, you ſhall ſtay, and take t'other *bottle*. *Spect.* N° 462.

3. A quantity of hay or graſs bundled up.

Methinks I have a great deſire to a *bottle* of hay; good hay, ſweet hay, hath no fellow. *Shakeſp. Midſum. Night's Dream.*

But I ſhould wither in one day, and paſs
To a lock of hay, that am a *bottle* of graſs. *Donne.*

To Bo'ttle. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in bottles.

You may have it a moſt excellent cyder royal, to drink or to *bottle*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

When a hogſhead of wine is to be *bottled* off, waſh your bottles immediately before you begin; but be ſure not to drain them. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

Bo'ttle is often compounded with other words; as, *bottle-friend*, a drinking friend; *bottle-companion.*

Sam, who is a very good *bottle-companion*, has been the diverſion of his friends. *Addiſon. Spect.* N° 89.

Bo'ttleflower. *n. ſ.* [*cyanus*, Lat.] A plant.

It hath a ſquamoſe hairy calyx; the diſk of the flower is almoſt plain, but the outer florets, round the borders, are large, tubulous, and deeply cut in; theſe outer florets are always barren; but the inner florets have a ſingle naked ſeed ſucceeding each. The ſpecies are, 1. The greater broad-leaved *blue-bottle*, commonly called *globe-flower*. 2. The greater narrow-leaved *blue bottle*, or *globe-flower*. 3. The purple *ſweet ſultan*. 4. *Corn-bottle*, with a white flower. The firſt and ſecond ſorts are abiding plants, which increaſe greatly by their creeping roots. The *ſweet ſultans* will begin to flower, and continue till the froſt prevents them. The *corn-bottles* were alſo annuals, which, for the diverſity of their flowers, were propagated in gardens; but of late years they are almoſt excluded. *Millar.*

Bo'ttlescrew. *n. ſ.* [from *bottle* and *ſcrew.*] A ſcrew to pull out the cork.

A good butler always breaks off the point of his *bottleſcrew* in two days, by trying which is hardeſt, the point of the ſcrew, or the neck of the bottle. *Swift.*

BO'TTOM. *n. ſ.* [botm, Saxon; *bodem*, Germ.]

1. The loweſt part of any thing.

2. The ground under the water.

Shallow brooks that flow'd ſo clear,
The *bottom* did the top appear. *Dryden.*

3. The foundation; the ground-work.

On this ſuppoſition my reaſonings proceed, and cannot be affected by objections which are far from being built on the ſame *bottom*. *Atterbury.*

4. A dale; a valley; a low ground.

In the purlieus ſtands a ſheep-cote,
Weſt of this place; down in the neighbour *bottom*.
Shakeſp. As you like it.

On both the ſhores of that fruitful *bottom*, which I have before mentioned, are ſtill to be ſeen the marks of ancient edifices. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Equal convexity could never be ſeen: the inhabitants of ſuch an earth could have only the proſpect of a little circular plane, which would appear to have an acclivity on all ſides; ſo that every man would fancy himſelf the loweſt, and that he always dwelt and moved in a *bottom*. *Bentley.*

5. The part moſt remote from the view; the deepeſt part.

His propoſals and arguments ſhould with freedom be examined to the *bottom*, that, if there be any miſtake in them, no body may be miſled by his reputation. *Locke.*

6. Bound; limit.

But there's no *bottom*, none,
In my voluptuouſneſs. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

7. The utmoſt extent or profundity of any man's capacity, whether deep or ſhallow.

As I return, I will fetch off theſe juſtices: I do ſee the *bottom* of Juſtice Shallow: how ſubject we old men are to the vice of lying! *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

8. The laſt reſort; the remoteſt cauſe; firſt motion.

He wrote many things which are not publiſhed in his name; and was at the *bottom* of many excellent counſels, in which he did not appear. *Addiſon.*

9. A ſhip; a veſſel for navigation.

A bawbling veſſel was he captain of,
With which, ſuch ſcathful grapple did he make
With the moſt noble *bottom* of our fleet. *Shakeſp. T. Night.*

My ventures are not in one *bottom* truſted;
Nor to one place. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

We have memory, not of one ſhip that ever returned, and but of thirteen perſons only, at ſeveral times, that choſe to return in our *bottoms*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

He's a fooliſh ſeaman,
That when his ſhip is ſinking, will not
Unlade his hopes into another *bottom*. *Denham's Sophy.*

He puts to ſea upon his own *bottom*; holds the ſtern himſelf; and now, if ever, we may expect new diſcoveries. *Norris.*

He ſpreads his canvas, with his pole he ſteers,
The freights of flitting ghoſts in his thin *bottom* bears. *Dryd.*

10. A chance; an adventure; or ſecurity.

He began to ſay, that himſelf and the prince were too much to venture in one *bottom*. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

We are embarked with them on the ſame *bottom*, and muſt be partakers of their happineſs or miſery. *Spect.* N° 273.

11. A ball of thread wound up together.

This whole argument will be like *bottoms* of thread, cloſe wound up. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The ſilkworms finiſh their *bottoms* in about fifteen days. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Each Chriſtmas they accounts did clear,
And wound their *bottom* round the year. *Prior.*

12. Bottom *of a lane.* The loweſt end.

13. Bottom *of beer.* The grounds, or dregs.

To Bo'ttom. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To build upon; to fix upon as a ſupport.

They may have ſomething of obſcurity, as being *bottomed* upon, and fetched from the true nature of the things. *Hale.*

Pride has a very ſtrong foundation in the mind; it is *bottomed* upon ſelf-love. *Collier on Pride.*

The grounds upon which we *bottom* our reaſoning, are but a part; ſomething is left out, which ſhould go into the reckoning. *Locke.*

Every action is ſuppoſed to be *bottomed* upon ſome principle. *Atterbury.*

2. To wind upon ſomething; to twiſt thread round ſomething.

Therefore, as you unwind your love for him,
Leſt it ſhould ravel, and be good to none,
You muſt provide to *bottom* it on me. *Shakeſp. T. G. of Ver.*

To Bo'ttom. *v. n.* To reſt upon as its ſupport.

Find out upon what foundation any propoſition, advanced, *bottoms*; and obſerve the intermediate ideas, by which it is joined to that foundation upon which it is erected. *Locke.*

Bo'ttomed. *adj.* [from *bottom.*] Having a bottom; it is uſually compounded.

There being prepared a number of *flat-bottomed* boats, to tranſport the land-forces, under the wing and protection of the great navy. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Bo'ttomless. *adj.* [from *bottom.*] Without a bottom; fathomleſs.

Wickedneſs may well be compared to a *bottomleſs* pit, into which it is eaſier to keep one's ſelf from falling, than, being fallen, to give one's ſelf any ſtay from falling infinitely. *Sidney.*

Is not my ſorrow deep, having no bottom?
Then be my paſſions *bottomleſs* with them. *Shakeſp. T. Andr.*

Him the Almighty pow'r
Hurl'd headlong, flaming from th' etherial ſky,
To *bottomleſs* perdition. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 47.

Bo'ttomry. *n. ſ.* [in navigation and commerce.] The act of borrowing money on a ſhip's bottom; that is, by engaging the veſſel for the repayment of it, ſo as that, if the ſhip miſcarry, the lender loſes the money advanced; but, if it arrives ſafe at the end of the voyage, he is to repay the money lent, with a certain premium or intereſt agreed on; and this on pain of forfeiting the ſhip. *Harris.*

BOUCHET. n. ſ. [French.] A ſort of pear. *Dict.*

Boud. *n. ſ.* An inſect which breeds in malt; called alſo a *weevil.* *Dict.*

To Bouge. *v. n.* [*bouge*, Fr.] To ſwell out.

Bough. *n. ſ.* [boȝ, Saxon; the *gh* is mute.] An arm or large ſhoot of a tree, bigger than a branch, yet not always diſtinguiſhed from it.

He ſaw a vine-labourer, that, finding a *bough* broken, took a branch of the ſame *bough*, and tied it about the place broken. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Their lord and patron loud did him proclaim,
And at his feet their laurel *boughs* did throw. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

From

From the *bough*
She gave him of that fair enticing fruit. *Parad. Loſt, b.* ix.

As the dove's flight did guide Æneas, now
May thine conduct me to the golden *bough*. *Denham.*

Under ſome fav'rite myrtle's ſhady *boughs*,
They ſpeak their paſſions in repeated vows. *Roſcommon.*

See how, on every *bough*, the birds expreſs,
In their ſweet notes, their happineſs. *Dryden's Indian Emp.*

'Twas all her joy the rip'ning fruits to tend,
And ſee the *boughs* with happy burdens bend. *Pope.*

Bought. preter. of *to buy*; which ſee.

Bought. *n. ſ.* [from *to bow.*]

1. A twiſt; a link; a knot.

His huge long tail wound up in hundred folds,
Whoſe wreathed *boughts* whenever he unfolds,
And thick entangled knots adown does ſlack. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

Immortal verſe,
Such as the meeting ſoul may pierce
In notes, with many a winding *bought*
Of linked ſweetneſs, long drawn out. *Milton.*

2. A flexure.

The flexure of the joints is not the ſame in elephants as in other quadrupeds, but nearer unto thoſe of a man; the *bought* of the fore-legs not directly backward, but laterally, and ſomewhat inward. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* i.

BOUILLON. n. ſ. [French.] Broath; ſoup; any thing made to be ſupped: a term uſed in cookery.

Bo'ulder *Walls.* [in architecture.] Walls built of round flints or pebbles, laid in a ſtrong mortar; uſed where the ſea has a beach caſt up, or where there are plenty of flints. *Builder's Dict.*

To Boult. *v. a.* See To Bolt.

To BOUNCE. *v. n.* [a word formed, ſays *Skinner*, from the ſound.]

1. To fall or fly againſt any thing with great force, ſo as to rebound.

The fright awaken'd Arcite with a ſtart,
Againſt his boſom *bounc'd* his heaving heart. *Dryden.*

Juſt as I was putting out my light, another *bounces* as hard as he can knock. *Swift's Bickerſtaff detected.*

2. To ſpring; to make a ſudden leap.

High nonſenſe is like beer in a bottle, which has, in reality, no ſtrength and ſpirit, but frets, and flies, and *bounces*, and imitates the paſſions of a much nobler liquour. *Add. Whig Exam.*

Rous'd by the noiſe,
And muſical clatter,
They *bounce* from their neſt,
No longer will tarry. *Swift.*

Out *bounc'd* the maſtiff of the triple head;
Away the hare with double ſwiftneſs fled. *Swift.*

3. To boaſt; to bully: a ſenſe uſed only in familiar ſpeech.

4. To be bold, or ſtrong.

Forſooth the *bouncing* Amazon,
Your buſkin'd miſtreſs, and your warriour love,
To Theſeus muſt be wedded. *Shakeſp. Midſum. Night's Dr.*

Bounce. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſtrong ſudden blow.

The *bounce* burſt ope the door; the ſcornful fair
Relentleſs look'd, and ſaw him beat his quiv'ring feet in air. *Dryden.*

2. A ſudden crack or noiſe.

What cannoneer begot this luſty blood?
He ſpeaks plain cannon fire, and ſmoke, and *bounce*;
He gives the baſtinado with his tongue. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

Two hazel-nuts I threw into the flame,
And to each nut I gave a ſweetheart's name;
This with the loudeſt *bounce* me ſore amaz'd,
That in a flame of brighteſt colour blaz'd. *Gay.*

3. A boaſt; a threat; in low language.

Bo'uncer. *n. ſ.* [from *bounce.*] A boaſter; a bully; an empty threatner.

BOUND. *n. ſ.* [from *bind.*]

1. A limit; a boundary; that by which any thing is terminated.

Illimitable ocean! without *bound*;
Without dimenſion; where length, breadth, and height,
And time, and place, are loſt. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 892.

Thoſe vaſt Scythian regions were ſeparated by the common natural *bounds*, of rivers, lakes, mountains, woods, or marſhes. *Temple.*

Indus and Ganges, our wide empire's *bounds*,
Swell their dy'd currents with their natives wounds. *Dryden.*

Through all th' infernal *bounds*,
Which flaming Phlegethon ſurrounds,
Sad Orpheus ſought his conſort loſt. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

2. A limit by which any excurſion is reſtrained.

Hath he ſet *bounds* between their love and me?
I am their mother, who ſhall bar me from them. *Rich.* III.

Stronger and fiercer by reſtraint he roars,
And knows no *bound*, but makes his pow'r his ſhores. *Denh.*

Any *bounds* made with body, even adamantine walls, are far from putting a ſtop to the mind, in its farther progreſs in ſpace. *Locke.*

3. [from *to bound, v. n.*] A leap; a jump; a ſpring.

Do but note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad *bounds*, bellowing, and neighing loud.
Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.

The horſes ſtarted with a ſudden *bound*,
And flung the reins and chariot to the ground. *Addiſ. Ovid.*

Dext'rous he 'ſcapes the coach with nimble *bounds*,
Whilſt ev'ry honeſt tongue ſtop thief reſounds. *Gay.*

4. A rebound; the leap of ſomething flying back by the force of the blow.

Theſe inward diſguſts are but the firſt *bound* of this ball of contention. *Decay of Piety.*

To Bound. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To limit; to terminate.

A lofty tow'r, and ſtrong on every ſide,
With treble walls, which Phlegethon ſurrounds,
Whoſe fiery flood the burning empire *bounds*. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To reſtrain; to confine.

Take but degree away, untune that ſtring,
The *bounded* waters
Would lift their boſoms higher than the ſhores,
And make a ſop of all this ſolid globe. *Shakeſp. Tr. and Cr.*

To BOUND. *v. n.* [*bondir*, Fr.]

1. To jump; to ſpring; to move forward by leaps.

My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this ſiniſter
Bounds in my ſire's. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Torriſmond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er,
Leaping and *bounding* on the billows heads. *Dryden.*

Before his lord the ready ſpaniel *bounds*,
Panting with hope, he tries the furrow'd grounds. *Pope.*

When ſudden through the woods a *bounding* ſtag
Ruſh'd headlong down, and plung'd amidſt the river. *Rowe.*

Warbling to the vary'd ſtrain, advance
Two ſprightly youths, to form the *bounding* dance. *Pope.*

2. To rebound; to fly back by repercuſſion.

Mark then a *bounding* valour in our Engliſh,
That being dead, like to the bullets grazing,
Breaks out into a ſecond courſe of miſchief. *Shakeſp. H. V.*

To Bound. *v. a.* To make to bound.

If I might buffet for any love, or *bound* my horſe for her favours, I would lay on like a butcher, and ſit like a jackanapes, never off. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

If love, ambitious, ſought a match of birth,
Whoſe veins *bound* richer blood than lady Blanch. *Rich.* III.

Bound. *participle paſſive* of *bind.*

Nay, ſaid Pamela, none ſhall take that office from myſelf, being ſo much *bound* as I am for my education. *Sidney, b.* ii.

This is Antonio,
To whom I am ſo infinitely *bound*.—
—You ſhould in all ſenſe be much *bound* to him;
For, as I hear, he was much *bound* for you. *Merch. of Ven.*

The gentleman is learn'd, a moſt rare ſpeaker,
To nature none more *bound*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

The biſhops of Hungary, being wonderfully rich, were *bound* to keep great numbers of horſemen, which they uſed to bring into the field. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

They ſummoned the governour to deliver it to them, or elſe they would not leave one ſtone upon another. To which the governour made no other reply, than that he was not *bound* to repair it; but, however, he would, by God's help, keep the ground afterwards. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Bound. *adj.* [a word of doubtful etymology.] Deſtined; intending to come to any place.

His be that care, whom moſt it doth concern,
Said he; but whither with ſuch haſty flight
Art thou now *bound*? for well might I diſcern
Great cauſe, that carries thee ſo ſwift and light. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.

To be *bound* for a port one deſires extremely, and ſail to it, with a fair gale, is very pleaſant. *Temple.*

Willing we ſought your ſhores, and hither *bound*,
The port ſo long deſir'd, at length we found. *Dryden.*

Bo'undary. *n. ſ.* [from *bound.*] Limit; bound.

He ſuffers the confluence and clamours of the people to paſs all *boundaries* of laws, and reverence to his authority. *K. Charles.*

Senſation and reflection are the *boundaries* of our thoughts; beyond which the mind, whatever efforts it would make, is not able to advance. *Locke.*

Great part of our ſins conſiſt in the irregularities attending the ordinary purſuits of life; ſo that our reformation muſt appear, by purſuing them within the *boundaries* of duty. *Rogers.*

Bo'unden. *participle paſſive* of *bind.*

Hereafter, in a better world than this,
I ſhall deſire more love and knowledge of you.—
—I reſt much *bounden* to you: fare you well. *Shakeſp.*

We alſo moſt humbly beſought him to accept of us as his true ſervants, by as juſt a right as ever men on earth were *bounden*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

To be careful for a proviſion of all neceſſaries for ourſelves, and thoſe who depend on us, is a *bounden* duty. *Rogers.*

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BO'UNDING-STONE. } *n. ſ.* A ſtone to play with.
BOUND-STONE. }

I am paſt a boy;
A ſceptre's but a play-thing, and a globe
A bigger *bounding-ſtone.* *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

BO'UNDLESNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *boundleſs.*] Exemption from limits.

God has corrected the *boundleſneſs* of his voluptuous deſires, by ſtinting his capacities. *South.*

BO'UNDLESS. *adj.* [from *bound.*] Unlimited; unconfined; immeaſurable; illimitable.

Beyond the infinite and *boundleſs* reach
Of mercy, if thou didſt this deed of death,
Art thou damn'd, Hubert. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Heav'n has of right all victory deſign'd;
Whence *boundleſs* power dwells in a will confin'd. *Dryden.*

Man ſeems as *boundleſs* in his deſires, as God is in his being; and therefore nothing but God himſelf can ſatisfy him. *South.*

Though we make duration *boundleſs* as it is, we cannot extend it beyond all being. God fills eternity, and it is hard to find a reaſon, why any one ſhould doubt that he fills immenſity. *Locke.*

Some guide the courſe of wand'ring orbs on high,
Or roll the planets through the *boundleſs* ſky. *Pope.*

BO'UNTEOUS. *adj.* [from *bounty.*] Liberal; kind; generous; munificent; beneficent: a word uſed chiefly in poetry for *bountiful.*

Every one,
According to the gift, which *bounteous* nature
Hath in him incloſ'd. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Her ſoul abhorring avarice,
Bounteous; but almoſt *bounteous* to a vice. *Dryden.*

BO'UNTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *bounteous.*] Liberally; generouſly; largely.

He *bounteouſly* beſtow'd unenvy'd good
On me. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

BO'UNTEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bounteous.*] Munificence; liberality; kindneſs.

He filleth all things living with *bounteouſneſs.* *Pſalms.*

BO'UNTIFUL. *adj.* [from *bounty* and *full.*]

1. Liberal; generous; munificent.

As *bountiful* as mines of India. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

If you will be rich, you muſt live frugal; if you will be popular, you muſt be *bountiful.* *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

I am obliged to return my thanks to many, who, without conſidering the man, have been *bountiful* to the poet. *Dryden.*

God, the *bountiful* authour of our being. *Locke.*

2. It has *of* before the thing given, and *to* before the perſon receiving.

Our king ſpares nothing, to give them the ſhare of that felicity, *of* which he is ſo *bountiful to* his kingdom. *Dryden's Dufr.*

BO'UNTIFULLY. *adv.* [from *bountiful.*] Liberally; in a bountiful manner; largely.

And now thy alms is giv'n,
And thy poor ſtarv'ling *bountifully* fed. *Donne.*

It is affirmed, that it never raineth in Egypt; the river *bountifully* requiting it in its inundation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

BO'UNTIFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bountiful.*] The quality of being bountiful; generoſity.

Enriched to all *bountifulneſs.* 2 *Cor.* ix. 11.

BO'UNTIHEAD. } *n. ſ.* [from *bounty* and *head*, or *hood.* See
BO'UNTIHEDE. } HOOD.] Goodneſs; virtue. It is now
BO'UNTIHOOD. } wholly out of uſe.

This goodly frame of temperance,
Formerly grounded, and faſt ſettled
On firm foundation of true *bountihead.* *Fairy Q. b.* ii.

How ſhall frail pen, with fear diſparaged,
Conceive ſuch ſovereign glory, and great *bountihood?* *F. Q.*

BO'UNTY. *n. ſ.* [*bonté*, Fr.]

1. Generoſity; liberality; munificence.

We do not ſo far magnify her exceeding *bounty*, as to affirm, that ſhe bringeth into the world the ſons of men, adorned with gorgeous attire. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 4.

If you knew to whom you ſhew this honour,
I know you would be prouder of the work,
Than cuſtomary *bounty* can enforce you. *Shakeſp.*

Such moderation with thy *bounty* join,
That thou may'ſt nothing give, that is not thine. *Denham.*

Thoſe godlike men, to wanting virtue kind,
Bounty well plac'd preferr'd, and well deſign'd,
To all their titles. *Dryden's Juv. ſat.* v.

2. It ſeems diſtinguiſhed from charity, as a *preſent* from an *alms*; being uſed, when perſons, not abſolutely neceſſitous, receive gifts; or when gifts are given by great perſons.

Tell a miſer of *bounty* to a friend, or mercy to the poor, and he will not underſtand it. *South.*

Her majeſty did not ſee this aſſembly ſo proper to excite charity and compaſſion; though I queſtion not but her royal *bounty* will extend itſelf to them. *Addiſon. Guardian,* N° 105.

To BO'URGEON. *v. n.* [*bourgeonner*, Fr.] To ſprout; to ſhoot into branches; to put forth buds.

Long may the dew of heaven diſtil upon them, to make them *bourgeon*, and propagate among themſelves. *Howel.*

O that I had the fruitful heads of Hydra,
That one might *bourgeon* where another fell!
Still would I give thee work! *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

BOURN. *n. ſ.* [*borne*, Fr.]

1. A bound; a limit.

Bourn, bound of land, tilth, vineyard, none. *Sh. Tempeſt.*

That undiſcover'd country, from whoſe *bourn*
No traveller e'er returns. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Falſe,
As dice are to be wiſh'd, by one that fixes
No *bourn* 'twixt his and mine. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

I know each lane, and every alley green,
And every boſky *bourn* from ſide to ſide. *Milton.*

2. [from buɲn, Saxon.] A brook; a torrent: whence many towns, ſeated near brooks, have names ending in *bourn.* It is not now uſed in either ſenſe; though the ſecond continues in the Scottiſh dialect.

Ne ſwelling Neptune, ne loud thund'ring Jove,
Can change my cheer, or make me ever mourn;
My little boat can ſafely paſs this perilous *bourn.* *Fairy Q.*

To BOUSE. *v. n.* [*buyſen*, Dut.] To drink laviſhly; to tope.

As he rode, he ſomewhat ſtill did eat,
And in his hand did bear a *bouſing* can,
Of which he ſipt. *Fairy Queen, b.* iii. *c.* iv.

BO'USY. *adj.* [from *bouſe.*] Drunken.

The gueſts upon the day appointed came,
Each *bouſy* farmer, with his ſimp'ring dame. *King.*

With a long legend of romantick things,
Which in his cups the *bouſy* poet ſings. *Dryden's Juv. ſat.* x.

BOUT. *n. ſ.* [*botta*, Ital.] A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time, without interruption; a ſingle part of any action carried on by ſucceſſive intervals.

The play began: Pas durſt not Coſma chace;
But did intend next *bout* with her to meet. *Sidney.*

Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagu'd with corns, we'll have a *bout.* *Shakeſp.*

When in your motion you are hot,
As make your *bouts* more violent to that end,
He calls for drink. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

If he chance to 'ſcape this diſmal *bout*,
The former legatees are blotted out. *Dryden's Juv. ſat.* xii.

A weaſel ſeized a bat; the bat begged for life: ſays the weaſel, I give no quarter to birds: ſays the bat, I am a mouſe; look on my body: ſo ſhe got off for that *bout.* *L'Eſtrange.*

We'll ſee when 'tis enough,
Or if it wants the nice concluding *bout.* *King.*

BOUTEFEU. n. ſ. [French.] An incendiary; one who kindles feuds and diſcontents.

Animated by a baſe fellow, called John à Chamber, a very *boutefeu*, who bore much ſway among the vulgar, they entered into open rebellion. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Nor could ever any order be obtained impartially to puniſh the known *boutefeus*, and open incendiaries. *King Charles.*

Beſides the herd of *boutefeus*,
We ſet on work without the houſe. *Hudibras.*

BO'UTISALE. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from *bouty*, or *booty*, and *ſale.*] A ſale at a cheap rate; as booty or plunder is commonly ſold.

To ſpeak nothing of the great *boutiſale* of colleges and chantries. *Sir J. Hayward.*

BOUTS RIMEZ. [French.] The laſt words or rhimes of a number of verſes given to be filled up.

To BOW. *v. a.* [buʒen, Saxon.]

1. To bend, or inflect.

A threepence *bow'd*, would hire me,
Old as I am, to queen it. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Orpheus, with his lute, made trees,
And the mountain tops, that freeze,
Bow themſelves when he did ſing. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Some *bow* the vines, which bury'd in the plain,
Their tops in diſtant arches riſe again. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The mind has not been made obedient to diſcipline, when at firſt it was moſt tender, and moſt eaſy to be *bowed.* *Locke.*

2. To bend the body in token of reſpect or ſubmiſſion.

They came to meet him, and *bowed* themſelves to the ground before him. 2 *Kings*, ii. 15.

Is it to *bow* down his head as a bulruſh, and to ſpread ſackcloth and aſhes under him? wilt thou call this a faſt, and an acceptable day to the Lord? *Iſaiah*, lviii. 5.

3. To bend, or incline, in condeſcenſion.

Let it not grieve thee to *bow* down thine ear to the poor, and give him a friendly anſwer. *Ecclus*, iv. 8.

4. To depreſs; to cruſh.

Are you ſo goſpell'd,
To pray for this good man, and for his iſſue,
Whoſe heavy hand hath *bow'd* you to the grave,
And beggar'd yours for ever. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Now waſting years my former ſtrength confound,
And added woes may *bow* me to the ground. *Pope.*

To BOW. *v. n.*

1. To bend; to ſuffer flexure.
2. To make a reverence.

Rather let my head
Stoop to the block, than theſe knees *bow* to any,
Save to the God of heav'n, and to my king. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

This is the great idol to which the world *bows*; to this we pay our devouteſt homage. *Decay of Piety.*

Admir'd, ador'd by all the circling crowd,
For whereſoe'er ſhe turn'd her face, they *bow'd.* *Dryden.*

3. To ſtoop.

The people *bowed* down upon their knees, to drink water. *Judges*, vii. 6.

4. To ſink under preſſure.

They ſtoop, they *bow* down together; they could not deliver the burden. *Iſaiah*, xlvi. 2.

BOW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. It is pronounced, like the verb, as *now*, *how.*] An act of reverence or ſubmiſſion, by bending the body.

Some clergy too ſhe wou'd allow,
Nor quarrel'd at their awkward *bow.* *Swift.*

BOW. *n. ſ.* [pronounced as *grow*, *no*, *lo*, without any regard to the *w.*]

1. An inſtrument of war, made by holding wood or metal bent with a ſtring, which, by its ſpring, ſhoots arrows with great force.

Take, I pray thee, thy weapons, thy quiver and thy *bow*, and go out to the field, and take me ſome veniſon. *Gen.* xxvii. 3.

The white faith of hiſt'ry cannot ſhow,
That e'er the muſket yet could beat the *bow.* *Alleyne's Henry* VII.

Twining woody haunts, or the tough yew
To *bows* ſtrong-ſtraining. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

2. A rainbow.

I do ſet my *bow* in the cloud, and it ſhall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth. *Gen.* ix. 13.

3. The inſtrument with which ſtring-inſtruments are ſtruck.

Their inſtruments were various in their kind;
Some for the *bow*, and ſome for breathing wind:
The ſawtry, pipe, and hautboy's noiſy band,
And the ſoft lute trembling beneath the touching hand. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. The doubling of a ſtring in a ſlip-knot.

Make a knot, and let the ſecond knot be with a *bow.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

5. A yoke.

As the ox hath his *bow*, Sir, the horſe his curb, and the faulcon his bells, ſo man hath his deſire. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

6. BOW *of a ſaddle.* The *bows of a ſaddle* are two pieces of wood laid archwiſe, to receive the upper part of a horſe's back, to give the ſaddle its due form, and to keep it tight. *Farrier's D.*

7. BOW *of a ſhip.* That part of her which begins at the loof, and compaſſing ends of the ſtern, and ends at the ſternmoſt parts of the forecaſtle. If a ſhip hath a broad bow, they call it a *bold bow*; if a narrow thin bow, they ſay ſhe hath a *lean bow.* The piece of ordnance that lies in this place, is called the *bowpiece*; and the anchors that hang here, are called her *great* and *little bowers.*

8. BOW is alſo a mathematical inſtrument, made of wood, formerly uſed by ſeamen in taking the ſun's altitude.

9. BOW is likewiſe a beam of wood or braſs, with three long ſcrews, that direct a lath of wood or ſteel to any arch; uſed commonly to draw draughts of ſhips, projections of the ſphere, or wherever it is requiſite to draw long arches. *Harris.*

BOW-BEARER. *n. ſ.* [from *bow* and *bear.*] An under-officer of the foreſt. *Cowel.*

BOW-BENT. *adj.* [from *bow* and *bent.*] Crooked.

A ſibyl old, *bow-bent* with crooked age,
That far events full wiſely could preſage. *Milton.*

BOW-HAND. *n. ſ.* [from *bow* and *hand.*] The hand that draws the bow.

Surely he ſhoots wide on the *bow-hand*, and very far from the mark. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

BOW-LEGGED. *adj.* [from *bow* and *leg.*] Having crooked legs.

BOW-SHOT. *n. ſ.* [from *bow* and *ſhot.*] The ſpace which an arrow may paſs in its flight from the bow.

Though he were not then a *bow-ſhot* off, and made haſte; yet, by that time he was come, the thing was no longer to be ſeen. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

To BO'WEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce the bowels.

But to the *bowell'd* cavern darting deep
The mineral kinds confeſs thy mighty power. *Thomſon.*

BO'WELS. *n. ſ.* [*boyaux*, Fr.]

1. Inteſtines; the veſſels and organs within the body.

He ſmote him therewith in the fifth rib, and ſhed out his *bowels.* 2 *Sam.* xx. 10.

2. The inner parts of any thing.

Had we no quarrel elſe to Rome, but that
Thou art thence baniſh'd, we would muſter all
From twelve to ſeventy; and pouring war
Into the *bowels* of ungrateful Rome,
Like a bold flood appear. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

His ſoldiers ſpying his undaunted ſpirit,
A Talbot! Talbot! cried out amain,
And ruſh'd into the *bowels* of the battle. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

As he ſaw drops of water diſtilling from the rock, by following the veins, he has made himſelf two or three fountains in the *bowels* of the mountain. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. Tenderneſs; compaſſion.

He had no other conſideration of money, than for the ſupport of his luſtre; and whilſt he could do that, he cared not for money; having no *bowels* in the point of running in debt, or borrowing all he could. *Clarendon.*

4. This word ſeldom has a *ſingular*, except in writers of anatomy.

BO'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *bough* or *branch*, or from the verb *to bow* or *bend.*]

1. An arbour; a ſheltered place covered with green trees, twined and bent.

But, O ſad virgin, that thy power
Might raiſe Muſæus from his *bower.* *Milton.*

To Gods appealing, when I reach their *bow'rs*
With loud complaints, they anſwer me in ſhow'rs. *Waller.*

Refreſh'd, they wait them to the *bow'r* of ſtate,
Where, circl'd with his peers, Atrides ſat. *Pope.*

2. It ſeems to ſignify, in *Spenſer*, a blow; a ſtroke: *bourrer*, Fr. to fall upon.

His rawbone arms, whoſe mighty brawned *bowers*
Were wont to rive ſteel plates, and helmets hew,
Were clean conſum'd, and all his vital powers
Decay'd. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* viii. *ſtanz.* 41.

BO'WER. *n. ſ.* [from the *bow* of a ſhip.] Anchors ſo called. See BOW.

To BO'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To embower; to incloſe.

Thou didſt *bower* the ſpirit,
In mortal paradiſe of ſuch ſweet fleſh. *Shakeſp.*

BO'WERY. *adj.* [from *bower.*] Full of bowers.

Landſkips how gay the *bow'ry* grotto yields,
Which thought creates, and laviſh fancy builds. *Tickell.*

Snatch'd through the verdant maze, the hurried eye
Diſtracted wanders: now the *bowery* walk
Of covert cloſe, where ſcarce a ſpeck of day
Falls on the lengthen'd gloom, protracted ſweeps. *Thomſon.*

To BOWGE. See To BOUGE.

BOWL. *n. ſ.* [*buelin*, Welch; which ſignifies, according to *Junius*, any thing made of horn, as drinking cups anciently were. It is pronounced *bole.*]

1. A veſſel to hold liquids, rather wide than deep; diſtinguiſhed from a cup, which is rather deep than wide.

Give me a *bowl* of wine;
I have not that alacrity of ſpirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. *Richard* III.

If a piece of iron be faſtened on the ſide of a *bowl* of water, a loadſtone, in a boat of cork, will preſently make into it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* iii.

The ſacred prieſts, with ready knives, bereave
The beaſts of life, and in full *bowls* receive
The ſtreaming blood. *Dryden's Æneid.*

While the bright Sein, t' exalt the ſoul,
With ſparkling plenty crowns the *bowl*,
And wit and ſocial mirth inſpires. *Fenton to Lord Gower.*

2. The hollow part of any thing.

If you are allowed a large ſilver ſpoon for the kitchen, let half the *bowl* of it be worn out with continual ſcraping. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

3. A baſin, or fountain.

But the main matter is ſo to convey the water, as it never ſtay either in the *bowl* or in the ciſtern. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

BOWL. *n. ſ.* [*boule*, Fr. It is pronounced as *cow*, *bowl.*] A round maſs, which may be rolled along the ground.

Like to a *bowl* upon a ſubtle ground,
I've tumbl'd paſt the throw. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

How finely doſt thou times and ſeaſons ſpin!
And make a twiſt checker'd with night and day!
Which, as it lengthens, winds, and winds us in,
As *bowls* go on, but turning all the way. *Herbert.*

Like him, who would lodge a *bowl* upon a precipice, either my praiſe falls back, or ſtays not on the top, but rowls over. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

Men may make a game at *bowls* in the ſummer, and a game at whiſk in the winter. *Dennis's Letters.*

Though that piece of wood, which is now a *bowl*, may be made ſquare, yet, if roundneſs be taken away, it is no longer a *bowl.* *Watts's Logick.*

To BOWL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To play at bowls.
2. To throw bowls at any thing.

Alas! I had rather be ſet quick i' th' earth,
And *bowl'd* to death with turnips. *Merry W. of Windſor.*

BO'WLDER-STONES. *n. ſ.* Lumps or fragments of ſtones or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being tumbled to and again by the action of the water; whence their name. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

BO'WLER. *n. ſ.* [from *bowl.*] He that plays at bowls.

BO'WLINE. } *n. ſ.* [ſea term.] A rope faſtened to the middle
BO'WLING. } part of the outſide of a ſail; it is faſtened in three or four parts of the ſail, called the *bowling bridle.* The uſe of the *bowling* is to make the ſails ſtand ſharp or cloſe to a wind. *Harr.*

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Bo'wling-green. *n. ſ.* [from *bowl* and *green.*] A level piece of ground, kept ſmooth for bowlers.

A bowl equally poiſed, and thrown upon a plain *bowling-green*, will run neceſſarily in a direct line. *Bentley.*

Bo'wman. *n. ſ.* [from *bow* and *man.*] An archer; he that ſhoots with a bow.

The whole city ſhall flee, for the noiſe of the horſemen and *bowmen.* *Jerem.* iv. 29.

Bo'wsprit. *n. ſ.* [from the *bow* of the ſhip.] This word is generally ſpelt *boltſprit*; which ſee.

To Bo'wssen. *v. a.* [probably of the ſame original with *bouſe*, but found in no other paſſage.] To drench; to ſoak.

The water fell into a cloſe walled plot; upon this wall was the frantick perſon ſet, and from thence tumbled headlong into the pond; where a ſtrong fellow toſſed him up and down, until the patient, by foregoing his ſtrength, had ſomewhat forgot his fury: but if there appeared ſmall amendment, he was *bowſſened* again and again, while there remained in him any hope of life, for recovery. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

Bo'wstring. *n. ſ.* [from *bow* and *ſtring.*] The ſtring by which the bow is kept bent.

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's *bowſtring*, and the little hangman dare not ſhoot at him. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Noth.*

Sound will be conveyed to the ear, by ſtriking upon a *bowſtring*, if the horn of the bow be held to the ear. *Bacon.*

Bo'wyer. *n. ſ.* [from *bow.*]

1. An archer; one that uſes the bow.

Call for vengeance from the *bowyer* king. *Dryden.*

2. One whoſe trade is to make bows.

BOX. *n. ſ.* [box, Saxon; *buxus*, Lat.] A tree.

The characters are; The leaves are pennated, and evergreen; it hath male flowers, that are produced at remote diſtances from the fruit, on the ſame tree; the fruit is ſhaped like a porridge-pot inverted, and is divided into three cells, containing two ſeeds in each, which, when ripe, are caſt forth by the elaſticity of the veſſels. The ſpecies are; 1. The *box-tree.* 2. The narrow-leaved *box-tree.* 3. Striped *box.* 4. The golden edged *box-tree.* 5. The dwarf *box.* 6. The dwarf ſtriped *box.* 7. The ſilver edged *box.* On Boxhill, near Darking in Surrey, were formerly many large trees of this kind; but, of late years, their number is pretty much decreaſed; yet ſome remain of a conſiderable bigneſs. The wood is very uſeful for engravers and mathematical inſtrument-makers; being ſo hard, cloſe, and ponderous, as to ſink in water. *Millar.*

Box, there are two ſorts of it; the dwarf *box*, and a taller ſort, that grows to a conſiderable height. The dwarf *box* is very good for borders, and is eaſily kept in order, with one clipping in the year. It will increaſe of ſlips ſet in March, or about Bartholomew-tide, and may be raiſed of layers and ſuckers, and will proſper on the declivity of cold, dry, barren, chalky hills, where nothing elſe will grow. *Mortimer.*

Box. *n. ſ.* [box, Sax. *buſte*, Germ.]

1. A caſe made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing. It is diſtinguiſhed from *cheſt*, as the *leſs* from the *greater.* It is ſuppoſed to have its name from the *box* wood.

A perfect magnet, though but in an ivory *box*, will, through the *box*, ſend forth his embracing virtue to a beloved needle. *Sidney, b.* ii.

About his ſhelves
A beggarly account of empty *boxes.* *Shakeſp. Rom. and Jul.*

This head is to open a moſt wide voracious mouth, which ſhall take in letters and papers. There will be under it a *box*, of which the key will be kept in my cuſtody, to receive ſuch papers as are dropped into it. *Addiſon. Guard.* N° 98.

This caſket India's glowing gems unlocks,
And all Arabia breathes from yonder *box.* *Pope.*

2. The caſe of the mariners compaſs.

3. The cheſt into which money given is put.

So many more, ſo every one was uſed,
That to give largely to the *box* refuſed. *Spenſer.*

4. The ſeats in the playhouſe, where the ladies are placed.

'Tis left to you, the *boxes* and the pit
Are ſovereign judges of this ſort of wit. *Dryden.*

She glares in balls, front *boxes*, and the ring,
A vain, unquiet, glittering, wretched thing. *Pope.*

To Box. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in a box.

Box'd in a chair, the beau impatient ſits,
While ſpouts run clatt'ring o'er the roof by fits. *Swift.*

BOX. *n. ſ.* [*bock*, a cheek, Welch.] A blow on the head given with the hand.

For the *box* o' th' ear that the prince gave you, he gave it like a rude prince. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

If one ſhould take my hand perforce, and give another a *box* on the ear with it, the law puniſheth the other. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

There may happen concuſſions of the brain from a *box* on the ear. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Olphis, the fiſherman, received a *box* on the ear from Theſtylis. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 233.

To Box. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight with the fiſt.

The aſs very fairly looked on, till they had *boxed* themſelves a-weary, and then left them fairly in the lurch. *L'Eſtrange.*

A leopard is like a cat; he *boxes* with his forefeet, as a cat doth her kitlins. *Grew.*

The fighting with a man's ſhadow conſiſts in brandiſhing two ſticks, loaden with plugs of lead; this gives a man all the pleaſure of *boxing*, without the blows. *Spectat.* N° 115.

He hath had ſix duels, and four and twenty *boxing* matches, in defence of his majeſty's title. *Spectator*, N° 629.

To Box. *v. a.* To ſtrike with the fiſt.

Bo'xen. *adj.* [from *box.*]

1. Made of box.

The young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to deſign upon tablets of *boxen* wood. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

As lads and laſſes ſtood around,
To hear my *boxen* hautboy ſound. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

2. Reſembling box.

Her faded cheeks are chang'd to *boxen* hue,
And in her eyes the tears are ever new. *Dryden.*

Bo'xer. *n. ſ.* [from *box.*] A man who fights with his fiſt.

BOY. *n. ſ.* [*bub*, Germ. the etymology is not agreed on.]

1. A male child; not a girl.

2. One in the ſtate of adoleſcence; older than an infant, yet not arrived at puberty or manhood.

Speak thou, *boy*;
Perhaps thy childiſhneſs will move him more
Than can our reaſons. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Sometimes forgotten things, long caſt behind,
Ruſh forward in the brain, and come to mind:
The nurſe's legends are for truths receiv'd,
And the man dreams but what the *boy* believ'd. *Dryden.*

3. A word of contempt for young men, as noting their immaturity.

Men of worth and parts will not eaſily admit the familiarity of *boys*, who yet need the care of a tutor. *Locke.*

The pale *boy* ſenator yet tingling ſtands,
And holds his breeches cloſe with both his hands. *Pope.*

To Boy. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To act apiſhly, or like a boy.

Anthony
Shall be brought drunken forth, and I ſhall ſee
Some ſqueaking Cleopatra *boy* my greatneſs,
I' th' poſture of a whore. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Bo'yhood. *n. ſ.* [from *boy.*] The ſtate of a boy; the part of life in which we are boys.

If you ſhould look at him, in his *boyhood*, through the magnifying end of a perſpective, and, in his manhood, through the other, it would be impoſſible to ſpy any difference; the ſame air, the ſame ſtrut. *Swift.*

Bo'yish. *adj.* [from *boy.*]

1. Belonging to a boy.

I ran it through, e'en from my *boyiſh* days,
To th' very moment that he bade me tell it. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

2. Childiſh; trifling.

This unheard ſaucineſs, and *boyiſh* troops,
The king doth ſmile at, and is well prepar'd
To whip this dwarfiſh war, theſe pigmy arms. *Sh. K. John.*

Young men take up ſome Engliſh poet for their model, and imitate him, without knowing wherein he is defective, where he is *boyiſh* and trifling. *Dryden.*

Bo'yishly. *adv.* [from *boyiſh.*] Childiſhly; triflingly.

Bo'yishness. *n. ſ.* [from *boyiſh.*] Childiſhneſs; trivialneſs.

Bo'yism. *n. ſ.* [from *boy.*] Puerility; childiſhneſs.

He had complained he was farther off, by being ſo near, and a thouſand ſuch *boyiſms*, which Chaucer rejected as below the ſubject. *Dryden's Fab. Preface.*

Bp. An abbreviation of biſhop.

BRA'BBLE. *n. ſ.* [*brabbelen*, Dutch.] A clamorous conteſt; a ſquabble; a broil.

Here in the ſtreets, deſperate in ſhame and ſtate,
In private *brabble* did we apprehend him. *Shakeſp. T. Night.*

To Bra'bble. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To clamour; to conteſt noiſily.

Bra'bbler. *n. ſ.* [from *brabble.*] A clamorous, quarrelſome, noiſy fellow.

To BRACE. *v. a.* [*embraſſer*, Fr.]

1. To bind; to tie cloſe with bandages.

The women of China, by *bracing* and binding them from their infancy, have very little feet. *Locke.*

2. To intend; to make tenſe; to ſtrain up.

The tympanum is not capable of tenſion that way, in ſuch a manner as a drum is *braced.* *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The diminution of the force of the preſſure of the external air, in *bracing* the fibres, muſt create a debility in muſcular motion. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Brace. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Cincture; bandage.

2. That which holds any thing tight.

The little bones of the ear-drum do the ſame office in ſtraining and relaxing it, as the *braces* of the war drum do in that. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

3. Brace. [in architecture.] Is a piece of timber framed in with bevil joints, uſed to keep the building from ſwerving either way. *Builder's Dict.*

4. Braces. [a ſea term.] Ropes belonging to all the yards, ex-

cept the mizen. They have a pendant ſeized to the yard-arm, two *braces* to each yard; and, at the end of the pendant, a block is ſeized, through which the rope called the *brace* is reeved. The *braces* ſerve to ſquare and traverſe the yards. *Sea Dict.*

5. Braces *of a coach.* Thick ſtraps of leather on which it hangs.

6. Harneſs.

7. Brace. [in printing.] A crooked line incloſing a paſſage, which ought to be taken together, and not ſeparately; as in a triplet.

Charge Venus to command her ſon,
Wherever elſe ſhe lets him rove,
To ſhun my houſe, and field, and grove;
Peace cannot dwell with hate or love. } *Prior.*

8. Warlike preparation; from *bracing* the armour; as we ſay, *girded* for the battle.

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile queſtion bear it;
For that it ſtands not in ſuch warlike *brace*,
But altogether lacks th' abilities
That Rhodes is dreſs'd in. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

9. Tenſion; tightneſs.

The moſt frequent cauſe of deafneſs is the laxneſs of the tympanum, when it has loſt its *brace* or tenſion. *Holder.*

Brace. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. A pair; a couple. It is not *braces*, but *brace*, in the *plural.*

Down from a hill the beaſts that reign in woods,
Firſt hunter then, purſu'd a gentle *brace*,
Goodlieſt of all the foreſt, hart and hind. *Par. Loſt, b.* xi.

Ten *brace* and more of greyhounds, ſnowy fair,
And tall as ſtags, ran looſe, and cours'd around his chair. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. It is uſed generally in converſation as a ſportſman's word.

He is ſaid, this ſummer, to have ſhot with his own hands fifty *brace* of pheaſants. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 36.

3. It is applied to men in contempt.

But you, my *brace* of lords, were I ſo minded,
I here could pluck his highneſs' frown upon you. *Sh. Tempeſt.*

Bra'celet. *n. ſ.* [*bracelet*, Fr.]

1. An ornament for the arms.

Both his hands were cut off, being known to have worn *bracelets* of gold about his wriſts. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Tie about our tawny wriſts
Bracelets of the fairy twiſts. *Ben. Johnſon's Fairy Prince.*

A very ingenious lady uſed to wear, in rings and *bracelets*, ſtore of thoſe gems. *Boyle.*

2. A piece of defenſive armour for the arm.

Bra'cer. *n. ſ.* [from *brace.*] A cincture; a bandage.

When they affect the belly, they may be reſtrained by a *bracer*, without much trouble. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Brach. *n. ſ.* [*braque*, Fr.] A bitch hound.

Truth's a dog muſt to kennel; he muſt be whipped out, when the lady *brach* may ſtand by the fire, and ſtink. *Shakeſp.*

Bra'chial. *adj.* [from *brachium*, an arm, Lat.] Belonging to the arm.

Brachy'graphy. *n. ſ.* [βραχὺς, ſhort, and γράφω, to write.] The art or practice of writing in a ſhort compaſs.

All the certainty of thoſe high pretenders, bating what they have of the firſt principles, and the word of God, may be circumſcribed by as ſmall a circle as the creed, when *brachygraphy* had confined it within the compaſs of a penny. *Glanville.*

Brack. *n. ſ.* [from *break.*] A breach; a broken part.

The place was but weak, and the *bracks* fair; but the defendants, by reſolution, ſupplied all the defects. *Hayward.*

Let them compare my work with what is taught in the ſchools, and if they find in theirs many *bracks* and ſhort ends, which cannot be ſpun into an even piece, and, in mine, a fair coherence throughout, I ſhall promiſe myſelf an acquieſcence. *Digby on the Soul, Dedicat.*

Bra'cket. *n. ſ.* A piece of wood fixed for the ſupport of ſomething.

Let your ſhelves be laid upon *brackets*, being about two feet wide, and edged with a ſmall lath. *Mortimer.*

BRA'CKISH. *adj.* [*brack*, Dutch.] Salt; ſomewhat ſalt: it is uſed particularly of the water of the ſea.

Pits upon the ſea ſhore turn into freſh water, by percolation of the ſalt through the ſand: but it is farther noted, after a time, the water in ſuch pits will become *brackiſh* again. *Bacon.*

When I had gain'd the brow and top,
A lake of *brackiſh* waters on the ground,
Was all I found. *Herbert.*

The wiſe contriver, on his end intent,
Mix'd them with ſalt, and ſeaſon'd all the ſea.
What other cauſe could this effect produce?
The *brackiſh* tincture through the main diffuſe? *Blackmore.*

Bra'ckishness. *n. ſ.* [from *brackiſh.*] Saltneſs.

All the artificial ſtrainings, hitherto diſcovered, leave a *brackiſhneſs* in ſalt water, that makes it unfit for animal uſes. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

BRAD, being an initial, ſignifies *broad, ſpacious*, from the Saxon bꞃaꝺ, and the Gothick *braid.* *Gibſon's Camden*

Brad. *n. ſ.* A ſort of nail to floor rooms with. They are about the ſize of a tenpenny nail, but have not their heads made with a ſhoulder over their ſhank, as other nails, but are made pretty thick towards the upper end, that the very top may be driven into, and buried in the board they nail down; ſo that the tops of theſe *brads* will not catch the thrums of the mops, when the floor is waſhing. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

To BRAG. *v. n.* [*braggeren*, Dutch.]

1. To boaſt; to diſplay oſtentatiouſly; to tell boaſtful ſtories.

Thou coward! art thou *bragging* to the ſtars?
Telling the buſhes that thou look'ſt for wars,
And wilt not come? *Shakeſp. Midſum. Night's Dream.*

Mark me, with what violence ſhe firſt loved the Moor, but for *bragging*, and telling her fancaſtical lies. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

In *bragging* out ſome of their private tenets, as if they were the received eſtabliſhed doctrine of the church of England. *Sanderſon's Pax Eccleſiæ.*

The rebels were grown ſo ſtrong there, that they intended then, as they already *bragged*, to come over, and make this the ſeat of war. *Clarendon.*

Mrs. Bull's condition was looked upon as deſperate by all the men of art; but there were thoſe that *bragged* they had an infallible ointment. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

2. It has *of* before the thing boaſted.

Knowledge being the only thing *whereof* we poor old men can *brag*, we cannot make it known but by utterance. *Sidney.*

Verona *brags of* him,
To be a virtuous and well govern'd youth. *Shakeſp.*

Ev'ry buſy little ſcribbler now,
Swells with the praiſes which he gives himſelf,
And taking ſanctuary in the croud,
Brags of his impudence, and ſcorns to mend. *Roſcommon.*

3. *On* is uſed, but improperly.

Yet lo! in me what authors have to *brag on*,
Reduc'd at laſt to hiſs in my own dragon. *Pope's Dunciad.*

Brag. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A boaſt; a proud expreſſion.

A kind of conqueſt
Cæſar made here; but made not here his *brag*
Of came, and ſaw, and overcame. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

It was ſuch a new thing for the Spaniards to receive ſo little hurt, upon dealing with the Engliſh, as Avellaneda made great *brags* of it, for no greater matter than the waiting upon the Engliſh afar off. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

2. The thing boaſted.

Beauty is nature's *brag*, and muſt be ſhewn
In courts, at feaſts, and high ſolemnities,
Where moſt may wonder. *Milton.*

Braggado'cio. *n. ſ.* [from *brag.*] A puffing, ſwelling, boaſting fellow.

The world abounds in terrible fanfarons, in the maſque of men of honour; but theſe *braggadocios* are eaſy to be detected. *L'Eſtrange.*

By the plot, you may gueſs much of the characters of the perſons; a *braggadocio* captain, a paraſite, and a lady of pleaſure. *Dryden.*

Bra'ggart. *adj.* [from *brag.*] Boaſtful; vainly oſtentatious.

Shall I, none's ſlave, of high-born or rais'd men
Fear frowns; and my miſtreſs, truth, betray thee
To th' huffing, *braggart*, puft nobility? *Donne.*

Bra'ggart. *n. ſ.* [from *brag.*] A boaſter.

Who knows himſelf a *braggart*,
Let him fear this; for it will come to paſs,
That every *braggart* ſhall be found an aſs. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

Bra'gger. *n. ſ.* [from *brag.*] A boaſter; an oſtentatious fellow.

Such as have had opportunity to ſound theſe *braggers* thoroughly, by having ſometimes endured the penance of their ſottiſh company, have found them, in converſe, empty and inſipid. *South.*

Bra'gless. *adj.* [from *brag.*] Without a boaſt; without oſtentation.

The bruit is, Hector's ſlain, and by Achilles.——
——If it is ſo, *bragleſs* let it be,
Great Hector was as good a man as he. *Shak. Tr. and Creſſ.*

Bra'gly. *adv.* [from *brag.*] Finely; ſo as it may be bragged.

Seeſt not thilk hawthorn ſtud,
How *bragly* it begins to bud,
And utter his tender head?
Flora new calleth forth each flower,
And bids make ready Maia's bower. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

To BRAID. *v. a.* [bꞃæꝺan, Saxon.] To weave together.

Cloſe the ſerpent ſly,
Inſinuating, wove with gordian twine
His *braided* train, and of his fatal guile
Gave proof unheeded. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 347.

Oſier wands, lying looſely, may each of them be eaſily diſſociated from the reſt; but when *braided* into a baſket, they cohere ſtrongly. *Boyle.*

A ribband did the *braided* treſſes bind,
The reſt was looſe, and wanton'd in the wind. *Dryden.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Since in *braided* gold her foot is bound,
And a long trailing manteau ſweeps the ground,
Her ſhoe diſdains the ſtreet. *Gay's Trivia.*

BRAID. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A texture; a knot, or complication of ſomething woven together.

Liſten where thou art ſitting,
Under the gloſſy, cool, tranſlucent wave,
In twiſted *braids* of lillies knitting
The looſe train of thy amber-dropping hair. *Milton.*

No longer ſhall thy comely traces break
In flowing ringlets on thy ſnowy neck,
Or ſit behind thy head, an ample round,
In graceful *braids*, with various ribbon bound. *Prior.*

BRAID. *adj.* [To *brede*, in *Chaucer*, is to *deceive.*] An old word, which ſeems to ſignify *deceitful.*

Since Frenchmen are ſo *braid*,
Marry 'em that will. I'll live and die a maid.
Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.

BRAILS. *n. ſ.* [Sea term.] Small ropes reeved through blocks, which are ſeized on either ſide the ties, a little off upon the yard; ſo that they come down before the ſails of a ſhip, and are faſtened at the ſkirt of the ſail to the crengles. Their uſe is, when the ſail is furled acroſs, to hale up its bunt, that it may the more readily be taken up or let fall. *Harris.*

BRAIN. *n. ſ.* [bꞃægen, Sax. *breyne*, Dutch.]

1. That collection of veſſels and organs in the head, from which ſenſe and motion ariſe.

The *brain* is divided into *cerebrum* and *cerebellum*. *Cerebrum* is that part of the *brain*, which poſſeſſes all the upper and forepart of the *cranium*, being ſeparated from the *cerebellum* by the ſecond proceſs of the *dura mater*, under which the *cerebellum* is ſituated. The ſubſtance of the *brain* is diſtinguiſhed into outer and inner; the former is called *corticalis*, *cinerea*, or *glanduloſa*; the latter, *medullaris*, *alba*, or *nervea*. *Cheſelden.*

If I be ſerved ſuch another trick, I'll have my *brains* ta'en out, and buttered, and give them to a dog for a new year's gift. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

That man proportionably hath the largeſt *brain*, I did, I confeſs, ſomewhat doubt, and conceived it might have failed in birds, eſpecially ſuch as having little bodies, have yet large cranies, and ſeem to contain much *brain*, as ſnipes and woodcocks; but, upon trial, I find it very true. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. That part in which the underſtanding is placed; therefore taken for the underſtanding.

The force they are under is a real force, and that of their fate but an imaginary conceived one; the one but in their *brains*, the other on their ſhoulders. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

A man is firſt a geometrician in his *brain*, before he be ſuch in his hand. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Sometimes the affections.

My ſon Edgar! had he a hand to write this, a heart and *brain* to breed it in? *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To BRAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To daſh out the brains; to kill by beating out the brains.

Why, as I told thee, 'tis a cuſtom with him i' th' afternoon to ſleep; there thou may'ſt *brain* him. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Outlaws of nature,
Fit to be ſhot and *brain'd*, without a proceſs,
To ſtop infection; that's their proper death. *Dryden.*

Next ſeiz'd two wretches more, and headlong caſt,
Brain'd on the rock, his ſecond dire repaſt. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

BRA'INISH. *adj.* [from *brain.*] Hotheaded; furious; as, *cerebroſus* in Latin.

In his lawleſs fit,
Behind the arras hearing ſomething ſtir,
He whips his rapier out, and cries, a rat!
And, in his *brainiſh* apprehenſion, kills
The unſeen good old man. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

BRA'INLESS. *adj.* [from *brain.*] Silly; thoughtleſs; witleſs.

Some *brainleſs* men have, by great travel and labour, brought to paſs, that the church is now aſhamed of nothing more than of ſaints. *Hooker, b.* v. § 20.

If the dull *brainleſs* Ajax come ſafe off,
We'll dreſs him up in voices. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

The *brainleſs* ſtripling, who, expell'd the town,
Damn'd the ſtiff college, and pedantick gown,
Aw'd by thy name, is dumb. *Tickell.*

BRA'INPAN. *n. ſ.* [from *brain* and *pan.*] The ſkull containing the brains.

With thoſe huge bellows in his hands, he blows
New fire into my head: my *brainpan* glows. *Dryden.*

BRA'INSICK. *adj.* [from *brain* and *ſick.*] Diſeaſed in the underſtanding; addleheaded; giddy; thoughtleſs.

Nor once deject the courage of our minds,
Becauſe Caſſandra's mad; her *brainſick* raptures
Cannot diſtaſte the goodneſs of a quarrel. *Troilus and Creſſ.*

They were *brainſick* men, who could neither endure the government of their king, nor yet thankfully receive the authours of their deliverance. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

BRA'INSICKLY. *adv.* [from *brainſick.*] Weakly; headily.

Why, worthy thane,
You do unbend your noble ſtrength to think
So *brainſickly* of things. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

BRA'INSICKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *brainſick.*] Indiſcretion; giddineſs.

BRAIT. *n. ſ.* A term uſed by jewellers for a rough diamond. *D.*

BRAKE. The *preterite* of *break.*

He thought it ſufficient to correct the multitude with ſharp words, and *brake* out into this cholerick ſpeech. *Knolles's Hiſt.*

BRAKE. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.] A thicket of brambles, or of thorns.

A dog of this town uſed daily to fetch meat, and to carry the ſame unto a blind maſtiff, that lay in a *brake* without the town. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

If I'm traduc'd by tongues, which neither know
My faculties nor perſon; let me ſay,
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough *brake*
That virtue muſt go through. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

In every buſh and *brake*, where hap may find
The ſerpent ſleeping. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ix. *l.* 160.

Full little thought of him the gentle knight,
Who, flying death, had there conceal'd his flight;
In *brakes* and brambles hid, and ſhunning mortal ſight.
Dryden's Fables.

BRAKE. *n. ſ.*

1. An inſtrument for dreſſing hemp or flax.
2. The handle of a ſhip's pump.
3. A baker's kneading trough.
4. A ſharp bit or ſnaffle for horſes. *Dict.*

BRA'KY. *adj.* [from *brake.*] Thorny; prickly; rough.

Redeem arts from their rough and *braky* ſeats, where they lie hid and overgrown with thorns, to a pure, open light, where they may take the eye, and may be taken by the hand. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

BRA'MBLE. *n. ſ.* [bꞃemlaꞅ, Sax. *rubus*, Lat.]

1. This plant hath a flower conſiſting of five leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a roſe; the flower-cup is divided into five parts, containing many ſtamina, or chives, in the boſom of the flower; in the centre of which riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes the fruit, conſiſting of many protuberances, and full of juice. The ſpecies are; 1. The common *bramble*, or blackberry buſh. 2. The dewberry buſh, or leſſer *bramble*. 3. The common greater *bramble* buſh, with white fruit. 4. The greater *bramble* buſh, with a beautiful ſtriped leaf. 5. The raſpberry buſh, or hindberry. 6. The raſpberry buſh, with white fruit. 7. The raſpberry buſh, with late red fruit. 8. The raſpberry buſh, without thorns. 9. The Virginian raſpberry buſh, with black fruit. The firſt and ſecond ſorts are very common in hedges, and upon dry banks, in moſt parts of England, and are rarely cultivated in gardens. The third ſort was found by Mr. Jacob Bobart in a hedge, not far from Oxford. The fourth ſort is a variety of the common *bramble*, differing therefrom only in having ſtriped leaves. The raſpberry buſh is alſo very common in divers woods, in the northern counties of England; but is cultivated in all curious gardens, for the ſake of its fruit. All theſe plants are eaſily propagated by ſuckers, which they ſend from the roots in great plenty. The beſt time to take them off, and tranſplant them, is in October. *Millar.*

2. It is taken, in popular language, for any rough prickly ſhrub.

The buſh my bed, the *bramble* was my bow'r,
The woods can witneſs many a woful ſtore. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

There is a man haunts the foreſt, that abuſes our young plants with carving Roſalind on their barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on *brambles*; all, forſooth, deifying the name of Roſalind. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Content with food, which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on ſtrawberries they fed:
Cornels and *bramble* berries gave the reſt,
And falling acorns furniſh'd out a feaſt. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Thy younglings, Cuddy, are but juſt awake,
No thruſtles ſhrill the *bramble* buſh forſake. *Gay's Paſt.*

BRA'MBLING. *n. ſ.* A bird, called alſo a *mountain chaffinch.* *Dict.*

BRAN. *n. ſ.* [*brenna*, Ital.] The huſks of corn ground; the refuſe of the ſieve.

From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the *bran.* *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The citizens were driven to great diſtreſs for want of victuals; bread they made of the coarſeſt *bran*, moulded in cloaths; for otherwiſe it would not cleave together. *Hayward.*

In the ſifting of fourteen years of power and favour, all that came out, could not be pure meal, but muſt have, among it, a certain mixture of padar and *bran*, in this lower age of human fragility. *Wotton.*

I cannot bolt this matter to the *bran*,
As Bradwardin and holy Auſtin can. *Dryden's Fables.*

Then water him, and, drinking what he can,
Encourage him to thirſt again with *bran.* *Dryden's Virgil.*

BRANCH. *n. ſ.* [*branche*, Fr.]

1. The ſhoot of a tree from one of the main boughs. See BOUGH.

Why grow the *branches*, when the root is gone?
Why wither not the leaves that want their ſap? *Shakeſp.*

2. Any member or part of the whole; any diſtinct article; any ſection or ſubdiviſion.

Your oaths are paſt, and now ſubſcribe your names,
That his own hand may ſtrike his honour down,
That violates the ſmalleſt *branch* herein.
Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.

The belief of this was of ſpecial importance, to confirm our hopes of another life, on which ſo many *branches* of chriſtian piety does immediately depend. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

In the ſeveral *branches* of juſtice and charity, comprehended in thoſe general rules, of loving our neighbour as ourſelves, and of doing to others as we would have them do to us, there is nothing but what is moſt fit and reaſonable. *Tillotſon.*

This precept will oblige us to perform our duty, according to the nature of the various *branches* of it. *Rogers.*

3. Any part that ſhoots out from the reſt.

And ſix *branches* ſhall come out of the ſides of it; three *branches* of the candleſtick out of the one ſide, and three *branches* of the candleſtick out of the other ſide. *Exod.* xxv. 32.

His blood, which diſperſeth itſelf by the *branches* of veins, may be reſembled to waters carried by brooks. *Raleigh's Hiſt.*

4. A ſmaller river running into, or proceeding from a larger.

If, from a main river, any *branch* be ſeparated and divided, then, where that *branch* doth firſt bound itſelf with new banks, there is that part of the river where the *branch* forſaketh the main ſtream, called the head of the river. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

5. Any part of a family deſcending in a collateral line.

His father, a younger *branch* of the ancient ſtock planted in Somerſetſhire, took to wife the widow. *Carew's Survey.*

6. The offspring; the deſcendant.

Great Anthony! Spain's well-beſeeming pride,
Thou mighty *branch* of emperours and kings! *Craſhaw.*

7. The antlers or ſhoots of a ſtag's horn.

8. The *branches* of a bridle are two pieces of bended iron, that bear the bit-mouth, the chains, and the curb, in the interval between the one and the other. *Farrier's Dict.*

9. [In architecture.] The arches of Gothick vaults; which arches tranſverſing from one angle to another, diagonal ways, form a croſs between the other arches, which make the ſides of the ſquare, of which the arches are diagonals. *Harris.*

To BRANCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſpread in branches.

They were trained together in their childhoods, and there rooted betwixt them ſuch an affection, which cannot chooſe but *branch* now. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

The cauſe of ſcattering the boughs, is the haſty breaking forth of the ſap; and therefore thoſe trees riſe not in a body of any height, but *branch* near the ground. The cauſe of the Pyramis, is the keeping in of the ſap, long before it *branch*, and the ſpending of it, when it beginneth to *branch* by equal degrees. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.* N° 588.

Plant it round with ſhade
Of laurel, ever-green, and *branching* plain. *Milt. Agoniſtes.*

Straight as a line in beauteous order ſtood,
Of oaks unſhorn a venerable wood;
Freſh was the graſs beneath, and ev'ry tree
At diſtance planted, in a due degree,
Their *branching* arms in air, with equal ſpace,
Stretch'd to their neighbours with a long embrace. *Dryden.*

One ſees her thighs transform'd, another views
Her arms ſhot out, and *branching* into boughs. *Addiſon. Ovid.*

2. To ſpread into ſeparate and diſtinct parts and ſubdiviſions.

The Alps at the one end, and the long range of Appenines that paſſes through the body of it, *branch* out, on all ſides, into ſeveral different diviſions. *Addiſon on Italy.*

If we would weigh, and keep in our minds, what it is we are conſidering, that would beſt inſtruct us when we ſhould, or ſhould not, *branch* into farther diſtinctions. *Locke.*

3. To ſpeak diffuſively, or with the diſtinction of the parts of a diſcourſe.

I have known a woman *branch* out into a long diſſertation upon the edging of a petticoat. *Spectator*, N° 247.

4. To have horns ſhooting out into antlers.

The ſwift ſtag from under ground
Bore up his *branching* head. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* vii. *l.* 470.

To BRANCH. *v. a.*

1. To divide as into branches.

The ſpirit of things animate are all continued within themſelves, and are *branched* in canals, as blood is; and the ſpirits have not only branches, but certain cells or ſeats, where the principal ſpirits do reſide. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

2. To adorn with needlework, repreſenting flowers and ſprigs.

In robe of lily white ſhe was array'd,
That from her ſhoulder to her heel down raught,
The train whereof looſe far behind her ſtray'd,
Branch'd with gold and pearl, moſt richly wrought.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. ii. *cant.* 9.

BRA'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *branch.*]

1. One that ſhoots out into branches.

If their child be not ſuch a ſpeedy ſpreader and *brancher*, like the vine, yet he may yield, with a little longer expectation, as uſeful and more ſober fruit than the other. *Wotton.*

2. In falconry, a young hawk. [*branchier*, Fr.]

I enlarge my diſcourſe to the obſervation of the eires, the

brancher, and the two ſorts of lentners. *Walton's Angler.*

BRA'NCHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *branchy.*] Fulneſs of branches.

BRA'NCHLESS. *adj.* [from *branch.*]

1. Without ſhoots or boughs.
2. Without any valuable product; naked.

If I loſe mine honour,
I loſe myſelf; better I were not yours,
Than yours ſo *branchleſs.* *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

BRA'NCHY. *adj.* [from *branch.*] Full of branches; ſpreading.

Trees on trees o'erthrown,
Fall crackling round him, and the foreſts groan;
Sudden full twenty on the plain are ſtrow'd,
And lopp'd, and lighten'd of their *branchy* load. *Pope.*

What carriage can bear away all the various, rude, and unwieldy loppings of a *branchy* tree at once? *Watts.*

BRAND. *n. ſ.* [bꞃanꝺ, Saxon.]

1. A ſtick lighted, or fit to be lighted in the fire.

Have I caught thee?
He that parts us ſhall bring a *brand* from heav'n,
And fire us hence. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Take it, ſhe ſaid, and when your needs require,
This little *brand* will ſerve to light your fire. *Dryden's Fab.*

If, with double diligence they labour to retrieve the hours they have loſt, they ſhall be ſaved; though this is a ſervice of great difficulty, and like a *brand* plucked out of the fire. *Rogers.*

2. A ſword, in old language. [*brandar*, Runick.]

They looking back, all the eaſtern ſide beheld
Of paradiſe, ſo late their happy ſeat!
Wav'd over by that flaming *brand*; the gate
With dreadful faces throng'd, and firy arms.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xii. *l.* 643.

3. A thunderbolt.

The fire omnipotent prepares the *brand*,
By Vulcan wrought, and arms his potent hand;
Then flaming hurls it. *Granville.*

4. A mark made by burning a criminal with a hot iron, to note him as infamous.

Clerks convict ſhould be burned in the hand, both becauſe they might taſte of ſome corporal puniſhment, and that they might carry a *brand* of infamy. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

The rules of good and evil are inverted, and a *brand* of infamy paſſes for a badge of honour. *L'Eſtrange.*

Where did his wit on learning fix a *brand*,
And rail at arts he did not underſtand? *Dryden's Macfleckno.*

To BRAND. *v. a.* [*branden*, Dutch.] To mark with a brand, or note of infamy.

Have I liv'd thus long a wife, a true one,
Never yet *branded* with ſuſpicion? *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

The king was after *branded*, by Perkin's proclamation, for an execrable breaker of the rights of holy church. *Bacon.*

Brand not their actions with ſo foul a name;
Pity, at leaſt, what we are forc'd to blame. *Dryden.*

Ha! dare not for thy life, I charge thee, dare not
To *brand* the ſpotleſs virtue of my prince. *Rowe.*

Our Punick faith
Is infamous, and *branded* to a proverb. *Addiſon's Cato.*

The ſpreader of the pardons anſwered him an eaſier way, by *branding* him with hereſy. *Atterbury.*

BRA'NDGOOSE. *n. ſ.* A kind of wild fowl, leſs than a common gooſe, having its breaſt and wings of a dark colour. *Dict.*

To BRA'NDISH. *v. a.* [from *brand*, a ſword.]

1. To wave, or ſhake, or flouriſh, as a weapon.

Brave Macbeth,
Diſdaining fortune, with his *brandiſh'd* ſteel,
Like valour's minion, carved out his paſſage. *Shakeſp.*

He ſaid, and *brandiſhing* at once his blade,
With eager pace purſu'd the flaming ſhade. *Dryden.*

Let me march their leader, not their prince;
And, at the head of your renown'd Cydonians,
Brandiſh this fam'd ſword. *Smith's Phædr. and Hippol.*

2. To play with; to flouriſh.

He, who ſhall employ all the force of his reaſon, only in *brandiſhing* of ſyllogiſms, will diſcover very little. *Locke.*

BRA'NDLING. *n. ſ.* The name for a particular worm.

The dew-worm, which ſome alſo call the lob-worm, and the *brandling*, are the chief. *Walton's Angler.*

BRA'NDY. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *brandewine*, or *burnt wine.*] A ſtrong liquour diſtilled from wine.

If he travels the country, and lodgeth at inns, every dram of *brandy* extraordinary that you drink, raiſeth his character.
Swift's Directions to the Footman.

BRA'NDY-WINE. The ſame with *brandy.*

It has been a common ſaying, A hair of the ſame dog; and thought, that *brandy-wine* is a common relief to ſuch. *Wiſeman.*

BRA'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [uncertainly derived.] Squabble; wrangle.

The payment of tythes in this kingdom, is ſubject to many frauds, *brangles*, and other difficulties, not only from papiſts and diſſenters, but even from thoſe who profeſs themſelves proteſtants. *Swift.*

To BRA'NGLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wrangle; to ſquabble.

When polite converſing ſhall be improved, company will be

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no longer peſtered with dull ſtory-tellers, nor *brangling* diſputers. *Swift's Introduct. to genteel Converſation.*

BRA'NGLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *brangle.*] The ſame with *brangle.*

BRANK. *n. ſ.* Buckwheat, or *brank*, is a grain very uſeful and advantageous in dry barren lands. *Mortimer.*

BRA'NNY. *adj.* [from *bran.*] Having the appearance of bran.

It became ſerpiginous, and was, when I ſaw it, covered with white *branny* ſcales. *Wiſeman.*

BRA'SIER. *n. ſ.* [from *braſs.*]

1. A manufacturer that works in braſs.

There is a fellow ſomewhat near the door, he ſhould be a *braſier* by his face. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Braſiers that turn andirons, pots, kettles, *&c.* have their lathe made different from the common turners lathe. *Moxon.*

2. A pan to hold coals. [probably from *embraſer*, Fr.]

It is thought they had no chimneys, but were warmed with coals on *braſiers.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

BRASI'L. } *n. ſ.* An American wood, commonly ſuppoſed to have
BRAZI'L. } been thus denominated, becauſe firſt brought from Braſil: though Huet ſhews it had been known by that name, many years before the diſcovery of that country; and the beſt ſort comes from Fernambuc. The tree ordinarily grows in dry barren rocky places, is very thick and large, uſually crooked and knotty; its flowers, which are of a beautiful red, exhale an agreeable ſmell, which ſtrengthens the brain. The bark is ſo thick, that when the trunk is peeled, which might before be equal in circumference to the body of a man, it is reduced to that of his leg. The wood is heavy, and ſo dry, that it ſcarce raiſes any ſmoke. It is uſed by turners, and takes a good poliſh; but chiefly in dying, though it gives but a ſpurious red. *Chamb.*

BRASS. *n. ſ.* [bpaꞅ, Sax. *prês*, Welch.]

1. A yellow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris. It is uſed, in popular language, for any kind of metal in which copper has a part.

Braſs is made of copper and calaminaris. *Bacon.*

Men's evil manners live in *braſs*, their virtues
We write in water. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Let others mold the running maſs
Of metals, and inform the breathing *braſs.* *Dryden.*

2. Impudence.

BRA'SSINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *braſſy.*] An appearance like braſs; ſome quality of braſs.

BRA'SSY. *adj.* [from *braſs.*]

1. Partaking of braſs.

The part in which they lie, is near black, with ſome ſparks of a *braſſy* pyrites in it. *Woodward.*

2. Hard as braſs.

Loſſes,
Enough to preſs a royal merchant down,
And pluck commiſeration of his ſtate
From *braſſy* boſoms, and rough hearts of flint. *Shakeſp.*

3. Impudent.

BRAST. *particip. adj.* [from *burſt.*] Burſt; broken.

There creature never paſt,
That back returned without heavenly grace,
But dreadful furies which their chains have *braſt*,
And damned ſprights ſent forth to make ill men agaſt.
Fairy Queen, b. v. *c.* v. *ſtanz.* 31.

BRAT. *n. ſ.* [Its etymology is uncertain; bpatt, in Saxon, ſignifies a blanket; from which, perhaps, the modern ſignification may have come.]

1. A child, ſo called in contempt.

He leads them like a thing
Made by ſome other deity than nature,
That ſhapes man better; and they follow him,
Againſt us *brats*, with no leſs confidence,
Than boys purſuing ſummer butterflies. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

This *brat* is none of mine:
Hence with it, and, together with the dame,
Commit them to the fire. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

The friends, that got the *brats*, were poiſon'd too;
In this ſad caſe what could our vermin do? *Roſcommon.*

Jupiter ſummoned all the birds and beaſts before him, with their *brats* and little ones, to ſee which of them had the pretrieſt children. *L'Eſtrange.*

I ſhall live to ſee the inviſible lady, to whom I was obliged, and whom I never beheld, ſince ſhe was a *brat* in hanging-ſleeves. *Swift.*

I give command to kill or ſave,
Can grant ten thouſand pounds a year,
And make a beggar's *brat* a peer. *Swift.*

2. The progeny; the offſpring.

The two late conſpiracies were the *brats* and offſpring of two contrary factions. *South.*

BRAVA'DO. *n. ſ.* [from *bravada*, Span.] A boaſt; a brag.

Spain, to make good the *bravado*,
Names it the invincible armado. *Anonymous.*

BRAVE. *adj.* [*brave*, Fr.]

1. Courageous; daring; bold; generous; high-ſpirited.

An Egyptian ſoothſayer made Antonius believe, that his genius, which otherways was *brave* and confident, was, in the preſence of Octavius Cæſar, poor and cowardly. *Bacon.*

From armed foes to bring a royal prize,
Shows your *brave* heart victorious as your eyes. *Waller.*

2. Gallant; having a noble mien; lofty; graceful.

I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two,
And wear my dagger with a *braver* grace. *Shakeſp.*

3. Magnificent; grand.

Rings put upon his fingers,
And *brave* attendants near him, when he wakes;
Would not the beggar then forget himſelf? *Shakeſp.*

But whoſoe'er it was nature deſign'd
Firſt a *brave* place, and then as *brave* a mind. *Denham.*

4. Excellent; noble: it is an indeterminate word, uſed to expreſs the ſuperabundance of any valuable quality in men or things.

Let not old age diſgrace my high deſire,
O heavenly ſoul, in human ſhape contain'd;
Old wood inflam'd doth yield the *braveſt* fire,
When younger doth in ſmoke his virtue ſpend. *Sidney.*

If there be iron-ore, and mills, iron is a *brave* commodity where wood aboundeth. *Bacon.*

If a ſtateſman has not this ſcience, he muſt be ſubject to a *braver* man than himſelf, whoſe province it is to direct all his actions to this end. *Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*

BRAVE. *n. ſ.* [*brave*, Fr.]

1. A hector; a man daring beyond decency or diſcretion.

Hot *braves*, like thee, may fight, but know not well
To manage this, the laſt great ſtake. *Dryden.*

Morat's too inſolent, too much a *brave*,
His courage to his envy is a ſlave. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

2. A boaſt; a challenge; a defiance.

There end thy *brave*, and turn thy face in peace;
We grant thou canſt outſcold us. *Shakeſp. King John.*

To BRAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To defy; to challenge; to ſet at defiance.

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the watch. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

My nobles leave me, and my ſtate is *brav'd*,
Ev'n at my gates, with ranks of foreign powers. *Shakeſp.*

The ills of love, not thoſe of fate I fear;
Theſe I can *brave*, but thoſe I cannot bear. *Dryden.*

Like a rock unmov'd, a rock that *braves*
The raging tempeſt, and the riſing waves. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To carry a boaſting appearance of.

Both particular perſons and factions are apt enough to flatter themſelves, or, at leaſt, to *brave* that which they believe not. *Bacon's Eſſays*, N° 16.

BRA'VELY. *adv.* [from *brave.*] In a brave manner; courageouſly; gallantly; ſplendidly.

Martin Swart, with his Germans, performed *bravely.* *Bacon.*

No fire, nor foe, nor fate, nor night, }
The Trojan hero did affright, }
Who *bravely* twice renew'd the fight. } *Denham.*

Your valour *bravely* did th' aſſault ſuſtain,
And fill'd the moats and ditches with the ſlain. *Dryden*

BRA'VERY. *n. ſ.* [from *brave.*]

1. Courage; magnanimity; generoſity; gallantry.

Certainly it denotes no great *bravery* of mind, to do that out of a deſire of fame, which we could not be prompted to by a generous paſſion for the glory of him that made us. *Spectator*, N° 255.

Juba, to all the *bravery* of a hero,
Adds ſofteſt love, and more than female ſweetneſs. *Addiſon.*

2. Splendour; magnificence.

Where all the *bravery* that eye may ſee,
And all the happineſs that heart deſire,
Is to be found. *Spenſer's Hubberd's Tale.*

3. Show; oſtentation.

Let princes chooſe miniſters more ſenſible of duty than of riſing, and ſuch as love buſineſs rather upon conſcience than upon *bravery.* *Bacon's Eſſays*, N° 37.

4. Bravado; boaſt.

Never could man, with more unmanlike *bravery*, uſe his tongue to her diſgrace, which lately had ſung ſonnets of her praiſes. *Sidney's Arcadia.*

For a *bravery* upon this occaſion of power, they crowned their new king in the cathedral church of Dublin. *Bacon.*

There are thoſe that make it a point of *bravery*, to bid defiance to the oracles of divine revelation. *L'Eſtrange.*

BRA'VO. *n. ſ.* [*bravo*, Ital.] A man who murders for hire.

For boldneſs, like the *bravoes* and banditti, is ſeldom employed, but upon deſperate ſervices. *Government of the Tongue.*

No *bravoes* here profeſs the bloody trade,
Nor is the church the murd'rer's refuge made. *Gay's Trivia.*

To BRAWL. *v. n.* [*brouiller*, or *brauler*, Fr.]

1. To quarrel noiſily and indecently.

She troubled was, alas! that it might be,
With tedious *brawlings* of her parents dear. *Sidney.*

Here comes a man of comfort, whoſe advice
Hath often ſtill'd my *brawling* diſcontent. *Shakeſp.*

How now, Sir John! what, are you *brawling* here?
Does this become your place, your time, your buſineſs?
Shakeſp. Henry IV. *p.* ii.

Their batt'ring cannon charged to the mouths,
Till their ſoul-fearing clamours have *brawl'd* down
The flinty ribs of this contemptuous city. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

In council ſhe gives licence to her tongue
Loquacious, *brawling*, ever in the wrong. *Dryden's Fables.*

Leave all noiſy conteſts, all immodeſt clamours, *brawling* language, and eſpecially all perſonal ſcandal and ſcurrility to the meaneſt part of the vulgar world. *Watts.*

2. To ſpeak loud and indecently.

His diviſions, as the times do *brawl*,
Are in three heads; one pow'r againſt the French,
And one againſt Glendower. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

3. To make a noiſe.

As he lay along
Under an oak, whoſe antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that *brawls* along this wood. *Shakeſp.*

BRAWL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Quarrel; noiſe; ſcurrility.

He findeth, that controverſies thereby are made but *brawls*; and therefore wiſheth, that, in ſome lawful aſſembly of churches, all theſe ſtrifes may be decided. *Hooker, Preface.*

Never ſince that middle ſummer's ſpring
Met we on hill, in dale, foreſt, or mead,
But with thy *brawls* thou haſt diſturb'd our ſport.
Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.

That bonum is an animal,
Made good with ſtout polemick *brawl.* *Hudibras.*

BRA'WLER. *n. ſ.* [from *brawl.*] A wrangler; a quarrelſome, noiſy fellow.

An advocate may incur the cenſure of the court, for being a *brawler* in court, on purpoſe to lengthen out the cauſe. *Ayliffe.*

BRAWN. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The fleſhy or muſculous part of the body.

The *brawn* of the arm muſt appear full, ſhadowed on one ſide, then ſhew the wriſt-bone thereof. *Peacham.*

But moſt their looks on the black monarch bend,
His riſing muſcles and his *brawn* commend;
His double biting ax, and beamy ſpear,
Each aſking a gigantick force to rear. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The arm, ſo called from its being muſculous.

I'll hide my ſilver beard in a gold beaver,
And in my vantbrace put this wither'd *brawn.* *Shakeſp.*

I had purpoſe
Once more to hew thy target from thy *brawn.* *Shakeſp.*

3. Bulk; muſcular ſtrength.

Thy boiſt'rous hands are then of uſe, when I,
With this directing head, thoſe hands apply;
Brawn without brain is thine. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. The fleſh of a boar.

The beſt age for the boar is from two years to five years old, at which time it is beſt to geld him, or ſell him for *brawn.* *Mortimer.*

5. A boar.

BRA'WNER. *n. ſ.* [from *brawn.*] A boar killed for the table.

At Chriſtmas time be careful of your fame,
See the old tenant's table be the ſame;
Then if you would ſend up the *brawner* head,
Sweet roſemary and bays around it ſpread. *King.*

BRA'WNINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *brawny.*] Strength; hardneſs.

This *brawnineſs* and inſenſibility of mind, is the beſt armour we can have againſt the common evils and accidents of life. *Locke.*

BRA'WNY. *adj.* [from *brawn.*] Muſculous; fleſhy; bulky; of great muſcles and ſtrength.

The *brawny* fool, who did his vigour boaſt,
In that preſuming confidence was loſt. *Dryden's Juven.*

The native energy
Turns all into the ſubſtance of the tree,
Starves and deſtroys the fruit, is only made
For *brawny* bulk, and for a barren ſhade. *Dryden's Virgil.*

To BRAY. *v. a.* [bpacan, Sax. *braier*, Fr.] To pound; or grind ſmall.

I'll burſt him; I will *bray*
His bones as in a mortar. *Chapman's Iliads.*

Except you would *bray* chriſtendom in a mortar, and mould it into a new paſte, there is no poſſibility of a holy war. *Bacon.*

To BRAY. *v. n.* [*broire*, Fr. *barrio*, Lat.]

1. To make a noiſe as an aſs.

Laugh, and they
Return it louder than an aſs can *bray.* *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. To make an offenſive or diſagreeable noiſe.

What, ſhall our feaſt be kept with ſlaughter'd men?
Shall *braying* trumpets, and loud churliſh drums,
Clamours of hell, be meaſures to our pomp? *Shakeſp.*

Arms on armour claſhing, *bray'd*
Horrible diſcord. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi. *l.* 209.

'Agad if he ſhould hear the lion roar, he'd cudgel him into an aſs, and to his primitive *braying.* *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*

BRAY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Noiſe; ſound.

Boiſt'rous untun'd drums,
And harſh reſounding trumpets dreadful *bray.* *Shakeſp.*

BRA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *bray.*]

1. One that brays like an aſs.

Hold! cry'd the queen; a cat-call each ſhall win;
Equal your merits, equal is your din!
But that this well-diſputed game may end,
Sound forth, my *brayers!* and the welkin rend. *Pope.*

2. [With printers; from *to bray*, or *beat.*] An inſtrument to temper the ink.

To BRAZE. *v. a.* [from *braſs.*]

1. To ſolder with braſs.

If the nut be not to be caſt in braſs, but only hath a worm *brazed* into it, this niceneſs is not ſo abſolutely neceſſary, becauſe that worm is firſt turned up, and bowed into the grooves of the ſpindle, and you may try that before it is *brazed* in the nut. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

2. To harden to impudence.

I have ſo often bluſhed to acknowledge him, that now I am *brazed* to it. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

If damned cuſtom hath not *braz'd* it ſo,
That it is proof and bulwark againſt ſenſe. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

BRA'ZEN. *adj.* [from *braſs.*]

1. Made of braſs.

Get alſo a ſmall pair of *brazen* compaſſes, and a fine ruler, for taking the diſtance. *Peacham.*

A bough his *brazen* helmet did ſuſtain;
His heavier arms lay ſcatter'd on the plain. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Proceeding from braſs: a poetical uſe.

Trumpeters
With *brazen* din blaſt you the city's ear,
Make mingle with your rattling tabourines. *Shakeſp.*

3. Impudent.

To BRA'ZEN. *v. n.* To be impudent; to bully.

When I uſed to reprimand him for his tricks, he would talk ſaucily, lye, and *brazen* it out, as if he had done nothing amiſs. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

BRA'ZENFACE. *n. ſ.* [from *brazen* and *face.*] An impudent wretch.

You do, if you ſuſpect me in any diſhoneſty.——Well ſaid, *brazenface*; hold it out. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſ.*

BRA'ZENFACED. *adj.* [from *brazenface.*] Impudent; ſhameleſs.

What a *brazenfaced* varlet art thou, to deny thou knoweſt me? Is it two days ago, ſince I tript up thy heels, and beat thee before the king? *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Quick-witted, *brazenfac'd*, with fluent tongues,
Patient of labours, and diſſembling wrongs. *Dryden.*

BRA'ZENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *brazen.*]

1. Appearing like braſs.

2. Impudence.

BRA'ZIER. *n. ſ.* See BRASIER.

The halfpence and farthings in England, if you ſhould ſell them to the *brazier*, you would not loſe above a penny in a ſhilling. *Swift's Draper's Letters.*

BREACH. *n. ſ.* [from *break*; *breche*, Fr.]

1. The act of breaking any thing.

This tempeſt
Daſhing the garment of this peace, aboded
The ſudden *breach* on't. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

2. The ſtate of being broken.

O you kind gods!
Cure this great *breach* in his abuſed nature. *Shakeſp.*

3. A gap in a fortification made by a battery.

The wall was blown up in two places; by which *breach* the Turks ſeeking to have entered, made bloody fight. *Knolles.*

Till mad with rage upon the *breach* he fir'd,
Slew fiends and foes, and in the ſmoke retir'd. *Dryden.*

4. The violation of a law or contract.

That oath would ſure contain them greatly, or the *breach* of it bring them to ſhorter vengeance. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

What are thoſe *breaches* of the law of nature and nations, which do forfeit all right in a nation to govern? *Bacon.*

Breach of duty towards our neighbours, ſtill involves in it a *breach* of duty towards God. *South.*

The laws of the goſpel are the only ſtanding rules of morality; and the penalties affixed by God to the *breach* of thoſe laws, the only guards that can effectually reſtrain men within the true bounds of decency and virtue. *Rogers.*

5. The opening in a coaſt.

But th' heedful boatman ſtrongly forth did ſtretch
His brawny arms, and all his body ſtrain,
That th' utmoſt ſandy *breach* they ſhortly fetch,
While the dread danger does behind remain. *Fairy Queen.*

6. Difference; quarrel; ſeparation of kindneſs.

It would have been long before the jealouſies and *breaches* betwen the armies, would have been compoſed. *Clarendon.*

7. Infraction; injury.

This *breach* upon his kingly power was without a precedent. *Clarendon.*

BREAD. *n. ſ.* [bpeoꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Food made of ground corn.

Mankind have found the means to make them into *bread*, which is the lighteſt and propereſt aliment for human bodies. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Bread that decaying man with ſtrength ſupplies,
And gen'rous wine, which thoughtful ſorrow flies. *Pope.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

2. Food in general, ſuch as nature requires; to *get bread*, implies, to get ſufficient for ſupport without luxury.

In the ſweat of thy face ſhalt thou eat *bread*. *Gen.* iii. 19.

If theſe pretenders were not ſupported by the ſimplicity of the inquiſitive fools, the trade would not find them *bread*. *L'Eſtrange.*

This dowager on whom my tale I found,
A ſimple ſober life in patience led,
And had but juſt enough to buy her *bread*. *Dryden.*

When I ſubmit to ſuch indignities,
Make me a citizen, a ſenator of Rome;
To ſell my country, with my voice, for *bread*. *Philips.*

I neither have been bred a ſcholar, a ſoldier, nor to any kind of buſineſs; this creates uneaſineſs in my mind, fearing I ſhall in time want *bread*. *Spectator*, N° 203.

3. Support of life at large.

God is pleaſed to try our patience by the ingratitude of thoſe, who, having eaten of our *bread*, have lift up themſelves againſt us. *King Charles.*

But ſometimes virtue ſtarves, while vice is fed;
What then? Is the reward of virtue *bread*? *Pope.*

Bread-chipper. *n. ſ.* [from *bread* and *chip*.] One that chips bread; a baker's ſervant.

No abuſe, Hal, on my honour; no abuſe.——Not to diſpraiſe me, and call me pantler, and *bread-chipper*, and I know not what? *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Bread-corn. *n. ſ.* [from *bread* and *corn*.] Corn of which bread is made.

There was not one drop of beer in the town; the bread, and *bread-corn*, ſufficed not for ſix days. *Hayward.*

When it is ripe, they gather it, and, bruiſing it among *bread-corn*, they put it up into a veſſel, and keep it as food for their ſlaves. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey, b.* viii.

Bread-room. *n. ſ.* [In a ſhip.] A part of the hold ſeparated by a bulk-head from the reſt, where the bread and biſket for the men are kept. *Sea Dict.*

Breadth. *n. ſ.* [from bɲaꝺ, broad, Saxon.] The meaſure of any plain ſuperficies from ſide to ſide.

There is in Ticinum, in Italy, a church that hath windows only from above: it is in length an hundred feet, in *breadth* twenty, and in height near fifty; having a door in the midſt. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 794.

The river Ganges, according unto later relations, if not in length, yet in *breadth* and depth, may be granted to excel it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 7.

Then all approach the ſlain with vaſt ſurprize,
Admire on what a *breadth* of earth he lies. *Dryden.*

In our Gothick cathedrals, the narrowneſs of the arch makes it riſe in height; the lowneſs opens it in *breadth*. *Addiſon.*

To BREAK. *v. a.* pret. I *broke*, or *brake*; part. paſſ. *broke*, or *broken*. [bɲeccan, Saxon.]

1. To part by violence.

When I *brake* the five loaves among five thouſand, how many baſkets of fragments took ye up? *Mark*, viii. 19.

Let us *break* their bands aſunder, and caſt away their cords from us. *Pſalm* ii. 3.

See, ſaid the ſire, how ſoon 'tis done;
Then took and *broke* them one by one:
So ſtrong you'll be in friendſhip ty'd;
So quickly *broke*, if you divide. *Swift.*

2. To burſt, or open by force.

Moſes tells us, that the fountains of the earth were *broke* open, or clove aſunder. *Burnet's Theory.*

3. To pierce; to divide, as light divides darkneſs.

By a dim winking lamp, which feebly *broke*
The gloomy vapours, he lay ſtretch'd along. *Dryden.*

4. To deſtroy by violence.

This is the fabrick, which, when God *breaketh* down, none can build up again. *Burnet's Theory.*

5. To overcome; to ſurmount.

Into my hand he forc'd the tempting gold,
While I with modeſt ſtruggling *broke* his hold. *Gay.*

6. To batter; to make breaches or gaps in.

I'd give bay Curtal, and his furniture,
My mouth no more were *broken* than theſe boys,
And writ as little beard. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

7. To cruſh or deſtroy the ſtrength of the body.

O father abbot!
An old man, *broken* with the ſtorms of ſtate,
Is come to lay his weary bones among ye;
Give him a little earth for charity. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

The breaking of that parliament
Broke him; as that diſhoneſt victory
At Chæronea, fatal to liberty,
Kill'd with report that old man eloquent. *Milton.*

Have not ſome of his vices weakened his body, and *broke* his health? have not others diſſipated his eſtate, and reduced him to want? *Tillotſon.*

8. To ſink or appal the ſpirit.

I'll brave her to her face;
I'll give my anger its free courſe againſt her:
Thou ſhalt ſee, Phœnix, how I'll *break* her pride. *Philips.*

9. To ſubdue.

Why, then, thou can'ſt not *break* her to the lute.—
—Why, no; for ſhe hath broke the lute to me.
Shakeſp. Taming the Shrew.

Behold young Juba, the Numidian prince,
With how much care he forms himſelf to glory,
And *breaks* the fierceneſs of his native temper. *Addiſon's Cato.*

10. To cruſh; to diſable; to incapacitate.

The defeat of that day at Cropredy was much greater than it then appeared to be; and it even *broke* the heart of his army. *Clarendon.*

Your hopes without are vaniſh'd into ſmoke;
Your captains taken, and your armies *broke*. *Dryden.*

11. To weaken the mind.

Oppreſt nature ſleeps:
This reſt might yet have balm'd thy *broken* ſenſes,
Which, if conveniency will not allow,
Stand in hard cure. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

If any dabler in poetry dares venture upon the experiment, he will only *break* his brains. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

12. To tame; to train to obedience.

What boots it to *break* a colt, and to let him ſtreight run looſe at random? *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

So fed before he's *broke*, he'll bear
Too great a ſtomach patiently to feel
The laſhing whip, or chew the curbing ſteel. *May's Virgil.*

That hot-mouth'd beaſt that bears againſt the curb,
Hard to be *broken* even by lawful kings. *Dryden.*

No ſports but what belong to war they know,
To *break* the ſtubborn colt, to bend the bow. *Dryden.*

Virtues like theſe,
Make human nature ſhine, reform the ſoul,
And *break* our fierce barbarians into men. *Addiſon's Cato.*

13. To make bankrupt.

For this few know themſelves: for merchants *broke*,
View their eſtate with diſcontent and pain. *Davies.*

The king's grown bankrupt, like a *broken* man. *Shakeſp.*

With arts like theſe, rich Matho, when he ſpeaks,
Attracts all fees, and little lawyers *breaks*. *Dryden.*

A command or call to be liberal, all of a ſudden impoveriſhes the rich, *breaks* the merchant, and ſhuts up every private man's exchequer. *South.*

14. To crack or open the ſkin, ſo as that the blood comes.

She could have run and waddled all about; even the day before ſhe *broke* her brow; and then my huſband took up the child. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Weak ſoul! and blindly to deſtruction led:
She break her heart! ſhe'll ſooner *break* your head. *Dryden.*

15. To violate a contract or promiſe.

Lovers *break* not hours,
Unleſs it be to come before their time. *Shakeſp. T. G. of Ver.*

Pardon this fault, and, by my ſoul I ſwear,
I never more will *break* an oath with thee. *Shakeſp.*

Did not our worthies of the houſe,
Before they *broke* the peace, *break* vows? *Hudibras.*

16. To infringe a law.

Unhappy man! to *break* the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cauſe. *Dryden.*

17. To intercept; to hinder the effect of.

Break their talk, miſtreſs, quickly; my kinſman ſhall ſpeak for himſelf. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Spirit of wine, mingled with common water, yet ſo as if the firſt fall be *broken*, by means of a ſop, or otherwiſe, it ſtayeth above. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

Think not my ſenſe of virtue is ſo ſmall;
I'll rather leap down firſt, and *break* your fall. *Dryden.*

As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,
Who ſees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops ſhort, and looks about for ſome kind ſhrub,
To *break* his dreadful fall. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

She held my hand, the deſtin'd blow to *break*,
Then from her roſy lips began to ſpeak. *Dryden.*

18. To interrupt.

Some ſolitary cloiſter will I chooſe,
Coarſe my attire, and ſhort ſhall be my ſleep,
Broke by the melancholy midnight bell. *Dryden's Sp. Friar.*

The father was ſo moved, that he could only command his voice, *broke* with ſighs and ſobbings, ſo far as to bid her proceed. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 164.

The poor ſhade ſhiv'ring ſtands, and muſt not *break*
His painful ſilence, till the mortal ſpeak. *Tickell.*

Sometimes in *broken* words he ſigh'd his care,
Look'd pale, and tumbled when he view'd the fair. *Gay.*

19. To ſeparate company.

Did not Paul and Barnabas diſpute with that vehemence, that they were forced to *break* company? *Atterbury.*

20. To diſſolve any union.

It is great folly, as well as injuſtice, to *break* off ſo noble a relation. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

21. To reform; with *of*.

The French were not quite *broken of* it, until ſome time after they became chriſtians. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b.* iii. *c.* 6.

22. To

22. To open ſomething new; to propound ſomething by an overture.

When any new thing ſhall be propounded, no counſellor ſhould ſuddenly deliver any poſitive opinion, but only hear it, and, at the moſt, but to *break* it, at firſt, that it may be the better underſtood at the next meeting. *Bacon.*

I, who much deſir'd to know
Of whence ſhe was, yet fearful how to *break*
My mind, adventur'd humbly thus to ſpeak. *Dryden's Fab.*

23. *To break the back.* To ſtrain or diſlocate the vertebræ with too heavy burdens.

I'd rather crack my ſinews, *break my back*,
Than you ſhould ſuch diſhonour undergo. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

24. *To break the back.* To diſable one's fortune.

O, many
Have *broke their backs*, with laying manors on 'em,
For this great journey. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

25. *To break a deer.* To cut it up at table.

26. *To break faſt.* To eat the firſt time in the day.

27. *To break ground.* To plow.

When the price of corn falleth, men generally give over ſurplus tillage, and *break no more ground* than will ſerve to ſupply their own turn. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

The huſbandman muſt firſt *break the land*, before it be made capable of good ſeed. *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

28. *To break ground.* To open trenches.

29. *To break the heart.* To deſtroy with grief.

Good my lord, enter here.——
—Will't *break my heart*?——
I'd rather *break mine own*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Should not all relations bear a part?
It were enough to *break a ſingle heart*. *Dryden.*

30. *To break a jeſt.* To utter a jeſt unexpected.

31. *To break the neck.* To lux, or put out the neck joints.

I had as lief thou didſt *break his neck*, as his fingers. *Shakeſp.*

32. *To break off.* To put a ſudden ſtop.

33. *To break off.* To preclude by ſome obſtacle ſuddenly interpoſed.

To check the ſtarts and ſallies of the ſoul,
And *break off* all its commerce with the tongue. *Addiſon.*

34. *To break up.* To diſſolve; to put a ſudden end to.

Who cannot reſt till he good fellows find;
He *breaks up* houſe, turns out of doors his mind. *Herbert.*

He threatened, that the tradeſmen would beat out his teeth, if he did not retire immediately, and *break up* the meeting. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

35. *To break up.* To open; to lay open.

The ſhells being thus lodged amongſt this mineral matter, when this comes now to be *broke up*, it exhibits impreſſions of the ſhells. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

36. *To break up.* To ſeparate or diſband.

After taking the ſtrong city of Belgrade, Solyman returning to Conſtantinople, *broke up* his army, and there lay ſtill the whole year following. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

37. *To break upon the wheel.* To puniſh by ſtretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats.

38. *To break wind.* To give vent to wind in the body.

To Break. *v. n.*

1. To part in two.

Give ſorrow words, the grief that does not ſpeak,
Whiſpers the o'erfraught heart, and bids it *break*. *Shakeſp.*

2. To burſt.

The clouds are ſtill above; and, while I ſpeak,
A ſecond deluge o'er our heads may *break*. *Dryden.*

The Roman camp
Hangs o'er us black and threatning, like a ſtorm
Juſt *breaking* on our heads. *Dryden's All for Love.*

3. To burſt by daſhing, as waves on a rock.

He could compare the confuſion of a multitude to that tumult in the Icarian ſea, daſhing and *breaking* among its crowd of iſlands. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

At laſt a falling billow ſtops his breath,
Breaks o'er his head, and whelms him underneath. *Dryden.*

4. To break as a ſwelling; to open, and diſcharge matter.

Some hidden abſceſs in the meſentery, *breaking* ſome few days after, was diſcovered to be an apoſteme. *Harvey.*

Aſk one who hath ſubdued his natural rage, how he likes the change, and undoubtedly he will tell you, that it is no leſs happy than the eaſe of a *broken* impoſtume, after the painful gathering and filling of it. *Decay of Piety.*

5. To open as the morning.

The day *breaks* not, it is my heart,
Becauſe that I and you muſt part.
Stay, or elſe my joys will die,
And periſh in their infancy. *Donne.*

When a man thinks of any thing in the darkneſs of the night, whatever deep impreſſions it may make in his mind, they are apt to vaniſh as ſoon as the day *breaks* about him. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 465.

6. To burſt forth; to exclaim.

Every man,
After the hideous ſtorm that follow'd, was

A thing inſpir'd; and, not conſulting, *broke*
Into a general prophecy. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

7. To become bankrupt.

I did mean, indeed, to pay you with this; which, if, like an ill venture, it come unluckily home, I *break*, and you, my gentle creditors, loſe. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii. *Epilogue.*

He that puts all upon adventures, doth oftentimes *break*, and come to poverty. *Bacon's Eſſays*, N° 35.

Cutler ſaw tenants *break*, and houſes fall,
For very want he could not build a wall. *Pope.*

8. To decline in health and ſtrength.

Yet thus, methinks, I hear them ſpeak;
See how the dean begins to *break*:
Poor gentleman! he droops apace. *Swift.*

9. To iſſue out with vehemence.

Whoſe wounds, yet freſh, with bloody hands he ſtrook,
While from his breaſt the dreadful accents *broke*. *Pope.*

10. To make way with ſome kind of ſuddeneſs, impetuoſity, or violence.

Calamities may be neareſt at hand, and readieſt to *break* in ſuddenly upon us, which we, in regard of times or circumſtances, may imagine to be fartheſt off. *Hooker, b.* v. § 41.

The three mighty men *broke* through the hoſt of the Philiſtines. 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 16.

They came into Judah, and *brake* into it. 2 *Chron.* xxi. 17.

Or who ſhut up the ſea within doors, when it *brake* forth, as if it had iſſued out of the womb? *Job*, xxxviii. 8.

This, this is he; ſoftly awhile,
Let us not *break* in upon him. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 115.

He reſolved, that Balfour ſhould uſe his utmoſt endeavour to *break* through with his whole body of horſe. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

When the channel of a river is overcharged with water, more than it can deliver, it neceſſarily *breaks* over the banks, to make itſelf room. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Sometimes his anger *breaks* through all diſguiſes,
And ſpares not gods nor men. *Denham's Sophy.*

Till through thoſe clouds the ſun of knowledge *brake*,
And Europe from her lethargy did wake. *Denham.*

Oh! could'ſt thou *break* through fate's ſevere decree,
A new Marcellus ſhall ariſe in thee. *Dryden's Æneid.*

At length I've acted my ſevereſt part;
I feel the woman *breaking* in upon me,
And melt about my heart, my tears will flow. *Addiſon's Cato.*

How does the luſtre of our father's actions,
Through the dark cloud of ills that cover him,
Break out, and burn with more triumphant blaze! *Addiſon.*

And yet, methinks, a beam of light *breaks* in,
On my departing ſoul. *Addiſon's Cato.*

There are not wanting ſome, who, ſtruck with the uſefulneſs of theſe charities, *break* through all the difficulties and obſtructions that now lie in the way towards advancing them. *Atterbury.*

Almighty pow'r, by whoſe moſt wiſe command,
Helpleſs, forlorn, uncertain here I ſtand;
Take this faint glimmering of thyſelf away,
Or *break* into my ſoul with perfect day! *Arbuthnot.*

Heav'n its ſparkling portals wide diſplay,
And *break* upon thee in a flood of day! *Pope's Meſſiah.*

I muſt pay her the laſt duty of friendſhip wherever ſhe is, though I *break* through the whole plan of life which I have formed in my mind. *Swift's Letters.*

11. To come to an explanation.

But perceiving this great alteration in his friend, he thought fit to *break* with him thereof. *Sidney, b.* i.

Stay with me awhile;
I am to *break* with thee of ſome affairs,
That touch me near. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Break with them, gentle love,
About the drawing as many of their huſbands
Into the plot, as can; if not, to rid 'em,
That'll be the eaſier practice. *B. Johnſon's Catiline.*

12. To fall out; to be friends no longer.

Be not afraid to *break*
With murd'rers, and traitors, for the ſaving
A life ſo near and neceſſary to you,
As is your country's. *B. Johnſon's Catiline.*

To *break* upon the ſcore of danger or expence, is to be mean and narrow-ſpirited. *Collier on Friendſhip.*

Sighing, he ſays, we muſt certainly *break*,
And my cruel unkindneſs compels him to ſpeak. *Prior.*

13. *To break from.* To ſeparate from with ſome vehemence.

How didſt thou ſcorn life's meaner charms,
Thou who cou'dſt *break from* Laura's arms? *Roſcommon.*

Thus radiant *from* the circling crowd he *broke*;
And thus with manly modeſty he ſpoke. *Dryden's Virgil.*

This cuſtom makes bigots and ſcepticks; and thoſe that *break from* it, are in danger of hereſy. *Locke.*

14. *To break in.* To enter unexpectedly, without proper preparation.

The doctor is a pedant, that, with a deep voice, and a magiſterial air, *breaks in* upon converſation, and drives down all before him. *Addiſon on Italy.*

15. To

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15. *To break.* To discard.

When I see a great officer *broke*, a change made in the court, or the ministry, and this under the most gracious princess that ever reigned. *Swift.*

16. *To break loose.* To escape from captivity.

Who would not, finding way, *break loose* from hell,
And boldly venture to whatever place,
Farthest from pain? *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* iv. *l.* 889.

17. *To break loose.* To shake off restraint.

If we deal falsely in covenant with God, and *break loose* from all our engagements to him, we release God from all the promises he has made to us. *Tillotson.*

18. *To break off.* To desist suddenly.

Do not peremptorily *break off*, in any business, in a fit of anger; but howsoever you shew bitterness, do not act any thing that is not revocable. *Bacon.*

Pius Quintus, at the very time when that memorable victory was won by the Christians at Lepanto, being then hearing of causes in consistory, *broke off* suddenly, and said to those about him, it is now more time we should give thanks to God. *Bacon.*

When you begin to consider, whether you may safely take one draught more, let that be accounted a sign late enough to *break off.* *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

19. *To break off from.* To part from with violence.

I must *from* this enchanting queen *break off.* *Shakesp.*

20. *To break out.* To discover itself in sudden effects.

Let not one spark of filthy lustful fire
Break out, that may her sacred peace molest. *Spenser.*

They smother and keep down the flame of the mischief, so as it may not *break out* in their time of government; what comes afterwards, they care not. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Such a deal of wonder is *broken out* within this hour, that ballad-makers cannot be able to express it. *Shakesp.*

As fire *breaks out* of flint by percussion, so wisdom and truth issueth out of the agitation of argument. *Howel.*

Fully ripe, his swelling fate *breaks out*,
And hurries him to mighty mischiefs on. *Dryden.*

All turn'd their sides, and to each other spoke;
I saw their words *break out* in fire and smoke. *Dryden.*

Like a ball of fire, the further thrown,
Still with a greater blaze she shone,
And her bright soul *broke out* on ev'ry side. *Dryden.*

There can be no greater labour, than to be always dissembling; there being so many ways by which a smothered truth is apt to blaze, and *break out.* *South.*

They are men of concealed fire, that doth not *break out* in the ordinary circumstances of life. *Addison on the War.*

A violent fever *broke out* in the place, which swept away great multitudes. *Addison. Spectator*, N° 164.

21. *To break out.* To have eruptions from the body, as pustules or sores.

22. *To break out.* To become dissolute.

He *broke* not *out* into his great excesses, while he was restrained by the counsels and authority of Seneca. *Dryden.*

23. *To break up.* To cease; to intermit.

It is credibly affirmed, that, upon that very day, when the river first riseth, great plagues in Cairo use suddenly to *break up.* *Bacon's Natural Hist.* N° 743.

24. *To break up.* To dissolve itself.

These, and the like conceits, when men have cleared their understanding, by the light of experience, will scatter and *break up*, like mist. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N° 124.

The speedy depredation of air upon watery moisture, and version of the same into air, appeareth in nothing more visible, than the sudden discharge or vanishing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour, from glass, or any polished body; for the mistiness scattereth, and *breaketh up* suddenly. *Bacon.*

But, ere he came near it, the pillar and cross of light *brake up*, and cast itself abroad, as it were, into a firmament of many stars. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

What we obtain by conversation, is oftentimes lost again, as soon as the company *breaks up*, or, at least, when the day vanishes. *Watts.*

25. *To break up.* To begin holidays; to be dismissed from business.

Our army is dispers'd already:
Like youthful steers unyok'd, they took their course
East, west, north, south: or, like a school *broke up*,
Each hurries tow'rds his home and sporting-place. *Shakesp.*

26. *To break with.* To part friendship with any.

There is a slave whom we have put in prison,
Reports, the Volscians, with two several powers,
Are entered in the Roman territories.—
—Go see this rumourer whipt. It cannot be,
The Volscians dare *break with* us. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Can there be any thing of friendship in snares, hooks, and trapans? Whosoever *breaks with* his friend upon such terms, has enough to warrant him in so doing, both before God and man. *South.*

Invent some apt pretence,
To *break with* Bertran. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

27. It is to be observed of this extensive and perplexed *verb*, that, in all its significations, whether *active* or *neutral*, it has some reference to its primitive meaning, by implying either detriment, suddenness, or violence.

BREAK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. State of being broken; opening.

From the *break* of day until noon, the roaring of the cannon never ceased. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

For now, and since first *break* of day, the fiend,
Mere serpent in appearance, forth was come. *Parad. Lost.*

They must be drawn from far, and without *breaks*, to avoid the multiplicity of lines. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The sight of it would be quite lost, did it not sometimes discover itself through the *breaks* and openings of the woods that grow about it. *Addison.*

2. A pause; an interruption.

3. A line drawn, noting that the sense is suspended.

All modern trash is
Set forth with num'rous *breaks* and dashes. *Swift.*

BRE'AKER. *n. s.* [from *break.*]

1. He that breaks any thing.

Cardinal, I'll be no *breaker* of the law. *Shakesp. H. IV.*

If the churches were not employed to be places to hear God's law, there would be need of them, to be prisons for the *breakers* of the laws of men. *South.*

2. A wave broken by rocks or sandbanks.

To BRE'AKFAST. *v. n.* [from *break* and *fast.*] To eat the first meal in the day.

As soon as Phœbus' rays inspect us,
First, Sir, I read, and then I *breakfast.* *Prior.*

BRE'AKFAST. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The first meal in the day.

The duke was at *breakfast*, the last of his repasts in this world. *Wotton.*

2. The thing eaten at the first meal.

Hope is a good *breakfast*, but it is a bad supper. *Bacon.*

A good piece of bread would be often the best *breakfast* for my young master. *Locke.*

3. A meal, or food in general.

Had I been seized by a hungry lion,
I would have been a *breakfast* to the beast. *Shakesp.*

I lay me down to gasp my latest breath,
The wolves will get a *breakfast* by my death,
Yet scarce enough their hunger to supply. *Dryden.*

BRE'AKNECK. *n. s.* [from *break* and *neck.*] A fall in which the neck is broken; a steep place endangering the neck.

I must
Forsake the court; to do't or no, is certain
To me a *breakneck.* *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

BRE'AKPROMISE. *n. s.* [from *break* and *promise.*] One that makes a practice of breaking his promise.

I will think you the most atheistical *breakpromise*, and the most hollow lover. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

BRE'AKVOW. *n. s.* [from *break* and *vow.*] He that practises the breach of vows.

That daily *breakvow*, he that wins of all,
Of kings, of beggars, old men, young men, maids. *Shakesp. King John.*

BREAM. *n. s.* [*brame*, Fr.] The name of a fish.

The *bream* being at full growth, is a large fish; he will breed both in rivers and ponds, but loves best to live in ponds. He is, by *Gesner*, taken to be more elegant than wholsome. He is long in growing, but breeds exceedingly in a water that pleases him, and, in many ponds, so fast as to overstock them, and starve the other fish. He is very broad, with a forked tail, and his scales set in excellent order. He hath large eyes, and a narrow sucking mouth, two sets of teeth, and a lozing bone, to help his grinders. The male is observed to have two large melts, and the female two large bags of eggs or spawn. *Walton's Angler.*

A broad *bream*, to please some curious taste,
While yet alive in boiling water cast,
Vex'd with unwonted heat, boils, flings about. *Waller.*

BREAST. *n. s.* [bꞃeoꞅꞇ, Saxon.]

1. The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly.

2. The dugs or teats of women which contain the milk.

The substance of the breasts is composed of a great number of glands, of an oval figure, which lie in a great quantity of fat. Their excretory ducts, as they approach the nipple, join and unite together, till at last they form seven, eight, or more, small pipes; called *tubuli lactiferi*, which have several cross canals, by which they communicate with one another, that if any of them be stopped, the milk, which was brought to it, might not stagnate, but pass through by the other pipes, which all terminate in the extremity of the nipple. They have arteries and veins from the subclavian and intercostal. They have nerves from the vertebral pairs, and from the sixth pair of the brain. Their use is to separate the milk for the nourishment of the fœtus. The tubes, which compose the glands of the *breast* in maids, like a sphincter muscle, contract so closely, that no part of the blood can enter them; but when the womb grows big

with a fœtus, and compresses the descending trunk of the great artery, the blood flows in a greater quantity, and with a greater force, through the arteries of the *breasts*, and forces a passage into their glands, which, being at first narrow, admits only of a thin water; but growing wider by degrees, as the womb grows bigger, the glands receive a thick serum, and, after birth, they run with a thick milk; because that blood, which before did flow to the fœtus, and, for three or four days afterwards, by the uterus, beginning then to stop, does more dilate the mamillary glands. *Quincy.*

They pluck the fatherless from the *breast.* *Job*, xxiv. 9.

3. The part of a beast that is under the neck, between the forelegs.

4. The heart; the conscience; the disposition of the mind.

Needless was written law, where none opprest;
The law of man was written in his *breast.* *Dryden's Ovid.*

5. The passions; the regard.

Margarita first possess'd,
If I remember well, my *breast.* *Cowley.*

To BREAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To meet in front; to oppose breast to breast.

The threaden sails
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea,
Breasting the lofty surge. *Shakesp. Henry* V.

BRE'ASTBONE. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *bone.*] The bone of the breast; the sternum.

The belly shall be eminent by shadowing the flank, and under the *breastbone.* *Peacham.*

BRE'ASTCASKET. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *casket.*] With mariners. The largest and longest caskets, which are a sort of strings placed in the middle of the yard.

BRE'ASTFAST. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *fast.*] In a ship. A rope fastened to some part of her forward on, to hold her head to a warp, or the like. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTHIGH. *adj.* [from *breast* and *high.*] Up to the breast.

The river itself gave way unto her, so that she was straight *breasthigh.* *Sidney.*

Lay madam Partlet basking in the sun,
Breasthigh in sand. *Dryden's Fables.*

BRE'ASTHOOKS. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *hook.*] With shipwrights. The compassing timbers before, that help to strengthen the stem, and all the forepart of the ship. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTKNOT. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *knot.*] A knot or bunch of ribbands worn by women on the breast.

Our ladies have still faces, and our men hearts, why may we not hope for the same atchievements from the influence of this *breastknot?* *Addison. Freeholder*, N° 11.

BRE'ASTPLATE. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *plate.*] Armour for the breast.

What stronger *breastplate* than a heart untainted?
Thrice is he arm'd, that hath his quarrel just. *Shakesp.*

'Gainst shield, helm, *breastplate*, and, instead of those,
Five sharp smooth stones from the next brook he chose. *Cowley.*

This venerable champion will come into the field, armed only with a pocket-pistol, before his old rusty *breastplate* could be scoured, and his cracked headpiece mended. *Swift.*

BRE'ASTPLOUGH. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *plough.*] A plough used for paring turf, driven by the breast.

The *breastplough*, which a man shoves before him. *Mortim.*

BRE'ASTROPES. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *rope.*] In a ship. Those ropes which fasten the yards to the parrels, and, with the parrels, hold the yards fast to the mast. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTWORK. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *work.*] Works thrown up as high as the breast of the defendants; the same with *parapet.*

Sir John Astley cast up *breastworks*, and made a redoubt for the defence of his men. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

BREATH. *n. s.* [bꞃaðe, Saxon.]

1. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body by living animals.

Whither are they vanish'd?
Into the air: and what seem'd corporal
Melted, as *breath* into the wind. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

2. Life.

No man has more contempt than I of *breath*;
But whence hast thou the pow'r to give me death? *Dryden.*

3. The state or power of breathing freely; opposed to the condition in which a man is breathless and spent.

At other times, he casts to sue the chace
Of swift wild beasts, or run on foot a race,
T' enlarge his *breath*, large breath in arms most needful,
Or else, by wrestling, to wax strong and heedful. *Spenser.*

What is your difference? speak.—
—I am scarce in *breath*, my lord. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Spaniard, take *breath*; some respite I'll afford;
My cause is more advantage than your sword. *Dryden.*

Our swords so wholly did the fates employ,
That they, at length, grew weary to destroy;
Refus'd the work we brought, and out of *breath*,
Made sorrow and despair attend for death. *Dryden's Aureng.*

4. Respiration; the power of breathing.

Rest, that gives all men life, gave him his death,
And too much breathing put him out of *breath.* *Milton.*

5. Respite; pause; relaxation.

Give me some *breath*; some little pause, dear lord,
Before I positively speak. *Shakesp. Richard* III.

6. Breeze; moving air.

Vent all thy passion, and I'll stand its shock,
Calm and unruffled as a summer's sea,
When not a *breath* of wind flies o'er its surface. *Addis. Cato.*

7. A single act; an instant.

You menace me, and court me in a *breath*;
Your Cupid looks as dreadfully as death. *Dryden.*

BRE'ATHABLE. *adj.* [from *breath.*] That may be breathed; as, *breathable* air.

To BREATHE. *v. n.* [from *breath.*]

1. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs.

Safe return'd, the race of glory past,
New to his friends embrace, had *breath'd* his last. *Pope.*

2. To live.

Let him *breathe*, between the heav'ns and earth,
A private man in Athens. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

3. To take breath; to rest.

He presently followed the victory so hot upon the Scots, that he suffered them not to *breathe*, or gather themselves together again. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Three times they *breath'd*, and three times did they drink,
Upon agreement. *Shakesp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

When France had *breath'd*, after intestine broils,
And peace and conquest crown'd her foreign toils. *Roscomm.*

4. To pass by breathing.

Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air *breathes* in,
And there be strangl'd ere my Romeo comes? *Shakesp.*

To BREATHE. *v. a.*

1. To inspire, or inhale into one's own body, and eject or expire out of it.

They wish to live,
Their pains and poverty desire to bear,
To view the light of heav'n, and *breathe* the vital air. *Dryd.*

They here began to *breathe* a most delicious kind of æther, and saw all the fields about them covered with a kind of purple light. *Tatler*, N° 81.

2. To inject by breathing.

He *breathed* into us the breath of life, a vital active spirit; whose motions, he expects, should own the dignity of its original. *Decay of Piety.*

I would be young, be handsome, be belov'd,
Could I but *breathe* myself into Adrastus. *Dryden.*

3. To expire; to eject by breathing.

She is called, by ancient authours, the tenth muse; and, by Plutarch, is compared to Caius, the son of Vulcan, who *breathed* out nothing but flame. *Spectator*, N° 223.

4. To exercise; to keep in breath.

Thy greyhounds are as swift as *breathed* stags. *Shakesp.*

5. To inspire; to move or actuate by breath.

The artful youth proceed to form the quire;
They *breathe* the flute, or strike the vocal wire. *Prior.*

6. To exhale; to send out as breath.

His altar *breathes*
Ambrosial odours, and ambrosial flow'rs. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

7. To utter privately.

I have tow'rd heaven *breath'd* a secret vow,
To live in prayer and contemplation. *Shakesp. Mer. of Ven.*

8. To give air or vent to.

The ready cure to cool the raging pain,
Is underneath the foot to *breathe* a vein. *Dryden's Virgil.*

BRE'ATHER. *n. s.* [from *breathe.*]

1. One that breathes, or lives.

She shows a body rather than a life,
A statue than a *breather.* *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

I will chide no *breather* in the world but myself. *Shakesp.*

2. One that utters any thing.

No particular scandal once can touch,
But it confounds the *breather.* *Shakesp. Meas. for Measure.*

3. Inspirer; one that animates or infuses by inspiration.

The *breather* of all life does now expire:
His milder father summons him away. *Norris.*

BRE'ATHING. *n. s.* [from *breathe.*]

1. Aspiration; secret prayer.

While to high heav'n his pious *breathings* turn'd,
Weeping he hop'd, and sacrificing mourn'd. *Prior.*

2. Breathing place; vent.

The warmth distends the chinks, and makes
New *breathings*, whence new nourishment she takes. *Dryd.*

BRE'ATHLESS. *adj.* [from *breath.*]

1. Out of breath; spent with labour.

Well knew
The prince, with patience and sufferance sly,
So hasty heat soon cooled to subdue;
Tho' when he *breathless* wax, that battle 'gan renew. *Fairy Q.*

I remember when the fight was done,
When I was dry with rage, and extreme toil,

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Breathleſs, and faint, leaning upon my ſword,
Came there a certain lord. *Shakep. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Many ſo ſtrained themſelves in their race, that they ſell down *breathleſs* and dead. *Hayward.*

Breathleſs and tir'd, is all my fury ſpent,
Or does my glutted ſpleen at length relent? *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Dead.

Kneeling before this ruin of ſweet life,
And breathing to this *breathleſs* excellence,
The incenſe of a vow, a holy vow. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Yielding to the ſentence, *breathleſs* thou
And pale ſhalt lie, as what thou burieſt now. *Prior.*

BRED. *particip. paſſ.* [from *to breed.*]

Their malice was *bred* in them, and their cogitation would never be changed. *Wiſdom*, xii. 10.

BREDE. *n. ſ.* See BRAID.

In a curious *brede* of needle-work, one colour falls away by ſuch juſt degrees, and another riſes ſo inſenſibly, that we ſee the variety, without being able to diſtinguiſh the total vaniſhing of the one, from the firſt appearance of the other. *Addiſon.*

BREECH. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed from bꞃæcan, Sax.]

1. The lower part of the body; the back part.

When the king's pardon was offered by a herauld, a lewd boy turned towards him his naked *breech*, and uſed words ſuitable to that geſture. *Hayward.*

The ſtorks devour ſnakes and other ſerpents; which when they begin to creep out at their *breeches*, they will preſently clap them cloſe to a wall, to keep them in. *Grew's Muſæum.*

2. Breeches.

Ah! that thy father had been ſo reſolv'd!—
—That you might ſtill have worn the petticoat,
And ne'er have ſtoln the *breech* from Lancaſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

So cannons, when they mount vaſt pitches,
Are tumbl'd back upon their *breeches.* *Anonym.*

To BREECH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into breeches.
2. To fit any thing with a breech; as, to *breech* a gun.

BRE'ECHES. *n. ſ.* [bꞃæc, Sax. from *bracca*, an old Gauliſh word; ſo that *Skinner* imagines the name of the part covered with *breeches*, to be derived from that of the garment. In this ſenſe it has no *ſingular.*]

1. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body.

Petrachio is coming in a new hat and an old jerkin, and a pair of old *breeches*, thrice turned. *Shakeſp. Taming the Shrew.*

Rough ſatires, ſly remarks, ill-natur'd ſpeeches,
Are always aim'd at poets that wear *breeches.* *Prior.*

Give him a ſingle coat to make, he'd do't;
A veſt, or *breeches*, ſingly; but the brute
Cou'd ne'er contrive all three to make a ſuit. *King's Art of Cookery.*

2. To wear the *breeches*, is, to uſurp the authority of the huſbands.

The wife of Xanthus was proud and domineering, as if her fortune, and her extraction, had entitled her to the *breeches.* *L'Eſtrange.*

To BREED. *v. a.* preter. I *bred*, I have *bred.* [bꞃæðan, Sax.]

1. To procreate; to generate; to produce more of the ſpecies.

None fiercer in Numidia *bred*,
With Carthage were in triumph led. *Roſcommon.*

2. To occaſion; to cauſe; to produce.

Thereat he roared for exceeding pain,
That, to have heard, great horrour would have *bred.* *F. Q.*

Our own hearts we know, but we are not certain what hope the rites and orders of our church have *bred* in the hearts of others. *Hooker, b.* iv.

What hurt ill company, and overmuch liberty, *breedeth* in youth! *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Intemperance and luſt *breed* infirmities and diſeaſes, which, being propagated, ſpoil the ſtrain of a nation. *Tillotſon.*

3. To contrive; to hatch; to plot.

My ſon Edgar! had he a hand to write this! a heart and brain to *breed* it in! *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

4. To produce from one's ſelf.

Children would *breed* their teeth with much leſs danger. *Locke on Education.*

5. To give birth to; to be the native place.

Mr. Harding, and the worthieſt divine chriſtendom hath *bred* for the ſpace of ſome hundreds of years, were brought up together in the ſame univerſity. *Hooker.*

Hail, foreign wonder!
Whom, certain, theſe rough ſhades did never *breed.* *Milton.*

6. To educate; to qualify by education.

Whoe'er thou art, whoſe forward years are bent
On ſtate-affairs to guide the government;
Hear firſt what Socrates of old has ſaid
To the lov'd youth, whom he at Athens *bred.* *Dryden.*

To *breed* up the ſon to common ſenſe,
Is evermore the parent's leaſt expence. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

And left the pillagers, to rapine *bred*,
Without controul, to ſtrip and ſpoil the dead. *Dryden.*

His farm may not remove his children too far from him, or the trade he *breeds* them up in. *Locke.*

7. To bring up; to take care of from infancy.

Bred up in grief, can pleaſure be our theme?
Our endleſs anguiſh, does not nature claim?
Reaſon and ſorrow are to us the ſame. *Prior.*

Ah, wretched me! by fates averſe decreed
To bring thee forth with pain, with care to *breed.* *Dryden.*

To BREED. *v. n.*

1. To bring young.

Lucina, it ſeems, was *breeding*, and ſhe did nothing but entertain the company with a diſcourſe upon the difficulty of reckoning to a day. *Spectator*, Nº 431.

2. To encreaſe by new production.

But could youth laſt, and love ſtill *breed*,
Had joys no date, and age no need;
Then theſe delights my mind might move
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Raleigh.*

3. To be produced; to have birth.

Where they moſt *breed* and haunt, I have obſerv'd,
The air is delicate. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

There is a worm that *breedeth* in old ſnow, and dieth ſoon after it cometh out of the ſnow. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 696.

The caterpillar is one of the moſt general of worms, and *breedeth* of dew and leaves. *Bacon.*

It hath been the general tradition and belief, that maggots and flies *breed* in putrefied carcaſes. *Bentley.*

4. To raiſe a breed.

In the choice of ſwine, chooſe ſuch to *breed* of as are of long large bodies. *Mortimer.*

BREED. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A caſt; a kind; a ſubdiviſion of ſpecies.

I bring you witneſſes,
Twice fifteen thouſand hearts of England's *breed.* *Shakeſp.*

The horſes were young and handſome, and of the beſt *breed* in the north. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Walled towns, ſtored arſenals, and ordnance; all this is but a ſheep in a lion's ſkin, except the *breed* and diſpoſition of the people be ſtout and warlike. *Bacon's Eſſays*, Nº 30.

Infectious ſtreams of crowding ſins began,
And through the ſpurious *breed* and guilty nation ran. *Roſcommon.*

Rode fair Aſcanius on a firy ſteed,
Queen Dido's gift, and of the Tyrian *breed.* *Dryden.*

A couſin of his laſt wife's was propoſed; but John would have no more of the *breed.* *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

2. Progeny; offspring.

If thou wilt lend this money, lend it not
As to thy friend; for when did friendſhip take
A *breed* of barren metal of his friend? *Shakeſp. Mer. of Ven.*

3. A number produced at once; a hatch.

She lays them in the ſand, where they lie till they are hatched; ſometimes above an hundred at a *breed.* *Grew's Muſæum.*

BRE'EDBATE. *n. ſ.* [from *breed* and *bate.*] One that breeds quarrels; an incendiary.

An honeſt, willing, kind fellow, as ever ſervant ſhall come in houſe withal; and, I warrant you, no teltale, nor no *breedbate.* *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

BRE'EDER. *n. ſ.* [from *breed.*]

1. That which produces any thing.

Time is the nurſe and *breeder* of all good. *Shakeſp.*

2. The perſon which brings up another.

Time was, when Italy and Rome have been the beſt *breeders* and bringers up of the worthieſt men. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

3. A female that is prolifick.

Get thee to a nunnery; why wouldſt thou be a *breeder* of ſinners? *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Here is the babe, as loathſome as a toad,
Amongſt the faireſt *breeders* of our time. *Shakeſp. Tit. Andr.*

Let there be an hundred perſons in London, and as many in the country, we ſay, that if there be ſixty of them *breeders* in London, there are more than ſixty in the country. *Graunt.*

Yet if a friend a night or two ſhould need her,
He'd recommend her as a ſpecial *breeder.* *Pope.*

4. One that takes care to raiſe a breed.

The *breeders* of Engliſh cattle turned much to dairy, or elſe kept their cattle to ſix or ſeven years old. *Temple.*

BRE'EDING. *n. ſ.* [from *breed.*]

1. Education; inſtruction; qualifications.

She had her *breeding* at my father's charge,
A poor phyſician's daughter. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

I am a gentleman of blood and *breeding.* *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

I hope to ſee it a piece of none of the meaneſt *breeding*, to be acquainted with the laws of nature. *Glanville's Scepſis, Pref.*

2. Manners; knowledge of ceremony.

As men of *breeding*, ſometimes men of wit,
T' avoid great errours, muſt the leſs commit. *Pope.*

The Graces from the court did next provide
Breeding, and wit, and air, and decent pride. *Swift.*

3. Nurture; care to bring up from the infant ſtate.

Why was my *breeding* order'd and preſcrib'd,
As of a perſon ſeparate to God,
Deſign'd for great exploits. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 30.

BREESE. *n. ſ.* [bꞃioꞅa, Saxon.] A ſtinging fly; the gadfly.

The

The learned write, the inſect *breeſe*
Is but the mongrel prince of bees. *Hudibras.*

A fierce loud buzzing *breeſe*, their ſtings draw blood,
And drive the cattle gadding through the wood;
Seiz'd with unuſual pains, they loudly cry;
Tanagrus haſtens thence, and leaves his channels dry. *Dryd.*

BREEZE. *n. ſ.* [*brezza*, Ital.] A gentle gale; a ſoft wind.

We find, that theſe hotteſt regions of the world, ſeated under the equinoctial line, or near it, are ſo refreſhed with a daily gale of eaſterly wind, which the Spaniards call *breeze*, that doth ever more blow ſtrongeſt in the heat of the day. *Raleigh.*

From land a gentle *breeze* aroſe by night,
Serenely ſhone the ſtars, the moon was light,
And the ſea trembled with her ſilver light. *Dryden.*

Gradual ſinks the *breeze*
Into a perfect calm: that not a breath
Is heard to quiver through the cloſing wood. *Thomſon.*

BRE'EZY. *adj.* [from *breeze.*] Fanned with gales.

The ſeer, while zephyrs curl the ſwelling deep,
Baſks on the *breezy* ſhore, in grateful ſleep,
His oozy limbs. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* iii. *l.* 545.

BRE'HON. *n. ſ.* An Iriſh word.

In the caſe of murder, the *brehon*, that is, their judge, will compound between the murderer and the party murdered, which proſecute the action, that the malefactor ſhall give unto them, or to the child or wife of him that is ſlain, a recompence, which they call an eriach. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

BREME. *adj.* [from bꞃemman, Sax. to rage or fume.] Cruel; ſharp; ſevere.

And when the ſhining ſun laugheth once,
You deemen the ſpring come at once:
But eft, when you count, you freed from fear,
Comes the *breme* winter, with chamfred brows,
Full of wrinkles, and froſty furrows. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

BRENT. *adj.* [from bꞃennan, Sax. to burn.] Burnt.

What flames, quoth he, when I thee preſent ſee
In danger rather to be drent than *brent?* *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

BREST. *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] That member of a column, called alſo the *torus*, or *tore.*

BREST *Summers.* The pieces in the outward parts of any timber building, and in the middle floors, into which the girders are framed. *Harris.*

BRET. *n. ſ.* A fiſh of the turbut kind, called alſo *burt* or *brut.* *Dict.*

BRE'THREN. *n. ſ.* [The *plural* of *brother.*] See BROTHER.

All theſe ſects are *brethren* to each other in faction, ignorance, iniquity, perverſeneſs, pride. *Swift.*

BREVE. n. ſ. [In muſick.] A note or character of time, equivalent to two meaſures or minims. *Harris.*

BRE'VIARY. *n. ſ.* [*breviaire*, Fr. *breviarium*, Lat.]

1. An abridgment; an epitome; a compendium.

Creſconius, an African biſhop, has given us an abridgment, or *breviary* thereof. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. The book containing the daily ſervice of the church of Rome.

BRE'VIAT. *n. ſ.* [from *brevis*, *brevio*, Lat.] A ſhort compendium.

It is obvious for the ſhalloweſt diſcourſer to infer, that the whole counſel of God, as far as it is incumbent for man to know, is compriſed in that one *breviat* of evangelical truth. *Decay of Piety.*

BRE'VIATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *brevio*, Lat.] An abbreviation.

BREVI'ER. *n. ſ.* A particular ſize of letter uſed in printing; ſo called, probably, from being originally uſed in printing a *breviary*; as,

Nor love thy life, nor hate, but what thou liv'ſt,
Live well, how long or ſhort, permit to heav'n. *Milton.*

BRE'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*brevitas*, Lat.] Conciſeneſs; ſhortneſs; contraction into few words.

Virgil, ſtudying *brevity*, and having the command of his own language, could bring thoſe words into a narrow compaſs, which a tranſlator cannot render without circumlocutions. *Dryden.*

To BREW. *v. a.* [*brouwen*, Dutch; *brawen*, German; bꞃipan, Saxon.]

1. To make liquours by mixing ſeveral ingredients.

We have drinks alſo *brewed* with ſeveral herbs, and roots, and ſpices. *Bacon.*

Mercy guard me!
Hence with thy *brew'd* enchantments, foul deceiver. *Milton.*

2. To prepare by mixing things together.

Here's neither ruſh nor ſhrub to bear off any weather at all, and another ſtorm *brewing.* *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Take away theſe chalices; go, *brew* me a pottle of ſack finely. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Or *brew* fierce tempeſts on the watry main,
Or o'er the globe diſtil the kindly rain. *Pope's R. of the L.*

3. To contrive; to plot.

I found it to be the moſt malicious and frantick ſurmiſe, and the moſt contrary to his nature, that, I think, had ever been *brewed* from the beginning of the world, howſoever countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a fugitive phyſician, even in print. *Wotton.*

To BREW. *v. n.* To perform the office of a brewer.

I keep his houſe, and waſh, wring, *brew*, bake, ſcour, dreſs meat, and make the beds, and do all myſelf. *Shakeſp.*

BREW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Manner of brewing; or thing brewed.

Trial would be made of the like *brew* with potato roots, or burr roots, or the pith of artichokes, which are nouriſhing meats. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 47.

BRE'WAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *brew.*] Mixture of various things.

Go, brew me a pottle of ſack finely.
———With eggs, Sir?———
—Simple of itſelf: I'll no pullet-ſperm in my *brewage:* *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

BRE'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *brew.*] A man whoſe profeſſion it is to make beer.

When *brewers* marr their malt with water. *Sh. King Lear.*

Men every day eat and drink, though I think no man can demonſtrate out of Euclid or Apollonius, that his baker, or *brewer*, or cook, has not conveyed poiſon into his meat or drink. *Tillotſon.*

BRE'WHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *brew* and *houſe.*] A houſe appropriated to brewing.

In our *brewhouſes*, bakehouſes, and kitchens, are made divers drinks, breads, and meats. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

BRE'WING. *n. ſ.* [from *brew.*] Quantity of liquour brewed.

A *brewing* of new beer, ſet by old beer, maketh it work again. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 314.

BRE'WIS. *n. ſ.* A piece of bread ſoaked in boiling fat pottage, made of ſalted meat.

BRI'AR. *n. ſ.* See BRIER.

BRIBE. *n. ſ.* [*Bribe*, in French, originally ſignifies a piece of bread, and is applied to any piece taken from the reſt; it is therefore likely, that a *bribe* originally ſignified, among us, a ſhare of any thing unjuſtly got.] A reward given to pervert the judgment, or corrupt the conduct.

You have condemn'd and noted Lucius Pella,
For taking *bribes* here of the Sardians. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Nor leſs may Jupiter to gold aſcribe,
When he turn'd himſelf into a *bribe.* *Waller.*

If a man be covetous, profits or *bribes* may put him to the teſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

There's joy when to wild will you laws preſcribe,
When you bid fortune carry back her *bribe.* *Dryden.*

To BRIBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gain by bribes; to give bribes, rewards, or hire, to bad purpoſes. It is ſeldom, and not properly, uſed in a good ſenſe.

How pow'rful are chaſte vows! the wind and tide
You *brib'd* to combat on the Engliſh ſide. *Dryden.*

BRI'BER. *n. ſ.* [from *bribe.*] One that pays for corrupt practices.

Affection is ſtill a *briber* of the judgment; and it is hard for a man to admit a reaſon againſt the thing he loves; or to confeſs the force of an argument againſt an intereſt. *South.*

BRI'BERY. *n. ſ.* [from *bribe.*] The crime of taking rewards for bad practices.

There was a law made by the Romans, againſt the *bribery* and extortion of the governours of provinces: before, ſays Cicero, the governours did bribe and extort as much as was ſufficient for themſelves; but now they bribe and extort as much as may be enough not only for themſelves, but for judges, jurors, and magiſtrates. *Bacon.*

No *bribery* of courts, or cabals of factions, or advantages of fortune, can remove him from the ſolid foundations of honour and fidelity. *Dryden's Aurengz. Preface.*

BRICK. *n. ſ.* [*brick*, Dutch; *brique*, Fr. according to *Menage*, from *imbrex*, Lat. whence *brica.*]

1. A maſs of burnt clay, ſquared for the uſe of builders.

For whatſoever doth ſo alter a body, as it returneth not again to that it was, may be called *alteratio major*; as coals made of wood, or *bricks* of earth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

They generally gain enough by the rubbiſh and *bricks*, which the preſent architects value much beyond thoſe of a modern make, to defray the charges of their ſearch. *Addiſon.*

But ſpread, my ſons, your glory thin or thick,
On paſſive paper, or on ſolid *brick.* *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. A loaf ſhaped like a brick.

To BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay with bricks.

The ſexton comes to know where he is to be laid, and whether his grave is to be plain or *bricked.* *Swift.*

BRI'CKBAT. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *bat.*] A piece of brick.

Earthen bottles, filled with hot water, do provoke in bed a ſweat more daintily than *brickbats* hot. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

BRI'CKCLAY. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *clay.*] Clay uſed for making brick.

I have obſerved it only in pits wrought for tile and *brickclay.* *Woodward on Foſſils.*

BRI'CKDUST. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *duſt.*] Duſt made by pounding bricks.

This ingenious authour, being thus ſharp ſet, got together a convenient quantity of *brickduſt*, and diſpoſed of it into ſeveral papers. *Spectator*, Nº 283.

BRI'CKEARTH. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *earth.*] Earth uſed in making bricks.

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They grow very well both on the hazelly *brickearths*, and on gravel. *Mortimer.*

BRI'CK-KILN. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *kiln.*] A kiln; a place to burn bricks.

Like the Iſraelites in the *brick-kilns*, they multiplied the more for their oppreſſion. *Decay of Piety.*

BRI'CKLAYER. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *lay.*] A man whoſe trade it is to build with bricks; a brick-maſon.

The elder of them, being put to nurſe,
And ignorant of his birth and parentage,
Became a *bricklayer*, when he came to age. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

If you had liv'd, Sir,
Time enough to have been interpreter
To Babel's *bricklayers*, ſure the tow'r had ſtood. *Donne.*

BRI'CKMAKER. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *make.*] One whoſe trade it is to make bricks.

They are common in clay-pits; but the *brickmakers* pick them out of the clay. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

BRI'DAL. *adj.* [from *bride.*] Belonging to a wedding; nuptial; connubial.

Our wedding chear to a ſad fun'ral feaſt,
Our ſolemn hymns to ſullen dirges change,
Our *bridal* flowers ſerve for a buried corſe. *Shakeſp.*

Come, I will bring thee to thy *bridal* chamber. *Shakeſp.*

The amorous bird of night
Sung ſpouſal, and bid haſte the ev'ning ſtar,
On his hill-top to light the *bridal* lamp. *Parad. Loſt, b.* viii.

Your ill-meaning politician lords,
Under pretence of *bridal* friends and gueſts,
Appointed to await me thirty ſpies. *Milton's Agoniſt. l.* 1195.

When to my arms thou brought'ſt thy virgin love,
Fair angels ſung our *bridal* hymn above. *Dryden.*

With all the pomp of woe, and ſorrow's pride!
Oh, early loſt! oh, fitter to be led
In chearful ſplendour to the *bridal* bed! *Walſh.*

For her the ſpouſe prepares the *bridal* ring,
For her white virgins hymenæals ſing. *Pope's Eloiſa to Abel.*

BRI'DAL. *n. ſ.* The nuptial feſtival.

Nay, we muſt think, men are not gods;
Nor of them look for ſuch obſervance always,
As fits the *bridal.* *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Sweet day, ſo cool, ſo calm, ſo bright,
The *bridal* of the earth and ſky,
Sweet dews ſhall weep thy fall to-night;
For thou muſt die. *Herbert.*

In death's dark bow'rs our *bridals* we will keep,
And his cold hand
Shall draw the curtain when we go to ſleep. *Dryden.*

BRIDE. *n. ſ.* [bryð, Saxon; *brudur*, in Runick, ſignifies a beautiful woman.] A woman new married.

Help me mine own love's praiſes to reſound,
Ne let the fame of any be envy'd;
So Orpheus did for his own *bride.* *Spenſer's Epithalamium.*

The day approach'd, when fortune ſhould decide
Th' important enterprize, and give the *bride.* *Dryden's Fab.*

Theſe are tributes due from pious *brides*,
From a chaſte matron, and a virtuous wife. *Smith's Phædr.*

BRI'DEBED. *n. ſ.* [from *bride* and *bed.*] Marriage-bed.

Now until the break of day,
Through this houſe each fairy ſtray;
To the beſt *bridebed* will we,
Which by us ſhall bleſſed be. *Shakeſp. Midſum. Night's Dr.*

Would David's ſon, religious, juſt, and brave,
To the firſt *bridebed* of the world receive
A foreigner, a heathen, and a ſlave? *Prior.*

BRI'DECAKE. *n. ſ.* [from *bride* and *cake.*] A cake diſtributed to the gueſts at the wedding.

With the phant'ſies of hey-troll,
Troll about the bridal bowl,
And divide the broad *bridecake*
Round about the bride's ſtake. *Ben. Johnſon's Underwoods.*

The writer, reſolved to try his fortune, faſted all day, and, that he might be ſure of dreaming upon ſomething at night, procured an handſome ſlice of *bridecake*, which he placed very conveniently under his pillow. *Spectator,* Nº 597.

BRI'DEGROOM. *n. ſ.* [from *bride* and *groom.*] A new married man.

As are thoſe dulcet ſounds in break of day,
That creep into the dreaming *bridegroom's* ear,
And ſummon him to marriage. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Why, happy *bridegroom!*
Why doſt thou ſteal ſo ſoon away to bed? *Dryden.*

BRI'DEMEN. } *n. ſ.* The attendants on the bride and bride-
BRI'DEMAIDS. } groom.

BRI'DESTAKE. *n. ſ.* [from *bride* and *ſtake.*] It ſeems to be a poſt ſet in the ground, to dance round, like a maypole.

And divide the broad bridecake,
Round about the *brideſtake.* *Ben. Johnſon's Underwoods.*

BRI'DEWELL. *n. ſ.* [The palace built by St. *Bride's*, or *Bridget's well*, was turned into a workhouſe.] A houſe of correction.

He would contribute more to reformation than all the workhouſes and *Bridewells* in Europe. *Spectator,* Nº 157.

BRIDGE. *n. ſ.* [bric, Saxon.]

1. A building raiſed over water for the convenience of paſſage.

What need the *bridge* much broader than the flood?
Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.

And proud Araxes, whom no *bridge* could bind. *Dryden.*

2. The upper part of the noſe.

The raiſing gently the *bridge* of the noſe, doth prevent the deformity of a ſaddle noſe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 28.

3. The ſupporter of the ſtrings in ſtringed inſtruments of muſick.

To BRIDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To raiſe a bridge over any place.

Came to the ſea; and over Helleſpont
Bridging his way, Europe with Aſia join'd. *Par. Loſt, b.* x.

BRI'DLE. *n. ſ.* [*bride*, Fr.]

1. The headſtall and reins by which a horſe is reſtrained and governed.

Creeping and crying, till they ſeiz'd at laſt
His courſer's *bridle*, and his feet embrac'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. A reſtraint; a curb; a check.

The king reſolved to put that place, which ſome men fancied to be a *bridle* upon the city, into the hands of ſuch a man as he might rely upon. *Clarendon.*

A bright genius often betrays itſelf into many errours, without a continual *bridle* on the tongue. *Watts.*

To BRI'DLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reſtrain, or guide by a bridle.

I *bridle* in my ſtruggling muſe with pain,
That longs to launch into a bolder ſtrain. *Addiſon.*

2. To put a bridle on any thing.

The queen of beauty ſtop'd her *bridled* doves;
Approv'd the little labour of the Loves. *Prior.*

3. To reſtrain; to govern.

The diſpoſition of theſe things is committed to them, whom law may at all times *bridle*, and ſuperiour power controul. *Hooker, b.* v. § 9.

With a ſtrong, and yet a gentle hand,
You *bridle* faction, and our hearts command. *Waller.*

To BRI'DLE. *v. n.* To hold up the head.

BRI'DLEHAND. *n. ſ.* [from *bridle* and *hand.*] The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

In the turning, one might perceive the *bridlehand* ſomething gently ſtir; but, indeed, ſo gently, as it did rather diſtil virtue than uſe violence. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The heat of ſummer put his blood into a ferment, which affected his *bridlehand* with great pain. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

BRIEF. *adj.* [*brevis*, Lat. *brief*, Fr.]

1. Short; conciſe. It is now ſeldom uſed but of words.

A play there is, my lord, ſome ten words long,
Which is as *brief* as I have known a play;
But by ten words, my lord, it is too long,
Which makes it tedious. *Shakeſp. Midſum. Night's Dream.*

I will be mild and gentle in my words.—
—And *brief*, good mother, for I am in haſte. *Shakeſp. R.* III.

I muſt begin with rudiments of art,
To teach you gamut in a *briefer* ſort,
More pleaſant, pretty, and effectual. *Shakeſp. Tam. Shrew.*

They nothing doubt prevailing, and to make it *brief* wars.
Shakeſp. Coriolanus.

The *brief* ſtile is that which expreſſeth much in little.
Ben. Johnſon's Diſcovery.

If I had quoted more words, I had quoted more profaneneſs; and therefore Mr. Congreve has reaſon to thank me for being *brief.* *Collier's View of the Stage.*

2. Contracted; narrow.

The ſhrine of Venus, or ſtraight pight Minerva,
Poſtures beyond *brief* nature. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

BRIEF. *n. ſ.* [*brief*, Dutch, a letter.]

1. A writing of any kind.

There is a *brief*, how many ſports are ripe:
Make choice of which your highneſs will ſee firſt. *Shakeſp.*

The apoſtolical letters are of a twofold kind and difference, *viz.* ſome are called *briefs*, becauſe they are compriſed in a ſhort and compendious way of writing. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. A ſhort extract, or epitome.

But how you muſt begin this enterprize,
I will your highneſs thus in *brief* adviſe. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

I doubt not but I ſhall make it plain, as far as a ſum or *brief* can make a cauſe plain. *Bacon's Holy War.*

The *brief* of this tranſaction is, theſe ſprings that ariſe here, are impregnated with vitriol. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

3. In law.

A writ whereby a man is ſummoned to anſwer to any action; or it is any precept of the king in writing, iſſuing out of any court, whereby he commands any thing to be done. *Cowel.*

4. The writing given the pleaders, containing the caſe.

The *brief* with weighty crimes was charg'd,
On which the pleader much enlarg'd. *Swift.*

5. Letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection for any publick or private loſs.

6. [In muſick.] A meaſure of quantity, which contains two ſtrokes down in beating time, and as many up. *Harris.*

BRI'EFLY. *adv.* [from *brief.*] Conciſely; in few words.

I will ſpeak in that manner which the ſubject requires; that is, probably, and moderately, and *briefly.* *Bacon.*

The modeſt queen a while, with downcaſt eyes,
Ponder'd the ſpeech; then *briefly* thus replies. *Dryden.*

BRI'EFNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *brief.*] Conciſeneſs; ſhortneſs.

They excel in grandity and gravity, in ſmoothneſs and propriety, in quickneſs and *briefneſs.* *Camden's Remains.*

BRI'ER. *n. ſ.* [bꞃæꞃ, Sax.] A plant.

The ſweet and the wild ſorts are both ſpecies of the *roſe*; which ſee.

What ſubtle hole is this,
Whoſe mouth is cover'd with rude growing *briers?* *Shakeſp.*

Then thrice under a *brier* doth creep,
Which at both ends was rooted deep,
And over it three times doth leap;
Her magick much availing. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

BRI'ERY. *adj.* [from *brier.*] Rough; thorny; full of briers.

BRIG, and poſſibly alſo BRIX, is derived from the Saxon bꞃicᵹ, a bridge; which, to this day, in the northern counties, is called a *brigg*; and not a *bridge.* *Gibſon's Camden.*

BRIGA'DE. *n. ſ.* [*brigade*, Fr. It is now generally pronounced with the accent on the laſt ſyllable.] A diviſion of forces; a body of men, conſiſting of ſeveral ſquadrons of horſe, or battalions of foot.

Or fronted *brigades* form. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

Here the Bavarian duke his *brigades* leads,
Gallant in arms, and gaudy to behold. *Philips.*

BRIGA'DE *Major.* An officer appointed by the brigadier to aſſiſt him in the management and ordering of his brigade; and he there acts as as a major general does in an army. *Harris.*

BRIGADI'ER *General.* An officer who commands a brigade of horſe or foot in an army; next in order below a major general.

BRI'GAND. *n. ſ.* [*brigand*, Fr.] A robber; one that belongs to a band of robbers.

There might be a rout of ſuch barbarous theeviſh *brigands* in ſome rocks; but it was a degeneration from the nature of man, a political creature. *Bramhal againſt Hobbes.*

BRI'GANDINE. } *n. ſ.* [from *brigand.*]
BRI'GANTINE. }

1. A light veſſel; ſuch as has been formerly uſed by corſairs or pirates.

Like as a a warlike *brigandine*, apply'd
To fight, lays forth her threatful pikes afore
The engines, which in them ſad death do hide. *Spenſer.*

Scarce five years are paſt,
Since in your *brigantine* you ſail'd to ſee
The Adriatick wedded. *Otway's Venice Preſerved.*

The conſul obliged him to deliver up his fleet, and reſtore the ſhips, reſerving only to himſelf two *brigantines.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. A coat of mail.

Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet
And *brigandine* of braſs, thy broad habergeon,
Vantbraſs, and greves. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 1119.

BRIGHT. *adj.* [beoꞃꞇ, Saxon.]

1. Shining; glittering; full of light.

Through a cloud
Drawn round about thee like a radiant ſhrine,
Dark, with exceſſive *bright*, thy ſkirts appear. *Par. L. b.* iii.

Then ſhook the ſacred ſhrine, and ſudden light
Sprung through the vaulted roof, and made the temple *bright.*
Dryden.

2. Clear; evident.

He muſt not proceed too ſwiftly, that he may with more eaſe, with *brighter* evidence, and with ſurer ſucceſs, draw the learner on. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Illuſtrious; as, a *bright* reign, a *bright* action.

4. Witty; acute; ſubtle; as a *bright* genius.

To BRI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *bright.*]

1. To make bright; to make to ſhine.

The purple morning riſing with the year,
Salutes the ſpring, as her celeſtial eyes
Adorn the world, and *brighten* all the ſkies. *Dryden.*

2. To make luminous by light from without.

An ecſtaſy, that mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart, and *brightens* up my ſorrow,
Like gleams of ſunſhine in a louring ſky. *Philips's D. Moth.*

3. To make gay, or alert.

Hope elevates, and joy
Brightens his creſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix. *l.* 634.

4. To make illuſtrious.

The preſent queen would *brighten* her character, if ſhe would exert her authority to inſtil virtues into her people. *Swift.*

Yet time ennobles, or degrades each line;
It *brighten'd* Craggs's, and may darken thine. *Pope.*

5. To make acute, or witty.

To BRI'GHTEN. *v. n.* To grow bright; to clear up; as, *the ſky brightens.*

BRI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *bright.*] Splendidly; with luſtre.

Safely I ſlept, till *brightly* dawning ſhone
The morn conſpicuous on her golden throne. *Pope.*

BRI'GHTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bright.*]

1. Luſtre; ſplendour; glitter.

The blazing *brightneſs* of her beauty's beam,
And glorious light of her ſun-ſhining face,
To tell, were as to ſtrive againſt the ſtream. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

A ſword, by long lying ſtill, will contract a ruſt, which ſhall deface its *brightneſs.* *South.*

Vex'd with the preſent moment's heavy gloom,
Why ſeek we *brightneſs* from the years to come? *Prior.*

2. Acuteneſs.

The *brightneſs* of his parts, the ſolidity of his judgment, and the candour and generoſity of his temper, diſtinguiſhed him in an age of great politeneſs. *Prior.*

BRI'LLIANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *brilliant.*] Luſtre; ſplendour.

BRI'LLIANT. *adj.* [*brillant*, Fr.] Shining; ſparkling; ſplendid; full of luſtre.

So have I ſeen in larder dark
Of veal a lucid loin,
Replete with many a *brilliant* ſpark,
As wiſe philoſophers remark,
At once both ſtink and ſhine. *Dorſet.*

BRI'LLIANT. *n. ſ.* A diamond of the fineſt cut, formed into angles, ſo as to refract the light, and ſhine more.

In deference to his virtues, I forbear
To ſhew you what the reſt in orders were;
This *brilliant* is ſo ſpotleſs and ſo bright,
He needs not foil, but ſhines by his own proper light. *Dryd.*

BRI'LLIANTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *brilliant.*] Splendour; luſtre.

BRILLS. *n. ſ.* The hair on the eyelids of a horſe. *Dict.*

BRIM. *n. ſ.* [*brim*, Icelandiſh.]

1. The edge of any thing.

His hat being in the form of a turban, daintily made, the locks of his hair came down about the *brims* of it. *Bacon.*

2. The upper edge of any veſſel.

To make the coming hours o'erflow with joy,
And pleaſure down the *brim.* *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

How my head in ointment ſwims!
How my cup o'erlooks her *brims!* *Craſhaw.*

So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom riſe,
Above the *brims* they force their firy way. *Dryden's Æn.*

Thus in a baſon drop a ſhilling,
Then fill the veſſel to the *brim*,
You ſhall obſerve, as you are filling,
The pond'rous metal ſeems to ſwim. *Swift.*

3. The top of any liquour.

The feet of the prieſts that bare the ark, were dipped in the *brim* of the water. *Joſh.* iii. 15.

4. The bank of a fountain.

It told me it was Cynthia's own,
Within whoſe cheerful *brims*
That curious nymph had oft been known
To bathe her ſnowy limbs. *Drayton.*

To BRIM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill to the top.

May thy *brimmed* waves, for this,
Their full tribute never miſs,
From a thouſand rills. *Milton.*

This ſaid, a double wreath Evander twin'd;
And poplars black and white his temples bind:
Then *brims* his ample bowl; with like deſign
The reſt invoke the gods, with ſprinkled wine. *Dryden.*

To BRIM. *v. n.* To be full to the brim.

Now horrid frays
Commence, the *brimming* glaſſes now are hurl'd
With dire intent. *Philips.*

BRI'MFUL. *adj.* [from *brim* and *full.*] Full to the top; overcharged.

Meaſure my caſe, how by thy beauty's filling,
With ſeed of woes my heart *brimful* is charg'd. *Sidney, b.* i.

We have try'd the utmoſt of our friends;
Our legions are *brimful*, our cauſe is ripe. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſ.*

Her *brimful* eyes, that ready ſtood,
And only wanted will to weep a flood,
Releas'd their watry ſtore. *Dryden's Fables.*

The good old king at parting wrung my hand,
His eyes *brimful* of tears; then ſighing, cry'd,
Prithee, be careful of my ſon. *Addiſon's Cato.*

BRI'MFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *brimful.*] Fulneſs to the top.

The Scot, on his unfurniſh'd kingdom,
Came pouring like a tide into a breach,
With ample and *brimfulneſs* of his force. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

BRI'MMER. *n. ſ.* [from *brim.*] A bowl full to the top.

When healths go round, and kindly *brimmers* flow,
Till the freſh garlands on their foreheads glow. *Dryden.*

BRI'MMING. *adj.* [from *brim.*] Full to the brim.

And twice beſides her beeſtings never fail,
To ſtore the dairy with a *brimming* pail. *Dryden.*

BRI'MSTONE. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *brin* or *brenſtone*, that is, firy ſtone.] Sulphur. See SULPHUR.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in duſkiſh ſmoke and *brimſtone* blue. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

This vapour is generally ſuppoſed to be ſulphureous, though I can ſee no reaſon for ſuch a ſuppoſition: I put a whole bundle

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of lighted *brimſtone* matches to the ſmoke, they all went out in an inſtant. *Addiſon on Italy.*

BRI'MSTONY. *adj.* [from *brimſtone.*] Full of brimſtone; containing ſulphur; ſulphureous.

BRI'NDED. *adj.* [*brin*, Fr. a branch.] Streaked; tabby; marked with branches.

Thrice the *brinded* cat hath mew'd. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

She tam'd the *brinded* lioneſs,
And ſpotted mountain pard. *Milton.*

My *brinded* heifer to the ſtake I lay;
Two thriving calves ſhe ſuckles twice a day. *Dryden.*

BRI'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [from *brinded.*] The ſtate of being brinded.

A natural *brindle.* *Clariſſa.*

BRI'NDLED. *adj.* [from *brindle.*] Brinded; ſtreaked.

The boar, my ſiſters! aim the fatal dart,
And ſtrike the *brindled* monſter to the heart. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

BRINE. *n. ſ.*

1. Water impregnated with ſalt.

The encreaſing of the weight of water, will encreaſe its power of bearing; as we ſee *brine*, when it is ſalt enough, will bear an egg. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 790.

Diſſolve the ſheeps dung in water, and add to it as much ſalt as will make it a ſtrong *brine*, in this liquour, to ſteep your corn. *Mortimer.*

2. The ſea.

All, but mariners,
Plung'd in the foaming *brine*, did quit the veſſel,
Then all afire with me. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

The air was calm, and, on the level *brine*,
Sleek Panope, with all her ſiſters, play'd. *Milton.*

As when two adverſe winds
Engage with horrid ſhock, the ruffled *brine*
Roars ſtormy. *Philips.*

3. Tears.

What a deal of *brine*
Hath waſh'd thy ſallow cheeks for Roſaline! *Shakeſp.*

BRI'NEPIT. *n. ſ.* [from *brine* and *pit.*] Pit of ſalt water.

Then I lov'd thee,
And ſhew'd thee all the qualities o' th' iſle,
The freſh ſprings, *brinepits*, barren place, and fertile. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

To BRING. *v. a.* [bꞃınᵹan, Sax. preter. I *brought*; part. paſſ. *brought*; bꞃohꞇ, Sax.]

1. To fetch from another place; diſtinguiſhed from to *carry*, or convey, to another place.

I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,
And I'll be chief to *bring* him down again. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

And as ſhe was going to fetch it, he called to her, and ſaid, *Bring* me, I pray thee, a morſel of bread in thy hand. 1 *Kings*, xvii. 11.

A regiſtry of lands may furniſh eaſy ſecurities of money, that ſhall be *brought* over by ſtrangers. *Temple.*

2. To convey in one's own hand; not to ſend by another.

And if my wiſh'd alliance pleaſe your king,
Tell him he ſhould not ſend the peace, but *bring.* *Dryden.*

3. To produce; to procure.

There is nothing will *bring* you more honour, and more eaſe, than to do what right in juſtice you may. *Bacon.*

4. To cauſe to come.

He proteſts he loves you,
And needs no other ſuitor, but his liking
To *bring* you in again. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

There is but one God, who made heaven and earth, and ſea and winds; but the folly and madneſs of mankind *brought* in the images of gods. *Stillingfleet.*

The fountains of the great deep being broke open, ſo as a general deſtruction and devaſtation was *brought* upon the earth, and all things in it. *Burnet's Theory.*

Bring back gently their wandering minds, by going before them in the train they ſhould purſue, without any rebuke. *Locke.*

The great queſtion, which, in all ages, has diſturbed mankind, and *brought* on them thoſe miſchiefs. *Locke.*

5. To introduce.

Since he could not have a ſeat among them himſelf, he would *bring* in one, who had more merit. *Tatler*, N° 81.

6. To reduce; to recal.

Nathan's fable had ſo good an effect, as to *bring* the man after God's own heart to a right ſenſe of his guilt. *Spect.* N° 83.

7. To attract; to draw along.

In diſtillation, the water aſcends difficultly, and *brings* over with it ſome part of the oil of vitriol. *Newton's Opticks.*

8. To put into any particular ſtate or circumſtances, to make liable to any thing.

Having got the way of reaſoning, which that ſtudy neceſſarily *brings* the mind to, they might be able to transfer it to other parts of knowledge, as they ſhall have occaſion. *Locke.*

The queſtion for *bringing* the king to juſtice was immediately put, and carried without any oppoſition, that I can find. *Swift's Presbyterian Plea.*

9. To conduct.

A due conſideration of the vanities of the world, will naturally *bring* us to the contempt of it; and the contempt of the

world will as certainly *bring* us home to ourſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*

The underſtanding ſhould be *brought* to the difficult and knotty parts of knowledge, by inſenſible degrees. *Locke.*

10. To recal; to ſummons.

But thoſe, and more than I to mind can *bring*,
Menalcas has not yet forgot to ſing. *Dryden.*

11. To induce; to prevail upon.

The nature of the things, contained in thoſe words, would not ſuffer him to think otherwiſe, how, or whenſoever, he is *brought* to reflect on them. *Locke.*

It ſeems ſo prepoſterous a thing to men, to make themſelves unhappy in order to happineſs, that they do not eaſily *bring* themſelves to it. *Locke.*

Profitable employments would be no leſs a diverſion than any of the idle ſports in faſhion, if men could but be *brought* to delight in them. *Locke.*

12. *To bring about.* [See ABOUT.] To bring to paſs; to effect.

This he conceives not hard to *bring about*,
If all of you would join to help him out. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

This turn of mind threw off the oppoſitions of envy and competition; it enabled him to gain the moſt vain and impracticable into his deſigns, and to *bring about* ſeveral great events, for the advantage of the publick. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

13. *To bring forth.* To give birth to; to produce.

The good queen,
For ſhe is good, hath *brought* you *forth* a daughter:
Here 'tis; commends it to your bleſſing. *Shakeſp.*

More wonderful
Than that which, by creation, firſt *brought forth*
Light out of darkneſs! *Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xii. *l.* 472.

Bewail thy falſehood, and the pious works
It hath *brought forth*, to make thee memorable
Among illuſtrious women, faithful wives. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

Bellona leads thee to thy lover's hand,
Another queen *brings forth* another brand,
To burn with foreign fires her native land!
Dryden, Æneid vii. *l.* 444.

Idleneſs and luxury *bring forth* poverty and want; and this tempts men to injuſtice; and that cauſeth enmity and animoſity. *Tillotſon.*

The value of land is raiſed, when it is fitted to *bring forth* a greater quantity of any valuable product. *Locke.*

14. *To bring forth.* To bring to light.

The thing that is hid, *bringeth* he *forth* to light. *Job*, xxviii. 11.

15. *To bring in.* To reduce.

Send over into that realm ſuch a ſtrong power of men, as ſhould perforce *bring in* all that rebellious rout, and looſe people. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

16. *To bring in.* To afford gain.

The ſole meaſure of all his courteſies is, what return they will make him, and what revenue they will *bring* him *in.* *South.*

Trade *brought* us *in* plenty and riches. *Locke.*

17. *To bring in.* To introduce.

Entertain no long diſcourſe with any; but, if you can, *bring in* ſomething to ſeaſon it with religion. *Taylor.*

The fruitfulneſs of Italy and the like, are not *brought in* by force, but naturally riſe out of the argument. *Addiſon.*

Quotations are beſt *brought in*, to confirm ſome opinion controverted. *Swift.*

18. *To bring off.* To clear; to procure to be acquitted; to cauſe to eſcape.

I truſted to my head, that has betrayed me; and I found fault with my legs, that would otherwiſe have *brought* me *off.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Set a kite upon the bench, and it is forty to one he'll *bring off* a crow at the bar. *L'Eſtrange.*

The beſt way to avoid this imputation, and to *bring off* the credit of our underſtanding, is to be truly religious. *Tillotſon.*

19. *To bring on.* To engage in action.

If there be any that would reign, and take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and *bring* others *on.* *Bacon, Eſſay* 36.

20. *To bring over.* To convert; to draw to a new party.

This liberty ſhould be made uſe of upon few occaſions, of ſmall importance, and only with a view of *bringing over* his own ſide, another time, to ſomething of greater and more publick moment. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Ch. of Engl. man.*

The proteſtant clergy will find it, perhaps, no difficult matter to *bring* great numbers *over* to the church. *Swift.*

21. *To bring out.* To exhibit; to ſhew.

If I make not this cheat *bring out* another, and the ſhearers prove ſheep, let me be unrolled. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Which he could *bring out*, where he had,
And what he bought them for, and paid. *Hudibras.*

Theſe ſhake his ſoul, and, as they boldly preſs,
Bring out his crimes, and force him to confeſs. *Dryden.*

Another way made uſe of, to find the weight of the denarii, was by the weight of Greek coins; but thoſe experiments *bring out* the denarius heavier. *Arbuthnot.*

22. *To bring under.* To ſubdue; to repreſs.

That ſharp courſe which you have ſet down, for the *bringing under*

of thoſe rebels of Ulſter, and preparing a way for their perpetual reformation. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

To ſay, that the more capable, or the better deſerver, hath ſuch right to govern, as he may compulſorily *bring under* the leſs worthy, is idle. *Bacon's Holy War.*

23. *To bring up.* To educate; to inſtruct; to form.

The well *bringing up* of the people, ſerves as a moſt ſure bond to hold them. *Sidney*, *b.* i.

He that takes upon him the charge of *bringing up* young men, eſpecially young gentlemen, ſhould have ſomething more in him than Latin. *Locke.*

They frequently converſed with this lovely virgin, who had been *brought up* by her father in the ſame courſe of knowledge. *Addiſon. Guardian*, N° 167.

24. *To bring up.* To bring into practice.

Several obliging deferences, condeſcenſions, and ſubmiſſions, with many outward forms and ceremonies, were firſt of all *brought up* among the politer part of mankind, who lived in courts and cities. *Spectator*, N° 119.

25. *To bring up.* To cauſe to advance.

Bring up your army; but, I think, you'll find,
They've not prepar'd for us. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

BRI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *bring.*] The perſon that brings any thing.

Yet the firſt *bringer* of unwelcome news
Hath but a loſing office: and his tongue
Sounds ever after as a ſullen bell,
Remember'd tolling a dead friend. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Beſt you ſee ſafe the *bringer*
Out of the hoſt: I muſt attend mine office. *Shakeſp.*

BRI'NGER UP. Inſtructor; educator.

Italy and Rome have been breeders and *bringers up* of the worthieſt men. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

BRI'NISH. *adj.* [from *brine.*] Having the taſte of brine; ſalt.

Nero would be tainted with remorſe
To hear and ſee her plaints, her *briniſh* tears. *Shakeſp.*

For now I ſtand, as one upon a rock,
Environ'd with a wilderneſs of ſea,
Who marks the waxing tide grow wave by wave;
Expecting ever when ſome envious ſurge
Will, in his *briniſh* bowels, ſwallow him. *Shakeſp. T. Andr.*

BRI'NISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *briniſh.*] Saltneſs; tendency to ſaltneſs.

BRINK. *n. ſ.* [*brink*, Daniſh.] The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river.

Th' amazed flames ſtand gather'd in a heap,
And from the precipice's *brink* retire,
Afraid to venture on ſo large a leap. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

We ſtand therefore on the *brinks* and confines of thoſe ſtates at the day of doom. *Atterbury.*

So have I ſeen, from Severn's *brink*,
A flock of geeſe jump down together;
Swim where the bird of Jove wou'd ſink,
And, ſwimming, never wet a feather. *Swift.*

BRI'NY. *adj.* [from *brine.*] Salt.

He, who firſt the paſſage try'd,
In harden'd oak his heart did hide;
Or his, at leaſt, in hollow wood,
Who tempted firſt the *briny* flood. *Dryden.*

Then, *briny* ſeas, and taſteful ſprings, farewel,
Where fountain nymphs, confus'd with Nereïds, dwell.
Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.

A muriatick or *briny* taſte ſeems to be produced by a mixture of an acid and alkaline ſalt; for ſpirit of ſalt, and ſalt of tartar, mixed, produce a ſalt like ſea ſalt. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

BRI'ONY. See BRYONY.

BRISK. *adj.* [*bruſque*, Fr.]

1. Lively; vivacious; gay; ſprightly; applied to men.

Pr'ythee, die, and ſet me free,
Or elſe be
Kind and *briſk*, and gay like me. *Sir J. Denham.*

A creeping young fellow, that had committed matrimony with a *briſk* gameſome laſs, was ſo altered in a few days, that he was liker a ſceleton than a living man. *L'Eſtrange.*

Why ſhou'd all honour then be ta'en
From lower parts, to load the brain:
When other limbs we plainly ſee,
Each in his way, as *briſk* as he? *Prior.*

2. Powerful; ſpirituous.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine;
Some ſorts, when old, continue *briſk* and fine. *Denham.*

Under ground, the rude Riphæan race
Mimick *briſk* cyder, with the brake's product wild,
Sloes pounded, hips, and ſervis' harſheſt juice. *Philips.*

It muſt needs be ſome exteriour cauſe, and the *briſk* acting of ſome objects without me, whoſe efficacy I cannot reſiſt. *Locke.*

3. Vivid; bright.

Objects appeared much darker, becauſe my inſtrument was overcharged; had it magnified thirty or twenty five times, it would have made the object appear more *briſk* and pleaſant. *Newton's Opticks.*

To BRISK UP. *v. n.* To come up briſkly.

BRI'SKET. *n. ſ.* [*brichet*, Fr.] The breaſt of an animal.

See that none of the wool be wanting, that their gums be red, teeth white and even, and the *briſket* ſkin red. *Mortimer.*

BRI'SKLY. *adv.* [from *briſk.*] Actively; vigorouſly.

We have ſeen the air in the bladder ſuddenly expand itſelf ſo much, and ſo *briſkly*, that it manifeſtly lifted up ſome light bodies that leaned upon it. *Boyle.*

I could plainly perceive the creature to ſuck in many of the moſt minute animalcula, that were ſwimming *briſkly* about in the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

BRI'SKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *briſk.*]

1. Livelineſs; vigour; quickneſs.

Some remains of corruption, though they do not conquer and extinguiſh, yet will ſlacken and allay the vigour and *briſkneſs* of the renewed principle. *South.*

2. Gayety.

But the moſt diſtinguiſhing part of his character ſeems to me, to be his *briſkneſs*, his jollity, and his good humour. *Dryd.*

BRI'STLE. *n. ſ.* [bꞃıꞅꞇl, Sax.] The ſtiff hair of ſwine.

I will not open my lips ſo wide as a *briſtle* may enter. *Shakeſp.*

He is covered with hair, and not, as the boar, with *briſtles*, which probably ſpend more upon the ſame matter which, in other creatures, makes the horns; for *briſtles* ſeem to be nothing elſe but a horn ſplit into a multitude of little ones. *Grew.*

Two boars whom love to battle draws,
With riſing *briſtles*, and with frothy jaws,
Their adverſe breaſts with tuſks oblique they wound. *Dryd.*

To BRI'STLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To erect in briſtles.

Now for the bare-pickt bone of majeſty,
Doth dogged war *briſtle* his angry creſt,
And ſnarleth in the gentle eyes of peace. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

Which makes him plume himſelf, and *briſtle* up
The creſt of youth againſt your dignity. *Shakeſp. H.* IV.

To BRI'STLE. *v. n.* To ſtand erect as briſtles.

Be it ounce, or cat, or bear,
Pard, or boar with *briſtled* hair,
In thy eye that ſhall appear,
When thou wak'ſt, it is thy dear. *Shakeſp. Midſum. N. Dr.*

Stood Theodore ſurpriz'd in deadly fright,
With chatt'ring teeth, and *briſtling* hair upright;
Yet arm'd with inborn worth. *Dryden's Fables.*

Thy hair ſo *briſtles* with unmanly fears,
As fields of corn that riſe in bearded ears. *Dryden's Perſius.*

To BRISTLE *a thread.* To fix a briſtle to it.

BRI'STLY. *adj.* [from *briſtle.*] Thick ſet with briſtles.

The leaves of the black mulberry are ſomewhat *briſtly*, which may help to preſerve the dew. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

If the eye were ſo acute as to rival the fineſt microſcope, the ſight of our own ſelves would affright us; the ſmootheſt ſkin would be beſet all over with rugged ſcales and *briſtly* hairs. *Bentley.*

Thus maſtful beech the *briſtly* cheſnut bears,
And the wild aſh is white with bloomy pears. *Dryden's Virg.*

The careful maſter of the ſwine,
Forth haſted he to tend his *briſtly* care. *Pope's Odyſſ. b.* xiv.

BRI'STOL STONE. A kind of ſoft diamond found in a rock near the city of Briſtol.

Of this kind of cryſtal are the better and larger ſort of *Briſtol ſtones*, and the Kerry ſtones of Ireland. *Woodward.*

BRIT. *n. ſ.* The name of a fiſh.

The pilchards were wont to purſue the *brit*, upon which they feed, into the havens. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

To BRITE. } *v. n.* Barley, wheat, or hops, are ſaid to *brite*,
To BRIGHT. } when they grow over-ripe. *Dict.*

BRI'TTLE. *adj.* [bꞃıꞇꞇan, Saxon.] Fragile; apt to break; not tough.

The wood of vines is very durable; though no tree hath the twigs, while they are green, ſo *brittle*, yet the wood dried is extremely tough. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.* N° 622.

From earth all came, to earth muſt all return,
Frail as the cord, and *brittle* as the urn. *Prior.*

Of airy pomp, and fleeting joys,
What does the buſy world conclude at beſt,
But *brittle* goods, that break like glaſs? *Granville.*

If the ſtone is *brittle*, it will often crumble, and paſs in the form of gravel. *Arbuthnot on Dict.*

BRI'TTLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *brittle.*] Aptneſs to break; fragility.

A wit quick without brightneſs, ſharp without *brittleneſs.* *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Artificers, in the tempering of ſteel, by holding it but a minute or two longer or leſſer in the flame, give it very differing tempers, as to *brittleneſs* or toughneſs. *Boyle.*

BRIZE. *n. ſ.* The gadfly.

A *brize*, a ſcorned little creature,
Through his fair hide his angry ſting did threaten. *Spenſer.*

BROACH. *n. ſ.* [*broche*, Fr.]

1. A ſpit.

He was taken into ſervice in his court, to a baſe office in his kitchen; ſo that he turned a *broach*, that had worn a crown. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Whoſe offered entrails ſhall his crime reproach,
And drip their fatneſs from the hazle *broach.* *Dryden's Virgil.*

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2. A muſical inſtrument, the ſounds of which are made by turning round a handle. *Dict.*

3. [With hunters.] A ſtart of the head of a young ſtag, growing ſharp like the end of a ſpit. *Dict.*

To BROACH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſpit; to pierce as with a ſpit.

As by a low but loving likelihood,
Were now the general of our gracious empreſs,
As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,
Bringing rebellion *broached* on his ſword. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

He felled men as one would mow hay, and ſometimes *broached* a great number of them upon his pike, as one would carry little birds ſpitted upon a ſtick. *Hakewell on Providence.*

2. To pierce a veſſel in order to draw the liquour; to tap.

3. To open any ſtore.

I will notably provide, that you ſhall want neither weapons, victuals, nor aid; I will open the old armouries, I will *broach* my ſtore, and bring forth my ſtores. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

4. To give out, or utter any thing.

This errour, that Piſon was Ganges, was firſt *broached* by Joſephus. *Raleigh.*

Thoſe who were the chief inſtruments of raiſing the noiſe, made uſe of thoſe very opinions themſelves had *broached*, for arguments to prove, that the change of miniſters was dangerous. *Swift's Examiner*, Nº 45.

5. To let out any thing.

And now the field of death, the liſts,
Were enter'd by antagoniſts,
And blood was ready to be *broach'd*,
When Hudibras in haſte approach'd. *Hudibras, cant.* ii.

BRO'ACHER. *n. ſ.* [from *broach.*]

1. A ſpit.

The youth approach'd the fire, and, as it burn'd,
On five ſharp *broachers* rank'd, the roaſt they turn'd;
Theſe morſels ſtay'd their ſtomachs. *Dryden.*

2. An opener, or utterer of any thing; the firſt authour.

There is much pride and vanity in the affectation of being the firſt *broacher* of an heretical opinion. *L'Eſtrange.*

Numerous parties denominate themſelves, not from the grand Authour and Finiſher of our faith, but from the firſt *broacher* of their idolized opinions. *Decay of Piety.*

This opinion is commonly, but falſely, aſcribed to Ariſtotle, not as its firſt *broacher*, but as its ableſt patron. *Cheyne.*

BROAD. *adj.* [bꞃaꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Wide; extended in breadth; diſtinguiſhed from length.

The weeds that his *broad* ſpreading leaves did ſhelter,
Are pull'd up root and all by Bolingbroke. *Shakeſp. R.* II.

The top may be juſtly ſaid to grow *broader*, as the bottom narrower. *Temple.*

Of all your knowledge this vain fruit you have,
To walk with eyes *broad* open to your grave. *Dryden.*

So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow,
With vigour drawn, muſt ſend the ſhaft below,
The bottom was full twenty fathom *broad*. *Dryden's Fables.*

He launch'd the firy bolt from pole to pole,
Broad burſt the lightnings, deep the thunders roll. *Pope.*

As cloath'd in cloudy ſtorm,
Weak, wan, and *broad*, he ſkirts the ſouthern ſky. *Thomſon.*

2. Large.

To keep him at a diſtance from falſehood and cunning, which has always a *broad* mixture of falſehood; this is the fitteſt preparation of a child for wiſdom. *Locke.*

3. Clear; open.

In mean time he, with cunning to conceal
All thought of this from others, himſelf bore
In *broad* houſe, with the wooers us before. *Chapman's Odyſſ.*

It no longer ſeeks the ſhelter of night and darkneſs, but appears in the *broadeſt* light. *Decay of Piety.*

If children were left alone in the dark, they would be no more afraid than in *broad* ſunſhine. *Locke.*

4. Groſs; coarſe.

The reeve and the miller are diſtinguiſhed from each other, as much as the lady prioreſs and the *broad* ſpeaking gap-toothed wife of Bath. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

Love made him doubt his *broad* barbarian ſound;
By love, his want of words and wit he found. *Dryden.*

If open vice be what you drive at,
A name ſo *broad* will ne'er connive at. *Dryden's Albion.*

The *broadeſt* mirth unfeeling folly wears,
Leſs pleaſing far than virtue's very tears. *Pope.*

Room for my lord! three jockeys in his train;
Six huntſmen with a ſhout precede his chair;
He grins, and looks *broad* nonſenſe with a ſtare. *Pope.*

5. Obſcene; fulſom; tending to obſcenity.

As chaſte and modeſt as he is eſteemed, it cannot be denied, but in ſome places he is *broad* and fulſome. *Dryden's Juv. Ded.*

Though, now arraign'd, he read with ſome delight;
Becauſe he ſeems to chew the cud again,
When his *broad* comment makes the text too plain. *Dryden.*

6. Bold; not delicate; not reſerved.

Who can ſpeak *broader* than he that has no houſe to put his head in? Such may rail againſt great buildings. *Shakeſp.*

From *broad* words, and 'cauſe he fail'd
His preſence at the tyrant's feaſt, I hear,
Macduff lives in diſgrace. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

BROAD *as long*. Equal upon the whole.

The mobile are ſtill for levelling; that is to ſay, for advancing themſelves: for it is as *broad as long*, whether they riſe to others, or bring others down to them. *L'Eſtrange.*

BROAD-CLOTH. *n. ſ.* [from *broad* and *cloth.*] A fine kind of cloath.

Thus, a wiſe taylor is not pinching;
But turns at ev'ry ſeam an inch in:
Or elſe, be ſure, your *broad-cloth* breeches
Will ne'er be ſmooth, nor hold their ſtitches. *Swift.*

BROAD-EYED. *adj.* [from *broad* and *eye.*] Having a wide ſurvey.

In deſpite of *broad-ey'd* watchful day,
I would into thy boſom pour my thoughts:
But, ah! I will not. *Shakeſp. King John.*

BROAD-LEAVED. *adj.* [from *broad* and *leaf.*] Having broad leaves.

Narrow and *broad-leaved* cyprus-graſs of the ſame ſort. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To BRO'ADEN. *v. n.* [from *broad.*] To grow broad. I know not whether this word occurs, but in the following paſſage.

Low walks the ſun, and *broadens* by degrees,
Juſt o'er the verge of day. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 1605.

BRO'ADLY. *adv.* [from *broad.*] In a broad manner.

BRO'ADNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *broad.*]

1. Breadth; extent from ſide to ſide.

2. Coarſeneſs; fulſomneſs.

I have uſed the cleaneſt metaphor I could find, to palliate the *broadneſs* of the meaning. *Dryden.*

BRO'ADSHOULDERED. *adj.* [from *broad* and *ſhoulder.*] Having a large ſpace between the ſhoulders.

Big-bon'd, and large of limbs, with ſinews ſtrong,
Broadſhouldered, and his arms were round and long. *Dryden.*

I am a tall, *broadſhouldered*, impudent, black fellow; and, as I thought, every way qualified for a rich widow. *Spectator.*

BRO'ADSIDE. *n. ſ.* [from *broad* and *ſide.*]

1. The ſide of a ſhip, diſtinct from the head or ſtern.

From vaſter hopes than this he ſeem'd to fall,
That durſt attempt the Britiſh admiral:
From her *broadſides* a ruder flame is thrown,
Than from the firy chariot of the ſun. *Waller.*

2. The volly of ſhot fired at once from the ſide of a ſhip.

3. [In printing.] A ſheet of paper containing one large page.

BRO'ADSWORD. *n. ſ.* [from *broad* and *ſword.*] A cutting ſword, with a broad blade.

He, in fighting a duel, was run through the thigh with a *broadſword*. *Wiſeman.*

BRO'ADWISE. *adv.* [from *broad* and *wiſe.*] According to the direction of the breadth.

If one ſhould, with his hand, thruſt a piece of iron *broadwiſe* againſt the flat cieling of his chamber, the iron would not fall as long as the force of the hand perſeveres to preſs againſt it. *Boyle.*

BROCA'DE. *n. ſ.* [*brocado*, Span.] A ſilken ſtuff, variegated with colours of gold or ſilver.

I have the conveniency of buying and importing rich *brocades*. *Spectator*, Nº 288.

Or ſtain her honour, or her new *brocade*,
Forget her pray'rs, or miſs a maſquerade. *Pope.*

BROCA'DED. *adj.* [from *brocade.*]

1. Dreſt in brocade.

2. Woven in the manner of a brocade.

Should you the rich *brocaded* ſuit unfold,
Where riſing flow'rs grow ſtiff with froſted gold. *Gay.*

BRO'CAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *broke.*]

1. The gain gotten by promoting bargains.

Yet ſure his honeſty
Got him ſmall gains, but ſhameleſs flattery,
And filthy *brocage*, and unſeemly ſhifts,
And borrow baſe, and ſome good ladies gifts. *Spenſer.*

2. The hire given for any unlawful office.

As for the politick and wholeſome laws, they were interpreted to be but *brocage* of an uſurer, thereby to woo and win the hearts of the people. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. The trade of dealing in old things.

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,
Whoſe works are e'en the frippery of wit,
From *brocage* is become ſo bold a thief,
As we, the rob'd, leave rage, and pity it. *Ben. Johnſon.*

So much as the quantity of money is leſſened, ſo much muſt the ſhare of every one that has a right to this money be the leſs, whether he be landholder, for his goods, or labourer, for his hire, or merchant, for his *brocage*. *Locke.*

BRO'CCOLI. n. ſ. [Ital.] See CABBAGE; of which it is a ſpecies.

Content with little, I can piddle here,
On *broccoli* and mutton round the year;
But ancient friends, tho' poor or out of play,
That touch my bell, I cannot turn away. *Pope.*

To BROCHE. See To BROACH.

So Geoffry of Boullion, at one draught of his bow, ſhooting againſt David's tower in Jeruſalem, *broched* three feetleſs birds. *Camden's Remains.*

BROCK. *n. ſ.* [bꞃoc, Saxon.] A badger.

BRO'CKET. *n. ſ.* A red deer, two years old.

BROGUE. *n. ſ.* [*brog*, Iriſh.]

1. A kind of ſhoe.

I thought he ſlept; and put
My clouted *brogues* from off my feet, whoſe rudeneſs
Anſwer'd my ſteps too loud. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Sometimes it is given out, that we muſt either take three halfpence, or eat our *brogues*. *Swift.*

2. A cant word for a corrupt dialect, or manner of pronunciation.

To BRO'IDER. *v. a.* [*brodir*, Fr.] To adorn with figures of needle-work.

A robe and a *broidered* coat, and a girdle. *Exodus*, xxviii. 4.

Infant Albion lay
In mantles *broider'd* o'er with gorgeous pride. *Tickell.*

BRO'IDERY. *n. ſ.* [from *broider.*] Embroidery; flower-work; additional ornaments wrought upon cloath.

The golden *broidery* tender Milkah wove;
The breaſt to Kenna ſacred, and to love,
Lie rent and mangled. *Tickell.*

BROIL. *n. ſ.* [*brouiller*, Fr.] A tumult; a quarrel.

Say to the king thy knowledge of the *broil*,
As thou didſt leave it. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

He has ſent the ſword both of civil *broils*, and publick war, amongſt us. *Wake.*

Rude were their revels, and obſcene their joys,
The *broils* of drunkards, and the luſt of boys. *Granville.*

To BROIL. *v. a.* [*bruler*, Fr.] To dreſs or cook by laying on the coals, or before the fire.

Some ſtrip the ſkin, ſome portion out the ſpoil,
Some on the fire the reeking entrails *broil*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To BROIL. *v. n.* To be in the heat.

Where have you been *broiling*?—
——Among the croud i' th' abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedg'd in more. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Long ere now all the planets and comets had been *broiling* in the ſun, had the world laſted from all eternity. *Cheyne.*

To BROKE. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* ſeems inclined to derive it from *to break*, becauſe *broken* men turn factors or *brokers*. *Caſanbon*, from πράττειν. *Skinner* thinks, again, that it may be contracted from *procurer*. Mr. *Lye* more probably deduces it from bꞃuccan, Sax. to be buſy.] To tranſact buſineſs for others, or by others. It is uſed generally in reproach.

He does, indeed,
And *brokes* with all that can, in ſuch a ſuit,
Corrupt the tender honour of a maid. *Shakeſp.*

The gains of bargains are of a more doubtful nature, when men ſhould wait upon other's neceſſity; *broke* by ſervants and inſtruments to draw them on. *Bacon.*

BRO'KING. *particip. adj.* In the broker's hands.

Redeem from *broking* pawn the blemiſh'd crown,
Wipe off the duſt that hides our ſceptre's gilt. *Shakeſp.*

BRO'KEN. [*particip. paſſ.* of *break.*]

Preſerve men's wits from being *broken* with the very bent of ſo long attention. *Hooker.*

BRO'KEN MEAT. Fragments; meat that has been cut.

Get three or four chairwomen to attend you conſtantly in the kitchen, whom you pay at ſmall charges; only with the *broken meat*, a few coals, and all the cinders. *Swift.*

BRO'KENHEARTED. *adj.* [from *broken* and *heart.*] Having the ſpirits cruſhed by grief or fear.

He hath ſent me to bind up the *brokenhearted*. *Iſa.* lxi. 1.

BRO'KENLY. *adv.* [from *broken.*] Without any regular ſeries.

Sir Richard Hopkins hath done ſomewhat of this kind, but *brokenly* and glancingly; intending chiefly a diſcourſe of his own voyage. *Hakewell on Providence.*

BRO'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *to broke.*]

1. A factor; one that does buſineſs for another; one that makes bargains for another.

Brokers, who, having no ſtock of their own, ſet up and trade with that of other men; buying here, and ſelling there, and commonly abuſing both ſides, to make out a little paultry gain. *Temple.*

Some South-ſea *broker*, from the city,
Will purchaſe me, the more's the pity;
Lay all my fine plantations waſte,
To fit them to his vulgar taſte. *Swift.*

2. One who deals in old houſhold goods.

3. A pimp; a match-maker.

A goodly *broker*!
Dare you preſume to harbour wanton lines?
To whiſper and conſpire againſt my youth? *Shakeſp.*

In chuſing for yourſelf, you ſhew'd your judgment;
Which being ſhallow, you ſhall give me leave
To play the *broker* in mine own behalf. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

BRO'KERAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *broker.*] The pay or reward of a broker. See BROCAGE.

BRO'NCHOCELE. *n. ſ.* [βρογχοκήλη.] A tumour of that part of the aſpera arteria, called the *bronchus*. *Quincy.*

BRO'NCHIAL. } *adj.* [βρόγχος.] Belonging to the throat.
BRO'NCHICK. }

Inflammation of the lungs may happen either in the *bronchial* or pulmonary veſſels, and may ſoon be communicated from one to the other, when the inflammation affects both the lobes. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

BRONCHO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [βρόγχος and τέμνω.] That operation which opens the windpipe by inciſion, to prevent ſuffocation in a quinſey. *Quincy.*

The operation of *bronchotomy* is an inciſion made into the aſpera arteria, to make way for the air into the lungs, when reſpiration is obſtructed by any tumour compreſſing the larynx. *Sharp's Surgery.*

BROND. *n. ſ.* See BRAND.

Fooliſh old man, ſaid then, the pagan wroth,
That weeneſt words or charms may force withſtond,
Soon ſhalt thou ſee, and then believe for troth,
That I can carve with this enchanted *brond*. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.

BRONTO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [βροντὴ and λογία.] A diſſertation upon thunder. *Dict.*

BRONZE. *n. ſ.* [*bronze*, Fr.]

1. Braſs.

Imbrown'd with native *bronze*, lo! Henley ſtands,
Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands. *Pope's Dunc.*

2. A medal.

I view with anger and diſdain,
How little gives thee joy or pain;
A print, a *bronze*, a flower, a root,
A ſhell, a butterfly can do't. *Prior.*

BROOCH. *n. ſ.* [*broke*, Dutch.]

1. A jewel; an ornament of jewels.

Ay, marry, our chains and our jewels.—
Your *brooches*, pearls, and owches. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Richly ſuited, but unſeaſonable; juſt like the *brooch* and the toothpick, which we wear not now. *Shakeſp.*

I know him well; he is the *brooch*, indeed,
And gem of all the nation. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

2. [With painters.] A painting all of one colour. *Dict.*

To BROOCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with jewels.

Not th' imperious ſhew
Of the full-fortun'd Cæſar, ever ſhall
Be *brooch'd* with me. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

To BROOD. *v. n.* [bꞃædan, Saxon.]

1. To ſit on eggs; to hatch them.

Thou from the firſt
Waſt preſent, and, with mighty wings outſpread,
Dove-like ſat'ſt *brooding* on the vaſt abyſs,
And mad'ſt it pregnant. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 21.

Here nature ſpreads her fruitful ſweetneſs round,
Breathes on the air, and *broods* upon the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To cover chickens under the wing.

Exalted hence, and drunk with ſecret joy,
Their young ſucceſſion all their cares employ;
They breed, they *brood*, inſtruct and educate,
And make proviſion for the future ſtate. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Find out ſome uncouth cell,
Where *brooding* darkneſs ſpreads his jealous wings,
And the night raven ſings. *Milton.*

3. To watch, or conſider any thing anxiouſly.

Defraud their clients, and, to lucre ſold,
Sit *brooding* on unprofitable gold,
Who dare not give. *Dryden's Æneid.*

As rejoicing miſers
Brood o'er their precious ſtores of ſecret gold. *Smith's Phædr.*

4. To mature any thing by care.

It was the opinion of Clinias, as if there were ever amongſt nations a *brooding* of a war, and that there is no ſure league but impuiſſance to do hurt. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

To BROOD. *v. a.* To cheriſh by care; to hatch.

Of crouds afraid, yet anxious when alone,
You'll ſit and *brood* your ſorrows on a throne. *Dryden.*

BROOD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Offspring; progeny.

The heavenly father keep his *brood*
From foul infection of ſo great a vice. *Fairfax, b.* i.

With terrours, and with clamours compaſs'd round,
Of mine own *brood*, that on my bowels feed. *Par. L. b.* ii.

Or any other of that heav'nly *brood*,
Let down in cloudy throne to do the world ſome good. *Milton.*

Ælian diſcourſes of ſtorks, and their affection toward their *brood*, whom they inſtruct to fly. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Generation.

Have you forgotten Libya's burning waſtes,
Its barren rocks, parch'd earth, and hills of ſand,
Its tainted air, and all its *broods* of poiſon? *Addiſon's Cato.*

3. A hatch; the number hatched at once.

I was wonderfully pleaſed to ſee the different workings of inſtinct in a hen followed by a *brood* of ducks. *Spect.* Nº 121.

4. Something brought forth; a production.

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Such things become the hatch and *brood* of time. *Shakeſp.*

5. The act of covering the eggs.

Something's in his ſoul,
O'er which his melancholy ſits on *brood*;
And I doubt the hatch and the diſcloſe
Will be ſome danger. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

BRO'ODY. *adj.* [from *brood.*] In a ſtate of ſitting on the eggs; inclined to ſit.

The common hen, all the while ſhe is *broody*, ſits, and leads her chickens, and uſes a voice which we call clocking. *Ray.*

BROOK. *n. ſ.* [bꞃoc, or bꞃoca, Saxon.] A running water, leſs than a river; a rivulet.

A ſubſtitute ſhines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his ſtate
Empties itſelf, as doth an inland *brook*
Into the main of waters. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Or many grateful altars I would rear,
Of graſſy turf; and pile up every ſtone,
Of luſtre, from the *brook*; in memory,
Of monument to ages. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 325.

And to Cephiſus' *brook* their way purſue:
The ſtream was troubled, but the ford they knew. *Dryden.*

Springs make little rivulets; thoſe united, make *brooks*; and thoſe coming together, make rivers, which empty themſelves into the ſea. *Locke.*

To BROOK. *v. a.* [bꞃucan, Sax.] To bear; to endure; to ſupport.

Even they, which *brook* it worſt, that men ſhould tell them of their duties, when they are told the ſame by a law, think very well and reaſonably of it. *Hooker, b.* i.

A thouſand more miſchances than this one,
Have learn'd me to *brook* this patiently. *Shakeſp. T. G. of Ver.*

How uſe doth breed a habit in a man!
This ſhadowy deſart, unfrequented woods,
I better *brook* than flouriſhing peopl'd towns. *Shakeſp.*

Heav'n, the ſeat of bliſs,
Brooks not the works of violence, and war. *Par. Loſt, b.* vi.

Moſt men can much rather *brook* their being reputed knaves, than for their honeſty be accounted fools. *South.*

Reſtraint thou wilt not *brook*; but think it hard,
Your prudence is not truſted as your guard. *Dryden.*

To BROOK. *v. n.* To endure; to be content.

He, in theſe wars, had flatly refuſed his aid; becauſe he could not *brook*, that the worthy prince Plangus was, by his choſen Tiridates, preferred before him. *Sidney's Arcadia.*

BRO'OKLIME. *n. ſ.* [*becabunga*, Lat.] A ſort of water ſpeedwell; very common in ditches.

BROOM. *n. ſ.* [bꞃom, Saxon.]

1. This tree hath a papilionaceous flower, whoſe pointal, which riſes from the flower-cup, afterward becomes a ſhort, roundiſh, ſwelling pod, containing, for the moſt part, one kidney-ſhaped ſeed in each. *Millar.*

Ev'n humble *broom*, and oſiers, have their uſe,
And ſhade for ſheep, and food for flocks, produce. *Dryden.*

2. A beſom; ſo called from the matter of which it is made.

Not a mouſe
Shall diſturb this hallow'd houſe;
I am ſent with *broom* before,
To ſweep the duſt behind the door. *Sh. Midſum. Night's Dr.*

If they came into the beſt apartment, to ſet any thing in order, they were ſaluted with a *broom.* *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

BRO'OMLAND. *n. ſ.* [*broom* and *land.*] Land that bears broom.

I have known ſheep cured of the rot, when they have not been far gone with it, only by being put into *broomlands.* *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

BRO'OMSTAFF. *n. ſ.* [from *broom* and *ſtaff.*] The ſtaff to which the *broom* is bound; the handle of a beſom.

They fell on; I made good my place; at length they came to the *broomſtaff* with me; I defied 'em ſtill. *Shakeſp. H.* VIII.

From the age,
That children tread this worldly ſtage,
Broomſtaff, or poker, they beſtride,
And round the parlour love to ride. *Prior.*

Sir Roger pointed at ſomething behind the door, which I found to be an old *broomſtaff.* *Spectator*, N° 117.

BRO'OMY. *adj.* [from *broom.*] Full of broom.

If it grow moſſy or *broomy*, which theſe lands are inclined to, then break it up again, and order it as you did before, laying of it down again from the wheat-ſtubble. *Mortimer.*

The youth with *broomy* ſtumps began to trace
The kennel edge, where wheels had worn the place. *Swift.*

BROTH. *n. ſ.* [bꞃoð, Sax.] Liquour in which fleſh is boiled.

You may make the *broth* for two days, and take the one half every day. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

Inſtead of light deſſerts, and luſcious froth,
Our authour treats to-night with Spartan *broth.* *Southerne.*

If a nurſe, after being ſucked dry, eats *broth*, the infant will ſuck the *broth* almoſt unaltered. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

BRO'THEL. } *n. ſ.* [*bordel*, Fr.] A houſe of lewd enter-
BRO'THELHOUSE. } tainment; a bawdyhouſe.

Perchance
I ſaw him enter ſuch a houſe of ſale,
Videlicet, a *brothel.* *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Then courts of kings were held in high renown,
Ere made the common *brothels* of the town:
There, virgins honourable vows receiv'd,
But chaſte as maids in monaſteries liv'd. *Dryden's. W. of B.*

From its old ruins *brothelhouſes* riſe,
Scenes of lewd loves, and of polluted joys. *Dryden's Mackfl.*

The libertine retires to the ſtews, and to the *brothel.* *Rogers.*

BRO'THER. *n. ſ.* [bꞃoðeꞃ, bꞃoðoꞃ, Saxon.] Plural, *brothers*, or *brethren.*

1. One born of the ſame father and mother.

Be ſad, good *brothers*;
Sorrow ſo royally in you appears,
That I will deeply put the faſhion on. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

Whilſt kin their kin, *brother* the *brother* foils,
Like enſigns all, againſt like enſigns bend. *Daniel.*

T' whom Michael! thus, he alſo mov'd, reply'd:
Theſe two are *brethren*, Adam, and to come
Out of thy loins. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 454.

Comparing two men, in reference to one common parent, it is very eaſy to form the ideas of *brothers.* *Locke.*

2. Any one cloſely united.

We few, we happy few, we band of *brothers*;
For he, to day that ſheds his blood with me,
Shall be my *brother.* *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

3. Any one reſembling another in manner, form, or profeſſion.

He alſo that is ſlothful in his work, is *brother* to him that is a great waſter. *Prov.* xviii. 9.

4. *Brother* is uſed, in theological language, for man in general.

BRO'THERHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *brother* and *hood.*]

1. The ſtate or quality of being a brother.

This deep diſgrace of *brotherhood*
Touches me deeper than you can imagine. *Shakeſp. R.* II.

Finds *brotherhood* in thee no ſharper ſpur? *Shakeſp. R.* II.

So it be a right to govern, whether you call it ſupreme fatherhood, or ſupreme *brotherhood*, will be all one, provided we know who has it. *Locke.*

2. An aſſociation of men for any purpoſe; a fraternity.

There was a fraternity of men at arms, called the *brotherhood* of St. George, erected by parliament, conſiſting of thirteen the moſt noble and worthy perſons. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. A claſs of men of the ſame kind.

He was ſometimes ſo engaged among the wheels, that not above half the poet appeared; at other times, he became as conſpicuous as any of the *brotherhood.* *Addiſon. Guardian.*

BRO'THERLY. *adj.* [from *brother.*] Natural; ſuch as becomes or beſeems a brother.

He was a prieſt, and looked for a prieſt's reward; which was our *brotherly* love, and the good of our ſouls and bodies. *Bacon.*

Though more our money than our cauſe,
Their *brotherly* aſſiſtance draws. *Denham.*

They would not go before the laws, but follow them; obeying their ſuperiours, and embracing one another in *brotherly* piety and concord. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 33.

BRO'THERLY. *adv.* After the manner of a brother; with kindneſs and affection.

I ſpeak but *brotherly* of him; but ſhould I anatomize him to thee as he is, I muſt bluſh and weep, and thou look pale and wonder. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

BROUGHT. [*participle paſſive* of *bring.*]

The Turks, poſſeſſed with a needleſs fear, forſook the walls, and could not, by any perſuaſions or threats of the captains, be *brought* on again to the aſſault. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

The inſtances *brought* by our authour are but ſlender proofs. *Locke.*

BROW. *n. ſ.* [bꞃopa, Saxon.]

1. The arch of hair over the eye.

'Tis now the hour which all to reſt allow,
And ſleep ſits heavy upon every *brow.* *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

2. The forehead.

She could have run, and waddled about;
For even the day before ſhe broke her *brow.* *Shakeſp.*

So we ſome antique hero's ſtrength,
Learn by his launce's weight and length;
As theſe vaſt beams expreſs the beaſt,
Whoſe ſhady *brows* alive they dreſt. *Waller.*

3. The general air of the countenance.

Then call them to our preſence, face to face,
And frowning *brow* to *brow.* *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

Though all things foul would bear the *brows* of grace,
Yet grace muſt look ſtill ſo. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

4. The edge of any high place.

The earl, nothing diſmayed, came forwards that day unto a little village, called Stoke, and there encamped that night, upon the *brow* or hanging of a hill. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

On the *brow* of the hill beyond that city, they were ſomewhat perplexed by eſpying the French embaſſador, with the king's coach, and others, attending him. *Wotton.*

Them with fire, and hoſtile arms,
Fearleſs aſſault; and, to the *brow* of heav'n
Purſuing, drive them out from God and bliſs. *Par. L. b.* vi.

To BROW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bound; to limit; to be at the edge of.

Tending

Tending my flocks hard by i' th' hilly crofts,
That *brow* this bottom glad. *Milton.*

To BRO'WBEAT. *v. a.* [from *brow* and *beat.*] To depreſs with ſevere brows, and ſtern or lofty looks.

It is not for a magiſtrate to frown upon, and *browbeat* thoſe who are hearty and exact in their miniſtry; and, with a grave, inſignificant nod, to call a reſolved zeal, want of prudence. *South.*

What man will voluntarily expoſe himſelf to the imperious *browbeatings* and ſcorns of great men? *L'Eſtrange.*

Count Tariff endeavoured to *browbeat* the plaintiff, while he was ſpeaking; but though he was not ſo imprudent as the count, he was every whit as ſturdy. *Addiſon.*

I will not be *browbeaten* by the ſupercilious looks of my adverſaries, who now ſtand cheek by jowl by your worſhip. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

BRO'WBOUND. *adj.* [from *brow* and *bound.*] Crowned; having the head encircled with a diadem.

In that day's feats,
He prov'd the beſt man i' th' field, and, for his meed,
Was *browbound* with the oak. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

BRO'WSICK. *adj.* [from *brow* and *ſick.*] Dejected; hanging the head.

But yet a gracious influence from you,
May alter nature in our *browſick* crew. *Suckling.*

BROWN. *adj.* [bꞃun, Saxon.] The name of a colour, compounded of black and any other colour.

Brown, in High Dutch, is called *braun*; in the Netherlands, *bruyn*; in French, *coleur brune*; in Italian, *bruno*; in Greek, ὀρφνινω ἄιθοψ, from the colour of the Ethiopians; for ἄιθω is to burn, and ὢψ, a face; for that blackneſs or ſwarthineſs in their faces, is procured through heat. In Latin it is called *fuſcus*, *quaſi* φῶς σκιᾶται, that is, from darkening or overſhadowing the light; or of φωσκεῖν, which is to burn or ſcorch. *Peacham.*

I like the new tire within excellently, if the hair were a little *browner.* *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

From whence high Ithaca overlooks the floods,
Brown with o'ercharging ſhades and pendent woods. *Pope.*

Long untravell'd heaths,
With deſolation *brown*, he wanders waſte. *Thomſon.*

BRO'WNBILL. *n. ſ.* [from *brown* and *bill.*] The ancient weapon of the Engliſh foot; why it is called *brown*, I have not diſcovered; but we now ſay *brown muſket* from it.

And *brownbills*, levied in the city,
Made bills to paſs the grand committee. *Hudibras.*

BRO'WNISH. *adj.* [from *brown.*] Somewhat brown.

A *browniſh* grey iron-ſtone, lying in thin ſtrata, is poor, but runs freely. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

BRO'WNNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *brown.*] A brown colour.

She would confeſs the contention in her own mind, between that lovely, indeed moſt lovely, *brownneſs* of Muſidorus's face, and this colour of mine. *Sidney, b.* ii.

BRO'WNSTUDY. *n. ſ.* [from *brown* and *ſtudy.*] Gloomy meditations; ſtudy in which we direct our thoughts to no certain point.

They live retired, and then they doze away their time in drowſineſs and *brownſtudies*; or, if briſk and active, they lay themſelves out wholly in making common places. *Norris.*

To BROWSE. *v. a.* [*brouſer*, Fr.] To eat branches, or ſhrubs.

And being down, is trod in the durt
Of cattle, and *brouſed*, and ſorely hurt. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Thy palate then did deign
The rougheſt berry on the rudeſt hedge:
Yea, like the ſtag, when ſnow the paſture ſheets,
The barks of trees thou *browſedſt.* *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

To BROWSE. *v. n.* To feed: it is uſed with the particle *on.*

They have ſcared away two of my beſt ſheep; if any where I have them, 'tis by the ſea-ſide, *browſing on* ivy. *Shakeſp.*

A goat, hard preſſed, took ſanctuary in a vineyard; ſo ſoon as he thought the danger over, he fell preſently a *browſing upon* the leaves. *L'Eſtrange.*

Could eat the tender plant, and, by degrees,
Browſe on the ſhrubs, and crop the budding trees. *Blackm.*

The Greeks were the deſcendants of ſavages, ignorant of agriculture, and *browſing on* herbage, like cattle. *Arbuthnot.*

BROWSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Branches, or ſhrubs, fit for the food of goats, or other animals.

The greedy lioneſs the wolf purſues,
The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the *browſe.* *Dryden.*

On that cloud-piercing hill,
Plinlimmon, from afar the traveller kens,
Aſtoniſh'd, how the goats their ſhrubby *browſe*
Gnaw pendent. *Philips.*

To BRUISE. *v. a.* [*briſer*, Fr.] To cruſh or mangle with the heavy blow of ſomething not edged or pointed; to cruſh by any weight; to beat into groſs powder; to beat together coarſely.

Fellows in arms, and my moſt loving friends,
Bruis'd underneath the yoke of tyranny. *Shakeſp. R.* III.

And fix far deeper in his head their ſtings,
Than temporal death ſhall *bruiſe* the victor's heel,
Or theirs whom he redeems. *Par. Loſt, b.* xii *l.* 433.

As in old chaos heav'n with earth confus'd,
And ſtars with rocks together cruſh'd and *bruis'd.* *Waller.*

They beat their breaſts with many a *bruiſing* blow,
Till they turn'd livid, and corrupt the ſnow. *Dryden's Fab.*

BRUISE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A hurt with ſomething blunt and heavy.

One arm'd with metal, th' other with wood,
This fit for *bruiſe*, and that for blood. *Hudibras.*

I ſince have labour'd
To bind the *bruiſes* of a civil war,
And ſtop the iſſues of their waſting blood. *Dryden.*

BRU'ISEWORT. *n. ſ.* An herb; the ſame with COMFREY; which ſee.

BRUIT. *n. ſ.* [*bruit*, Fr.] Rumour; noiſe; report.

Wherewith a *bruit* ran from one to the other, that the king was ſlain. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Upon ſome *bruits* he apprehended a fear, which moved him to ſend to Sir William Herbert to remain his friend. *Hayw.*

I am not
One that rejoices in the common wreck,
As common *bruit* doth put it. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

To BRUIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report; to noiſe abroad; to rumour. Neither the verb nor the noun are now much in uſe.

His death,
Being *bruited* once, took fire and heat away
From the beſt temper'd courage in his troops. *Shak. Hen.* V.

It was *bruited*, that I meant nothing leſs than to go to Guiana. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

BRU'MAL. *adj.* [*brumalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the winter.

About the *brumal* ſolſtice, it hath been obſerved, even unto a proverb, that the ſea is calm, and the winds do ceaſe, till the young ones are excluded, and forſake their neſts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 10.

BRUN, BRAN, BROWN, BOURN, BURN, are all derived from the Sax. boꞃn, bouꞃn, bꞃunna, buꞃna; all ſignifying a river or brook. *Gibſon's Camden.*

BRUNE'TT. *n. ſ.* [*brunette*, Fr.] A woman with a brown complexion.

Your fair women therefore thought of this faſhion, to inſult the olives and the *brunettes.* *Addiſon. Guardian*, N° 109.

BRU'NION. *n. ſ.* [*brugnon*, Fr.] A ſort of fruit between a plum and a peach. *Trevoux.*

BRUNT. *n. ſ.* [*brunſt*, Dutch.]

1. Shock; violence.

Erona choſe rather to bide the *brunt* of war, than venture him. *Sidney, b.* ii.

God, who caus'd a fountain, at thy pray'r,
From the dry ground to ſpring, thy thirſt t' allay
After the *brunt* of battle. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 581.

Faithful miniſters are to ſtand and endure the *brunt*: a common ſoldier may fly, when it is the duty of him that holds the ſtandard to die upon the place. *South.*

2. Blow; ſtroke.

A wicked ambuſh, which lay hidden long
In the cloſe covert of her guileful eyen,
Thence breaking forth, did thick about me throng,
Too feeble I t' abide the *brunt* ſo ſtrong. *Spenſer's Sonnets.*

The friendly rug preſerv'd the ground,
And headlong knight, from bruiſe or wound,
Like featherbed betwixt a wall,
An heavy *brunt* of cannon-ball. *Hudibras.*

BRUSH. *n. ſ.* [*broſſe*, Fr. from *bruſcus*, Lat.]

1. An inſtrument to clean any thing, by rubbing off the dirt or ſoil. It is generally made of briſtles ſet in wood.

2. It is uſed for the larger and ſtronger pencils uſed by painters.

Whence comes all this rage of wit? this arming all the pencils and *bruſhes* of the town againſt me? *Stillingfleet.*

With a ſmall *bruſh* you muſt ſmear the glue well upon the joint of each piece. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

3. A rude aſſault; a ſhock; rough treatment; which, by the ſame metaphor, we call a *ſcouring.*

Let grow thy ſinews till their knots be ſtrong,
And tempt not yet the *bruſhes* of the war. *Shakeſp.*

It could not be poſſible, that, upon ſo little a *bruſh* as Waller had ſuſtained, he could not be able to follow and diſturb the king. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Elſe when we put it to the puſh,
They had not giv'n us ſuch a *bruſh.* *Hudibras.*

To BRUSH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſweep or rub with a bruſh.

If he be not in love with ſome woman, there is no believing old ſigns; he *bruſhes* his hat o' morning; what ſhould that bode? *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

2. To ſtrike with quickneſs, as in bruſhing.

The wrathful beaſt about him turned light,
And him ſo rudely paſſing by, did *bruſh*
With his long tail, that horſe and man to ground did ruſh. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* ii. *ſtanz.* 16.

Has Somnus *bruſh'd* thy eyelids with his rod? *Dryden.*

His ſon Cupavo *bruſh'd* the briny flood,
Upon his ſtern a brawny centaur ſtood. *Dryden's Æneid.*

High

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

High o'er the billows flew the maſſy load,
And near the ſhip came thund'ring on the flood,
It almoſt *bruſh'd* the helm. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* ix.

3. To paint with a bruſh.

You have commiſſioned me to paint your ſhop, and I have done my beſt to *bruſh* you up like your neighbours. *Pope.*

4. To carry away, by an act like that of bruſhing.

And from the boughs *bruſh* off the evil dew,
And heal the harms of thwarting thunder blew. *Milton.*

The receptacle of waters, into which the mouths of all rivers muſt empty themſelves, ought to have ſo ſpacious a ſurface, that as much water may be continually *bruſhed* off by the winds, and exhaled by the ſun, as, beſides what falls again, is brought into it by all the rivers. *Bentley.*

5. To move as the bruſh.

A thouſand nights have *bruſh'd* their balmy wings
Over theſe eyes. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

To BRUSH. *v. n.*

1. To move with haſte: a ludicrous word, applied to men.

Nor wept his fate, nor caſt a pitying eye,
Nor took him down, but *bruſh'd* regardleſs by. *Dryden.*

The French had gather'd all their force,
And William met them in their way;
Yet off they *bruſh'd*, both foot and horſe. *Prior.*

2. To fly over; to ſkim lightly.

Nor love is always of a vicious kind,
But oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind,
Awakes the ſleepy vigour of the ſoul,
And, *bruſhing* o'er, adds motion to the pool. *Dryden's Fab.*

BRU'SHER. *n. ſ.* [from *bruſh.*] He that uſes a bruſh.

Sir Henry Wotton uſed to ſay, that criticks were like *bruſhers* of noblemens cloaths. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

BRU'SHWOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *bruſh* and *wood.* I know not whether it may not be corrupted from *browſewood.*] Rough, low, cloſe, ſhrubby thickets; ſmall wood fit for fire.

It ſmokes, and then with trembling breath ſhe blows,
Till in a cheerful blaze the flames aroſe.
With *bruſhwood*, and with chips, ſhe ſtrengthens theſe,
And adds at laſt the boughs of rotten trees. *Dryden's Fab.*

BRU'SHY. *adj.* [from *bruſh.*] Rough or ſhaggy, like a bruſh.

I ſuſpected, that it might have proceeded from ſome ſmall unheeded drop of blood, wiped off by the *bruſhy* ſubſtance of the nerve, from the knife wherewith it was cut. *Boyle.*

To BRU'STLE. *v. n.* [bnaſtlian, Saxon.] To crackle; to make a ſmall noiſe. *Skinner.*

BRU'TAL. *adj.* [*brutal*, Fr. from *brute.*]

1. That which belongs to a brute; that which we have in common with brutes.

There is no oppoſing *brutal* force to the ſtratagems of human reaſon. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Savage; cruel; inhuman.

The *brutal* bus'neſs of the war
Is manag'd by thy dreadful ſervants' care. *Dryden.*

BRUTA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*brutalité*, Fr.] Savageneſs; churliſhneſs; inhumanity.

Courage, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and eſcapes not the opinion of *brutality.* *Locke.*

To BRUT'ALIZE. *v. n.* [*brutaliſer*, Fr.] To grow brutal or ſavage.

Upon being carried to the Cape of Good Hope, he mixed, in a kind of tranſport, with his countrymen, *brutalized* with them in their habit and manners, and would never again return to his foreign acquaintance. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To BRUTA'LIZE. *v. a.* To make brutal or ſavage.

BRU'TALLY. *adv.* [from *brutal.*] Churliſhly; inhumanly; cruelly.

Mrs. Bull aimed a knife at John, though John threw a bottle at her head, very *brutally* indeed. *Arbuthnot.*

BRUTE. *adj.* [*brutus*, Lat.]

1. Senſeleſs; unconſcious.

Nor yet are we ſo low and baſe as their atheiſm would depreſs us; not walking ſtatues of clay, not the ſons of *brute* earth, whoſe final inheritance is death and corruption. *Bentl.*

2. Savage; irrational; ferine.

Even *brute* animals make uſe of this artificial way of making divers motions, to have ſeveral ſignifications to call, warn, chide, cheriſh, threaten. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

In the promulgation of the Moſaick law, if ſo much as a *brute* beaſt touched the mountain, it was to be ſtruck through with a dart. *South.*

3. Beſtial; in common with beaſts.

Then to ſubdue, and quell, through all the earth,
Brute violence, and proud tyrannick pow'r. *Par. Regained.*

4. Rough; ferocious; uncivilized.

The *brute* philoſopher, who ne'er has prov'd
The joy of loving, or of being lov'd. *Pope.*

BRUTE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A brute creature; a creature without reaſon; a ſavage.

What may this mean? Language of man pronounc'd
By tongue of *brute*, and human ſenſe expreſs'd? *Par. Loſt.*

To judgment he proceeded, on th' accurs'd
Serpent, tho' *brute*; unable to transfer

The guilt on him, who made him inſtrument
Of miſchief. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 165.

Brutes may be conſidered as either, aerial, terreſtrial, aquatick, or amphibious. I call thoſe aerial, which have wings, wherewith they can ſupport themſelves in the air; terreſtrial are thoſe, whoſe only place of reſt is upon the earth; aquatick are thoſe, whoſe conſtant abode is upon the water. *Locke.*

To thoſe three preſent impulſes, of ſenſe, memory, and inſtinct, moſt, if not all, the ſagacities of *brutes* may be reduced. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate;
All but the page preſcrib'd, this preſent ſtate;
From *brutes* what men, from men what ſpirits know;
Or who could ſuffer being here below? *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

To BRUTE. *v. a.* [written ill for *bruit.*] To report.

This, once *bruted* through the army, filled them all with heavineſs. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

BRU'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *brute.*] Brutality; a word not now uſed.

Thou dotard vile,
That with thy *bruteneſs* ſhend'ſt thy comely age. *Fairy Q.*

To BRU'TIFY. *v. a.* [from *brute.*] To make a man a brute.

O thou ſalacious woman! am I then *brutified?* Ay; feel it here; I ſprout, I bud, I bloſſom, I am ripe horn mad. *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*

BRU'TISH. *adj.* [from *brute.*]

1. Beſtial; reſembling a beaſt.

Oſiris, Iſis, Orus, and their train,
With monſtrous ſhapes and ſorceries abus'd
Fanatick Egypt, and her prieſts, to ſeek
Their wand'ring gods diſguis'd in *brutiſh* forms. *Par. Loſt.*

2. Having the qualities of a brute; rough; ſavage; ferocious.

Brutes, and *brutiſh* men, are commonly more able to bear pain, than others. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b.* ii. *c.* 6.

3. Groſs; carnal.

For thou thyſelf haſt been a libertine,
As ſenſual as the *brutiſh* ſting itſelf. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

After he has ſlept himſelf into ſome uſe of himſelf, by much ado he ſtaggers to his table again, and there acts over the ſame *brutiſh* ſcene. *South.*

4. Ignorant; untaught; uncivilized.

They were not ſo *brutiſh*, that they could be ignorant to call upon the name of God. *Hooker, b.* v. § 35.

BRU'TISHLY. *adv.* [from *brutiſh.*] In the manner of a brute; of a ſavage and unnatural man.

I am not ſo diffident of myſelf, as *brutiſhly* to ſubmit to any man's dictates. *K. Charles.*

For a man to found a confident practice upon a diſputable principle, is *brutiſhly* to outrun his reaſon. *South.*

BRU'TISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *brutiſh.*] Brutality; ſavageneſs; inſenſibility.

All other courage, beſides that, is not true valour, but *brutiſhneſs.* *Sprat.*

BRY'ONY. *n. ſ.* [*bryonia*, Lat.] A plant.

It has a climbing ſtalk, with ſpines; the leaves are like thoſe of the vine; the flowers conſiſt of one leaf, which is expanded at the top, and divided into five parts, and, in the female plants, ſucceeded by round berries, growing on footſtalks; the flowers of the male plants have five apices in each, but are barren. The ſpecies are, 1. The common white *bryony.* 2. Smooth African *bryony*, with deep cut leaves, and yellow flowers, &c. The firſt ſort grows upon dry banks, under hedges, in many parts of England; but may be cultivated in a garden for uſe, by ſowing the berries in the ſpring of the year, in a dry poor ſoil. The roots of this plant have been formerly cut into a human ſhape, and carried about the country, and ſhewn as mandrakes. *Mill.*

BUB. *n. ſ.* [a cant word.] Strong malt liquour.

Or if it be his fate to meet
With folks who have more wealth than wit,
He loves cheap port, and double *bub*,
And ſettles in the humdrum club. *Prior.*

BU'BBLE. *n. ſ.* [*bobbel*, Dutch.]

1. A ſmall bladder of water; a film of water filled with wind.

Bubbles are in the form of a hemiſphere; air within, and a little ſkin of water without: and it ſeemeth ſomewhat ſtrange, that the air ſhould riſe ſo ſwiftly, while it is in the water, and, when it cometh to the top, ſhould be ſtayed by ſo weak a cover as that of the *bubble* is. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 24.

The colours of *bubbles*, with which children play, are various, and change their ſituation variouſly, without any reſpect to confine or ſhadow. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Any thing which wants ſolidity and firmneſs; any thing that is more ſpecious than real.

The earl of Lincoln was induced to participate, not lightly upon the ſtrength of the proceedings there, which was but a *bubble*, but upon letters from the lady Margaret. *Bacon.*

Then a ſoldier,
Seeking the *bubble*, reputation,
Even in the cannon's mouth. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

War, he ſung, is toil and trouble,
Honour but an empty *bubble*,
Fighting ſtill, and ſtill deſtroying. *Dryden.*

3. A cheat; a falſe ſhow.

The nation then too late will find,
Directors promiſes but wind,
South-ſea at beſt a mighty *bubble.* *Swift.*

4. The perſon cheated.

Ceaſe, deareſt mother, ceaſe to chide;
Gany's a cheat, and I'm a *bubble*;
Yet why this great exceſs of trouble. *Prior.*

He has been my *bubble* theſe twenty years, and, to my certain knowledge, underſtands no more of his own affairs, than a child in ſwaddling clothes. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

To BU'BBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To riſe in bubbles.

Alas! a crimſon river of warm blood,
Like to a *bubbling* fountain ſtirr'd with wind,
Doth riſe and fall. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

Adder's fork, and blindworm's ſting,
Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing:
For a charm of pow'rful trouble,
Like a hellbroth boil and *bubble.* *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Still *bubble* on, and pour forth blood and tears. *Dryden.*

2. To run with a gentle noiſe.

For thee the *bubbling* ſprings appear'd to mourn,
And whiſpering pines made vows for thy return. *Dryden.*

The ſame ſpring ſuffers at ſome times a very manifeſt remiſſion of its heat: at others, as manifeſt an increaſe of it; yea, ſometimes to that exceſs, as to make it boil and *bubble* with extreme heat. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

Not *bubbling* fountains to the thirſty ſwain,
Not ſhow'rs to larks, or ſunſhine to the bee,
Are half ſo charming as thy ſight to me. *Pope.*

To BU'BBLE. *v. a.* To cheat: a cant word.

He tells me, with great paſſion, that ſhe has *bubbled* him out of his youth; and that ſhe has drilled him on to five and fifty. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 89.

Charles Mather could not *bubble* a young beau better with a toy. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

BU'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *bubble.*] A cheat.

What words can ſuffice to expreſs, how infinitely I eſteem you, above all the great ones in this part of the world; above all the Jews, jobbers, and *bubblers.* *Digby to Pope.*

BU'BBY. *n. ſ.* A woman's breaſt.

Foh! ſay they, to ſee a handſome, briſk, genteel, young fellow, ſo much governed by a doating old woman; why don't you go and ſuck the *bubby?* *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

BU'BO. *n. ſ.* [Lat. from βȣϐὼν, the groin.] That part of the groin from the bending of the thigh to the ſcrotum; and therefore all tumours in that part are called *buboes.* *Quincy.*

I ſuppurated it after the manner of a *bubo*, opened it, and endeavoured deterſion. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

BUBONOCE'LE. *n. ſ.* [Lat. from βȣϐὼν, the groin, and κήλη, a rupture.] A particular kind of rupture, when the inteſtines break down into the groin. *Quincy.*

When the inteſtine, or omentum, falls through the rings of the abdominal muſcles into the groin, it is called *hernia inguinalis*, or, if into the ſcrotum, *ſcrotalis*: theſe two, though the firſt only is properly ſo called, are known by the name of *bubonocele.* *Sharp's Surgery.*

BUCANI'ERS. *n. ſ.* A cant word for the privateers, or pirates, of America.

BUCCELLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*buccella*, a mouthful, Lat.] In ſome chymical authours, ſignifies a dividing into large pieces. *Harris.*

BUCK. *n. ſ.* [*bauche*, Germ. ſuds, or lye.]

1. The liquour in which cloaths are waſhed.

Buck? I would I could waſh myſelf of the *buck*: I warrant you, buck, and of the ſeaſon too it ſhall appear. *Shakeſp.*

2. The cloaths waſhed in the liquour.

Of late, not able to travel with her furred pack, ſhe waſhes *bucks* here at home. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

BUCK. *n. ſ.* [*bwch*, Welch; *bock*, Dutch; *bouc*, Fr.] The male of the fallow deer; the male of rabbets, and other animals.

Bucks, goats, and the like, are ſaid to be tripping or ſaliant, that is, going or leaping. *Peacham.*

To BUCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waſh clothes.

Here is a baſket; he may creep in here, and throw foul linen upon him, as if it were going to *bucking.* *Shakeſp.*

To BUCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To copulate as bucks and does.

The chief time of ſetting traps, is in their *bucking* time. *Mortimer.*

BU'CKBASKET. *n. ſ.* The baſket in which cloaths are carried to the waſh.

They conveyed me into a *buckbasket*; rammed me in with foul ſhirts, foul ſtockings, and greaſy napkins. *Shakeſp.*

BU'CKBEAN. *n. ſ.* [*bocksboonen*, Dutch.] A plant; a ſort of *trefoil.*

The bitter nauſeous plants, as centaury, *buckbane*, gentian, of which tea may be made, or wines by infuſion. *Floyer.*

BU'CKET. *n. ſ.* [*baquet*, Fr.]

1. The veſſel in which water is drawn out of a well.

Now is this golden crown like a deep well,
That owes two *buckets*, filling one another;
The emptier ever dancing in the air,
The other down unſeen, and full of water. *Shakeſp. R.* II.

Is the ſea ever likely to be evaporated by the ſun, or to be emptied with *buckets?* *Bentley.*

2. The veſſels in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire.

Now ſtreets grow throng'd, and, buſy as by day,
Some run for *buckets* to the hallow'd quire;
Some cut the pipes, and ſome the engines play;
And ſome, more bold, mount ladders to the fire. *Dryden.*

The porringers, that in a row
Hung high, and made a glitt'ring ſhow,
To a leſs noble ſubſtance chang'd,
Were now but leathern *buckets* rang'd. *Swift.*

BU'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [*bwccl*, Welch, and the ſame in the Armorick; *boucle*, Fr.]

1. A link of metal, with a tongue or catch made to faſten one thing to another.

Fair lined ſlippers for the cold,
With *buckles* of the pureſt gold. *Shakeſp.*

The chlamys was a ſort of ſhort cloak tied with a *buckle*, commonly to the right ſhoulder. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Three ſeal-rings; which after, melted down,
Form'd a vaſt *buckle* for his widow's gown. *Pope.*

2. The ſtate of the hair criſped and curled, by being kept long in the ſame ſtate.

The greateſt beau was dreſſed in a flaxen periwig; the wearer of it goes in his own hair at home, and lets his wig lie in *buckle* for a whole half year. *Spectator*, N° 129.

That live-long wig, which Gorgon' ſelf might own,
Eternal *buckle* takes in Parian ſtone. *Pope.*

To BU'CKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten with a buckle.

Like ſaphire, pearl, in rich embroidery,
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shakeſp.*

France, whoſe armour conſcience *buckl'd* on,
Whom zeal and charity brought to the field. *Shakeſp.*

Thus, ever, when I *buckle* on my helmet,
Thy fears afflict thee. *Philips.*

When you carry your maſter's riding-coat, wrap your own in it, and *buckle* them up cloſe with a ſtrap. *Swift.*

2. To prepare to do any thing: the metaphor is taken from *buckling* on the armour.

The Saracen, this hearing, roſe amain,
And catching up in haſte his three ſquare ſhield,
And ſhining helmet, ſoon him *buckled* to the field. *Fairy Q.*

3. To join in battle.

The Lord Gray, captain of the men at arms, was forbidden to charge, until the foot of the avantguard were *buckled* with them in front. *Hayward.*

4. To confine.

How brief the life of man
Runs his erring pilgrimage!
That the ſtretching of a ſpan
Buckles in his ſum of age. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

To BU'CKLE. *v. n.* [*bucken*, Germ.]

1. To bend; to bow.

As the wretch, whoſe fever-weaken'd joints,
Like ſtrengthleſs hinges, *buckle* under life,
Impatient of his fit, breaks like a fire
Out of his keeper's arms. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Now a covetous old crafty knave,
At dead of night, ſhall raiſe his ſon, and cry,
Turn out, you rogue! how like a beaſt you lie;
Go *buckle* to the law. *Dryden.*

2. *To buckle to.* To apply to; to attend. See *active*, ſecond ſenſe.

This is to be done in children, by trying them, when they are by lazineſs unbent, or by avocation bent another way, and endeavouring to make them *buckle to* the thing propoſed. *Locke.*

3. *To buckle with.* To engage with; to encounter.

For ſingle combat, thou ſhalt *buckle with* me. *Shakeſp.*

Yet thou, they ſay, for marriage doſt provide;
Is this an age to *buckle with* a bride? *Dryden's Juv. ſat.* vi.

BU'CKLER. *n. ſ.* [*bwccled*, Welch; *bouclier*, Fr.] A ſhield; a defenſive weapon buckled on the arm.

He took my arms, and, while I forc'd my way,
Through troops of foes, which did our paſſage ſtay;
My *buckler* o'er my aged father caſt,
Still fighting, ſtill defending as I paſt. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

This medal compliments the emperour in the ſame ſenſe as the old Romans did their dictator Fabius, when they called him the *buckler* of Rome. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

To BU'CKLER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſupport; to defend.

Fear not, ſweet wench, they ſhall not touch thee, Kate;
I'll *buckler* thee againſt a million. *Shakeſp. Tam. the Shrew.*

Can Oxford, that did ever fence the right,
Now *buckler* falſhood with a pedigree? *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

BU'CKLER-THORN. *n. ſ.* *Chriſt's-thorn.*

BU'CKMAST. *n. ſ.* The fruit or maſt of the beech tree.

BU'CKRAM. *n. ſ.* [*bougran*, Fr.] A ſort of ſtrong linen cloth, ſtiffened with gum, uſed by taylors and ſtaymakers.

I have peppered two of them; two, I am ſure, I have paid, two rogues in *buckram* ſuits. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

BU'CKRAMS. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *wild garlick.* See GARLICK.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Bu'ckshorn Plantain: *n. ſ.* [*coronopus*, Lat. from the form of the leaf.] A plant.

It agrees in flower and fruit with the plantain; but its leaves are deeply cut in on the edges; whereas the leaves of the plantain are either entire, or but ſlightly indented. The ſpecies are four; 1. Garden *buckshorn plantain*, or hartſhorn, &c. The firſt ſpecies, though entitled a garden plant, yet is found wild upon moſt commons, and barren heaths; where, from the poorneſs of the ſoil, it appears to be very different from the garden kind, as being little more than a fourth part ſo large. This ſpecies was formerly cultivated in gardens as a ſalad herb, but, at preſent, is little regarded, and wholly diſuſed. *Miller.*

Bu'ckthorn. *n. ſ.* [*rhamnus*, Lat. ſuppoſed to be ſo called from bucc, Sax. the belly.]

It hath a funnel-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf, divided toward the top into four or five ſegments; out of the flower-cup riſes the pointal, which becomes a ſoft roundiſh berry, very full of juice, incloſing four hard ſeeds. The ſpecies are, Common purging *buckthorn*. 2. Leſſer purging *buckthorn*. 3. *Buckthorn*, with long ſpines, and a white bark of Montpelier. The firſt of theſe trees is very common in hedges; the berries of which are uſed in medicine, particularly for making a ſyrup, which was formerly in great uſe; though, of late, other ſorts of berries have either been mixed with thoſe of the *buckthorn*, or wholly ſubſtituted in their place; which mixture hath ſpoiled the ſyrup, and rendered it leſs eſteemed. The *buckthorn* berries may be diſtinguiſhed whether they are right or not, by opening them, and obſerving the number of ſeeds in each; for theſe have commonly four. The ſecond ſort is leſs common in England. Both theſe ſorts may be propagated, by laying down their tender branches in autumn. The firſt ſort will grow to the height of eighteen or twenty feet; the ſecond ſort ſeldom riſes above eight feet high. They may alſo be propagated by ſeeds. *Miller.*

Bu'ckwheat. *n. ſ.* [*buckweitz*, Germ. *fagopyrum*, Lat.]

The flowers grow in a ſpike, or branched from the wings of the leaves; the cup of the flower is divided into five parts, and reſembles the petals of a flower; the ſeeds are black, and three cornered. The ſpecies are, 1. Common upright *buckwheat*. 2. Common creeping *buckwheat*. The firſt is cultivated in England, and is a great improvement to dry barren lands. The ſecond grows wild, and is ſeldom cultivated. *Miller.*

Buco'lick. *adj.* [βουκολικα, from βουκολος, a cowherd.] Paſtoral.

BUD. *n. ſ.* [*bouton*, Fr.] The firſt ſhoot of a plant; a gem.

Be as thou waſt wont to be;
See as thou waſt wont to ſee:
Dian's *bud* o'er Cupid's flower
Hath ſuch force and bleſſed power. *Shakeſp. Midſ. N. Dr.*

Writers ſay, as the moſt forward *bud*
Is eaten by the canker ere it blow,
Even ſo by love the young and tender wit
Is turn'd to folly, blaſting in the *bud*,
Loſing his verdure even in the prime. *Shakeſp. T. G. of Ver.*

When you the flow'rs for Chloe twine,
Why do you to her garland join,
The meaneſt *bud* that falls from mine? *Prior.*

Inſects wound the tender *buds*, with a long hollow trunk, and depoſit an egg in the hole, with a ſharp corroding liquour, that cauſeth a ſwelling in the leaf, and cloſeth the orifice. *Bentley.*

To Bud. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To put forth young ſhoots, or gems.

Bud forth as a roſe growing by the brook of the field. *Ecclus*, xxxix. 13.

There the fruit, that was to be gathered from ſuch a conflux, quickly *budded* out. *Clarendon*, *b.* ii.

Heav'n gave him all at once, then ſnatch'd away,
Ere mortals all his beauties could ſurvey;
Juſt like the flow'r that *buds* and withers in a day. *Dryd.*

Tho' lab'ring yokes on their own necks they fear'd,
And felt for *budding* horns on their ſmooth foreheads rear'd. *Dryden's Silenus.*

2. To be in the bloom, or growing.

Young *budding* virgin, fair and freſh and ſweet,
Whither away, or where is thy abode? *Shakeſp.*

To Bud. *v. a.* To inoculate; to graff by inſerting a bud into the rind of another tree.

Of apricocks, the largeſt maſculine is much improved by *budding* upon a peach ſtock. *Temple.*

To BUDGE. *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.] To ſtir; to move off the place: a low word.

All your priſoners
In the lime grove, which weatherfends your cell,
They cannot *budge* till your releaſe. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

The mouſe ne'er ſhun'd the cat, as they did *budge*
From raſcals worſe than they. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

I thought th' hadſt ſcorn'd to *budge*
For fear. *Hudibras, cant.* ii.

Budge. *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.] Surly; ſtiff; formal.

O fooliſhneſs of men! that lend their ears
To thoſe *budge* doctors of the ſtoicks. *Milton.*

Budge. *n. ſ.* The dreſſed ſkin or fur of lambs. *Dict.*

Bu'dger. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] One that moves or ſtirs from his place.

Let the firſt *budger* die the other's ſlave,
And the gods doom him after. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Bu'dget. *n. ſ.* [*bogette*, Fr.]

1. A bag, ſuch as may be eaſily carried.

If tinkers may have leave to live,
And bear the ſowſkin *budget*;
Then my account I well may give,
And in the ſtocks avouch it. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Sir Robert Clifford, in whoſe boſom, or *budget*, moſt of Perkin's ſecrets were laid up, was come into England. *Bacon.*

His *budget* with corruptions cramm'd,
The contributions of the damn'd. *Swift.*

2. It is uſed for a ſtore, or ſtock.

It was nature, in fine, that brought off the cat, when the fox's whole *budget* of inventions failed him. *L'Eſtrange.*

Buff. *n. ſ.* [from *buffalo.*]

1. A ſort of leather prepared from the ſkin of the buffalo; uſed for waiſt belts, pouches, &c.

A ropy chain of rheums, a viſage rough,
Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a ſkin of *buff*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. The ſkins of elks and oxen dreſſed in oil, and prepared after the ſame manner as that of the buffalo.

3. A military coat made of thick leather, ſo that a blow cannot eaſily pierce it.

A fiend, a fury, pitileſs and rough,
A wolf, nay worſe, a fellow all in *buff*. *Shakeſp.*

To BUFF. *v. a.* [*buffe*, Fr.] To ſtrike: it is a word not in uſe.

There was a ſhock,
To have *buff'd* out the blood
From ought but a block. *Ben. Johnſon's Underwoods.*

BU'FFALO. n. ſ. [Ital.] A kind of wild ox.

Become th' unworthy browſe
Of *buffaloes*, ſalt goats, and hungry cows. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Bu'ffet. *n. ſ.* [*buffetto*, Ital.] A blow with the fiſt; a box on the ear.

O, I could divide myſelf, and go to *buffets*, for moving ſuch a diſh of ſkimmed milk with ſo honourable an action. *Shakeſp.*

A man that fortune's *buffets* and rewards
Haſt ta'en with equal thanks. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Go, baffl'd coward, leſt I run upon thee,
And with one *buffet* lay thy ſtructure low. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

Round his hollow temples, and his ears,
His buckler beats; the ſon of Neptune, ſtunn'd
With theſe repeated *buffets*, quits the ground. *Dryden.*

Buffe't. *n. ſ.* [*buffette*, Fr.] A kind of cupboard; or ſet of ſhelves, where plate is ſet out to ſhew, in a room of entertainment.

The rich *buffet* well-colour'd ſerpents grace,
And gaping Triton's ſpew to waſh your face. *Pope.*

To Bu'ffet. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſtrike with the hand; to box; to beat.

Why, woman, your huſband is in his old lunes again; he ſo *buffets* himſelf on the forehead, crying, peer out, peer out! that any madneſs I ever yet beheld, ſeemed but tameneſs. *Shakeſp.*

Our ears are cudgell'd; not a word of his
But *buffets* better than a fiſt of France. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

The torrent roar'd, and we did *buffet* it
With luſty ſinews; throwing it aſide. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*

Inſtantly I plung'd into the ſea,
And, *buffeting* the billows to her reſcue,
Redeem'd her life with half the loſs of mine. *Otway.*

To Bu'ffet. *v. n.* To play a boxing-match.

If I might *buffet* for my love, I could lay on like a butcher. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Bu'ffeter. *n. ſ.* [from *buffet.*] A boxer; one that buffets.

Bu'ffle. *n. ſ.* [*beuffle*, Fr.] The ſame with *buffalo*; a wild ox.

To Bu'ffle. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To puzzle; to be at a loſs.

This was the utter ruin of that poor, angry, *buffling*, well-meaning mortal, Piſtorides, who lies equally under the contempt of both parties. *Swift.*

Bu'ffleheaded. *adj.* [from *buffle* and *head.*] A man with a large head, like a buffalo; dull; ſtupid; fooliſh.

BUFFO'ON. *n. ſ.* [*buffon*, Fr.]

1. A man whoſe profeſſion is to make ſport, by low jeſts and antick poſtures; a jackpudding.

No prince would think himſelf greatly honoured, to have his proclamation canvaſſed on a publick ſtage, and become the ſport of *buffoons*. *Watts.*

2. A man that practiſes indecent raillery.

It is the nature of drolls and *buffoons*, to be inſolent to thoſe that will bear it, and ſlaviſh to others. *L'Eſtrange.*

The bold *buffoon*, whene'er they trade the green,
Their motion mimicks, but with geſt obſcene. *Garth.*

Buffo'onery. *n. ſ.* [from *buffoon.*]

1. The practice or art of a buffoon.

Courage, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and eſcapes not the opinion of brutality; learning becomes pedantry, and wit *buffoonery*. *Lock on Education.*

2. Low jeſts; ridiculous pranks; ſcurrile mirth. *Dryden* places the accent, improperly, on the firſt ſyllable.

Where publick miniſters encourage *buffoonery*, it is no won-

der if buffoons ſet up for publick miniſters. *L'Eſtrange.*

And whilſt it laſts, let *buffoonery* ſucceed,
To make us laugh; for never was more need. *Dryden.*

BUG. *n. ſ.* A ſtinking inſect bred in old houſhold ſtuff. In the following paſſage, wings are erroneouſly aſcribed to it.

Yet let me flap this *bug* with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt, which ſtinks and ſtings. *Pope.*

Bug. } *n. ſ.* [It is derived by ſome from *big*, by others from
Bu'gbear. } *pug*; *bug*, in Welch, has the ſame meaning.] A frightful object; a walking ſpectre, imagined to be ſeen; generally now uſed for a falſe terrour to frighten babes.

Each trembling leaf and whiſtling wind they hear,
As ghaſtly *bug* their hair on end does rear,
Yet both do ſtrive their fearfulneſs to feign. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.

Sir, ſpare your threats;
The *bug* which you would fright me with, I ſeek. *Shakeſp.*

Haſt not ſlept to-night? would he not, naughty man, let it ſleep? a *bugbear* take him. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

We have a horrour for uncouth monſters; but, upon cuſtom and experience, all theſe *bugs* grow familiar and eaſy to us. *L'Eſtrange.*

Such *bugbear* thoughts, once got into the tender minds of children, ſink deep, ſo as not eaſily, if ever, to be got out again. *Locke.*

To the world, no *bugbear* is ſo great,
As want of figure, and a ſmall eſtate. *Pope.*

Bu'gginess. *n. ſ.* [from *buggy.*] Being infected with bugs.

Bu'ggy. *adj.* [from *bug.*] Abounding with bugs.

Bu'gle. } *n. ſ.* [from buʒen, Sax. to bend, *Skinner*; from
Bu'glehorn. } *bucala*, Lat. a heifer, *Junius*; from *bugle*, the bonaſus. *Lye.*] A hunting horn.

Then took that ſquire an horny *bugle* ſmall,
Which hung adown his ſide in twiſted gold,
And taſſels gay. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *c.* viii. *ſtanz.* 3.

That I will have a recheate winded in my forehead, or hang my *bugle* in an inviſible baldrick, all women ſhall pardon me. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

He gave his *buglehorn* a blaſt,
That through the woodland echo'd far and wide. *Tickell.*

Bu'gle. *n. ſ.* A ſhining bead of black glaſs.

Bugle bracelets, necklace amber,
Perfume for a lady's chamber. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

'Tis not your inky brows, your black ſilk hair,
Your *bugle* eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my ſpirits to your worſhip. *Shakeſp.*

Bu'gle. *n. ſ.* [from *bugula*, Lat.] A plant.

It hath a flower conſiſting of one leaf, divided into three parts; out of the flower-cup ariſes the pointal, fixed like a nail, attended by four embryos, which become ſo many oblong ſeeds, ſhut up in a huſk; the flowers are placed in whorles round the ſtalk. The ſpecies are, 1. Common *bugle*. 2. The greateſt *bugle* of the Alps. 3. Hairy eaſtern *bugle*, with an inverted blue flower, ſpotted with white. 4. Eaſtern *bugle*, with a purpliſh violet coloured flower, &c. The firſt and ſecond ſorts grow wild in moiſt woods and meadows, and continue in flower from May to September. The *bugle* is greatly eſteemed as a vulnerary herb, and is uſed both externally and internally. They are very hardy plants, and propagate greatly by their trailing ſtalks. *Miller.*

Bu'gle. *n. ſ.* A ſort of wild ox. *Philips's World of Words.*

Bu'gloss. [from *bugloſſum*, Lat.] The herb ox-tongue.

The flowers are ſmall and tubulous, divided at the top into five obtuſe ſegments, and are expanded in a round form; the ſeeds are like the head of a viper. They may be cultivated by ſowing their ſeeds in the ſpring; its flowers are uſed in medicinal cordials. *Miller.*

To BUILD. *v. a.* preter. I *built*, I have *built*. [*bilden*, Dutch.]

1. To raiſe from the ground; to make a fabrick, or an edifice.

Thus ſaith the Lord, thou ſhalt not *build* me an houſe to dwell in. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 6.

When uſurers tell their gold in the field,
And whores and bawds do churches *build*. *Shakeſp.*

When the head-dreſs was *built* up in a couple of cones and ſpires, which ſtood ſo exceſſively high on the ſide of the head, that a woman, who was but a pigmy without her head-dreſs, appeared like a coloſſus upon putting it on. *Spectator*, N° 98.

To *build*, to plant, whatever you intend,
To rear the column, or the arch to bend. *Pope.*

2. To raiſe any thing on a ſupport or foundation.

Love *built* on beauty, ſoon as beauty, dies;
Chooſe this face, chang'd by no deformities. *Donne.*

I would endeavour to deſtroy thoſe curious, but groundleſs ſtructures, that men have *built* up of opinions alone. *Boyle.*

To Build. *v. n.* To depend on; to reſt on.

By a man's authority, we here underſtand the force which his word hath for the aſſurance of another's mind, that *buildeth* upon it. *Hooker.*

Some *build* rather upon the abuſing of others, and putting tricks upon them, than upon ſoundneſs of their own proceedings. *Bacon's Eſſays*, N° 23.

Even thoſe who had not taſted of your favours, yet *built* ſo much on the fame of your beneficence, that they bemoaned the

loſs of their expectations. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

This is certainly a much ſurer way, than to *build* on the interpretations of an authour, who does not conſider how the ancients uſed to think. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

Bui'lder. *n. ſ.* [from *build.*] He that builds; an architect.

But fore-accounting oft makes *builders* miſs;
They found, they felt, they had no leaſe of bliſs. *Sidney.*

When they, which had ſeen the beauty of the firſt temple built by Solomon, beheld how far it excelled the ſecond, which had not *builders* of like abilities, the tears of their grieved eyes the prophets endeavoured, with comforts, to wipe away. *Hooker, b.* v. § 14.

Mark'd out for ſuch an uſe, as if 'twere meant
T' invite the *builder*, and his choice prevent. *Denham.*

Her wings with lengthen'd honour let her ſpread,
And, by her greatneſs, ſhew her *builder*'s fame. *Prior.*

Bui'lding. *n. ſ.* [from *build.*] A fabrick; an edifice.

Thy ſumptuous *buildings*, and thy wife's attire,
Have coſt a maſs of publick treaſury. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

View not this ſpire by meaſure giv'n
To *buildings* rais'd by common hands:
That fabrick riſes high as heav'n,
Whoſe baſis on devotion ſtands. *Prior.*

Among the great variety of ancient coins which I ſaw at Rome, I could not but take particular notice of ſuch as relate to any of the *buildings* or ſtatues that are ſtill extant. *Addiſon.*

Built. *n. ſ.* [from *build.*] The form; the ſtructure.

As is the *built*, ſo different is the fight;
Their mounting ſhot is on our ſails deſign'd;
Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a paſſage find. *Dryden.*

There is hardly any country, which has ſo little ſhipping as Ireland; the reaſon muſt be, the ſcarcity of timber proper for this *built*. *Temple.*

BULB. *n. ſ.* [*bulbus*, Lat.] A round body, or root.

Take up your early autumnal tulips, and *bulbs*, if you will remove them. *Evelyn's Kalend.*

If we conſider the *bulb*, or ball of the eye, the exteriour membrane, or coat thereof, is made thick, tough, or ſtrong, that it is a very hard matter to make a rupture in it. *Ray.*

Bulba'ceous. *adj.* [*bulbaceus*, Lat.] The ſame with *bulbous*. *D.*

Bu'lbous. *adj.* [from *bulb.*] Containing bulbs; conſiſting of bulbs.

There are of roots, *bulbous* roots, fibrous roots, and hirſute roots. And I take it, in the *bulbous*, the ſap haſteneth moſt to the air and ſun. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 616.

Set up your traps for vermin, eſpecially amongſt your *bulbous* roots. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

There leaves, after they are ſwelled out, like a *bulbous* root, to make the bottle, bend inward, or come again cloſe to the ſtalk. *Ray on the Creation.*

The beginning of the internal jugulars have a *bulbous* cavity. *Ray on the Creation.*

To Bulge. *v. n.* [It was originally written *bilge*; *bilge* was the lower part of the ſhip, where it ſwelled out; from bılıʒ, Sax. a bladder.]

1. To take in water; to founder.

Thrice round the ſhip was toſt,
Then *bulg'd* at once, and in the deep was loſt. *Dryden.*

2. To jut out.

The ſide, or part of the ſide of a wall, or any timber that *bulges* from its bottom or foundation, is ſaid to batter, or hang over the foundation. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

Bu'limy. *n. ſ.* [βουλιμία, from βοῦς, an ox, and λιμὸς, hunger.] An enormous appetite, attended with fainting, and coldneſs of the extremities. *Dict.*

BULK. *n. ſ.* [*bulcke*, Dutch, the breaſt, or largeſt part of a man.]

1. Magnitude; ſize; quantity.

Againſt theſe forces there were prepared near one hundred ſhips; not ſo great of *bulk* indeed, but of a more nimble motion, and more ſerviceable. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The Spaniards and Portugueſe have ſhips of great *bulk*, but fitter for the merchant than the man of war; for burden than for battle. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Though an animal arrives at its full growth, at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full *bulk* till the laſt period of life. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Greatneſs; largeneſs.

Things, or objects, cannot enter into the mind, as they ſubſiſt in themſelves, and, by their own natural *bulk*, paſs into the apprehenſion; but they are taken in by their ideas. *South.*

3. The groſs; the majority.

Thoſe very points, in which theſe wiſe men diſagreed from the *bulk* of the people, are points in which they agreed with the received doctrines of our nature. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 51.

Change in property, through the *bulk* of a nation, makes ſlow marches, and its due power always attends it. *Swift.*

The *bulk* of the debt muſt be leſſened gradually. *Swift.*

4. Main fabrick.

He rais'd a ſigh, ſo piteous and profound,
That it did ſeem to ſhatter all his *bulk*,
And end his being. *Shakeſp. King Lear*

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5. The main part of a ſhip's cargo; as, to *break bulk*, is to open the cargo.

Bulk. *n. ſ.* [from *bielcke*, Dan. a beam.] A part of a building jutting out.

Here ſtand behind this *bulk*. Straight will he come:
Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

The keeper coming up, found Jack with no life in him; he took down the body, and laid it on a *bulk*, and brought out the rope to the company. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Bu'lkhead. *n. ſ.* A partition made acroſs a ſhip, with boards, whereby one part is divided from another. *Harris.*

Bu'lkiness. *n. ſ.* [from *bulky.*] Greatneſs of ſtature, or ſize.

Wheat, or any other grain, cannot ſerve inſtead of money, becauſe of its *bulkineſs*, and too quick change of its quantity. *Locke.*

Bu'lky. *adj.* [from *bulk.*] Of great ſize or ſtature.

Latreus, the *bulkieſt* of the double race,
Whom the ſpoil'd arms of ſlain Haleſus grace. *Dryden.*
Huge Telephus, a formidable page,
Cries vengeance; and Oreſtes' *bulky* rage,
Unſatisfy'd with margins cloſely writ,
Foams o'er the covers. *Dryden's Juvenal, ſat.* i.

The manner of ſea engagements, which was to bore and ſink the enemy's ſhips with the roſtra, gave *bulky* and high ſhips a great advantage. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

BULL. *n. ſ.* [*bulle*, Dutch.]

1. The male of black cattle; the male to a cow.

A proper gentlewoman, Sir, and a kinſwoman of my maſter's.—Even ſuch kin as the pariſh heifers are to the town *bull*. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Bulls are more criſp upon the forehead than cows. *Bacon.*

Beſt age to go to *bull*, or calve, we hold,
Begins at four, and ends at ten years old. *May's Virgil.*
The nobler herds,
Where round the lordly *bull*, in rural eaſe,
They ruminating lie. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 920.

2. In the ſcriptural ſenſe, an enemy powerful, fierce, and violent.

Many *bulls* have compaſſed me: ſtrong *bulls* of Baſhan have beſet me round. *Pſalm* xxii. 12.

3. One of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack.

At laſt from Aries rolls the bounteous ſun,
And the bright *Bull* receives him. *Thomſon's Spring.*

4. A letter publiſhed by the pope.

A *bull* is letters called apoſtolick by the canoniſts, ſtrengthened with a leaden ſeal, and containing in them the decrees and commandments of the pope or biſhop of Rome. *Ayliffe.*

There was another ſort of ornament wore by the young nobility, called *bullæ*; round, or of the figure of a heart, hung about their necks like diamond croſſes. Thoſe *bullæ* came afterwards to be hung to the diplomas of the emperours and popes, from whence they had the name of *bulls*. *Arbuthnot.*

It was not till after a freſh *bull* of Leo's had declared how inflexible the court of Rome was in the point of abuſes. *Atterb.*

5. A blunder; a contradiction.

I confeſs it is what the Engliſh call a *bull*, in the expreſſion, though the ſenſe be manifeſt enough. *Pope's Letters.*

Bull, in compoſition, generally notes the large ſize of any thing, as *bull-head*, *bulruſh*, *bull-trout*; and is therefore only an incluſive particle, without much reference to its original ſignification.

Bull-baiting. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *bait.*] The ſport of baiting bulls with doogs.

What am I the wiſer for knowing that Trajan was in the fifth year of his tribuneſhip, when he entertained the people with a horſe-race or *bull-baiting?* *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

Bull-beef. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *beef.*] Coarſe beef; the fleſh of bulls.

They want their porridge and their fat *bull-beeves*. *Shakeſp.*

Bull-beggar. *n. ſ.* [This word probably came from the inſolence of thoſe who begged, or raiſed money by the pope's bull.] Something terrible; ſomething to fright children with.

Theſe fulminations from the Vatican were turned into ridicule; and, as they were called *bull-beggars*, they were uſed as words of ſcorn and contempt. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Bull-calf. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *calf.*] A he-calf; uſed for a ſtupid fellow: a term of reproach.

And, Falſtaff, you carried your guts away as nimbly, and roared for mercy, and ſtill ran and roared, as ever I heard *bull-calf*. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Bull-dog. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *dog.*] A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage. He is uſed in baiting the bull; and this ſpecies is ſo peculiar to Britain, that they are ſaid to degenerate when they are carried to other countries.

All the harmleſs part of him is no more than that of a *bull-dog*; they are tame no longer than they are not offended. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 438.

Bull-finch. *n. ſ.* A ſmall bird, that has neither ſong nor whiſtle of its own, yet is very apt to learn, if taught by the mouth. *Philips's World of Words.*

The blackbird whiſtles from the thorny brake,
The mellow *bull-finch* anſwers from the groves. *Thomſon.*

Bull-fly. } *n. ſ.* An Inſect. *Philips's World of Words.*
Bull-bee. }

Bull-head. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *head.*]

1. A ſtupid fellow; a blockhead.

2. The name of a fiſh.

The miller's thumb, or *bull-head*, is a fiſh of no pleaſing ſhape; it has a head big and flat, much greater than ſuitable to its body; a mouth very wide, and uſually gaping; he is without teeth, but his lips are very rough, much like a file; he hath two fins near to his gills, which are roundiſh or creſted; two fins under his belly, two on the back, one below the vent, and the fin of his tail is round. Nature hath painted the body of this fiſh with whitiſh, blackiſh, browniſh ſpots. They are uſually full of ſpawn all the ſummer, which ſwells their vents in the form of a dug. The *bull-head* begins to ſpawn in April; in winter we know no more what becomes of them than of eels or ſwallows. *Walton's Angler.*

3. A little black water vermin. *Philips's World of Words.*

Bull-trout. *n. ſ.* A kind of trout.

There is, in Northumberland, a trout called a *bull-trout*, of a much greater length and bigneſs than any in theſe ſouthern parts. *Walton's Angler.*

Bull-weed. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *knapweed*; which ſee.

Bull-wort, or Bishops-weed. *n. ſ.* [*ammi*, Lat.] An umbelliferous plant with ſmall ſtriated ſeeds; the petals of the flowers are unequal, and ſhaped like a heart. Its ſeeds are uſed in medicine. *Miller.*

Bu'llace. *n. ſ.* A wild ſour plum. See Plum.

In October, and the beginning of November, come ſervices, medlars, *bullaces*; roſes cut or removed, to come late; holyoaks, and ſuch like. *Bacon's Eſſays*, N° 47.

Bu'llet. *n. ſ.* [*boulet*, Fr.] A round ball of metal, uſually ſhot out of guns.

As when the deviliſh ironengine wrought
In deepeſt hell, and fram'd by furies ſkill,
With windy nitre and quick ſulphur fraught,
And ramm'd with *bullet* round, ordain'd to kill. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

Giaffer, their leader, deſperately fighting amongſt the foremoſt of the janizaries, was at once ſhot with two *bullets*, and ſlain. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

And as the built, ſo different is the fight;
Their mounting ſhot is on our ſails deſign'd:
Deep in their hulls our deadly *bullets* light,
And through the yielding planks a paſſage find. *Dryden.*

Bu'llion. *n. ſ.* [*billon*, Fr.] Gold or ſilver in the lump; unwrought; uncoined.

The balance of trade muſt of neceſſity be returned in coin or *bullion*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

A ſecond multitude,
With wond'rous art, found out the maſſy ore,
Severing each kind, and ſcumm'd the *bullion* droſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Bullion is ſilver, whoſe workmanſhip has no value. And thus foreign coin hath no value here for its ſtamp, and our coin is *bullion* in foreign dominions. *Locke.*

In every veſſel there is ſtowage for immenſe treaſures, when the cargo is pure *bullion*. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

Bulli'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *bullio*, Lat.] The act or ſtate of boiling.

There is to be obſerved in theſe diſſolutions, which will not eaſily incorporate, what the effects are, as the *bullition*; the precipitation to the bottom; the ejaculation towards the top; the ſuſpenſion in the midſt; and the like. *Bacon's Phyſical Rem.*

Bu'llock. *n. ſ.* [from *bull.*] A young bull.

Why, that's ſpoken like an honeſt drover: ſo they ſell *bullocks*. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

Some drive the herds; here the fierce *bullock* ſcorns
Th' appointed way, and runs with threat'ning horns. *Cowley.*

Until the tranſportation of cattle into England was prohibited, the quickeſt trade of ready money here was driven by the ſale of young *bullocks*. *Temple.*

Bu'lly. *n. ſ.* [*Skinner* derives this word from *burly*, as a corruption in the pronunciation; which is very probably right: or from *bulky*, or *bull-eyed*; which are leſs probable. May it not come from *bull*, the pope's letter, implying the inſolence of thoſe who came inveſted with authority from the papal court?] A noiſy, bluſtering, quarrelling fellow: it is generally taken for a man that has only the apperance of courage.

Mine hoſt of the garter.—What ſays my *bully* rock? Speak ſcholarly and wiſely. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

All on a ſudden the doors flew open, and in comes a crew of roaring *bullies*, with their wenches, their dogs, and their bottles. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

'Tis ſo ridic'lous, but ſo true withal,
A *bully* cannot ſleep without a brawl. *Dryden's Juv. ſat.* iii.

A ſcolding hero is, at the worſt, a more tolerable character than a *bully* in petticoats. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 38.

The little man is a *bully* in his nature, but, when he grows cholerick, I confine him till his wrath is over. *Addiſon. Spect.*

To Bu'lly. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To overbear with noiſe or menaces.

Prentices, pariſh clerks, and hectors meet,
He that is drunk, or *bully'd*, pays the treat. *King's Cookery.*

To Bu'lly. *v. n.* To be noiſy and quarrelſome.

Bu'lrush. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *ruſh.*] A large ruſh, ſuch as grows

grows in rivers, without knots; though *Dryden* has given it the epithet *knotty*, confounding it, probably, with the reed.

To make fine cages for the nightingale,
And baſkets of *bulruſhes*, was my wont. *Spenſer.*

All my praiſes are as but a *bulruſh* caſt upon a ſtream; they are born up by the ſtrength of the current. *Dryden.*

The edges were with bending oſiers crown'd;
The *knotty bulruſh* next in order ſtood,
And all within of reeds a trembling wood. *Dryden's Fables.*

BU'LWARK. *n. ſ.* [*bolwercke*, Dutch; probably only from its ſtrength and largeneſs.]

1. A fortification; a citadel.

But him the ſquire made quickly to retreat,
Encountering fierce with ſingle ſword in hand,
And 'twixt him and his lord did like a *bulwark* ſtand. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* viii. *ſtanz.* 12.
Who oft repair
Their earthen *bulwarks* 'gainſt the ocean flood. *Fairfax, b.* i.

Taking away needleſs *bulwarks*, divers were demoliſhed upon the ſea coaſts. *Hayward.*

We have *bulwarks* round us;
Within our walls are troops enur'd to toil. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Our naval ſtrength is a general *bulwark* to the Britiſh nation. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 42.

2. A ſecurity.

Some making the wars their *bulwark*, that have before gored the gentle boſom of peace with pillage and robbery. *Shakeſp.*

To Bu'lwark. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify; to ſtrengthen with bulwarks.

And yet no *bulwark'd* town, or diſtant coaſt,
Preſerves the beauteous youth from being ſeen. *Addiſon.*

BUM. *n. ſ.* [*bomme*, Dutch.]

1. The buttocks; the part on which we ſit.

The wiſeſt aunt telling the ſaddeſt tale,
Sometime for threefoot ſtool miſtaketh me,
Then ſlip I from her *bum*, down topples ſhe. *Shakeſp.*
This ſaid, he gently rais'd the knight,
And ſet him on his *bum* upright. *Hudibras.*
From duſty ſhops neglected authours come,
Martyrs of pies, and relicks of the *bum*. *Dryden's Mackfl.*
The learned Sydenham does not doubt,
But profound thought will bring the gout;
And that with *bum* on couch we lie,
Becauſe our reaſon's ſoar'd too high. *W—n.*

2. It is uſed, in compoſition, for any thing mean or low, as *bumbailiff*.

Bumba'illiff. *n. ſ.* [from *bum* and *bailiff.*] A bailiff of the meaneſt kind; one that is employed in arreſts.

Go, Sir Andrew, ſcout me for him at the corner of the orchard, like a *bumbailiff*. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Bu'mbard. *n. ſ.* [wrong written for *bombard*; which ſee.] A great gun; a great barrel.

Yond ſame black cloud, yond huge one looks
Like a foul *bumbard*, that would ſhed his liquour. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Bu'mbast. *n. ſ.* [falſely written for *bombaſt*; the etymology of which I am now very doubtful of; *bombaſt* and *bombaſine* being mentioned, with great probability, by *Junius*, as coming from *boom*, a tree, and *ſein*, ſilk; the ſilk or cotton of a tree.]

1. A cloth made by ſewing one ſtuff upon another; patchwork.

The uſual *bumbaſt* of black bits ſewed into ermine, our Engliſh women are made to think very fine. *Grew.*

2. Linen ſtuffed with cotton; ſtuffing.

We have received your letters full of love,
And, in our maiden council, rated them
As courtſhip, pleaſant jeſt, and courteſy,
As *bumbaſt*, and as lining to the time. *Shakeſp.*

Bump. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *bum*, as being prominent.] A ſwelling; a protuberance.

It had upon its brow a *bump* as big as a young cockrel's ſtone; a perilous knock, and it cried bitterly. *Shakeſp. Rom. and Jul.*

Not though his teeth are beaten out, his eyes
Hang by a ſtring, in *bumps* his forehead riſe. *Dryden's Juv.*

To Bump. *v. a.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] To make a loud noiſe, or bomb. [See Bomb.] It is applied, I think, only to the bittern.

Then to the water's brink ſhe laid her head,
And as a bittour *bumps* within a reed,
To thee alone, O lake, ſhe ſaid—— *Dryden.*

Bu'mper. *n. ſ.* [from *bump.*] A cup filled till the liquour ſwells over the brims.

Places his delight
All day in plying *bumpers*, and at night
Reels to the bawds. *Dryden's Juv. ſat.* viii.

Bu'mpkin. *n. ſ.* [This word is of uncertain etymology; *Henſhaw* derives it from *pumpkin*, a kind of worthleſs gourd, or melon. This ſeems harſh. *Bump* is uſed amongſt us for a knob, or lump; may not *bumpkin* be much the ſame with *clodpate*, *loggerhead*, *block*, and *blockhead.*] An awkward heavy ruſtick; a country lout.

The poor *bumpkin*, that had never ſeen nor heard of ſuch delights before, bleſſed herſelf at the change of her condition. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

A heavy *bumpkin*, taught with daily care,
Can never dance three ſteps with a becoming air. *Dryden.*
In his white cloak the magiſtrate appears,
The country *bumpkin* the ſame liv'ry wears. *Dryden.*

It was a favour to admit them to breeding; they might be ignorant *bumpkins* and clowns, if they pleaſed. *Locke.*

Bu'mpkinly. *adj.* [from *bumpkin.*] Having the manners or appearance of a clown; clowniſh.

He is a ſimple, blundering, and yet conceited fellow, who, aiming at deſcription, and the ruſtick wonderful, gives an air of *bumpkinly* romance to all he tells. *Clariſſa.*

BUNCH. *n. ſ.* [*buncker*, Daniſh, the crags of the mountains.]

1. A hard lump; a knob.

They will carry their treaſures upon the *bunches* of camels, to a people that ſhall not profit them. *Joſh.* xxx. 6.

He felt the ground, which he had wont to find even and ſoft, to be grown hard with little round balls or *bunches*, like hard boiled eggs. *Boyle.*

2. A cluſter; many of the ſame kind growing together.

Vines, with cluſt'ring *bunches* growing. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Titian ſaid, that he knew no better rule for the diſtribution of the lights and ſhadows, than his obſervations drawn from a *bunch* of grapes. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

For thee, large *bunches* load the bending vine,
And the laſt bleſſings of the year are thine. *Dryden.*

3. A number of things tied together.

And on his arms a *bunch* of keys he bore. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

All? I know not what ye call all; but if I fought not with fifty of them, I am a *bunch* of radiſh. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Ancient Janus, with his double face,
And *bunch* of keys, the porter of the place. *Dryden.*

The mother's *bunch* of keys, or any thing they cannot hurt themſelves with, ſerves to divert little children. *Locke.*

4. Any thing bound into a knot.

Upon the top of all his lofty creſt,
A *bunch* of hairs diſcolour'd diverſly,
With ſprinkled pearl and gold full richly dreſt. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

To Bunch. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſwell out in a bunch; to grow out in protuberances.

It has the reſemblance of a large champignon before it is opened, *bunching* out into a large round knob at one end. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Bunchba'cked. *adj.* [from *bunch* and *back.*] Having bunches on the back.

The day ſhall come, that thou ſhalt wiſh for me,
To help thee curſe this pois'nous *bunchback'd* toad. *Shakeſp.*

Bu'nchiness. *n. ſ.* [from *bunchy.*] The quality of being bunchy, or growing in bunches.

Bu'nchy. *adj.* [from *bunch.*] Growing into bunches; knotty.

He is more eſpecially diſtinguiſhed from other birds, by his *bunchy* tail, and the ſhortneſs of his legs. *Grew's Muſæum.*

BU'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [byndle, Sax. from bynd.]

1. A number of things bound together.

As to the *bundles* of petitions in parliament, they were, for the moſt part, petitions of private perſons. *Hale's Law of Engl.*

Try, lads, can you this *bundle* break;
Then bids the youngeſt of the ſix
Take up a well-bound heap of ſticks. *Swift.*

In the north, they bind them up in ſmall *bundles*, and make ſmall ricks of them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. A roll; any thing rolled up cylindrically.

She carried a great *bundle* of Flanders lace under her arm; but finding herſelf overloaden, ſhe dropped the good man, and brought away the *bundle*. *Spectator*, N° 499.

To Bu'ndle. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a bundle; to tie together; with *up*.

We ought to put things together, as well as we can, *doctrinæ causâ*; but, after all, ſeveral things will not be *bundled up* together, under our terms and ways of ſpeaking. *Locke.*

See how the double nation lies,
Like a rich coat with ſkirts of frize;
As if a man, in making poſies,
Should *bundle* thiſtles *up* with roſes. *Swift.*

BUNG. *n. ſ.* [*bing*, Welch.] A ſtopple for a barrel.

After three nights are expired, the next morning pull out the *bung* ſtick, or plug. *Mortimer.*

To Bung. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtop; to cloſe up.

Bu'nghole. *n. ſ.* [from *bung* and *hole.*] The hole at which the barrel is filled, and which is afterward ſtopped up.

Why may not imagination trace the noble duſt of Alexander, till he find it ſtopping a *bunghole*. *Shakeſp.*

To BU'NGLE. *v. n.* [See Bungler.] To perform clumſily.

When men want light,
They make but *bungling* work. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Letters to me are not ſeldom opened, and then ſealed in a *bungling* manner before they come to my hands. *Swift to Pope.*

To Bu'ngle. *v. a.* To botch; to manage clumſily; to conduct awkwardly.

Other devils, that ſuggeſt by-treaſons
Do botch and *bungle* up damnation,
With patches, colours, and with forms being fetcht
From gliſt'ring ſemblances of piety. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

They make lame miſchief, though they mean it well:
Their int'reſt is not finely drawn, and hid,
But ſeams are coarſely *bungled* up, and ſeen. *Dryden's D. Seb.*

BU'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A botch; an awkwardneſs; an inaccuracy; a clumſy performance.

Errours and *bungles* are committed, when the matter is inapt or contumacious. *Ray on the Creation.*

BU'NGLER. *n. ſ.* [*bwngler*, Welch; *q. bôn y glér*, i. e. the laſt or loweſt of the profeſſion. *Davies.*] A bad workman; a clumſy performer; a man without skill.

Painters, at the firſt, were ſuch *bunglers*, and ſo rude, that, when they drew a cow or a hog, they were fain to write over the head what it was; otherwiſe the beholder knew not what to make of it. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Hard features every *bungler* can command;
To draw true beauty ſhews a maſter's hand. *Dryden.*

A *bungler* thus, who ſcarce the nail can hit,
With driving wrong will make the pannel ſplit. *Swift.*

BU'NGLINGLY. *adv.* [from *bungling.*] Clumſily; awkwardly.

To denominate them monſters, they muſt have had ſome ſyſtem of parts, compounded of ſolids and fluids, that executed, though but *bunglingly*, their peculiar functions. *Bentley.*

BUNN. *n. ſ.* [*bunelo*, Span.] A kind of ſweet bread.

Thy ſongs are ſweeter to mine ear,
Than to the thirſty cattle rivers clear;
Or winter porridge to the lab'ring youth,
Or *bunns* and ſugar to the damſel's tooth. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

BUNT. *n. ſ.* [corrupted, as *Skinner* thinks, from *bent.*] A ſwelling part; an increaſing cavity.

The Wear is a frith, reaching ſlopewiſe through the ooze; from the land to low water mark, and having in it a *bunt* or cod, with an eye-hook, where the fiſh entering, upon the coming back with the ebb, are ſtopped from iſſuing out again, forſaken by the water, and left dry on the ooze. *Carew.*

To BUNT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſwell out, as the ſail *bunts* out.

BU'NTER. *n. ſ.* A cant word for a woman who picks up rags about the ſtreet; and uſed, by way of contempt, for any low vulgar woman.

BU'NTING. *n. ſ.* The name of a bird.

Then my dial goes not true; I took this lark for a *bunting*. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

BUOY. *n. ſ.* [*bouë*, or *boye*, Fr. *boya*, Span.] A piece of cork or wood floating on the water, tied to a weight at the bottom.

The fiſhermen, that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice; and yond tall anchoring bark
Diminiſh'd to her cock; her cock a *buoy*,
Almoſt too ſmall for ſight. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Like *buoys*, that never ſink into the flood,
On learning's ſurface we but lie and nod. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To BUOY. *v. a.* [from the noun. The *u* is mute in both.] To keep afloat; to bear up by ſpecifick lightneſs.

All art is uſed to ſink epiſcopacy, and launch preſbytery in England; which was lately *buoyed* up in Scotland, by the like artifice of a covenant. *K. Charles.*

The water which riſes out of the abyſs, for the ſupply of ſprings and rivers, would not have ſtopped at the ſurface of the earth, but marched directly up into the atmoſphere, wherever there was heat enough in the air to continue its aſcent, and *buoy* it up. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

To BUOY. *v. n.* To float.

Riſing merit will *buoy* up at laſt. *Pope's Eſſay on Crit.*

BUO'YANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *buoyant.*] The quality of floating.

All the winged tribes owe their flight and *buoyancy* to it. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

BUO'YANT. *adj.* [from *buoy.*] Floating; light; that which will not ſink.

I ſwom with the tide, and the water under me was *buoyant*. *Dryden.*

His once ſo vivid nerves,
So full of *buoyant* ſpirit, now no more
Inſpire the courſe. *Thomſon's Autumn, l.* 455.

BUR, BOUR, BOR, come from the Sax. bur, an inner-chamber, or place of ſhade and retirement. *Gibſon's Camden.*

BUR. *n. ſ.* [*bourre*, Fr. is *down*; the *bur* being filled with a ſoft *tomentum*, or down.] A rough head of a plant, which ſticks to the hair or cloaths.

Nothing teems,
But hateful docks, rough thiſtles, keckſies, *burs*,
Loſing both beauty and utility. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

Hang off, thou cat, thou *bur*; vile thing, let looſe;
Or I will ſhake thee from me like a ſerpent. *Shakeſp.*

Dependents and ſuitors are always the *burs*, and ſometimes the briers of favourites. *Wotton.*

Whither betake her
From the chill dew, amongſt rude *burs* and thiſtles. *Milton.*

And where the vales with violets once were crown'd,
Now knotty *burs* and thorns diſgrace the ground. *Dryden.*

A fellow ſtuck like a *bur*, that there was no ſhaking him off. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

BU'RBOT. *n. ſ.* A fiſh full of prickles. *Dict.*

BU'RDELAIS. *n. ſ.* A ſort of grape. See VINE.

BU'RDEN. *n. ſ.* [byrðen, Sax. and therefore properly written *burthen.* It is ſuppoſed to come from *burdo*, Lat. a male, as *onus* from ὄνος, an aſs.]

1. A load; ſomething to be carried.

Camels have their provender
Only for bearing *burdens*, and ſore blows
For ſinking under them. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

It is of uſe in lading of ſhips, and may help to ſhew what *burden* in the ſeveral kinds they will bear. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

2. Something grievous or weariſome.

Couldſt thou ſupport
That *burden*, heavier than the earth to bear? *Par. Loſt, b.* x.

None of the things they are to learn, ſhould ever be made a *burden* to them, or impoſed on them as a taſk. *Locke.*

Deaf, giddy, helpleſs, left alone,
To all my friends a *burden* grown. *Swift.*

3. A birth: now obſolete.

Thou hadſt a wife once, called Æmilia,
That bore thee at a *burden* two fair ſons. *Shakeſp.*

4. The verſe repeated in a ſong.

At ev'ry cloſe ſhe made, th' attending throng
Reply'd, and bore the *burden* of the ſong. *Dryden's Fab.*

5. The quantity that a ſhip will carry; or the capacity of a ſhip.

To BU'RDEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To load; to incumber.

Burden not thyſelf above thy power. *Ecclus*, xiii. 2.

I mean not that other men be eaſed, and you *burdened*. *Cor.* viii. 13.

BU'RDENER. *n. ſ.* [from *burden.*] A loader; an oppreſſour.

BU'RDENOUS. *adj.* [from *burden.*]

1. Grievous; oppreſſive; weariſome.

Make no jeſt of that which hath ſo earneſtly pierced me through, nor let that be light to thee, which to me is ſo *burdenous*. *Sidney, b.* i.

2. Uſeleſs.

To what can I be uſeful, wherein ſerve,
But to ſit idle on the houſhold hearth,
A *burd'nous* drone; to viſitants a gaze. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

BU'RDENSOME. *adj.* [from *burden.*] Grievous; troubleſome to be born.

His leiſure told him, that his time was come,
And lack of load made his life *burdenſome*. *Milton.*

Could I but live till *burdenſome* they prove,
My life would be immortal as my love. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

Aſſiſtances always attending us, upon the eaſy condition of our prayers, and by which the moſt *burdenſome* duty will become light and eaſy. *Rogers.*

BU'RDENSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *burdenſome.*] Weight; heavineſs; uneaſineſs to be born.

BU'RDOCK. *n. ſ.* See DOCK.

BUREAU'. *n. ſ.* [*bureau*, Fr.] A cheſt of drawers. It is pronounced as if it were ſpelt *buro.*

For not the deſk with ſilver nails,
Nor *bureau* of expence,
Nor ſtandiſh well japan'd, avails
To writing of good ſenſe. *Swift.*

BURG. *n. ſ.* See BURROW.

BU'RGAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *burg*, or *burrow.*] A tenure proper to cities and towns, whereby men of cities or burrows hold their lands or tenements of the king, or other lord, for a certain yearly rent. *Cowel.*

The groſs of the borough is ſurveyed together in the beginning of the county; but there are ſome other particular *burgages* thereof, mentioned under the titles of particular mens poſſeſſions. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

BU'RGAMOT. *n. ſ.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.] A ſpecies of pear.

BU'RGANET. } *n. ſ.* [from *bourginote*, Fr.] A kind of helmet.
BU'RGONET. }

Upon his head his gliſtering *burganet*,
The which was wrought by wonderous device,
And curiouſly engraven, he did fit. *Spenſer's Muiopotmos.*

This day I'll wear aloft my *burgonet*,
Ev'n to affright thee with the view thereof. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

The demy Atlas of this earth, the arm
And *burgonet* of man. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

I was page to a footman, carrying after him his pike and *burganet*. *Hakewell on Providence.*

BURGEO'IS. *n. ſ.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.]

1. A citizen; a burgeſs.

It is a republick itſelf, under the protection of the eight ancient cantons. There are in it an hundred *burgeois*, and about a thouſand ſouls. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. A type of a particular ſort, probably ſo called from him who firſt uſed it; as,

Laugh where we muſt, be candid where we can,
But vindicate the ways of God to man. *Pope.*

BU'RGESS. *n. ſ.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.]

1. A citizen; a freeman of a city, or corporate town.

2. A repreſentative of a town corporate.

The whole caſe was diſperſed by the knights of ſhires, and *burgeſſes* of towns, through all the veins of the land. *Wotton.*

BURGH. *n. ſ.* [See BURROW.] A corporate town or burrow.

Many towns in Cornwal, when they were firſt allowed to ſend

ſend burgeſſes to the parliament, bore another proportion to London than now; for ſeveral of theſe *burghs* ſend two burgeſſes, whereas London itſelf ſends but four. *Graunt.*

BU'RGHER. *n. ſ.* [from *burgh.*] One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place. *Locke.*

It irks me, the poor dappled fools,
Being native *burghers* of this deſart city,
Should in their own confines, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

After the multitude of the common people was diſmiſſed, and the chief of the *burghers* ſent for, the imperious letter was read before the knights of the order, and the better ſort of citizens. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

BU'RGHERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *burgher.*] The privilege of a burgher.

BU'RGHMASTER. See BURGOMASTER.

BU'RGLAR. *n. ſ.* [See BURGLARY.] The crime of houſebreaking.

BU'RGLARY. *n. ſ.* [from *burg*, a houſe, and *larron*, a thief.] In the natural ſignification of the word, is nothing but the robbing of a houſe: but as it is a term of art, our common lawyers reſtrain it to robbing a houſe by night, or breaking in with an intent to rob, or do ſome other felony. The like offence committed by day, they call houſe-robbing, by a peculiar name. *Cowel.*

What ſay you, father? *Burglary* is but a venial ſin among ſoldiers. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

BU'RGOMASTER. *n. ſ.* [from *burg* and *maſter.*] One employed in the government of a city.

They chuſe their councils and *burgomaſters* out of the burgeois, as in the other governments of Switzerland. *Addiſon.*

BURH, is a tower; and from that, a defence or protection; ſo *Cwenburh* is a woman ready to aſſiſt; *Cuthbur*, eminent for aſſiſtance. *Gibſon's Camden.*

BU'RIAL. *n. ſ.* [from *to bury.*]

1. The act of burying; ſepulture; interment.

Nor would we deign him *burial* of his men. *Shakeſp.*

See my wealthy Andrew dock'd in ſand,
Vailing her high top lower than her ribs,
To kiſs her *burial*. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Your body I ſought, and had I found
Deſign'd for *burial* in your native ground. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. The act of placing any thing under earth or water.

We have great lakes, both ſalt and freſh; we uſe them for *burials* of ſome natural bodies: for we find a difference of things buried in earth, and things buried in water. *Bacon.*

3. The church ſervice for funerals.

The office of the church is performed by the pariſh prieſt, at the time of his interment, if not prohibited unto perſons excommunicated, and laying violent hands on themſelves, by a rubrick of the *burial* ſervice. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

BU'RIER. *n. ſ.* [from *bury.*] He that buries; he that performs the act of interment.

Let one ſpirit of the firſtborn Cain
Reign in all boſoms, that, each heart being ſet
On bloody courſes, the rude ſcene may end,
And darkneſs be the *burier* of the dead. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

BU'RINE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A graving tool; a graver.

Wit is like the graver's *burine* upon copper, or the corrodings of aquafortis, which engrave and indent the characters, that they can never be defaced. *Government of the Tongue.*

BU'RLACE. *n. ſ.* [corruptly written for *burdelais.*] A ſort of grape. See VINE.

To BURL. *v. a.* To dreſs cloth as fullers do. *Dict.*

BURLE'SQUE. *adj.* [Fr. from *burlare*, Ital. to jeſt.] Jocular; tending to raiſe laughter, by unnatural or unſuitable language or images.

Homer, in his character of Vulcan and Therſites, in his ſtory of Mars and Venus, in his behaviour of Irus, and in other paſſages, has been obſerved to have lapſed into the *burleſque* character, and to have departed from that ſerious air, which ſeems eſſential to the magnificence of an epick poem. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 279.

BURLE'SQUE. *n. ſ.* Ludicrous language, or ideas; ridicule.

When a man lays out a twelvemonth on the ſpots in the ſun, however noble his ſpeculations may be, they are very apt to fall into *burleſque*. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

To BURLE'SQUE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To turn to ridicule.

Would Homer apply the epithet divine to a modern ſwineherd? if not, it is an evidence, that Eumeus was a man of conſequence; otherwiſe Homer would *burleſque* his own poetry. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

BU'RLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *burly.*] Bulk; bluſter.

BU'RLY. *adj.* [*Junius* has no etymology; *Skinner* imagines it to come from *boorlike*, clowniſh.] Great of ſtature; great of ſize; bulky; tumid.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the *burly* boned clown in chines of beef, ere thou ſleep in thy ſheath, I beſeech Jove on my knees, thou may'ſt be turned into hobnails. *Shakeſp. Henry VI. p.* ii.

It was the orator's own *burly* way of nonſenſe. *Cowley.*

Away with all your Carthaginian ſtate,
Let vanquiſh'd Hannibal without doors wait,
Too *burly* and too big to paſs my narrow gate. } *Dryden.*

Her huſband, it ſeems, being a very *burly* man, ſhe thought it would be leſs trouble for her to bring away little Cupid. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 499.

To BURN. *v. a.* [bernan, Saxon.]

1. To conſume with fire.

That where ſhe fed his amorous deſires
With ſoft complaints, and felt his hotteſt fires,
There other flames might waſte his earthly part,
And *burn* his limbs, where love had *burn'd* his heart. *Dryden.*

O that I could but weep, to vent my paſſion!
But this dry ſorrow *burns* up all my tears. *Dryden's Sp. Fr.*

A fleſhy excreſcence, becoming exceeding hard, is ſuppoſed to demand extirpation, by *burning* away the induration, or amputating. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To wound or hurt with fire or heat.

Hand for hand, foot for foot, *burning* for *burning*, wound for wound, ſtripe for ſtripe. *Exodus*, xxi. 25.

To BURN. *v. n.*

1. To be on fire; to be kindled.

The barge ſhe ſat in, like a burniſh'd throne,
Burnt on the water. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

O coward conſcience! how doſt thou afflict me?
The light *burns* blue—Is it not dead midnight?
Cold trembling drops ſtand on my trembling fleſh. *Shakeſp.*

Oh! prince, oh! wherefore *burn* your eyes? and why
Is your ſweet temper turn'd to fury? *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

2. To be inflamed with paſſion.

When I *burnt* in deſire to queſtion them further, they made themſelves air, into which they vaniſhed. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Tranio, I *burn*, I pine, I periſh Tranio,
If I atchieve not this young modeſt girl. *Shakeſp.*

3. To act as fire.

Theſe things ſting him
So venomouſly, that *burning* ſhame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

In Raleigh mark their every glory mix'd;
Raleigh, the ſcourge of Spain! whoſe breaſt with all
The ſage, the patriot, and the hero *burn'd.* *Thomſon.*

4. To be hot.

I had a glimpſe of him; but he ſhot by me
Like a young hound upon a *burning* ſcent. *Dryden's Sp. Fr.*

BURN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A hurt cauſed by fire.

We ſee the phlegm of vitriol is a very effectual remedy againſt *burns.* *Boyle.*

BU'RNER. *n. ſ.* [from *burn.*] A perſon that burns any thing.

BU'RNET. *n. ſ.* [*pimpinella*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The common *burnet* is found wild in great plenty upon dry chalky hills; yet is often cultivated in gardens for medicinal uſes. *Millar.*

The even mead that erſt brought ſweetly forth
The freckled cowſlip, *burnet*, and green clover. *Shakeſp.*

BU'RNING. *n. ſ.* [from *burn.*] Fire; flame; ſtate of inflammation.

The mind ſurely, of itſelf, can feel none of the *burnings* of a fever. *South.*

In liquid *burnings*, or on dry to dwell,
Is all the ſad variety of hell. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

BU'RNING-GLASS. *n. ſ.* [from *burning* and *glaſs.*] A glaſs which collects the rays of the ſun into a narrow compaſs, and ſo increaſes their force.

The appetite of her eye did ſeem to ſcorch me up like a *burning-glaſs.* *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Love is of the nature of a *burning-glaſs*, which, kept ſtill in one place, fireth; changed often, it doth nothing. *Suckling.*

O diadem, thou centre of ambition,
Where all its different lines are reconciled,
As if thou wert the *burning-glaſs* of glory. *Dryden and Lee.*

To BU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*burnir*, Fr.] To poliſh; to give a gloſs to.

The barge ſhe ſat in, like a *burniſh'd* throne,
Burnt on the water. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Miſlike me not for my complexion,
The ſhadow'd livery of the *burniſh'd* ſun,
To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred. *Shakeſp.*

Make a plate of them, and *burniſh* it as they do iron. *Bacon.*

The frame of *burniſh'd* ſteel, that caſt a glare
From far, and ſeem'd to thaw the freezing air. *Dryden.*

To BU'RNISH. *v. n.* To grow bright or gloſſy.

I've ſeen a ſnake in human form,
All ſtain'd with infamy and vice,
Leap from the dunghill in a trice,
Burniſh, and make a gawdy ſhow,
Become a gen'ral, peer, and beau. *Swift.*

To BU'RNISH. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology.] To grow; to ſpread out.

This they could do, while Saturn fill'd the throne,
Ere Juno *burniſh'd*, or young Jove was grown. *Dryden's Juv. ſat.* xiii.

To ſhoot, and ſpread, and *burniſh* into man. *Dryden.*

Mrs,

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Mrs. Primly's great belly; ſhe may lace it down before, but it *burniſhes* on her lips. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

Bu'rnisher. *n. ſ.* [from *burniſh.*]

1. The perſon that burniſhes or poliſhes.

2. The tool with which bookbinders give a gloſs to the leaves of books; it is commonly a dog's tooth ſet in a ſtick.

Burnt. [*particip. paſſ.* of *burn.*]

I find it very difficult to know,
Who, to refreſh th' attendants to a grave,
Burnt claret firſt, or Naples biſket gave. *King's Cookery.*

Burr. *n. ſ.* [See Bur.] The lobe or lap of the ear. *Dict.*

Burr *Pump.* [In a ſhip.] A pump by the ſide of a ſhip, into which a ſtaff ſeven or eight foot long is put; having a burr or knob of wood at the end, which is drawn up by a rope faſtened to the middle of it, called alſo a *bilge pump.* *Harris.*

Bu'rras *Pipe.* [With ſurgeons.] An inſtrument or veſſel uſed to keep corroding powders in, as vitriol, precipitate. *Harris.*

Bu'rrel. *n. ſ.* A ſort of pear, otherwiſe called the *red butter pear*, from its ſmooth, delicious, and ſoft pulp, which is ripe in the end of September. *Phillips's World of Words.*

Bu'rrel *Fly.* [from *bourreler*, Fr. to execute; to torture.] An inſect, called alſo *oxfly*, *gadbee*, or *breeze.* *Dict.*

Bu'rrel *Shot.* [from *bourreler*, to execute, Fr. and *ſhot.*] In gunnery. Small bullets, nails, ſtones, pieces of old iron, *&c.* put into caſes, to be diſcharged out of the ordnance; a ſort of caſe-ſhot. *Harris.*

Bu'rrock. *n. ſ.* A ſmall wear or dam, where wheels are laid in a river for catching of fiſh. *Phillips's World of Words.*

Bu'rrow, Berg, Burg, Burgh. *n. ſ.* [derived from the Saxon buꞃᵹ, bẏꞃᵹ, a city, tower, or caſtle. *Gibſon's Camden.*]

1. A corporate town, that is not a city, but ſuch as ſends burgeſſes to the parliament. All places that, in former days, were called *borough*, were ſuch as were fenced or fortified. *Cowel.*

King of England ſhalt thou be proclaim'd
In ev'ry *burrow*, as we paſs along. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

Poſſeſſion of land was the original right of election among the commons; and *burrows* were entitled to ſit, as they were poſſeſſed of certain tracts. *Temple.*

2. The holes made in the ground by conies.

When they ſhall ſee his creſt up again, and the man in blood, they will out of their *burrows*, like conies after rain, and revel all with him. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To Bu'rrow. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make holes in the ground; to mine, as conies or rabbits.

Some ſtrew ſand among their corn, which, they ſay, prevents mice and rats *burrowing* in it; becauſe of its falling into their ears. *Mortimer.*

Little ſinuſes would often form, and *burrow* underneath. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Bu'rsar. *n. ſ.* [*burſarius*, Lat.]

1. The treaſurer of a college.

2. Students ſent as exhibitioners to the univerſities in Scotland by each preſbytery, from whom they have a ſmall yearly allowance for four years.

Burse. *n. ſ.* [*bourſe*, Fr. *burſa*, Lat. a purſe; or from *byrſa*, Lat. the exchange of Carthage.] An exchange where merchants meet, and ſhops are kept; ſo called, becauſe the ſign of the purſe was anciently ſet over ſuch a place; whence the Exchange in the Strand was termed Britain's Burſe by James I. *Phillips.*

To BURST. *v. n.* I *burſt*; I have *burſt*, or *burſten.* [buꞃꞅꞇan, Saxon.]

1. To break, or fly open.

So ſhall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy preſſes ſhall *burſt* out with new wine. *Prov.* iii. 10.

2. To fly aſunder.

Yet am I thankful; if my heart were great,
'Twould *burſt* at this. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

3. To break away; to ſpring.

You *burſt*, ah cruel! from my arms,
And ſwiftly ſhoot along the mall,
Or ſoftly glide by the canal. *Pope.*

4. To come ſuddenly.

A reſolved villain,
Whoſe bowels ſuddenly *burſt* out; the king
Yet ſpeaks, and, peradventure, may recover. *Shakeſp.*

If the worlds
In worlds inclos'd, ſhou'd on his ſenſes *burſt*,
He wou'd abhorrent turn. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 310.

5. To come by violence.

Well didſt thou, Richard, to ſuppreſs thy voice;
For had the paſſions of thy heart *burſt* out,
I fear, we ſhould have ſeen decypher'd there
More ranc'rous ſpight. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* i.

Where is the notable paſſage over the river Euphrates, *burſting* out by the vallies of the mountain Antitaurus; from whence the plains of Meſopotamia, then part of the Perſian kingdom, begin to open themſelves. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Young ſpring protrudes the *burſting* gems. *Thomſon.*

6. To begin an action violently.

She *burſt* into tears, and wrung her hands. *Arbuthnot.*

To Burst. *v. a.* To break ſuddenly; to make a quick and violent diſruption.

My breaſt I'll *burſt* with ſtraining of my courage,
And from my ſhoulders crack my arms aſunder,
But I will chaſtiſe this high-minded ſtrumpet. *Shakeſp.*

He faſten'd on my neck, and bellow'd out,
As if he would *burſt* heav'n. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Moſes ſaith alſo, the fountains of the great abyſs were *burſt* aſunder, to make the deluge; and what means this abyſs, and the burſting of it, if reſtrained to Judea? what appearance is there of this diſruption there? *Burnet's Theory.*

If the juices of an animal body were, ſo as by the mixture of the oppoſites, to cauſe an ebullition, they would *burſt* the veſſels. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Burst. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſudden diſruption; a ſudden and violent action of any kind.

Since I was man,
Such ſheets of fire, ſuch *burſt* of horrid thunder,
Such groans of roaring wind and rain, I never
Remember to have heard. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Down they came, and drew
The whole roof after them, with *burſt* of thunder,
Upon the heads of all. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 1650.

Impriſon'd fire, in the cloſe dungeons pent,
Roar to get looſe, and ſtruggle for a vent,
Eating their way, and undermining all,
Till with a mighty *burſt* whole mountains fall. *Addiſon.*

Burst. } *participial adj.* [from *burſt.*] Diſeaſed with a hernia, or rupture.
Bu'rsten. }

Bu'rsteness. *n. ſ.* [from *burſt.*] A rupture, or hernia.

Bu'rstwort. *n. ſ.* [from *burſt* and *wort*; *herniaria*, Lat.] An herb good againſt ruptures. *Dict.*

Burt. *n. ſ.* A flat fiſh of the turbot kind.

To Bu'rthen. *v. a.* } See BURDEN.
Bu'rthen. *n. ſ.* }

Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,
And the ſad *burthen* of ſome merry ſong. *Pope.*

Bu'rton. *n. ſ.* [In a ſhip.] A ſmall tackle to be faſtened any where at pleaſure, conſiſting of two ſingle pullies, for hoiſting ſmall things in or out. *Phillips's World of Words.*

Bu'ry. } *n. ſ.* [from buꞃᵹ, Sax.] A dwelling-place; a termination ſtill added to the names of ſeveral places; as, *Aldermanbury*, St. *Edmund's bury.* *Phillips's World of Words.*
Be'ry. }

Bu'ry. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *borough.*]

It is his nature to dig himſelf *buries*, as the coney doth; which he doth with very great celerity. *Grew.*

To BU'RY. *v. a.* [bẏꞃiᵹean, Saxon.]

1. To inter; to put into a grave.

When he lies along,
After your way his tale pronounc'd, ſhall *bury*
His reaſons with his body. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. To inter, with the rites and ceremonies of ſepulture.

Slave, thou haſt ſlain me!
If ever thou wilt thrive, *bury* my body. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

If you have kindneſs left, there ſee me laid;
To *bury* decently the injur'd maid,
Is all the favour. *Waller.*

3. To conceal; to hide.

This is the way to make the city flat,
And *bury* all, which yet diſtinctly ranges,
In heaps and piles of ruin. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

4. To place one thing within another.

A tearing groan did break
The name of Antony; it was divided
Between her heart and lips; ſhe render'd life,
Thy name ſo *bury'd* in her. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Bu'rying-place. *n. ſ.* A place appointed for the ſepulture of dead bodies.

The place was formerly a church-yard, and has ſtill ſeveral marks in it of graves and *burying-places.* *Spectator*, N° 110.

BUSH. *n. ſ.* [*bois*, Fr.]

1. A thick ſhrub.

Eft through the thick they heard one rudely ruſh,
With noiſe whereof, he, from his lofty ſteed,
Down fell to ground, and crept into a *buſh*,
To hide his coward head from dying dread. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.

The poller, and exactor of fees, juſtifies the reſemblance of the courts of juſtice to the *buſh*, whereunto while the ſheep flies for defence from the weather, he is ſure to loſe part of the fleece. *Bacon's Eſſays*, N° 47.

Her heart was that ſtrange *buſh*, whoſe ſacred fire,
Religion did not conſume, but inſpire
Such piety, ſo chaſte uſe of God's day,
That what we turn to feaſt, ſhe turn'd to pray. *Donne.*

With ſuch a care,
As roſes from their ſtalks we tear,
When we would ſtill prefer them new,
And freſh as on the *buſh* they grew. *Waller.*

The ſacred ground
Shall weeds and pois'nous plants refuſe to bear;
Each common *buſh* ſhall Syrian roſes wear. *Dryden's Virg.*

2. A bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to ſhew that liquours are ſold there.

If it be true, that good wine needs no *buſh*, 'tis true that a good play needs no epilogue. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

To Bush. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow thick.

The roſes *buſhing* round
About her glow'd; half ſtooping to ſupport
Each flow'r of tender ſtalk. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ix.

A guſhing fountain broke
Around it, and above, for ever green,
The *buſhing* alders form'd a ſhady ſcene. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Bu'shel. *n. ſ.* [*boiſſeau*, Fr. *buſſellus*, low Lat.]

1. A meaſure containing eight gallons; a ſtrike.

His reaſons are as two grains of wheat hid in two *buſhels* of chaff; you ſhall ſeek all day ere you find them; and when you have them, they are not worth the ſearch. *Shakeſp.*

2. It is uſed, in common language, indefinitely for a large quantity.

The worthies of antiquity bought the rareſt pictures with *buſhels* of gold, without counting the weight or the number of pieces. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

3. *Buſhels of a cart-wheel.* Irons within the hole of the nave, to preſerve it from wearing. [from *bouche*, Fr. a mouth.] *Dict.*

Bu'shiness. *n. ſ.* [from *buſhy.*] The quality of being buſhy.

Bu'shment. *n. ſ.* [from *buſh.*] A thicket; a cluſter of buſhes.

Princes thought how they might diſcharge the earth of woods, briars, *buſhments*, and waters, to make it more habitable and fertile. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Bu'shy. *adj.* [from *buſh.*]

1. Thick; full of ſmall branches, not high.

The gentle ſhepherd ſat beſide a ſpring,
All in the ſhadow of a *buſhy* brier. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Generally the cutting away of boughs and ſuckers at the root and body, doth make trees grow high; and, contrariwiſe, the polling and cutting of the top, make them ſpread and grow *buſhy.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 424.

2. Thick like a buſh.

Statues of this god, with a thick *buſhy* beard, are ſtill many of them extant in Rome. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. Full of buſhes.

The kids with pleaſure browſe the *buſhy* plain;
The ſhow'rs are grateful to the ſwelling grain. *Dryden.*

Bu'siless. *adj.* [from *buſy.*] At leiſure; without buſineſs; unemployed.

Theſe ſweet thoughts do even refreſh my labour,
Moſt *buſileſs* when I do it. *Shakeſp.*

Bu'sily. *adv.* [from *buſy.*] With an air of importance; with an air of hurry; actively; importunately.

Or if too *buſily* they will enquire
Into a victory, which we diſdain,
Then let them know, the Belgians did retire,
Before the patron ſaint of injur'd Spain. *Dryden.*

Bu'siness. *n. ſ.* [from *buſy.*]

1. Employment; multiplicity of affairs.

Muſt *buſineſs* thee from hence remove?
Oh! that's the worſt diſeaſe of love. *Donne.*

2. An affair. In this ſenſe it has the *plural.*

Beſtow
Your needful counſel to our *buſineſſes*,
Which crave the inſtant uſe. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. The ſubject of buſineſs; the affair or object that engages the care.

You are ſo much the *buſineſs* of our ſouls, that while you are in ſight, we can neither look nor think on any elſe; there are no eyes for other beauties. *Dryden.*

The great *buſineſs* of the ſenſes, being to take notice of what hurts or advantages the body. *Locke.*

4. Serious engagement, in oppoſition to trivial tranſactions.

I never knew one, who made it his *buſineſs* to laſh the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himſelf. *Addiſ.*

He had *buſineſs* enough upon his hands, and was only a poet by accident. *Prior's Preface.*

When diverſion is made the *buſineſs* and ſtudy of life, though the actions choſen be in themſelves innocent, the exceſs will render them criminal. *Rogers.*

5. Right of action.

What *buſineſs* has a tortoiſe among the clouds? *L'Eſtrange.*

6. A point; a matter of queſtion; ſomething to be examined or conſidered.

Fitneſs to govern, is a perplexed *buſineſs*; ſome men, ſome nations, excel in the one ability, ſome in the other. *Bacon.*

7. Something to be tranſacted.

They were far from the Zidonians, and had no *buſineſs* with any one. *Judges*, xviii. 7.

8. Something required to be done.

To thoſe people that dwell under or near the equator, this ſpring would be moſt peſtilent; as for thoſe countries that are nearer the poles, in which number are our own, and the moſt conſiderable nations of the world, a perpetual ſpring will not do their *buſineſs*; they muſt have longer days, a nearer approach of the ſun. *Bentley.*

9. *To do one's buſineſs.* To kill, deſtroy, or ruin him.

Busk. *n. ſ.* [*buſque*, Fr.] A piece of ſteel or whalebone, worn by women to ſtrengthen their ſtays.

Off with that happy *buſk*, which I envy,
That ſtill can be, and ſtill can ſtand ſo nigh. *Donne.*

Bu'skin. *n. ſ.* [*broſeken*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of half boot; a ſhoe which comes to the midleg.

The foot was dreſſed in a ſhort pair of crimſon velvet *buſkins*; in ſome places open, to ſhew the fairneſs of the ſkin. *Sidney.*

Sometimes Diana he her takes to be,
But miſſeth bow, and ſhafts, and *buſkins* to her knee.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. i. *cant.* vi. *ſtanz.* 16.

There is a kind of ruſticity in all thoſe pompous verſes; ſomewhat of a holiday ſhepherd ſtrutting in his country *buſkins.* *Dryden.*

2. A kind of high ſhoe wore by the ancient actors of tragedy, to raiſe their ſtature.

Great Fletcher never treads in *buſkins* here,
Nor greater Johnſon dares in ſocks appear. *Dryden.*

In her beſt light the comick Muſe appears,
When ſhe, with borrow'd pride the *buſkin* wears. *Smith.*

Bu'skined. *adj.* [from *buſkin.*] Dreſſed in buſkins.

Or what, though rare, of later age,
Ennobl'd hath the *buſkin'd* ſtage? *Milton.*

Here, arm'd with ſilver bows, in early dawn,
Her *buſkin'd* virgins trac'd the dewy lawn. *Pope.*

Bu'sky. *adj.* [written more properly by *Milton*, *boſky.* See Bosky.] Woody; ſhaded with woods; overgrown with trees.

How bloodily the ſun begins to peer
Above yon *buſky* hill! *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

BUSS. *n. ſ.* [*bus*, the mouth, Iriſh; *baiſer*, Fr.]

1. A kiſs; a ſalute with the lips.

Thou doſt give me flattering *buſſes.*—By my troth, I kiſs thee with a moſt conſtant heart. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Some ſquire perhaps you take delight to rack,
Who viſits with a gun, preſents with birds,
Then gives a ſmacking *buſs.* *Pope.*

2. A boat for fiſhing. [*buſſe*, German.]

If the king would enter towards building ſuch a number of boats and *buſſes*, as each company could eaſily manage, it would be an encouragement both of honour and advantage. *Temple.*

To Buss. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kiſs; to ſalute with the lips.

Yonder walls, that partly front your town,
Yond towers, whoſe wanton tops do *buſs* the clouds,
Muſt kiſs their feet. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Go to them with this bonnet in thy hand,
Thy knee *buſſing* the ſtones; for, in ſuch buſineſs,
Action is eloquence. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Bust. *n. ſ.* [*buſto*, Ital.] A ſtatue repreſenting a man to his breaſt.

Agrippa, or Caligula, is a common coin, but a very extraordinary *buſt*; and a Tiberius, a rare coin, but a common *buſt.* *Addiſon on Italy.*

Ambition ſigh'd: ſhe found it vain to truſt
The faithleſs column, and the crumbling *buſt.* *Pope.*

Bu'stard. *n. ſ.* [*biſtarde*, Fr.] A wild turkey.

His ſacrifices were phenicopters, peacocks, *buſtards*, turkeys, pheaſants; and all theſe were daily offered. *Hakewell.*

To Bu'stle. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *buſy.*] To be buſy; to ſtir; to be active.

Come, *buſtle*, *buſtle*—capariſon my horſe. *Shakeſp. R.* III.

God take king Edward to his mercy,
And leave the world for me to *buſtle* in. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Sir Henry Vane was a buſy and *buſtling* man, who had credit enough to do his buſineſs in all places. *Clarendon, b.* ii.

A poor abject worm,
That crawl'd awhile upon a *buſtling* world,
And now am trampled to my duſt again. *Southerne's Oroonoko.*

Ye ſov'reign lords, who ſit like gods in ſtate,
Awing the world, and *buſtling* to be great! *Granville.*

Bu'stle. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A tumult; a hurry; a combuſtion.

Wiſdom's ſelf
Oft ſeeks to ſweet retired ſolitude;
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That, in the various *buſtle* of reſort,
Were all too ruffl'd. *Milton.*

This is the creature that pretends to knowledge, and that makes ſuch a noiſe and *buſtle* for opinions. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Such a doctrine made a ſtrange *buſtle* and diſturbance in the world, which then ſat warm and eaſy in a free enjoyment of their luſts. *South.*

If the Count had given them a pot of ale after it, all would have been well, without any of this *buſtle.* *Spectator*, N° 481.

Bu'stler. *n. ſ.* [from *buſtle.*] An active ſtirring man.

BU'SY. *adj.* [bẏꞅᵹian, Sax. It is pronounced as *biſſy.*]

1. Employed with earneſtneſs.

My miſtreſs ſends you word, that ſhe is *buſy*, and cannot come. *Shakeſp. Taming the Shr.*

The chriſtians, ſometimes valiantly receiving the enemy, and ſometimes charging them again, repulſed the proud enemy, ſtill *buſy* with them. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

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2. Buſtling; active; meddling.

The next thing which ſhe waking looks upon,
On meddling monkey, or on *buſy* ape,
She ſhall purſue it with the ſoul of love. *Shakeſp.*

This *buſy* pow'r is working day and night;
For when the outward ſenſes reſt do take,
A thouſand dreams, fantaſtical and light,
With flutt'ring wings, do keep her ſtill awake. *Davies.*

The coming ſpring would firſt appear,
And all this place with roſes ſtrow,
If *buſy* feet would let them grow. *Waller.*

All written ſince that time, ſeem to have little more than events we are glad to know, or the controverſy of opinions, wherein the *buſy* world has been ſo much employed. *Temple.*

Religious motives and inſtincts are ſo *buſy* in the heart of every reaſonable creature, that no man would hope to govern a ſociety, without regard to thoſe principles. *Addiſon. Freeholder.*

To Bu'sy. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To employ; to engage; to make or keep buſy.

He in great paſſion all this while did dwell,
More *buſying* his quick eyes her face to view,
Than his dull ears to hear what ſhe did tell. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

The pleaſure which I took at my friend's pleaſure herein, idly *buſied* me thus to expreſs the ſame. *Carew's Survey.*

My Harry,
Be it thy courſe to *buſy* giddy minds
With foreign quarrels. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

While they were *buſied* to lay the foundations, their buildings were overthrown by an earthquake, and many thouſands of the Jews were overwhelmed. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

The points which *buſied* the devotion of the firſt ages, and the curioſity of the later. *Decay of Piety.*

The ideas it is *buſied* about, ſhould be natural and congenial ones, which it had in itſelf. *Locke.*

The learning and diſputes of the ſchools have been much *buſied* about genus and ſpecies. *Locke.*

For the reſt, it muſt be owned, he does not *buſy* himſelf, by entering deep into any party, but rather ſpends his time in acts of hoſpitality. *Swift.*

Bu'sybody. *n. ſ.* [from *buſy* and *body.*] A vain, meddling, fantaſtical perſon.

Going from houſe to houſe, tatlers and *buſybodies*, are the canker and ruſt of idleneſs, as idleneſs is the ruſt of time. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Buſybodies and intermeddlers are a dangerous ſort of people to have to do withal. *L'Eſtrange.*

She is well acquainted with all the favourite ſervants, *buſybodies*, dependants, and poor relations of all perſons of condition in the whole town. *Spectator*, Nº 437.

BUT. *conjunct.* [bute, butan, Saxon.]

1. Except.

An emiſſion of immateriate virtues we are a little doubtful to propound, it is ſo prodigious: *but* that it is ſo conſtantly avouched by many. *Bacon.*

Who can it be, ye gods! *but* perjur'd Lycon?
Who can inſpire ſuch ſtorms of rage, *but* Lycon?
Where has my ſword left one ſo black, *but* Lycon?
Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.

Your poem hath been printed, and we have no objection *but* the obſcurity of ſeveral paſſages, by our ignorance in facts and perſons. *Swift.*

2. Yet; nevertheleſs. It ſometimes only enforces *yet.*

Then let him ſpeak, and any that ſhall ſtand without, ſhall hear his voice plainly; *but* yet made extreme ſharp and exile, like the voice of puppets: and yet the articulate ſounds of the words will not be confounded. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 155.

Our wants are many, and grievous to be born, *but* quite of another kind. *Swift.*

3. The particle which introduces the minor of a ſyllogiſm; now.

If there be a liberty and poſſibility for a man to kill himſelf today, then it is not abſolutely neceſſary that he ſhall live till tomorrow; *but* there is ſuch a liberty, therefore no ſuch neceſſity. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

God will one time or another make a difference between the good and the evil. *But* there is little or no difference made in this world: therefore there muſt be another world, wherein this difference ſhall be made. *Watts's Logick, Introduct.*

4. Only; nothing more than.

If my offence be of mortal kind,
That not my ſervice, paſt or preſent ſorrows,
Can ranſom me into his love again;
But to know ſo, muſt be my benefit. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

And *but* infirmity,
Which waits upon worn times, hath ſomething ſeiz'd
His wiſh'd ability, he had himſelf
The lands and waters meaſur'd. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

What nymph ſoe'er his voice *but* hears,
Will be my rival, though ſhe have *but* ears. *Ben. Johnſon.*

No, Aurengzebe, you merit all my heart,
And I'm too noble *but* to give a part. *Dryden.*

Did *but* men conſider the true notion of God, he would appear to be full of goodneſs. *Tillotſon.*

If we do *but* put virtue and vice in equal circumſtances, the advantages of eaſe and pleaſure will be found to be on the ſide of religion. *Tillotſon.*

The miſchiefs or harms that come by play, inadvertency, or ignorance, are not at all, or *but* very gently, to be taken notice of. *Locke on Education.*

If a reader examines Horace's art of poetry, he will find *but* very few precepts in it, which he may not meet with in Ariſtotle. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

Prepar'd I ſtand: he was *but* born to try
The lot of man, to ſuffer and to die. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

5. Than.

The full moon was no ſooner up, and ſhining in all its brightneſs, *but* he privately opened the gate of paradiſe. *Guardian*, Nº 167.

6. But that; without this conſequence that.

Froſts that conſtrain the ground,
Do ſeldom their uſurping power withdraw,
But raging floods purſue their haſty hand. *Dryden.*

7. Otherwiſe than that.

It cannot be *but* nature hath ſome director, of infinite power, to guide her in all her ways. *Hooker, b.* i. § 3.

Who ſhall believe,
But you miſuſe the reverence of your place? *Shakeſp.*

8. Not otherwiſe than.

A genius ſo elevated and unconfined as Mr. Cowley's, was *but* neceſſary to make Pindar ſpeak Engliſh. *Dryden.*

9. By any other means means than.

Out of that will I cauſe thoſe of Cyprus to mutiny: whoſe qualification ſhall come into no true taſte again, *but* by tranſplanting of Caſſio. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

10. If it were not for this; if this were not.

Believe me, I had rather have loſt my purſe
Full of cruzades. And *but* my noble Moor
Is true of mind, and made of no ſuch baſeneſs,
As jealous creatures are, it were enough
To put him to ill-thinking. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

I here do give thee that with all my heart,
Which, *but* thou haſt already, with all my heart
I would keep from thee. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

11. However; howbeit.

I do not doubt but I have been to blame;
But, to purſue the end for which I came,
Unite your ſubjects firſt, then let us go,
And pour their common rage upon the foe. *Dryden.*

12. It is uſed after *no doubt*, *no queſtion*, and ſuch words, and ſignifies the ſame with *that.* It ſometimes is joined with *that.*

They made no account, *but that* the navy ſhould be abſolutely maſter of the ſeas. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

I fancied to myſelf a kind of eaſe in the change of the paroxyſm; never ſuſpecting *but that* the humour would have waſted itſelf. *Dryden.*

There is no queſtion *but* the king of Spain will reform moſt of the abuſes. *Addiſon on Italy.*

13. That. This ſeems no proper ſenſe in this place.

It is not therefore impoſſible, *but* I may alter the complexion of my play, to reſtore myſelf into the good graces of my fair criticks. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.*

14. Otherwiſe than.

I ſhould ſin
To think *but* nobly of my grandmother. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

15. Even; not longer ago than.

Beroe *but* now I left; whom, pin'd with pain,
Her age and anguiſh from theſe rites detain. *Dryden.*

It is evident, in the inſtance I gave *but* now, the conſciouſneſs went along. *Locke.*

16. A particle by which the meaning of the foregoing ſentence is bounded or reſtrained.

Thus fights Ulyſſes, thus his fame extends,
A formidable man, *but* to his friends. *Dryden.*

17. An objective particle; yet it may be objected.

But yet, madam———
I do not like *but* yet; it does allay
The good precedence; fie upon *but* yet!
But yet is as a jaylour, to bring forth
Some monſtrous malefactor. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Muſt the heart then have been formed and conſtituted, before the blood was in being? *But* here again, the ſubſtance of the heart itſelf is moſt certainly made and nouriſhed by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the coronary arteries. *Bentl.*

18. But for; without; had not this been.

Raſh man! forbear, *but* for ſome unbelief,
My joy had been as fatal as my grief. *Waller.*

Her head was bare,
But for her native ornament of hair,
Which in a ſimple knot was ty'd above. *Dryden's Fables.*

When the fair boy receiv'd the gift of right,
And, *but* for miſchief, you had dy'd for ſpight. *Dryden.*

BUT. *n. ſ.* [*bout*, French.] A boundary.

But, if I aſk you what I mean by that word, you will anſwer, I mean this or that thing, you cannot tell which; but if I join it with the words in conſtruction and ſenſe, as, but I will not,

a

a but of wine, *but* and boundary, the ram will but, ſhoot at but, the meaning of it will be as ready to you as any other word. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

But. *n. ſ.* [In ſea language.] The end of any plank which joins to another on the outſide of a ſhip, under water. *Harris.*

But-end. *n. ſ.* [from *but* and *end.*] The blunt end of any thing; the end upon which it reſts.

The reſerve of foot galled their foot with ſeveral vollies, and then fell on them with the *but-ends* of their muſkets. *Clarendon.*

Thy weapon was a good one when I wielded it, but the *butend* remains in my hands. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

Some of the ſoldiers accordingly puſhed them forwards with the *but-ends* of their pikes, into my reach. *Gulliver's Travels.*

BU'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [*boucher*, Fr.]

1. One that kills animals to ſell their fleſh.

The ſhepherd and the *butcher* both may look upon one ſheep with pleaſing conceits. *Sidney.*

Hence he learnt the *butcher*'s guile,
How to cut your throat, and ſmile;
Like a *butcher* doom'd for life,
In his mouth to wear his knife. *Swift.*

2. One that is delighted with blood.

Honour and renown are beſtowed on conquerours, who, for the moſt part, are but the great *butchers* of mankind. *Locke.*

To Bu'tcher. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill; to murder.

In ſuff'ring thus thy brother to be ſlaughter'd,
Thou ſheweſt the naked pathway to thy life,
Teaching ſtern murder how to *butcher* thee. *Shakeſp. R.* II.

Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And ſhamefully by you my hopes are *butcher'd.* *Shakeſp.*

The poiſon and the dagger are at hand to *butcher* a hero, when the poet wants brains to ſave him. *Dryden's Don Sebaſt.*

Butchers-broom, or Kneeholly. *n. ſ.* [*ruſcus*, Lat.]

The flower-cup conſiſts of one leaf, cut into ſeveral diviſions, out of which is produced a globular bell-ſhaped flower, conſiſting alſo of one leaf, in the center of which riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a ſoft roundiſh fruit, in which are incloſed one or two hard ſeeds. It is very common in the woods, in divers parts of England, and is rarely cultivated in gardens. The roots are ſometimes uſed in medicine, and the green ſhoots are cut and bound into bundles, and ſold to the butchers, who uſe it as beſoms to ſweep their blocks; from whence it had the name of *butchers-broom.* *Millar.*

Bu'tcherliness. *n. ſ.* [from *butcherly.*] In a butcherly manner.

Bu'tcherly. *adj.* [from *butcher.*] Cruel; bloody; barbarous.

There is a way, which, brought into ſchools, would take away this *butcherly* fear in making of Latin. *Aſcham's Schoolm.*

What ſtratagems, how fell, how *butcherly*,
This deadly quarrel daily doth beget! *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Bu'tchery. *n. ſ.* [from *butcher.*]

1. The trade of a butcher.

Yet this man, ſo ignorant in modern *butchery*, has cut up half an hundred heroes, and quartered five or ſix miſerable lovers, in every tragedy he has written. *Pope.*

2. Murder; cruelty; ſlaughter.

If thou delight to view thy heinous deeds,
Behold this pattern of thy *butcheries.* *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

The *butchery*, and the breach of hoſpitality, is repreſented in this fable under the maſk of friendſhip. *L'Eſtrange.*

Can he a ſon to ſoft remorſe incite,
Whom goals, and blood, and *butchery* delight? *Dryden.*

3. The place where blood is ſhed.

This is no place, this houſe is but a *butchery*;
Abhor it, fear it, do not enter it. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

BU'TLER. *n. ſ.* [*bouteiller*, Fr. *boteler*, or *botiller*, old Engliſh, from *bottle*; he that is employed in the care of bottling liquours.] A ſervant in a family employed in furniſhing the table.

Butlers forget to bring up their beer time enough. *Swift.*

Bu'tlerage. *n. ſ.* [from *butler.*] The duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king's butler.

Thoſe ordinary finances are caſual or uncertain, as be the eſcheats, the cuſtoms, *butlerage*, and impoſt. *Bacon.*

Bu'tlership. *n. ſ.* [from *butler.*] The office of a butler.

Bu'tment. *n. ſ.* [*aboutement*, Fr.] That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.

The ſupporters or *butments* of the ſaid arch cannot ſuffer ſo much violence, as in the precedent flat poſture. *Wotton.*

BUTT. *n. ſ.* [*but*, Fr.]

1. The place on which the mark to be ſhot at is placed.

He calls on Bacchus, and propounds the prize;
The groom his fellow groom at *butts* defies,
And bends his bow, and levels with his eyes. *Dryd.*

2. The point at which the endeavour is directed.

Be not afraid though you do ſee me weapon'd;
Here is my journey's end; here is my *butt*,
The very ſea-mark of my journey's end. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

3. The object of aim; the thing againſt which any attack is directed.

The papiſts were the moſt common-place, and the *butt* againſt whom all the arrows were directed. *Clarendon.*

4. A man upon whom the company break their jeſts.

I played a ſentence or two at my *butt*, which I thought very ſmart, when my ill genius ſuggeſted to him ſuch a reply as got all the laughter on his ſide. *Spectator*, Nº 175.

5. A ſtroke given in fencing.

If diſputes ariſe
Among the champions for the prize;
To prove who gave the fairer *butt*,
John ſhews the chalk on Robert's coat. *Prior.*

Butt. *n. ſ.* [butt, Saxon.] A veſſel; a barrel containing one hundred and twenty ſix gallons of wine; a butt contains one hundred and eight gallons of beer; and from fifteen to twenty two hundred weight, is a butt of currans.

I eſcaped upon a *butt* of ſack, which the ſailors heaved overboard. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

To Butt. *v. a.* [*botten*, Dutch.] To ſtrike with the head.

Come, leave your tears: a brief farewel: the beaſt
With many heads *butts* me away. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Nor wars are ſeen,
Unleſs, upon the green,
Two harmleſs lambs are *butting* one the other. *Wotton.*

A ſnow-white ſteer, before thy altar led,
Butts with his threat'ning brows, and bellowing ſtands.
Dryden's Æneid.

A ram will *butt* with his head, though he be brought up tame, and never ſaw that manner of fighting. *Ray on the Cr.*

BU'TTER. *n. ſ.* [butꝛepe, Sax. *butyrum*, Lat.]

1. An unctuous ſubſtance made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil ſeparates from the whey.

And he took *butter* and milk, and the calf which he had dreſſed, and ſet before them. *Gen.* xviii. 8.

2. *Butter of antimony.* A chymical preparation, made by uniting the acid ſpirits of ſublimate corroſive with regulus of antimony. It is a great cauſtick. *Harris.*

3. *Butter of tin*, is made with tin and ſublimate corroſive. This preparation continually emits fumes. *Harris.*

To Bu'tter. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſmear, or oil with butter.

'Twas her brother, that, in pure kindneſs to his horſe, *buttered* his hay. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Words *butter* no parſnips. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To encreaſe the ſtakes every throw, or every game: a cant term among gameſters.

It is a fine ſimile in one of Mr. Congreve's prologues, which compares a writer to a *buttering* gameſter, that ſtakes all his winning upon one caſt; ſo that if he loſes the laſt throw, he is ſure to be undone. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, Nº 40.

Bu'tterbump. *n. ſ.* A fowl; the ſame with *bittourn.*

Bu'tterbur. *n. ſ.* [*petaſites*, Lat.]

It is a plant with a floſculous flower, conſiſting of many florets, divided into many parts, ſitting on the embryo, and continued in a cylindrical empalement, divided alſo into many parts; the embryo becomes afterwards a ſeed furniſhed with down, and the flowers appear before the leaves. It is uſed in medicine, and grows wild in great plenty by the ſides of ditches. *Millar.*

Bu'tterflower. *n. ſ.* A yellow flower, with which the fields abound in the month of May.

Let weeds, inſtead of *butterflow'rs*, appear,
And meads, inſtead of daiſies, hemlock bear. *Gay.*

Bu'tterfly. *n. ſ.* [butꝛeꝛflege, Saxon.] A beautiful inſect, ſo named becauſe it firſt appears at the beginning of the ſeaſon for butter.

Eftſoons that damſel, by her heav'nly might,
She turned into a winged *butterfly*,
In the wide air to make her wand'ring flight. *Spenſer.*

Tell old tales, and laugh
At gilded *butterflies*; and hear poor rogues
Talk of court news. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

And ſo befel, that as he caſt his eye
Among the colworts on a *butterfly*,
He ſaw falſe Reynard. *Dryden's Fables.*

That which ſeems to be a powder upon the wings of a *butterfly*, is an innumerable company of extreme ſmall feathers, not to be diſcerned without a microſcope. *Grew.*

Bu'tteris. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument of ſteel ſet in a wooden handle, uſed in paring the foot, or cutting the hoof of a horſe. *Farr. D.*

Bu'ttermilk. *n. ſ.* [from *butter* and *milk.*] The whey that is ſeparated from the cream when butter is made.

A young man, who was fallen into an ulcerous conſumption, devoted himſelf to *buttermilk*, by which ſole diet he recovered. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The ſcurvy of mariners is cured by acids; as ripe fruits, lemons, oranges, *buttermilk*; and alkaline ſpirits hurt them. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Bu'tterprint. *n. ſ.* [from *butter* and *print.*] A piece of carved wood, uſed to mark butter.

A *butterprint*, in which were engraven figures of all ſorts and ſizes, applied to the lump of butter, left on it the figure. *Locke.*

Bu'ttertooth. *n. ſ.* [from *butter* and *tooth.*] The great broad foreteeth.

Bu'tterwoman. *n. ſ.* [from *butter* and *woman.*] A woman that ſells butter.

Tongue,

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Tongue, I muſt put you into a *butterwoman*'s mouth, and buy myſelf another of Bajazet's mute, if you prattle me into theſe perils. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

Bu'tterwort. *n. ſ.* A plant; the ſame with *ſanicle.*

Bu'ttery. *adj.* [from *butter.*] Having the appearance or qualities of butter.

Nothing more convertible into hot cholerick humours, than its *buttery* parts. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The beſt oils, thickened by cold, have a white colour; and milk itſelf has its whiteneſs from the caſeous fibres, and its *buttery* oil. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Bu'ttery. *n. ſ.* [from *butter*; or, according to *Skinner*, from *bouter*, Fr. to place or lay up.] The room where proviſions are laid up.

Go, ſirrah, take them to the *buttery*,
And give them friendly welcome every one. *Shakeſp.*

All that need a cool and freſh temper, as cellars, pantries, and *butteries*, to the north. *Wotton.*

My guts ne'er ſuffer'd from a college-cook,
My name ne'er enter'd in a *buttery* book.
Brampſton's Man of Taſte.

Bu'ttock. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed, by *Skinner*, to come from *aboutir*, Fr. inſerted by *Junius* without etymology.] The rump; the part near the tail.

It is like a barber's chair that fits all the *buttocks*. *Shakeſp.*

Such as were not able to ſtay themſelves, ſhould be holden up by others of more ſtrength, riding behind them upon the *buttocks* of the horſe. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The tail of a fox was never made for the *buttocks* of an ape. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

BU'TTON. *n. ſ.* [*bottwn*, Welch; *bouton*, Fr.]

1. A catch, or ſmall ball, by which the dreſs of man is faſtened.

Pray you, undo this *button*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

I mention thoſe ornaments, becauſe, of the ſimplicity of the ſhape, want of ornaments, *buttons*, loops, gold and ſilver lace, they muſt have been cheaper than ours. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Any knob or ball faſtened to a ſmaller body.

We faſtened to the upper marble certain wires, and a *button*. *Boyle.*

Fair from its humble bed I rear'd this flow'r,
Suckled and chear'd, with air, and ſun and ſhow'r;
Soft on the paper ruff its leaves I ſpread,
Bright with the gilded *button* tipt its head. *Pope's Dunciad.*

3. The bud of a plant.

The canker galls the infants of the ſpring,
Too oft before their *buttons* be diſclos'd. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Bu'tton. *n. ſ.* The ſea urchin, which is a kind of crabfiſh that has prickles inſtead of feet. *Ainſworth.*

To Bu'tton. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dreſs; to cloath.

One whoſe hard heart is *button'd* up with ſteel. *Shakeſp.*

He gave his legs, arm, and breaſt, to his ordinary ſervant, to *button* and dreſs him. *Wotton.*

2. To faſten with buttons.

Bu'ttonhole. *n. ſ.* [from *button* and *hole.*] The loop in which the button of the cloaths is caught.

Let me take you a *buttonhole* lower. *Shakeſp. Love's Lab. L.*

I'll pleaſe the maids of honour, if I can:
Without black velvet breeches, what is man?
I will my ſkill in *buttonholes* diſplay,
And brag, how oft I ſhift me ev'ry day. *Bramſt. M. of Taſte.*

BU'TTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *aboutir*, Fr.]

1. A prop; a wall built to ſupport another wall.

No jutting frize,
Buttreſs, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird,
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle. *Shakeſp.*

Fruit trees, ſet upon a wall againſt the ſun, between elbows or *buttreſſes* of ſtone, ripen more than upon a plain wall. *Bacon.*

But we inhabit a weak city here,
Which *buttreſſes* and props but ſcarcely bear. *Dryden's Juv.*

2. A prop; a ſupport.

It will concern us to examine the force of this plea, which our adverſaries are ſtill ſetting up againſt us, as the ground pillar and *buttreſs* of the good old cauſe of nonconformity. *South.*

To Bu'ttress. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To prop; to ſupport.

Bu'twink. *n. ſ.* The name of a bird. *Dict.*

Butyra'ceous. *adj.* [*butyrum*, Lat. butter.] Having the qualities of butter.

Chyle has the ſame principles as milk; a viſcidity from the caſeous parts, and an oilineſs from the *butyraceous* parts. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Bu'tyrous. *adj.* [*butyrum*, Lat.] Having the properties of butter.

Its oily red part is from the *butyrous* parts of chyle. *Floyer.*

BU'XOM. *adj.* [bucrum, Sax. from bugan, to bend. It originally ſignified *obedient*, as *John de Treviſa*, a clergyman, tells his patron, that he is *obedient and* buxom *to all his commands.* In an old form of marriage uſed before the Reformation, the bride promiſed to be *obedient and* buxom *in bed and at board*; from which expreſſion, not well underſtood, its preſent meaning ſeems to be derived.]

1. Obedient; obſequious.

He did tread down, and diſgrace all the Engliſh, and ſet up and countenance the Iriſh; thinking thereby to make them more tractable and *buxom* to his government. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

He, with broad ſails,
Winnow'd the *buxom* air. *Milton.*

2. Gay; lively; briſk.

I'm born
Again a freſh child of the *buxom* morn,
Heir of the ſun's firſt beams. *Craſhaw.*

Zephyr, with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a maying,
Fill'd her with thee, a daughter fair,
So *buxom*, blithe, and debonnair. *Milton.*

Sturdy ſwains,
In clean array, for ruſtick dance prepare,
Mixt with the *buxom* damſels, hand in hand,
They friſk and bound. *Philips.*

3. Wanton; jolly.

Almighty Jove deſcends, and pours
Into his *buxom* bride his fruitful ſhow'rs. *Dryden's Virgil.*

She feign'd the rites of Bacchus! cry'd aloud,
And to the *buxom* god the virgin vow'd. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Bu'xomly. *adv.* [from *buxom.*] Wantonly; amorouſly.

Bu'xomness. *n. ſ.* [from *buxom.*] Wantonneſs; amorouſneſs.

To BUY. *v. a.* preter. I *bought*; I have *bought*. [bicgean, Sax.]

1. To purchaſe; to acquire by paying a price; to obtain for money, or ſomething equivalent; to gain by ſale, not gift or theft.

They muſt *buy* up no corn growing within twelve miles of Geneva, that ſo the filling of their magazines may not prejudice their market. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. To procure ſome advantage by ſomething that deſerves it, or at ſome price.

I have *bought*
Golden opinions from all ſorts of people. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Pent to linger
But with a grain a day, I would not *buy*
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

Pleaſure with praiſe, and danger they would *buy*,
And with a foe that would not only fly. *Denham.*

3. To manage by money.

You, and all the kings of chriſtendom,
Are led ſo groſly by this meddling prieſt,
Dreading the curſe that money may *buy* out. *Shakeſp. K. J.*

What pitiful things are power, rhetorick, or riches, when they would terrify, diſſuade, or *buy* off conſcience? *South.*

To Buy. *v. n.* To treat about a purchaſe.

I will *buy* with you, ſell with you, talk with you, walk with you, and ſo following. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Bu'yer. *n. ſ.* [from *to buy.*] He that buys; a purchaſer.

When a piece of art is ſet before us, let the firſt caution be, not to aſk who made it, leſt the fame of the authour do captivate the fancy of the *buyer*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

To BUZZ. *v. n.* [*bizzen*, Teut. to growl. *Junius.*]

1. To hum; to make a noiſe like bees, flies, or waſps.

And all the chamber filled was with flies,
Which *buzzed* all about, and made ſuch ſound,
That they encumber'd all men's ears and eyes,
Like many ſwarms of bees aſſembled round. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.

There be more waſps, that *buzz* about his noſe,
Will make this ſting the ſooner. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Herewith aroſe a *buzzing* noiſe among them, as if it had been the ruſtling ſound of the ſea afar off. *Hayward.*

For ſtill the flowers ready ſtand,
One *buzzes* round about,
One lights, one taſtes, gets in, gets out. *Suckling.*

What though no bees around your cradle flew,
Nor on your lips diſtill'd their golden dew;
Yet have we oft' diſcover'd, in their ſtead,
A ſwarm of drones that *buzz'd* about your head. *Pope.*

We join, like flies and waſps, in *buzzing* about wit. *Swift.*

2. To whiſper; to prate.

There is ſuch confuſion in my pow'rs,
As after ſome oration fairly ſpoke
By a beloved prince, there doth appear
Among the *buzzing* multitude. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

To Buzz. *v. a.* To whiſper; to ſpread ſecretly.

Where doth the world thruſt forth a vanity,
That is not quickly *buzz'd* into his ears? *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

I will *buzz* abroad ſuch prophecies,
That Edward ſhall be fearful of his life. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Did you not hear
A *buzzing* of a ſeparation
Between the king and Catherine? *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

They might *buzz* and whiſper it one to another, and, tacitely withdrawing from the preſence of the apoſtles, they then lift their voices, and noiſe it about the city. *Bentley.*

Buzz. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A hum; a whiſper; a talk.

The hive of a city or kingdom, is in beſt condition, when there is leaſt noiſe or *buzz* in it. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Where I found the whole outward room in a *buzz* of politicks. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 403.

Bu'zzard. *n. ſ.* [*buſard*, Fr.]

1. A degenerate or mean ſpecies of hawk.

More pity that the eagle ſhould be mawl'd,
While kites and *buzzards* prey at liberty. *Shakeſp. R.* III.

The noble *buzzard* ever pleas'd me beſt;
Of ſmall renown, 'tis true: for, not to lie,
We call him but a hawk by courteſy. *Dryden's Hind and P.*

2. A blockhead; a dunce.

Thoſe blind *buzzards*, who, in late years, of wilful maliciouſneſs, would neither learn themſelves, nor could teach others any thing at all. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Bu'zzer. *n. ſ.* [from *buzz.*] A ſecret whiſperer.

Her brother is in ſecret come from France,
And wants not *buzzers* to infeſt his ear
With petulant ſpeeches of his father's death. *Shak. Hamlet.*

BY. *prep.* [bi, big, Saxon.]

1. It notes the agent.

The Moor is with child *by* you, Launcelot. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

The grammar of a language is ſometimes to be carefully ſtudied *by* a grown man. *Locke.*

2. It notes the inſtrument, and is always uſed after a verb neuter, where *with* would be put after an active; as, he was killed *with* a ſword; he died *by* a ſword.

But *by* Pelides' arms when Hector fell,
He choſe Æneas, and he choſe as well. *Dryden, Æn.* vi.

3. It notes the cauſe of any event.

This ſight had the more weight with him, as *by* good luck not above two of that venerable body were fallen aſleep. *Addiſon. Freeholder.*

4. It notes the means by which any thing is performed.

You muſt think, if we give you any thing, we hope to gain *by* you. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Happier! had it ſuffic'd him to have known
Good *by* itſelf, and evil not at all. *Parad. Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 89.

The heart knows that *by* itſelf, which nothing in the world beſides can give it any knowledge of. *South.*

We obtain the knowledge of a multitude of propoſitions *by* ſenſation and reflection. *Watts's Logick.*

5. It ſhews the manner of an action.

I have not patience; ſhe conſumes the time
In idle talk, and owns her falſe belief:
Seize her *by* force, and bear her hence unheard.
Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.

By chance, within a neighbouring brook,
He ſaw his branching horns, and alter'd look. *Addiſon.*

6. It has a ſignification, noting the method in which any ſucceſſive action is performed, with regard to time or quantity.

The beſt for you, is to re-examine the cauſe, and to try it even point *by* point, argument *by* argument, with all the exactneſs you can. *Hooker, Preface.*

We are not to ſtay all together, but to come by him where he ſtands, *by* ones, *by* twos, and *by* threes. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

He calleth them forth *by* one, and *by* one, by the name, as he pleaſeth, though ſeldom the order be inverted. *Bacon.*

The captains were obliged to break that piece of ordnance, and ſo *by* pieces to carry it away, that the enemy ſhould not get ſo great a ſpoil. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Common prudence would direct me to take them all out, and examine them one *by* one. *Boyle.*

Others will ſoon take pattern and encouragement by your building; and ſo houſe *by* houſe, ſtreet *by* ſtreet, there will at laſt be finiſhed a magnificent city. *Sprat.*

Explor'd her, limb *by* limb, and fear'd to find
So rude a gripe had left a livid mark behind. *Dryden's Fab.*

Thus year *by* year they paſs, and day *by* day,
Till once, 'twas on the morn of chearful May,
The young Æmilia——— *Dryden's Fab.*

I'll gaze for ever on thy god like father,
Tranſplanting one *by* one into my life,
His bright perfections, till I ſhine like him. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Let the blows be *by* pauſes laid on. *Locke.*

7. It notes the quantity had at one time.

Bullion will ſell *by* the ounce for ſix ſhillings and fivepence unclipped money. *Locke.*

What we take daily *by* pounds, is at leaſt of as much importance as of what we take ſeldom, and only *by* grains and ſpoonfuls. *Arbuthnot on Aliments, Preface.*

The North, *by* myriads, pours her mighty ſons;
Great nurſe of Goths, of Alans, and of Huns. *Pope.*

8. At, or in; noting place.

We ſee the great effects of battles *by* ſea; the battle of Actium decided the empire of the world. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Arms, and the man, I ſing, who, forc'd *by* fate,
Expell'd, and exil'd, left the Trojan ſhore;
Long labours both *by* ſea and land he bore. *Dryden's Æn.*

I would have fought *by* land, where I was ſtronger:
You hinder'd it; yet, when I fought at ſea,
Forſook me fighting. *Dryden's All for Love.*

9. According to; noting permiſſion.

It is lawful, both *by* the laws of nature and nations, and *by* the law divine, which is the perfection of the other two. *Bacon's Holy War.*

10. According to; noting proof.

The preſent, or like, ſyſtem of the world cannot poſſibly have been eternal, *by* the firſt propoſition; and, without God, it could not naturally, nor fortuitouſly, emerge out of a chaos, *by* the third propoſition. *Bentley.*

The faculty, or deſire, being infinite, *by* the preceding propoſition, may contain, or receive both theſe. *Cheyne.*

11. After; according to; noting imitation or conformity.

The goſpel gives us ſuch laws, as every man, that underſtands himſelf, would chuſe to live *by*. *Tillotſon.*

In the diviſions I have made, I have endeavoured, the beſt I could, to govern myſelf *by* the diverſity of matter. *Locke.*

This ſhip, by good luck, fell into their hands at laſt, and ſerved as a model to build others *by*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

12. From; noting judgment or token.

Thus, *by* the muſick, we may know,
When noble wits a hunting go,
Through groves that on Parnaſſus grow. *Waller.*

By what he has done, before the war in which he was engaged, we may expect what he will do after a peace. *Dryden.*

The ſon of Hercules he juſtly ſeems,
By his broad ſhoulders and gigantick limbs. *Dryden.*

Who's that ſtranger? *By* his warlike port,
His fierce demeanour, and erected look,
He's of no vulgar note. *Dryden's All for Love.*

Judge the event
By what has paſs'd. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

The puniſhment is not to be meaſured *by* the greatneſs or ſmallneſs of the matter, but *by* the oppoſition it carries, and ſtands in, to that reſpect and ſubmiſſion that is due to the father. *Locke*

By your deſcription of the town, I imagine it to lie under ſome great enchantment. *Pope's Letters.*

By what I have always heard and read, I take the ſtrength of a nation— *Swift.*

13. It notes the ſum of the difference between two things compared.

Meantime ſhe ſtands provided of a Laius,
More young and vigorous too *by* twenty ſprings. *Dryden.*

Her brother Rivers,
Ere this, lies ſhorter *by* the head at Pomfret.
Rowe's Jane Shore.

By giving the denomination to leſs quantities of ſilver *by* one twentieth, you take from them their due. *Locke.*

14. It notes co-operation, or cohabitation.

By her he had two children at one birth. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

15. For; noting continuance of time. This ſenſe is not now in uſe.

Ferdinand and Iſabella recovered the kingdom of Granada from the Moors; having been in poſſeſſion thereof *by* the ſpace of ſeven hundred years. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

16. As ſoon as; not later than; noting time.

By this, the ſons of Conſtantine which fled,
Ambriſe and Uther, did ripe years attain. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.

Hector, *by* the fifth hour of the ſun,
Will, with a trumpet, 'twixt our tents and Troy,
Tomorrow morning call ſome knight to arms.
Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.

He err'd not; for, *by* this, the heav'nly bands
Down from a ſky of jaſper lighted now
In paradiſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 208.

Theſe have their courſe to finiſh round the earth
By morrow ev'ning. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 662.

The angelick guards aſcended, mute and ſad
For man: for, of his ſtate *by* this they knew. *Par. L. b.* x.

By that time a ſiege is carried on two or three days, I am altogether loſt and bewildered in it. *Addiſon. Spect.* Nº 165.

By this time, the very foundation was removed. *Swift.*

By the beginning of the fourth century from the building of Rome, the tribunes proceeded ſo far, as to accuſe and fine the conſuls. *Swift.*

17. Beſide; noting paſſage.

Many beautiful places ſtanding along the ſea-ſhore, make the town appear much longer than it is, to thoſe that ſail *by* it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

18. Beſide; near to; in preſence; noting proximity of place.

So thou may'ſt ſay, the king lies *by* a beggar, if a beggar dwell near him; or the church ſtands *by* thy tabour, if thy tabour ſtand *by* the church. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Here he comes himſelf;
If he be worth any man's good voice,
That good man ſit down *by* him. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

A ſpacious plain, whereon
Were tents of various hue: *by* ſome, were herds
Of cattle grazing. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 557.

Stay *by* me; thou art reſolute and faithful;
I have employment worthy of thy arm. *Dryden's D. Sebaſt.*

19. Before *himſelf*, *herſelf*, or *themſelves*, it notes the abſence of all others.

Sitting in ſome place, *by himſelf*, let him tranſlate into Engliſh his former leſſon. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Solyman reſolved to aſſault the breach, after he had, *by himſelf*

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ſelf, in a melancholy mood, walked up and down in his tent. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

I know not whether he will annex his diſcourſe to his appendix, or publiſh it *by itſelf*, or at all. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

He will imagine, that the king, and his miniſters, ſat down, and made them *by themſelves*, and then ſent them to their allies, to ſign. *Swift.*

More pleas'd to keep it, till their friends could come,
Then eat the ſweeeteſt *by themſelves* at home. *Pope.*

20. It is the ſolemn form of ſwearing.

His godhead I invoke, *by* him I ſwear. *Dryden's Fab.*

21. At hand.

He kept then ſome of the ſpirit *by* him, to verify what he believes. *Boyle.*

The merchant is not forced to keep ſo much money *by* him, as in other places, where they have not ſuch a ſupply. *Locke.*

22. It is uſed in forms of adjuring, or obteſting.

Which, O! avert *by* yon etherial light,
Which I have loſt for this eternal night;
Or if, by dearer ties, you may be won,
By your dead ſire, and *by* your living ſon. *Dryden's Æn.*

Now *by* your joys on earth, your hopes in heav'n,
O ſpare this great, this good, this aged king! *Dryden.*

O, cruel youth!
By all the pain that wrings my tortur'd ſoul!
By all the dear deceitful hopes you gave me,
O, ceaſe! at leaſt, once more delude my ſorrows.
Smith's Phædrus and Hippolita.

23. It ſignifies ſpecification and particularity.

Upbraiding heav'n, from whence his lineage came,
And cruel calls the gods, and cruel thee, *by* name. *Dryden.*

24. By proxy of; noting ſubſtitution.

The gods were ſaid to feaſt with Ethiopians; that is, they were preſent with them *by* their ſtatues. *Broome, notes on Odyſſ.*

25. In the ſame direction with.

They are alſo ſtriated, or furrowed, *by* the length, and the ſides curiouſly punched, or pricked. *Grew.*

BY. *adv.*

1. Near; at a ſmall diſtance.

And in it lies, the god of ſleep;
And, ſnorting *by*,
We may deſcry
The monſters of the deep. *Dryden's Albion.*

2. Beſide; paſſing.

I did hear
The galloping of horſe. Who was't came *by?*
Shakeſp. Macbeth.

3. In preſence.

The ſame words in my lady Philoclea's mouth, as from one woman to another, ſo as there was no other body *by*, might have had a better grace. *Sidney.*

I'll not be *by*, the while, my lieges, farewel:
What will become hereof, there's none can tell.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

There while I ſing, if gentle youth be *by*,
That tunes my lute, and winds the ſtrings ſo high. *Waller.*

Pris'ners and witneſſes were waiting *by*;
Theſe had been taught to ſwear, and thoſe to die.
Roſcommon.

You have put a principle into him, which will influence his actions, when you are not *by*. *Locke.*

BY AND BY. In a ſhort time.

He overtook Amphialus, who had been ſtaid here, and *by and by* called him to fight with him. *Sidney.*

The noble knight alighted *by and by*,
From lofty ſteed, and bad the lady ſtay,
To ſee what end of fight ſhould him befall that day.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. i. *cant.* viii. *ſtanz.* 2.

In the temple, *by and by*, with us,
Theſe couples ſhall eternally be knit.
Shakeſp. Midſummer's Night's Dream.

O how this ſpring of love reſembleth
Th' uncertain glory of an April day;
Which now ſhews all the beauty of the ſun,
And *by and by* a cloud takes all away.
Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

Now a ſenſible man, *by and by* a fool, and preſently a beaſt.
Shakeſp. Othello.

BY. *n. ſ.* [from the prepoſition.] Something not the direct and immediate object of regard.

In this inſtance, there is, upon the *by*, to be noted, the percolation of the verjuice through the wood.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 79.

This wolf was forced to make bold, ever and anon, with a ſheep in private, by the *by*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Hence we may underſtand, to add that upon the *by*, that it is not neceſſary. *Boyle.*

So, while my lov'd revenge is full and high,
I'll give you back your kingdom by the *by*.
Dryden's Conqueſt of Granada.

BY, in compoſition, implies ſomething out of the direct way; and, conſequently, ſome obſcurity, as a *by-road*; ſomething

irregular, as a *by-end*; or ſomething collateral, as a *by-concernment*; or private, as a *by-law*. This compoſition is uſed at pleaſure, and will be underſtood by the examples following.

BY-COFFEEHOUSE. *n. ſ.* A coffeehouſe in an obſcure place.

I afterwards entered a *by-coffeehouſe*, that ſtood at the upper end of a narrow lane, where I met with a nonjuror.
Addiſon. Spectator, N° 403.

BY-CONCERNMENT. *n. ſ.* An affair which is not the main buneſs.

Our plays, beſides the main deſign, have under-plots, or *by-concernments*, or leſs conſiderable perſons and intrigues, which are carried on with the motion of the main plot.
Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.

BY-DEPENDENCE. *n. ſ.* An appendage; ſomething accidentally depending on another.

Theſe,
And your three motives to the battle, with
I know not how much more, ſhould be demanded;
And all the other *by-dependences*,
From chance to chance. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

BY-DESIGN. *n. ſ.* An incidental purpoſe.

And if ſhe miſs the mouſe-trap lines,
They'll ſerve for other *by-deſigns*,
And make an artiſt underſtand,
To copy out her ſeal or hand;
Or find void places in the paper,
To ſteal in ſomething to entrap her. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* iii.

BY-END. *n. ſ.* Private intereſt; ſecret advantage.

All people that worſhip for fear, profit, or ſome other *by-end*, fall within the intendement of this fable. *L'Eſtrange.*

BY-GONE. *adj.* [a Scotch word.] Paſt.

Tell him, you're ſure
All in Bohemia's well: this ſatisfaction
The *by-gone* day proclaim'd. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

As we have a conceit of motion coming, as well as *bygone*; ſo have we of time, which dependeth thereupon.
Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b. ii. *c.* iii.

BY-INTEREST. *n. ſ.* Intereſt diſtinct from that of the publick.

Various factions and parties, all aiming at *by-intereſt*, without any ſincere regard to the publick good. *Atterbury.*

BY-LAW. *n. ſ.*

By-laws are orders made in court-leets, or court-barons, by common aſſent, for the good of thoſe that make them, farther than the publick law binds. *Cowel.*

There was alſo a law, to reſtrain the *by-laws* and ordinances of corporations. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

In the beginning of this record is inſerted the law or inſtitution; to which are added two *by-laws*, as a comment upon the general law. *Addiſon. Spectator,* N° 608.

BY-MATTER. *n. ſ.* Something incidental.

I knew one, that, when he wrote a letter, he would put that which was moſt material into the poſtſcript, as if it had been a *by-matter*. *Bacon's Eſſays,* N° 23.

BY-NAME. *n. ſ.* A nickname; name of reproach, or accidental appellation.

Robert, eldeſt ſon to the Conquerour, uſed ſhort hoſe, and thereupon was *by-named* Court-hoſe, and ſhewed firſt the uſe of them to the Engliſh. *Camden's Remains.*

BY-PAST. *adj.* Paſt; a term of the Scotch dialect.

Wars, peſtilences, and diſeaſes, have not been fewer for theſe three hundred years *by-paſt*, than ever they have been ſince we have had records. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

BY-PATH. *n. ſ.* A private or obſcure path.

Heav'n knows, my ſon,
By what *by-paths*, and indirect crooked ways,
I got this crown. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

BY-RESPECT. *n. ſ.* Private end or view.

It may be, that ſome, upon *by-reſpects*, find ſomewhat friendly uſage in uſance, at ſome of their hands.
Carew's Survey of Cornwal.

The archbiſhops and biſhops, next under the king, have the government of the church: be not you the mean to prefer any to thoſe places, for any *by-reſpects*, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Auguſtus, who was not altogether ſo good as he was wiſe, had ſome *by-reſpects* in the enacting of this law; for to do any thing for nothing, was not his maxim.
Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.

BY-ROAD. *n. ſ.* An obſcure unfrequented path.

Through ſlipp'ry *by-roads*, dark and deep,
They often climb, and often creep. *Swift.*

BY-ROOM. *n. ſ.* A private room within another.

I pr'ythee, do thou ſtand in ſome *by-room*, while I queſtion my puny drawer to what end he gave the ſugar.
Shakeſp. Henry IV. *p.* i.

BY-SPEECH. *n. ſ.* An incidental or caſual ſpeech, not directly relating to the point.

When they come to allege what word and what law they meant, their common ordinary practice is to quote *by-ſpeeches* in ſome hiſtorical narration or other, and to uſe them as if they were written in moſt exact form of law. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 4.

BY-STANDER. *n. ſ.* A looker one; one unconcerned.

She

She broke her feathers againſt the frame of the picture, and, falling to the ground upon it, was taken up by the *by-ſtanders*.
L'Eſtrange's Fables.

The *by-ſtanders* aſked him, why he ran away, his bread being weight? That was more than I knew, ſays he. *Locke.*

BY-STREET. *n. ſ.* An obſcure ſtreet.

The broker here his ſpacious beaver wears,
Upon his brow ſit jealouſies and cares;
Bent on ſome mortgage, to avoid reproach,
He ſeeks *by-ſtreets*, and ſaves th' expenſive coach.
Gay's Trivia.

BY-VIEW. *n. ſ.* Private ſelf-intereſted purpoſe.

No *by-views* of his own ſhall miſlead him. *Atterbury.*

BY-WALK. *n. ſ.* A private walk; not the main road.

All which he moves afterwards in *by-walks*, or under-plots, as diverſions to the main deſign, leſt it ſhould grow tedious; though they are ſtill naturally joined. *Dryden.*

The chief avenue ought to be the moſt ample and noble; but there ſhould be *by-walks*, to retire into ſometimes, for eaſe and refreſhment. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

BY-WAY. *n. ſ.* A private and obſcure way.

Night ſtealths are commonly driven in *by-ways*, and by blind fords, unuſed of any but ſuch like. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Other *by-ways* he himſelf betook,
Where never foot of living wight did tread.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. i. *cant.* vii. *ſtanz.* 50.

Wholly abſtain, or wed: thy beauteous Lord
Allows thee choice of paths; take no *by-ways*,
But gladly welcome what he doth afford;
Not grudging that thy luſt hath bounds and ſtays. *Herbert.*

A ſervant, or a favourite, if he be in want, and no other apparent cauſe of eſteem, is commonly thought but a *by-way* to cloſe corruption. *Bacon's Eſſays,* N° 11.

This is wonderfully diverting to the underſtanding, thus to receive a precept, that enters, as it were, through a *by-way*, and to apprehend an idea that draws a whole train after it.
Addiſon's Eſſay on the Georgicks.

BY-WEST. Weſtward; to the weſt of.

Whereupon grew that by-word, uſed by the Iriſh, that they dwelt *by-weſt* the law, which dwelt beyond the river of the Barrow. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

BY-WORD. *n. ſ.* A ſaying; a proverb.

Duke of York, be king;
And baſhful Henry be depoſed; whoſe cowardice
Hath made us *by-words* to our enemies.
Shakeſp. Henry VI. *p.* iii.

I knew a wiſe man, that had it for a *by-word*, when he ſaw men haſten to a concluſion, Stay a little, that we may make an end the ſooner. *Bacon's Eſſays,* N° 26.

We are become a *by-word* among the nations for our ridiculous feuds and animoſities. *Addiſon's Freeholder,* N° 50.

It will be his lot often, to look ſingular, in looſe and licentious times, and to become a *by-word* and a reproach, on that account, among the men of wit and pleaſure. *Atterbury.*

BY'ASS. *n. ſ.* See BIAS.

Every inordinate luſt is a falſe *byaſs* upon men's underſtandings, which naturally draws towards atheiſm. *Tillotſon.*

BYE, BEE, come immediately from the Saxon, bẏ, bẏınᵹ, *i. e.* a dwelling. *Gibſon's Camden.*

BY'ZANTINE. See BIZANTINE.

C.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

C.

C, The third letter of the alphabet, has two ſounds; one like *k*, as, *call*, *clock*, *craft*, *coal*, *companion*, *cuneiform*; the other as *s*, as, *Cæſar*, *ceſſation*, *cinder*. It ſounds like *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a conſonant; and like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*.

Cab. *n. ſ.* [קַב.] A Hebrew meaſure, containing about three pints Engliſh, or the eighteenth part of the ephah.

CABA'L. *n. ſ.* [*cabale*, Fr. קבלה, tradition.]

1. The ſecret ſcience of the Hebrew rabbins.

2. A body of men united in ſome cloſe deſign. A *cabal* differs from a *party*, as *few* from *many*.

She often interpoſed her royal authority, to break the *cabals* which were forming againſt her firſt miniſters. *Addiſon.*

3. Intrigue.

When each, by curs'd *cabals* of women, ſtrove,
To draw th' indulgent king to partial love. *Dryden's Aureng.*

To Caba'l. *v. n.* [*cabaler*, Fr.] To form cloſe intrigues; to intrigue; to unite in ſmall parties.

His mournful friends, ſummon'd to take their leaves,
Are throng'd about his couch, and ſit in council:
What thoſe *caballing* captains may deſign,
I muſt prevent, by being firſt in action. *Dryden's D. Sebaſt.*

Ca'balist. *n. ſ.* [from *cabal.*] One ſkilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.

Then Jove thus ſpake: With care and pain
We form'd this name, renown'd in rhime,
Not thine, immortal Neufgermain!
Coſt ſtudious *cabaliſts* more time. *Swift:*

Caballi'stical. } *adj.* [from *cabal.*] Something that has an
Caballi'stick. } occult meaning.

The letters are *caballiſtical*, and carry more in them than it is proper for the world to be acquainted with. *Addiſon. Spect.*

He taught him to repeat two *caballiſtick* words, in pronouncing of which the whole ſecret conſiſted. *Spectator*, N° 578.

Caba'ller. *n. ſ.* [from *cabal.*] He that engages in cloſe deſigns; an intriguer.

Factious and rich, bold at the council board,
But cautious in the field, he ſhun'd the ſword;
A cloſe *caballer*, and tongue-valiant lord. *Dryden.*

Caba'lline. *adj.* [*caballinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a horſe; as, *caballine* aloes, or horſe aloes.

CA'BARET. *n. ſ.* [French.] A tavern.

Suppoſe this ſervant paſſing by ſome *cabaret*, or tennis-court, where his comrades were drinking or playing, ſhould ſtay with them, and drink or play away his money. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

CA'BBAGE. *n. ſ.* [*cabus*, Fr. *braſſica*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are large, fleſhy, and of a glaucous colour; the flowers conſiſt of four leaves, which are ſucceeded by long taper pods, containing ſeveral round acrid ſeeds. The ſpecies are, 1. The common white *cabbage*. 2. The red *cabbage*. 3. The Ruſſian *cabbage*. 4. The flat-ſided *cabbage*. 5. The ſugar loaf *cabbage*. 6. The early Batterſea *cabbage*. 7. The white Savoy *cabbage*. 8. The green Savoy *cabbage*. 9. The *boorcole*. 10. The green *broccoli*. 11. The Italian *broccoli*. 12. The turnep-rooted *cabbage*. 13. The *cauliflower*. 14. The turnep *cabbage*. 15. Curled *colewort*. 16. The muſk *cabbage*. 17. Branching tree *cabbage*, from the ſea coaſt. 18. Brown *broccoli*. 19. Common *colewort*. 20. Perennial Alpine *colewort*. 21. Perfoliated wild *cabbage*, with a white flower. 22. Perfoliated *cabbage*, with a purple flower. The common white, red, flat, and long-ſided *cabbages*, are chiefly cultivated for winter uſe; the ſeeds of which muſt be ſown in the middle of March, in beds of good freſh earth. The Ruſſian *cabbage* was formerly in much greater eſteem than at preſent, and is rarely brought to the market. The early Batterſea and ſugar-loaf *cabbages*, are called Michaelmas *cabbages*; the ſeaſon for ſowing them is in the middle of July, in an open ſpot of ground. The Savoy *cabbages* are propagated for winter uſe, as being generally eſteemed the better, when pinched by froſt. The *boorcole* is never eaten till the froſt has rendered it tender. The turnep *cabbage* was formerly more cultivated in England than at preſent; and ſome eſteem this kind for ſoups, but it is generally too ſtrong, and ſeldom good, except in hard winters. The curled *colewort* is more generally eſteemed, and is fit for uſe after Chriſtmas, and continues good until April. The muſk *cabbage* has, through negligence, been almoſt loſt in England, though, for eating, it is one of the beſt kinds we have; for it is always looſer, and the leaves more criſp and tender, and has a moſt agreeable muſky ſcent when cut. It will be fit for uſe in October, November, and December. The branching ſea *cabbage* is found wild in England, and on the ſea coaſt, and is ſometimes gathered by the poor inhabitants in the ſpring, and eaten; but it is apt to be ſtrong and bitter. The brown *broccoli* is by many eſteemed, though it does not deſerve a place in the kitchen garden, where the Roman *broccoli* can be obtained, which is much ſweeter, and will continue longer in ſeaſon. The Roman *broccoli* has large heads, which appear in the center of the plants like cluſters of buds. The heads ſhould be cut before they run up to ſeed, with about four or five inches of the ſtems; the ſkin of theſe ſtems ſhould be ſtripped off, before they are boiled; they will eat very tender, and little inferiour to aſparagus. The common *colewort* is now almoſt loſt near London, where their markets are uſually ſupplied with *cabbage* or Savoy plants inſtead of them; which, being tenderer and more delicate, are better worth cultivating. The perennial Alpine *colewort* is alſo little cultivated at preſent. The other two ſorts of wild *cabbage* are varieties fit for a botanick garden, but are plants of no uſe. The *cauliflowers* have, of late years, been ſo far improved in England, as to exceed, in goodneſs and magnitude, what are produced in moſt parts of Europe; and, by the ſkill of the gardners, are continued for ſeveral months together; but the moſt common ſeaſon for them is in May, June, and July. *Miller.*

Cole, *cabbage*, and coleworts, which are ſoft and demulcent, without any acidity; the jelly, or juice, of red *cabbage*, baked in an oven, and mixed with honey, is an excellent pectoral. *Arbuthnot on Aliments:*

To Ca'bbage. *v. a.* [a cant word among taylors.] To ſteal in cutting clothes.

Your taylor, inſtead of ſhreads, *cabbages* whole yards of cloth. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

Ca'bbage tree. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of *palm-tree*; which ſee.

It is very common in the Caribee iſlands, where it grows to a prodigious height. The leaves of this tree envelope each other, ſo that thoſe which are incloſed, being deprived of the air, are blanched; which is the part the inhabitants cut for plaits for hats, &c. and the genuine, or young ſhoots, are pickled, and ſent into England by the name of cabbage; but whenever this part is cut out, the trees are deſtroyed; nor do they riſe again from the old roots; ſo that there are very few trees left remaining near plantations, except for ornament; for their ſtems being exceeding ſtraight, and their leaves being produced very regularly at top, will afford a moſt beautiful proſpect; for which reaſon, the planters generally ſpare two or three of them near their habitations. *Miller.*

Ca'bbage-worm. *n. ſ.* An inſect.

CA'BIN. *n. ſ.* [*cabane*, Fr. *chabin*, Welch, a cottage.]

1. A ſmall room.

So long in ſecret *cabin* there he held
Her captive to his ſenſual deſire,
Till that with timely fruit her belly ſwell'd,
And bore a boy unto a ſavage ſire. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i. *c.* vi.

2. A ſmall chamber in a ſhip.

Give thanks you have lived ſo long, and make yourſelf ready, in your *cabin*, for the miſchance of the hour, if it ſo happen. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Men may not expect the uſe of many *cabins*, and ſafety at once, in the ſea ſervice. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

The cheſsboard, we ſay, is in the ſame place it was, if it remain in the ſame part of the *cabin*, though, perhaps, the ſhip it is in, ſails all the while. *Locke.*

3. A cottage, or ſmall houſe.

Come from marble bow'rs, many times the gay harbour
of anguiſh,
Unto a ſilly *cabin*, though weak, yet ſtronger againſt woes. *Sidney*, *b.* i.

Neither ſhould that odious cuſtom be allowed, of flaying off the green ſurface of the ground, to cover their *cabins*, or make up their ditches. *Swift.*

4. A tent.

Some of green boughs their ſlender *cabins* frame,
Some lodged were Tortoſa's ſtreets about. *Fairfax*, *b.* i.

To Ca'bin. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live in a cabin.

I'll make you feed on berries and on roots,
And feed on curds and whey, and ſuck the goat,
And *cabin* in a cave. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

To Ca'bin. *v. a.* To confine in a cabin.

Fleance is 'ſcap'd:
Then comes my fit again; I had elſe been perfect;
Whole as the marble, ſounded as the rock;
As broad and gen'ral as the caſing air;
But now I'm *cabin'd*, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in,
To ſaucy doubts and fear. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Ca'bined. *adj.* [from *cabin.*] Belonging to a cabin.

The nice morn, on the Indian ſteep,
From her *cabin'd* loophole peep. *Milton.*

CA'BINET. *n. ſ.* [*cabinet*, Fr.]

1. A ſet of boxes or drawers for curioſities; a private box.

At both corners of the farther ſide, by way of return, let there be two delicate or rich *cabinets*, daintily paved, richly hanged, glazed with cryſtaline glaſs, and a rich cupola in the midſt, and all other elegancy that may be thought on. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Who ſees a ſoul in ſuch a body ſet,
Might love the treaſure for the *cabinet*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

In vain the workman ſhew'd his wit,
With rings and hinges counterfeit,
To make it ſeem, in this diſguiſe,
A *cabinet* to vulgar eyes. *Swift.*

2. Any place in which things of value are hidden.

Thy breaſt hath ever been the *cabinet*,
Where I have lock'd my ſecrets. *Denham's Sophy.*

We cannot diſcourſe of the ſecret, but by deſcribing our duty; but ſo much duty muſt needs open a *cabinet* of myſteries. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

3. A private room in which conſultations are held.

You began in the *cabinet* what you afterwards practiſed in the camp. *Dryden.*

4. In *Spenſer* it ſeems to ſignify a hut, or houſe.

Hearken awhile in thy green *cabinet*,
The lawrel ſong of careful Colinet. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Ca'binet-council. *n. ſ.* A council held in a private manner, with unuſual privacy and confidence.

The doctrine of Italy, and practice of France, in ſome kings times, hath introduced *cabinet-councils*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

From the higheſt to the loweſt it is univerſally read; from the *cabinet-council* to the nurſery. *Gay to Swift.*

Ca'binet-maker. *n. ſ.* [from *cabinet* and *make.*] One that makes ſmall nice work in wood.

The root of an old white thorn will make very fine boxes and combs; ſo that they would be of great uſe for the *cabinet-makers*, as well as the turners, and others. *Mortimer.*

Ca'ble. *n. ſ.* [*cabl*, Welch; *cabel*, Dutch.] The great rope of a ſhip to which the anchor is faſtened.

What though the maſt be now blown overboard,
The *cable* broke, the holding anchor loſt,
And half our ſailors ſwallow'd in the flood,
Yet lives our pilot ſtill? *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

True it is, that the length of the *cable* is the life of the ſhip in all extremities; and the reaſon is, becauſe it makes ſo many bendings and waves, as the ſhip, riding at that length, is not able to ſtretch it; and nothing breaks that is not ſtretched. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

The *cables* crack, the ſailors fearful cries
Aſcend; and ſable night involves the ſkies. *Dryden's Virg.*

Ca'burns. *n. ſ.* Small ropes uſed in ſhips. *Dict.*

Ca'cao. See Chocolatenut.

Cache'ctical. } *adj.* [from *cachexy.*] Having an ill habit of
Cache'ctick. } body; ſhewing an ill habit.

Young and florid blood, rather than vapid and *cachectical*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

The crude chyle ſwims in the blood, and appears as milk in the blood, let out of ſome perſons who are generally *cachectick*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CACHE'XY. *n. ſ.* [καχεξία.] A general word to expreſs a great variety of ſymptoms; moſt commonly it denotes ſuch a diſtemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions, proceeding from weakneſs of the fibres, and an abuſe of the non-naturals, and often from ſevere acute diſtempers. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Cachinna'tion. *n. ſ.* [*cachinnatio*, Lat.] A loud laughter. *D.*

Ca'ckerel. *n. ſ.* A fiſh, ſaid to make thoſe who eat it laxative.

To CA'CKLE. *v. n.* [*kaeckelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make a noiſe as a gooſe.

The nightingale, if ſhe ſhould ſing by day,
When every gooſe is *cackling*, would be thought
No better a muſician than the wren. *Shakeſp. M. of Venice.*

Gooſe, if I had you upon Sarum plain,
I'd drive thee *cackling* home to Camelot. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Or rob the Roman geeſe of all their glories,
And ſave the ſtate, by *cackling* to the tories. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes it is uſed for the noiſe of a hen.

Now to my ſtory I return again:
The trembling widow, and her daughters twain,
This woful *cackling* cry, with horrour heard,
Of thoſe diſtracted damſels in the yard. *Dryden's Fab.*

3. To laugh; to giggle.

Then Nic. grinned, *cackled*, and laughed, till he was like to kill himſelf, and ſeemed to be ſo pleaſed, that he fell a friſking and dancing about the room. *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

Ca'ckle. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The voice of a gooſe or fowl.

The ſilver gooſe before the ſhining gate
There flew, and, by her *cackle*, ſav'd the ſtate. *Dryden.*

Cac'kler. *n. ſ.* [from *cackle.*]

1. A fowl that cackles.

2. A teltale; a tatler.

Cacochy'mical. } *adj.* [from *cacochymy.*] Having the humours
Cacochy'mick. } corrupted.

It will prove very advantageous, if only *cacochymick*, to clarify his blood with a laxative. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

If the body be *cacochymical*, the tumours are apt to degenerate into very venomous and malignant abſceſſes. *Wiſeman.*

The ancient writers diſtinguiſhed putrid fevers, by putrefaction of blood, choler, melancholy, and phlegm; and this is to be explained by an effervеſcence happening in a particular *cacochymical* blood. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CACOCHY'MY. *n. ſ.* [κακοχυμία.] A depravation of the humours from a ſound ſtate, to what the phyſicians call by a general name of a *cacochymy*. Spots, and diſcolourations of the ſkin, are ſigns of weak fibres; for the lateral veſſels, which lie out of the road of circulation, let groſs humours paſs, which could not, if the veſſels had their due degree of ſtricture. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Strong beer, a liquour that attributes the better half of its ill qualities to the hops, conſiſting of an acrimonious firy nature, ſets the blood, upon the leaſt *cacochymy*, into an orgaſmus, by an ill ferment. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Caco'phony. *n. ſ.* [κακοφωνία.] A bad ſound of words.

To Cacu'minate. *v. a.* [*cacumino*, Lat.] To make ſharp or pyramidal. *Dict.*

Cada'verous. *adj.* [*cadaver*, Lat.] Having the appearance of a dead carcaſs; having the qualities of a dead carcaſs.

In vain do they ſcruple to approach the dead, who livingly are *cadaverous*, for fear of any outward pollution, whoſe temper pollutes themſelves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* ix. *c.* 10.

The urine, long detained in the bladder, as well as glaſs, will grow red, fœtid, *cadaverous*, and alkaline. The caſe is the ſame with the ſtagnant waters of hydropical perſons. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Ca'ddis. *n. ſ.*

1. A kind of tape or ribbon.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, *caddiſes*, cambricks, lawns; why, he ſings them over as if they were gods and goddeſſes. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

2. A kind of worm or grub found in a caſe of ſtraw.

He eſpecially loves the mayfly, which is bred of the codworm, or *caddis*; and theſe make the trout bold and luſty. *Walton's Angler.*

Cade. *n. ſ.* [It is deduced, by *Skinner*, from *cadeler*, Fr. an old word, which ſignifies to breed up tenderly.] Tame; ſoft; delicate; as a *cade* lamb, a lamb bred at home.

To Cade. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To breed up in ſoftneſs.

Cade. *n. ſ.* [*cadus*, Lat.] A barrel.

We John Cade, ſo termed of our ſuppoſed father.——Or rather of ſtealing a *cade* of herrings. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

Soon as thy liquour from the narrow cells
Of cloſe preſs'd huſks is freed, thou muſt refrain
Thy thirſty ſoul; let none perſuade to broach
Thy thick, unwholſome, undigeſted *cades*. *Philips.*

Cade-worm. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *caddis*.

Ca'dence. } *n. ſ.* [*cadence*, Fr.]
Ca'dency. }

1. Fall; ſtate of ſinking; decline.

Now was the ſun in weſtern *cadence* low
From noon; and gentle airs, due at their hours,
To fan the earth, now wak'd. *Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x. *l.* 92.

2. The fall of the voice.

The ſliding, in the cloſe or *cadence*, hath an agreement with the figure in rhetorick, which they call *præter expectatum*; for there is a pleaſure even in being deceived. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

There be words not made with lungs,
Sententious ſhow'rs! O! let them fall,
Their *cadence* is rhetorical. *Craſhaw.*

3. The flow of verſes, or periods.

The words, the verſification, and all the other elegancies of ſound, as *cadences*, and turns of words upon the thought, perform exactly the ſame office both in dramatick and epick poetry. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The *cadency* of one line muſt be a rule to that of the next; as the ſound of the former muſt ſlide gently into that which follows. *Dryden.*

4. The tone or ſound.

Hollow rocks retain
The ſound of bluſt'ring winds, which all night long

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Had rous'd the ſea, now with horſe *cadence* lull
Sea-faring men, o'erwatch'd. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 287.

He hath a confuſed remembrance of words ſince he left the univerſity; he hath loſt half their meaning, and puts them together with no regard, except to their *cadence*. *Swift.*

5. In horſemanſhip.

Cadence is an equal meaſure or proportion, which a horſe obſerves in all his motions, when he is thoroughly managed. *Farrier's Dict.*

Ca'dent. *adj.* [*cadens*, Lat.] Falling down.

Cade't. *n. ſ.* [*cadet*, Fr. pronounced *cadè*.]
1. The younger brother.
2. The youngeſt brother.

Joſeph was the youngeſt of the twelve, and David the eleventh ſon, and the *cadet* of Jeſſe. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. A voluntier in the army, who ſerves in expectation of a commiſſion.

Ca'dew. *n. ſ.* A ſtraw worm. See Caddis. *Dict.*

Ca'dger. *n. ſ.* A huckſter; one who brings butter, eggs, and poultry, from the country to market.

CA'DI. n. ſ. A magiſtrate among the Turks, whoſe office ſeems to anſwer to that of a juſtice of peace.

Cadi'llack. *n. ſ.* A ſort of pear; which ſee.

CÆ'CIAS. n. ſ. [Lat.] A wind from the north.

Now, from the north,
Boreas and *Cæcias* and Argeſtes loud
And Thraſcias rend the woods, and ſeas upturn.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x. *l.* 699.

Cæsa'rean. See Cesarian.

CÆSU'RA. n. ſ. [Lat.] A figure in poetry, by which a ſhort ſyllable after a complete foot is made long.

CA'FTAN. n. ſ. [Perſick.] A Perſian veſt or garment.

Cag. *n. ſ.* A barrel or wooden veſſel, containing four or five gallons.

CAGE. *n. ſ.* [*cage*, Fr. from *cavea*, Lat.]
1. An incloſure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept.

See whether a *cage* can pleaſe a bird? or whether a dog grow not fiercer with tying? *Sidney.*

He taught me how to know a man in love; in which *cage* of ruſhes, I am ſure, you are not a priſoner. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Though ſlaves, like birds that ſing not in a *cage*,
They loſt their genius, and poetick rage;
Homers again and Pindars may be found,
And his great actions with their numbers crown'd. *Waller.*

And parrots, imitating human tongue,
And ſinging birds in ſilver *cages* hung;
And ev'ry fragrant flow'r, and od'rous green,
Were ſorted well, with lumps of amber laid between.
Dryden's Fables.

A man recurs to our fancy, by remembering his garment, a beaſt, bird, or fiſh, by the *cage*, or court-yard, or ciſtern, wherein it was kept. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

The reaſon why ſo few marriages are happy, is, becauſe young ladies ſpend their time in making nets, not in making *cages*. *Swift's Thoughts on various Subjects.*

2. A place for wild beaſts, incloſed with paliſadoes.
3. A priſon for petty malefactors.

To Cage. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in a cage.

He ſwoln, and pamper'd with high fare,
Sits down, and ſnorts, *cag'd* in his baſket-chair. *Donne.*

CA'IMAN. n. ſ. The American name of a crocodile.

To CAJO'LE. *v. a.* [*cageoller*, Fr.] To flatter; to ſooth; to coax: a low word.

Thought he, 'tis no mean part of civil
State-prudence, to *cajole* the devil. *Hudibras, cant.* ii. *p.* iii.

The one affronts him, while the other *cajoles* and pities him; takes up his quarrel, ſhakes his head at it, claſps his hand upon his breaſt, and then proteſts and proteſts. *L'Eſtrange.*

Cajo'ler. *n. ſ.* [from *cajole*.] A flatterer; a wheedler.

Cajo'lery. *n. ſ.* [*cajolerie*, Fr.] Flattery.

CA'ISSON. n. ſ. [French.] A cheſt of bombs or powder, laid in the enemy's way, to be fired at their approach.

Ca'itiff. *n. ſ.* [*cattivo*, Ital. a ſlave; whence it came to ſignify a bad man, with ſome implication of meanneſs; as *knave* in Engliſh, and *fur* in Latin; ſo certainly does ſlavery deſtroy virtue.

Ἥμισυ τῆς ἀρετῆς ἀποαίνυται δούλιον ἦμαρ. *Homer.*

A ſlave and a ſcoundrel are ſignified by the ſame words in many languages.] A mean villain; a deſpicable knave.

Vile *caitiff*, vaſſal of dread and deſpair,
Unworthy of the common breathed air;
Why liveſt thou, dead dog, a longer day,
And doſt not unto death thyſelf prepare? *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

'Tis not impoſſible
But one, the wicked'ſt *caitiff* on the ground,
May ſeem as ſhy, as grave, as juſt, as abſolute,
As Angelo. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

The wretched *caitiff*, all alone,
As he believ'd, began to moan,
And tell his ſtory to himſelf. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* iii.

†

CAKE. *n. ſ.* [*cuch*, Teutonick.]
1. A kind of delicate bread.

You muſt be ſeeing chriſtnings? do you look for ale and *cakes* here, you rude raſcals? *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

My *cake* is dough, but I'll in among the reſt,
Out of hope of all, but my ſhare of the feaſt.
Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.

The diſmal day was come, the prieſts prepare
Their leaven'd *cakes*, and fillets for my hair. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Any thing of a form rather flat than high; by which it is ſometimes diſtinguiſhed from a loaf.

There is a *cake* that groweth upon the ſide of a dead tree, that hath gotten no name, but it is large and of a cheſnut colour, and hard and pithy. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 552.

Then when the fleecy skies new cloath the wood,
And *cakes* of ruſtling ice come rolling down the flood.
Dryden's Virgil, Georg. i. *l.* 418.

To Cake. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To harden, as dough in the oven.

This burning matter, as it ſunk very leiſurely, had time to *cake* together, and form the bottom, which covers the mouth of that dreadful vault that lies underneath it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horſes in the night,
And *cakes* the elflocks in foul ſluttiſh hairs,
Which, once entangl'd, much misfortune bodes. *Shakeſp.*

He rins'd the wound,
And waſh'd away the ſtrings and clotted blood,
That *cak'd* within. *Addiſon.*

Calaba'sh *Tree.*

It hath a flower conſiſting of one leaf, divided at the brim into ſeveral parts; from whoſe cup riſes the pointal, in the hinder part of the flower; which afterwards becomes a fleſhy fruit, having an hard ſhell. They riſe to the height of twenty-five or thirty feet in the Weſt Indies, where they grow naturally in woods, and the ſavannas. The ſhells are uſed by the negroes for cups, as alſo for making inſtruments of muſick, by making a hole in the ſhell, and putting in ſmall ſtones, with which they make a ſort of rattle. *Miller.*

Calama'nco. *n. ſ.* [a word derived, probably by ſome accident, from *calamancus*, Lat. which, in the middle ages, ſignified a hat.] A kind of woollen ſtuff.

He was of a bulk and ſtature larger than ordinary, had a red coat, flung open to ſhew a *calamanco* waiſtcoat. *Tatler,* Nº 96.

Ca'lamine, or *Lapis Calaminaris. n. ſ.* A kind of foſſile bituminous earth, which, being mixed with copper, changes it into braſs; it is dug in barren rocky ground, and is often found in lead mines, or has lead mixed with it. It is uſed as an abſorbent and drier, in outward medicinal applications, but is ſeldom given inwardly.

We muſt not omit thoſe, which, though not of ſo much beauty, yet are of greater uſe, *viz.* loadſtones, whetſtones of all kinds, limeſtones, *calamine*, or *lapis calaminaris*. *Locke.*

Ca'lamint. *n. ſ.* [*calamintha*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a long tubulous flower, which opens at the top into two lips; the upper lip is roundiſh, and divided into two ſegments: theſe flowers are produced from the joints of the ſtalks, at the footſtalks of the leaves, in bunches, upon pretty long pedicles, or footſtalks. This plant grows wild, and is uſed in medicine. *Miller.*

Cala'mitous. *adj.* [*calamitoſus*, Lat.]
1. Miſerable; involved in diſtreſs; oppreſſed with infelicity; unhappy; wretched; applied to men.

This is a gracious proviſion God Almighty hath made in favour of the neceſſitous and *calamitous*; the ſtate of ſome, in this life, being ſo extremely wretched and deplorable, if compared with others. *Calamy.*

2. Full of miſery; diſtreſsful; applied to external circumſtances.

What *calamitous* effects the air of this city wrought upon us the laſt year, you may read in my diſcourſe of the plague.
Harvey on Conſumptions.

Strict neceſſity
Subdues me, and *calamitous* conſtraint!
Left on my head both ſin and puniſhment,
However inſupportable, be all
Devolv'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 132.

Much rather I ſhall chuſe
To live the pooreſt in my tribe, than richeſt,
And be in that *calamitous* priſon left. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

In this ſad and *calamitous* condition, deliverance from an oppreſſour would have even revived them. *South.*

Cala'mitousness. *n. ſ.* [from *calamitous*.] Miſery; diſtreſs.

CALA'MITY. *n. ſ.* [*calamitas*, Lat.] Misfortune; cauſe of miſery; diſtreſs.

Another ill accident is drought, and the ſpindling of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common; inſomuch as the word *calamity* was firſt derived from *calamus*, when the corn could not get out of the ſtalk. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Which infinite *calamity* ſhall cauſe
To human life, and houſhold peace confound. *Par. L. b.* x.

From

From adverſe ſhores in ſafety let her hear
Foreign *calamity*, and diſtant war;
Of which, great heav'n, let her no portion bear. *Prior.*

CA'LAMUS. n. ſ. [Lat.] A ſort of reed or ſweet ſcented wood, mentioned in ſcripture with the other ingredients of the ſacred perfumes. It is a knotty root, reddiſh without, and white within, which puts forth long and narrow leaves, and brought from the Indies. The prophets ſpeak of it as a foreign commodity of great value. Theſe ſweet reeds have no ſmell when they are green, but when they are dry only. Their form differs not from other reeds, and their ſmell is perceived upon entering the marſhes. *Calmet.*

Take thou alſo unto thee principal ſpices of pure myrrh, of ſweet cinnamon, and of ſweet *calamus*. *Exodus,* xxx. 23.

Cala'sh. *n. ſ.* [*caleche*, Fr.] A ſmall carriage of pleaſure.

Daniel, a ſprightly ſwain, that us'd to flaſh
The vig'rous ſteeds, that drew his lord's *calaſh*.
King's Mully of Mountown.

The ancients uſed *calaſhes*, the figures of ſeveral of them being to be ſeen on ancient monuments. They are very ſimple, light, and drove by the traveller himſelf. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Ca'lceated. *adj.* [*calceatus*, Lat.] Shod; fitted with ſhoes.

CALCEDO'NIUS. n. ſ. [Lat.] A kind of precious ſtone.

Calcedonius is of the agat kind, and of a miſty grey, clouded with blue, or with purple. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To Ca'lcinate. See To CALCINE.

Calcina'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *calcine*; *calcination*, Fr.] Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; wherefore it is called chymical pulverization. This is the next degree of the power of fire beyond that of fuſion; for when fuſion is longer continued, not only the more ſubtile particles of the body itſelf fly off, but the particles of fire likewiſe inſinuate themſelves in ſuch multitudes, and are ſo blended through its whole ſubſtance, that the fluidity, firſt cauſed by the fire, can no longer ſubſiſt. From this union ariſes a third kind of body, which, being very porous and brittle, is eaſily reduced to powder; for, the fire having penetrated everywhere into the pores of the body, the particles are both hindered from mutual contact, and divided into minute atoms. *Quincy.*

Divers reſidences of bodies are wont to be thrown away, as ſoon as the diſtillation or *calcination* of the body that yielded them is ended. *Boyle.*

This may be effected, but not without a *calcination*, or reducing it by art into a ſubtile powder. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Calci'natory. *n. ſ.* [from *calcinate*.] A veſſel uſed in calcination.

To CALCI'NE. *v. a.* [*calciner*, Fr. from *calx*, Lat.]
1. To burn in the fire to a calx, or friable ſubſtance. See Calcination.

In hardening, by baking without melting, the heat hath theſe degrees; firſt, it indurateth, then maketh fragile, and, laſtly, it doth *calcinate*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 87.

The ſolids ſeem to be earth, bound together with ſome oil; for if a bone be *calcined*, ſo as the leaſt force will crumble it, being immerſed in oil, it will grow firm again.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. To burn up.

Firy diſputes that union have *calcin'd*,
Almoſt as many minds as men we find. *Denham.*

To Calci'ne. *v. n.* To become a calx by heat.

This cryſtal is a pellucid fiſſile ſtone, clear as water, and without colour, enduring a red heat without loſing its tranſparency, and, in a very ſtrong heat, *calcining* without fuſion.
Newton's Opticks.

To CA'LCULATE. *v. a.* [*calculer*, Fr. from *calculus*, Lat. a little ſtone or bead, uſed in operations of numbers.]
1. To compute; to reckon.
2. To compute the ſituation of the planets at any certain time.

A cunning man did *calculate* my birth,
And told me, that by water I ſhould die. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Why all theſe fires, why all theſe gliding ghoſts,
Why old men fools, and children *calculate*,
Why all thoſe things change from their ordinance?
Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.

Who were there then in the world, to obſerve the births of thoſe firſt men, and *calculate* their nativities, as they ſprawled out of ditches? *Bentley.*

3. To adjuſt; to project for any certain end.

The reaſonableneſs of religion clearly appears, as it tends ſo directly to the happineſs of men, and is, upon all accounts, *calculated* for our benefit. *Tillotſon.*

Calcula'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *calculate*.]
1. A practice, or manner of reckoning; the art of numbering.

Cypher, that great friend to *calculation*; or rather, which changeth *calculation*, into eaſy computation. *Holder on Time.*

2. A reckoning; the reſult of arithmetical operation.

If then their *calculation* be true; for ſo they reckon. *Hooker.*

Being different from *calculations* of the ancients, their obſervations confirm not ours. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Calcula'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *calculate*.] A computer; a reckoner.

Ca'lculatory. *adj.* [from *calculate*.] Belonging to calculation.

Ca'lcule. *n. ſ.* [*calculus*, Lat.] Reckoning; compute.

The general *calcule*, which was made in the laſt perambulation, exceeded eight millions. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Ca'lculose. } *adj.* [from *calculus*, Lat.] Stony; gritty.
Ca'lculous. }

The volatile ſalt of urine will coagulate ſpirits of wine; and thus, perhaps, the ſtones, or *calculoſe* concretions in the kidney or bladder, may be produced. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

I have found, by opening the kidneys of a *calculous* perſon, that the ſtone is formed earlier than I have ſuggeſted. *Sharp.*

CA'LCULUS. n. ſ. [Latin.] The ſtone in the bladder.

Ca'ldron. *n. ſ.* [*chauldron*, Fr. from *calidus*, Lat.] A pot; boiler; a kettle.

In the midſt of all
There placed was a *caldron* wide and tall,
Upon a mighty furnace, burning hot. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Some ſtrip the skin, ſome portion out the ſpoil;
The limbs, yet trembling, in the *caldrons* boil;
Some on the fire the reeking entrails broil. *Dryden's Æn.*

In the late eruptions, this great hollow was like a vaſt *caldron*, filled with glowing and melted matter, which, as it boiled over in any part, ran down the ſides of the mountain.
Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.

Caleche. See Calash.

Calefa'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.]
1. The act of heating any thing.
2. The ſtate of being heated.

Calefa'ctive. *adj.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.] That which makes any thing hot; heating.

Calefa'ctory. *adj.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.] That which heats.

To CA'LEFY. *v. n.* [*calefio*, Latin.] To grow hot; to be heated.

Cryſtal will *calefy* unto electricity; that is, a power to attract ſtraws, or light bodies, and convert the needle, freely placed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii *c.* 1.

Ca'lendar. *n. ſ.* [*calendarium*, Lat.] A regiſter of the year, in which the months, and ſtated times, are marked, as feſtivals and holidays.

What hath this day deſerv'd? what hath it done,
That it in golden letter ſhould be ſet
Among the high tides, in the *calendar*? *Shakeſp. K. John.*

We compute from *calendars* differing from one another; the compute of the one anticipating that of the other.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. *c.* 12.

Curs'd be the day when firſt I did appear;
Let it be blotted from the *calendar*,
Leſt it pollute the month. *Dryden's Fab.*

To CA'LENDER. *v. a.* [*calendrer*, Fr. *Skinner*.] To dreſs cloth; to lay the nap of cloth ſmooth.

Ca'lender. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A hot preſs; a preſs in which clothiers ſmooth their cloth.

Ca'lendrer. *n. ſ.* [from *calender*.] The perſon who calenders.

Ca'lends. *n. ſ.* [*calendæ*, Lat. It has no *ſingular*.] The firſt day of every month among the Romans.

Ca'lenture. *n. ſ.* [from *caleo*, Lat.] A diſtemper peculiar to ſailors, in hot climates; wherein they imagine the ſea to be green fields, and will throw themſelves into it, if not reſtrained. *Quincy.*

And for that lethargy was there no cure,
But to be caſt into a *calenture*. *Denham.*

So, by a *calenture* miſled,
The mariner with rapture ſees,
On the ſmooth ocean's azure bed,
Enamell'd fields, and verdant trees;
With eager haſte, he longs to rove
In that fantaſtick ſcene, and thinks
It muſt be ſome enchanted grove;
And in he leaps, and down he ſinks. *Swift.*

Calf. *n. ſ.* *calves* in the *plural*. [cealf, Saxon; *kalf*, Dutch.]
1. The young of a cow.

The colt hath about four years of growth; and ſo the fawn, and ſo the *calf*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 759.

Acoſta tells us of a fowl in Peru, called condores, which will, of themſelves, kill and eat up a whole *calf* at a time.
Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.

Ah! Blouzelind, I love thee more by half,
Than does their fawns, or cows the new-fall'n *calf*. *Gay.*

2. *Calves* of the lips, mentioned by Hoſea, ſignify ſacrifices of praiſe and prayers, which the captives of Babylon addreſſed to God, being no longer in a condition to offer ſacrifices in his temple. *Calmet.*

Take with you words, and turn to the Lord, and ſay unto him, Take away all iniquity, and receive us graciouſly: ſo will we render the *calves* of our lips. *Hoſea,* xiv. 2.

3. The thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg. [*kalf*, Dutch.]

Into her legs I'd have love's iſſues fall,
And all her *calf* into a gouty ſmall. *Suckling.*

The *calf* of that leg bliſtered. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Ca'liber. *n. ſ.* [*calibre*, Fr.] The bore; the diameter of the barrel of a gun; the diameter of a bullet.

Ca'lice. *n. ſ.* [*calix*, Lat.] A cup; a chalice.

There is a natural analogy between the ablution of the body and

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and the purification of the ſoul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the ſacred *calice*, and a participation of the body and blood of Chriſt. *Taylor.*

CA'LICO. *n. ſ.* [from *Calecut* in India.] An Indian ſtuff made of cotton; ſometimes ſtained with gay and beautiful colours.

I wear the hoop petticoat, and am all in *calicoes*, when the fineſt are in ſilks. *Addiſon. Spect.* N° 293.

CA'LID. *adj.* [*calidus*, Lat.] Hot; burning; fervent.

CALI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *calid.*] Heat.

Ice will diſſolve in any way of heat; for it will diſſolve with fire, it will colliquate in water, or warm oil; nor doth it only ſubmit unto an actual heat, but not endure the potential *calidity* of many waters. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 1.

CA'LIF. } *n. ſ.* [*khalifa*, Arab. an heir or ſucceſſor.] A title aſ-
CA'LIPH. } ſumed by the ſucceſſors of Mahomet among the Saracens, who were veſted with abſolute power in affairs, both religious and civil.

CALIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *caligo*, Lat. to be dark.] Darkneſs; cloudineſs.

Inſtead of a diminution, or imperfect viſion, in the mole, we affirm an abolition, or total privation; inſtead of *caligation*, or dimneſs, we conclude a cecity, or blindneſs. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

CALI'GINOUS. *adj.* [*caliginoſus*, Lat.] Obſcure; dim; full of darkneſs.

CALI'GINOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *caliginous.*] Darkneſs; obſcurity.

CA'LIGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [καλιγραφία.] Beautiful writing.

This language is incapable of *caligraphy*. *Prideaux's Conn.*

CA'LIPERS. See CALLIPERS.

CA'LIVER. *n. ſ.* [from *caliber.*] A handgun; a harquebuſe; an old musket.

Come, manage me your *caliver*. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

CA'LIX. n. ſ. [Latin.] A cup; a word uſed in botany; as, the *calix* of a flower.

To CALK. *v. a.* [from *calage*, Fr. hemp, with which leaks are ſtopped; or from cæle, Sax. the keel. *Skinner.*] To ſtop the leaks of a ſhip.

There is a great errour committed in the manner of *calking* his majeſty's ſhips; which being done with rotten oakum, is the cauſe they are leaky. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

So here ſome pick out bullets from the ſide;
Some drive old oakum through each ſeam and rift;
Their left-hand does the *calking* iron guide,
The rattling mallet with the left they lift. *Dryden.*

CA'LKER. *n. ſ.* [from *calk.*] The workman that ſtops the leaks of a ſhip.

The ancients of Gebal, and the wiſe men thereof, were in thee thy *calkers*; all the ſhips of the ſea, with their mariners, were in thee to occupy thy merchandize. *Ezek.* xxvii. 9.

CA'LKING. *n. ſ.* A term in painting, uſed where the backſide is covered with black lead, or red chalk, and the lines traced through on a waxed plate, wall, or other matter, by paſſing lightly over each ſtroke of the deſign with a point, which leaves an impreſſion of the colour on the plate or wall. *Chambers.*

To CALL. *v. a.* [*calo*, Lat. *kalder*, Daniſh.]

1. To name; to denominate.

And God *called* the light day, and the darkneſs he *called* night. *Gen.* i. 5.

2. To ſummon, or invite, to or from any place, thing, or perſon.

Be not amazed, *call* all your ſenſes to you, defend my reputation, or bid farewel to your good life for ever. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Why came not the ſlave back to me, when I *called* him? *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Are you *call'd* forth from out a world of men,
To ſlay the innocent? *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Lodronius, that famous captain, was *called* up, and told by his ſervants, that the general was fled. *Knolles's Hiſt.*

Or *call* up him, that left half told
The ſtory of Cambuſcan bold. *Milton.*

Drunkenneſs *calls* off the watchmen from their towers; and then evils proceed from a looſe heart, and an untied tongue. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

The ſoul makes uſe of her memory, to *call* to mind what ſhe is to treat of. *Duppa's Rules to Devotion.*

Such fine employments our whole days divide,
The ſalutations of the morning tide
Call up the ſun; thoſe ended, to the hall
We wait the patron, hear the lawyers bawl. *Dryden.*

Then, by conſent, abſtain from further ſpoils,
Call off the dogs, and gather up the ſpoils. *Addiſon.*

By the pleaſures of the imagination or fancy, I mean ſuch as ariſe from viſible objects, when we *call* up their ideas into our minds by paintings, ſtatues, or deſcriptions. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

Why doſt thou *call* my ſorrows up afreſh!
My father's name brings tears into my eyes. *Addiſ. Cato.*

I am *called* off from publick diſſertations, by a domeſtick affair of great importance. *Tatler*, N° 750.

Æſchylus has a tragedy, entitled *Perſæ*, in which the ſhade of Darius is *called* up. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

The paſſions *call* away the thoughts, with inceſſant importunity, toward the object that excited them. *Watts.*

3. To convoke; to ſummon together.

Now *call* we our high court of parliament. *Shakeſp.*

The king being informed of much that had paſſed that night, ſent to the lord mayor to *call* a common council immediately. *Clarendon.*

4. To ſummon judicially.

The king had ſent for the earl to return home, where he ſhould be *called* to account for all his miſcarriages. *Clarendon.*

Once a day, eſpecially in the early years of life and ſtudy, *call* yourſelves to an account, what new ideas, what new propoſition or truth, you have gained. *Watts.*

5. To ſummon by command.

In that day did the Lord God of hoſts *call* to weeping, and to mourning, and to baldneſs, and to girding with ſackcloth. *Iſaiah*, xxii. 12.

6. In the theological ſenſe, to inſpire with ardours of piety; or to ſummon into the church.

Paul a ſervant of Jeſus Chriſt, *called* to be an apoſtle, ſeparated unto the goſpel of God. *Rom.* i. 1.

7. To invoke; to appeal to.

I *call* God for a record upon my ſoul, that, to ſpare you, I came not as yet unto Corinth. 2 *Cor.* i. 23.

When that lord perplexed their counſels and deſigns, with inconvenient objections in law, the authority of the lord Mancheſter, who had trod the ſame paths, was ſtill *called* upon. *Clarendon.*

8. To proclaim; to publiſh.

Nor ballad-ſinger, plac'd above the croud,
Sings with a note ſo ſhrilling, ſweet, and loud,
Nor pariſh-clerk, who *calls* the pſalm ſo clear. *Gay.*

9. To make a ſhort viſit.

And, as you go, *call* on my brother Quintus,
And pray him, with the tribunes, to come to me. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

He ordered her to *call* at his houſe once a week, which ſhe did for ſome time after, when he heard no more of her. *Temple.*

That I might begin as near the fountain-head as poſſible, I firſt of all *called* in at St. James's. *Addiſon. Spect* N° 403.

We *called* in at Morge, where there is an artificial port. *Addiſon on Italy.*

10. To excite; to put in action; to bring into view.

He ſwells with angry pride,
And *calls* forth all his ſpots on every ſide. *Cowley.*

See Dionyſius Homer's thoughts refine,
And *call* new beauties forth from ev'ry line. *Pope.*

11. To ſtigmatize with ſome opprobrious denomination.

Deafneſs unqualifies men for all company, except friends; whom I can *call* names, if they do not ſpeak loud enough. *Swift to Pope.*

12. *To call back.* To revoke; to retract.

He alſo is wiſe, and will bring evil, and will not *call back* his words; but will ariſe againſt the houſe of the evil doers, and againſt the help of them that work iniquity. *Iſaiah*, xxxi. 2.

13. *To call for.* To demand; to require; to claim.

Madam, his majeſty doth *call for* you,
And *for* your grace, and you, my noble lord. *Shakeſp.*

You ſee, how men of merit are ſought after; the undeſerver may ſleep, when the man of action is *called for*. *Shakeſp.*

Among them he a ſpirit of phrenſy ſent,
Who hurt their minds,
And urg'd you on, with mad deſire,
To *call* in haſte *for* their deſtroyer. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

For maſter, or *for* ſervant, here to *call*,
Was all alike, where only two were all. *Dryden's Fab.*

He commits every ſin that his appetite *calls for*, or perhaps his conſtitution or fortune can bear. *Rogers.*

14. *To call in.* To reſume money at intereſt.

Horace deſcribes an old uſurer, as ſo charmed with the pleaſures of a country life, that, in order to make a purchaſe, he *called in* all his money; but what was the event of it? why, in a very few days after, he put it out again. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

15. *To call in.* To reſume any thing that is in other hands.

If clipped money be *called in* all at once, and ſtopped from paſſing by weight, I fear it will ſtop trade, and put our affairs all at a ſtand. *Locke.*

Neither is any thing more cruel and oppreſſive in the French government, than their practice of *calling in* their money, after they have ſunk it very low, and then coining it anew, at a higher value. *Swift.*

16. *To call in.* To ſummon together; to invite.

The heat is paſt, follow me no farther now;
Call in the pow'rs, good couſin, Weſtmoreland. *Shakeſp.*

He fears my ſubjects loyalty,
And now muſt *call in* ſtrangers. *Denham's Sophy.*

17. *To call on.* To ſolicite for a favour, or a debt.

I would be loth to pay him before his day; what need I be ſo forward with him, that *calls* not *on* me? *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

18. *To call on.* To repeat ſolemnly.

Thrice *call upon* my name, thrice beat your breaſt,
And hail me thrice to everlaſting reſt. *Dryden.*

The Athenians, when they loſt any men at ſea, went to the ſhores, and, calling thrice on their names, raiſed a cenotaph, or empty monument, to their memories. *Broome on the Odyſſ.*

19. *To call over.* To read aloud a liſt or muſter-roll.

20. *To call out.* To challenge; to ſummon to fight.

When their ſov'reign's quarrel *calls* 'em *out*,
His foes to mortal combat they defy. *Dryden's Virgil.*

21. *To call upon.* To implore; to pray to.

Call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee, and thou ſhalt glorify me. *Pſalm* i. 15.

CALL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A vocal addreſs.

But would you ſing, and rival Orpheus' ſtrain,
The wond'ring foreſts ſoon ſhould dance again:
The moving mountains hear the pow'rful *call*,
And headlong ſtreams hang liſt'ning in their fall. *Pope.*

2. Requiſition.

It may be feared, whether our nobility would contentedly ſuffer themſelves to be always at the *call*, and to ſtand to the ſentence of a number of mean perſons. *Hooker, Preface.*

But death comes not at *call*; juſtice divine
Mends not her ſloweſt pace, for pray'rs or cries. *Par. Loſt.*

3. Divine vocation; ſummons to true religion.

Yet he at length, time to himſelf beſt known,
Rememb'ring Abraham, by ſome wond'rous *call*,
May bring them back repentant and ſincere. *Par. Regained.*

St. Paul himſelf believed he did well, and that he had a *call* to it, when he perſecuted the chriſtians, whom he confidently thought in the wrong: but yet it was he, and not they, who were miſtaken. *Locke.*

4. A ſummons from heaven; an impulſe.

How juſtly then will impious mortals fall,
Whoſe pride would ſoar to heav'n without a *call*? *Roſcomm.*

Thoſe who to empire by dark paths aſpire,
Still plead a *call* to what they moſt deſire. *Dryden.*

5. Authority; command.

Oh! Sir, I wiſh he were within my *call*, or your's. *Denh.*

6. A demand; a claim.

Dependence is a perpetual *call* upon humanity, and a greater incitement to tenderneſs and pity, than any other motive whatſoever. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 181.

7. An inſtrument to call birds.

For thoſe birds or beaſts were made from ſuch pipes or *calls*, as may expreſs the ſeveral tones of thoſe creatures, which are repreſented. *Wilkins's Mathemat. Magick.*

8. Calling; vocation; employment.

Now, through the land, his cure of ſouls he ſtretch'd,
And, like a primitive apoſtle, preach'd:
Still chearful, ever conſtant to his *call*;
By many follow'd, lov'd by moſt, admir'd by all. *Dryden.*

9. A nomination.

Upon the ſixteenth was held the ſerjeants feaſt at Ely place, there being nine ſerjeants of that *call*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

CA'LLAT. } *n. ſ.* A trull.
CA'LLET. }

He call'd her whore; a beggar, in his drink,
Could not have laid ſuch terms upon his *callet*. *Shakeſp.*

CA'LLING. *n. ſ.* [from *call.*]

1. Vocation; profeſſion; trade.

If God has interwoven ſuch a pleaſure with our ordinary *calling*, how much ſuperiour muſt that be, which ariſes from the ſurvey of a pious life? Surely, as much as chriſtianity is nobler than a trade. *South.*

We find ourſelves obliged to go on in honeſt induſtry in our *callings*. *Rogers.*

I cannot forbear warning you againſt endeavouring at wit in your ſermons; becauſe many of your *calling* have made themſelves ridiculous by attempting it. *Swift.*

I left no *calling* for this idle trade,
No duty broke, no father diſobey'd. *Pope.*

2. Proper ſtation, or employment.

The Gauls found the Roman ſenators ready to die with honour in their *callings*. *Swift.*

3. Claſs of perſons united by the ſame employment or profeſſion.

It may be a caution to all chriſtian churches and magiſtrates, not to impoſe celibacy on whole *callings*, and great multitudes of men or women, who cannot be ſuppoſable to have the gift of continence. *Hammond.*

4. Divine vocation; invitation or impulſe to the true religion.

St. Peter was ignorant of the *calling* of the Gentiles. *Hakewell on Providence.*

CA'LLIPERS. *n ſ.* [of this word I know not the etymology, nor does any thing more probable occur, than that, perhaps, the word is corrupted from *clippers*, inſtruments with which any thing is *clipped*, incloſed or embraced.] Compaſſes with bowed ſhanks.

Callipers meaſure the diſtance of any round, cylindrick, conical body, either in their extremity, or any part leſs than the extreme; ſo that, when workmen uſe them, they open the two points to their deſcribed width, and turn ſo much ſtuff off the intended place, till the two points of the *callipers* fit juſt over their work. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

CALLO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*calloſité*, Fr.] A kind of ſwelling without

pain, like that of the skin, by hard labour; and therefore, when wounds, or the edges of ulcers, grow ſo, they are ſaid to be callous. *Quincy.*

The ſurgeon ought to vary the diet of his patient, as he finds the fibres looſen too much, are too flaccid, and produce funguſes, or as they harden and produce *calloſities*; in the firſt caſe, wine and ſpirituous liquours are uſeful, in the laſt hurtful. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CA'LLOUS. *adj.* [*callus*, Lat.]

1. Indurated; hardned; having the pores ſhut up.

In progreſs of time, the ulcers became ſinuous and *callous*, with induration of the glands. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. Hardned; inſenſible.

Licentiouſneſs has ſo long paſſed for ſharpneſs of wit, and greatneſs of mind, that the conſcience is grown *callous*. *L'Eſtr.*

The wretch is drench'd too deep,
His ſoul is ſtupid, and his heart aſleep:
Fatten'd in vice, ſo *callous* and ſo groſs,
He ſins, and ſees not, ſenſeleſs of his loſs. *Dryden's Perſius.*

CA'LLOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *callous.*]

1. Hardneſs; induration of the fibres.

The oftner we uſe the organs of touching, the more of theſe ſcales are formed, and the skin becomes the thicker, and ſo a *callouſneſs* grows upon it. *Cheyne's Philoſoph. Principles.*

2. Inſenſibility.

If they let go their hope of everlaſting life with willingneſs, and entertain final perdition with exultation, ought they not to be eſteemed deſtitute of common ſenſe, and abandoned to a *callouſneſs* and numbneſs of ſoul? *Bentley.*

CA'LLOW. *adj.* Unfledged; naked; without feathers.

Burſting with kindly rapture, forth diſclos'd
Their *callow* young. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii. *l.* 420.

Then as an eagle, who, with pious care,
Was beating widely on the wing for prey,
To her now ſilent airy does repair,
And finds her *callow* infants forc'd away. *Dryden.*

How in ſmall flights they know to try their young,
And teach the *callow* child her parent's ſong. *Prior.*

CA'LLUS. n. ſ. [Latin.]

1. An induration of the fibres.

2. The hard ſubſtance by which broken bones are united.

CALM. *adj.* [*calme*, Fr. *kalm*, Dutch.]

1. Quiet; ſerene; not ſtormy; not tempeſtuous; applied to the elements.

Calm was the day, and, through the trembling air,
Sweet breathing Zephyrus did ſoftly play
A gentle ſpirit, that lightly did allay
Hot Titan's beams, which then did gliſter fair. *Spenſer.*

2. Undiſturb'd; unruffled; applied to the paſſions.

It is no ways congruous, that God ſhould be frightning men into truth, who were made to be wrought upon by *calm* evidence, and gentle methods of perſuaſion. *Atterbury.*

The queen her ſpeech with *calm* attention hears,
Her eyes reſtrain the ſilver-ſtreaming tears. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

CALM. *n. ſ.*

1. Serenity; ſtillneſs; freedom from violent motion.

It ſeemeth moſt agreeable to reaſon, that the waters rather ſtood in a quiet *calm*, than that they moved with any raging or overbearing violence. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Every pilot
Can ſteer the ſhip in *calms*; but he performs
The ſkilful part, can manage it in ſtorms. *Denham's Sophy.*

Nor God alone in the ſtill *calm* we find,
He mounts the ſtorm, and walks upon the wind. *Pope.*

2. Freedom from diſturbance; quiet; repoſe; applied to the paſſions.

Great and ſtrange *calms* uſually portend the moſt violent ſtorms: and therefore, ſince ſtorms and *calms* do always follow one another, certainly, of the two, it is much more eligible to have the ſtorm firſt, and the *calm* afterwards: ſince a *calm* before a ſtorm is commonly a peace of a man's own making; but a *calm* after a ſtorm, a peace of God's. *South.*

To CALM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtill; to quiet.

Neptune we find buſy in the beginning of the Æneis, to *calm* the tempeſt raiſed by Æolus. *Dryden.*

2. To pacify; to appeaſe.

Jeſus, whoſe bare word checked the ſea, as much exerts himſelf in ſilencing the tempeſts, and *calming* the inteſtine ſtorms within our breaſts. *Decay of Piety.*

Thoſe paſſions, which ſeem ſomewhat *calmed*, may be entirely laid aſleep, and never more awakened. *Atterbury.*

He will'd to ſtay,
The ſacred rites and hecatombs to pay,
And *calm* Minerva's wrath. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* iii. *l.* 175.

CA'LMER. *n. ſ.* [from *calm.*] The perſon or thing which has the power of giving quiet.

Angling was, after tedious ſtudy, a reſt to his mind, a cheerer of his ſpirits, a diverter of ſadneſs, a *calmer* of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of paſſions, a procurer of contentedneſs. *Walton.*

CA'LMLY. *adv.* [from *calm.*]

1. Without ſtorms, or violence; ſerenity.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

In nature, things move violently to their place, and *calmly* in their place; ſo virtue in ambition is violent, in authority ſetled and calm. *Bacon's Eſſays*, N° 11.

His curled brows
Frown on the gentle ſtream, which *calmly* flows. *Denham.*

2. Without paſſions; quietly.

The nymph did like the ſcene appear,
Serenely pleaſant, *calmly* fair;
Soft fell her words, as flew the air. *Prior.*

CA'LMNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *calm.*]

1. Tranquillity; ſerenity.

While the ſteep horrid roughneſs of the wood
Strives with the gentle *calmneſs* of the flood. *Denham.*

2. Mildneſs; freedom from paſſion.

I've been i' th' market-place, and, Sir, 'tis fit
You have ſtrong party, or defend yourſelf
By *calmneſs*, or by abſence: all's in anger. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

I beg the grace,
You would lay by thoſe terrours of your face;
Till *calmneſs* to your eyes you firſt reſtore,
I am afraid, and I can beg no more. *Dryden's Conq. of Gran.*

CA'LMY. *adj.* [from *calm.*] Calm; peaceful.

And now they nigh approached to the ſted,
Where as thoſe mermaides dwelt: it was a ſtill
And *calmy* bay, on th' one ſide ſheltered
With the broad ſhadow of an hoary hill. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

CA'LOMEL. *n. ſ.* [*calomelas*, a chymical word.] Mercury ſix times ſublimed.

He repeated lenient purgatives with *calomel*, once in three or four days. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CALORI'FICK. *adj.* [*calorificus*, Lat.] That which has the quality of producing heat; heating.

Calorifick principle is either excited within the heated body, or transferred to it, through any medium, from ſome other. Silver will grow hotter than the liquour it contains. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b.* i. *c.* 2. § 9.

CALO'TTE. n. ſ. [French.]

1. A cap or coif, worn as an eccleſiaſtical ornament in France.
2. [In architecture.] A round cavity or depreſſure, in form of a cap or cup, lathed and plaiſtered, uſed to diminiſh the riſe or elevation of a moderate chapel, cabinet, alcove, &c. *Harris.*

CALO'YERS. n. ſ. [καλ[illegible]] Monks of the Greek church.

CA'LTROPS. *n. ſ.* [coltræppe, Saxon.]

1. An inſtrument made with three ſpikes, ſo that which way ſoever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright, to wound horſes feet.

The ground about was thick ſown with *caltrops*, which very much incommoded the ſhoeleſs Moors. *Dr. Addiſon's Account of Tangiers.*

2. A plant.

It is very common in the South of France, Spain, and Italy, where it grows among corn, and on moſt of the arable land, and is very troubleſome to the feet of cattle; for the fruit being armed with ſtrong prickles, run into the feet of the cattle, which walk over the land. This is certainly the plant which is mentioned in Virgil's Georgick, under the name of *tribulus*. *Miller.*

To CALVE. *v. n.* [from *calf.*]

1. To bring a calf; ſpoken of a cow.

When ſhe has *calv'd*, then ſet the dam aſide,
And for the tender progeny provide. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. It is uſed metaphorically for any act of bringing forth; and ſometimes of men, by way of reproach.

I would they were barbarians, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd; not Romans: as they are not;
Though *calved* in the porch o' th' capitol. *Shakeſp. Coriolan.*

The graſſy clods now *calv'd*, now half appear'd
The tawny lion, pawing to get free
His hinder parts. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii. *l.* 463.

CALVES-SNOUT. See SNAPDRAGON.

CALVI'LLE. n. ſ. [French.] A ſort of apple. See APPLE.

To CALU'MNIATE. *v. n.* [*calumnior*, Lat.] To accuſe falſely; to charge without juſt ground.

Beauty, wit, high birth, deſert in ſervice,
Love, friendſhip, charity, are ſubject all
To envious and *calumniating* time. *Shakeſp. Tr. and Creſſ.*

He mixes truth with falſehood, and has not forgotten the old rule of *calumniating* ſtrongly, that ſomething may remain. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

Do I *calumniate!* thou ungrateful Vanoc!—
Perfidious prince!—Is it a calumny
To ſay, that Gwendolen betroth'd to Yver,
Was by her father firſt aſſur'd to Valens? *A. Philips, Brit.*

To CALU'MNIATE. *v. a.* To ſlander.

One trade or art, even thoſe that ſhould be the moſt liberal, ſhall make it their buſineſs to diſdain and *calumniate* another. *Sprat.*

CALUMNIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *calumniate.*] That which we call *calumniation*, is a malicious and falſe repreſentation of an enemy's words or actions, to an offenſive purpoſe. *Ayliffe.*

CALUMNI'ATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *calumniate.*] A forger of accuſation; a ſlanderer.

He that would live clear of the envy and hatred of potent *calumniators*, muſt lay his finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the ink-pot. *L'Eſtrange.*

At the ſame time that Virgil was celebrated by Gallus, we know that Bavius and Mævius were his declared foes and *calumniators*. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

CALU'MNIOUS. *adj.* [from *calumny.*] Slanderous; falſely reproachful.

Virtue itſelf 'ſcapes not *calumnious* ſtrokes. *Shakeſp. Haml.*

With *calumnious* art
Of counterfeited truth, thus held their ears. *Par. L. b.* v.

CA'LUMNY. *n. ſ.* [*calumnia*, Lat.] Slander; falſe charge; groundleſs accuſation.

Be thou as chaſte as ice, as pure as ſnow,
Thou ſhalt not eſcape *calumny*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

It is a very hard *calumny* upon our ſoil or climate, to affirm, that ſo excellent a fruit will not grow here. *Temple.*

CALX. n. ſ. [Latin.] Any thing that is rendered reducible to powder by burning.

Gold, that is more denſe than lead, reſiſts peremptorily all the dividing power of fire; and will not at all be reduced into a *calx*, or lime, by ſuch operation as reduces lead into it. *Digby on Bodies.*

CA'LYCLE. *n. ſ.* [*calyculus*, Lat.] A ſmall bud of a plant. *Dict.*

CAMA'IEU. *n. ſ.* [from *camachuia*, which name is given by the orientals to the onyx, when, in preparing it, they find another colour.]

1. A ſtone with various figures and repreſentations of landſkips, formed by nature.
2. [In painting.] A term uſed where there is only one colour, and where the lights and ſhadows are of gold, wrought on a golden or azure ground. This kind of work is chiefly uſed to repreſent baſſo relievos. *Chambers.*

CA'MBER. *n. ſ.* [See CAMBERING.] A term among workmen.

Camber, a piece of timber cut arching, ſo as a weight conſiderable being ſet upon it, it may, in length of time, be induced to a ſtraight. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

CA'MBERING. *n. ſ.* A word mentioned by *Skinner*, as peculiar to ſhipbuilders, who ſay, that a place is *cambering*, when they mean arched. [from *chambré*, French.]

CA'MBRICK. *n. ſ.* [from *Cambray*, a city in Flanders, where it was principally made.] A kind of fine linen, uſed for ruffles, womens ſleeves and caps.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, caddiſes, *cambricks*, and lawns. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Rebecca had, by the uſe of a looking-glaſs, and by the further uſe of certain attire, made of *cambrick*, upon her head, attained to an evil art. *Tatler*, N° 110.

Confed'rate in the cheat, they draw the throng,
And *cambrick* handkerchiefs reward the ſong. *Gay's Trivia.*

CAME. The *preterite* of *to come.*

Till all the pack *came* up, and ev'ry hound
Tore the ſad huntſman, grov'ling on the ground. *Addiſon.*

CA'MEL. *n. ſ.* [*camelus*, Lat.] An animal very common in Arabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries. One ſort is large, and full of fleſh, and fit to carry burdens of a thouſand pounds weight, having one bunch upon its back. Another have two bunches upon their backs, like a natural ſaddle, and are fit either for burdens, or men to ride on. A third kind is leaner, and of a ſmaller ſize, called dromedaries, becauſe of their ſwiftneſs; which are generally uſed for riding by men of quality. See DROMEDARY.

Camels have large ſolid feeet, but not hard; in the ſpring, their hair falls entirely off, in leſs than three days time, when the flies are extremely uneaſy to them. *Camels*, it is ſaid, will continue ten or twelve days without eating or drinking, and keep water a long time in their ſtomach, for their refreſhment. It is reported, that nature has furniſhed them, for this purpoſe, with a very large ventricle, with many bags cloſed within the coats of it, round about it, for reſerving the water. But the Jeſuits in China, where they diſſected ſeveral *camels*, found no ſuch bags. When a *camel* is upon a journey, his maſter follows him, ſinging and whiſtling; and the louder he ſings, the better the *camel* goes. The fleſh of *camels* is ſerved up at the beſt tables, among the Arabians, Perſians, and other eaſtern nations; but the uſe of it was forbid the Hebrews, they being ranked by Moſes among the unclean creatures, *Deut.* xiv. 7. *Calmet.*

Patient of thirſt and toil,
Son of the deſart! even the *camel* feels,
Shot through his wither'd heart, the firy blaſt. *Thomſon.*

CAME'LOPARD. *n. ſ.* [from *camelus* and *pardus*, Lat.] An Abyſſinian animal, taller than an elephant, but not ſo thick. He is ſo named, becauſe he has a neck and head like a camel; he is ſpotted like a pard, but his ſpots are white upon a red ground. The Italians call him *giaraffa*. *Trevoux.*

CA'MELOT. } *n. ſ.* [from *camel.*] A kind of ſtuff originally made
CA'MLET. } by a mixture of ſilk and camels hair; it is now made with wool and ſilk.

This habit was not of camels ſkin, nor any courſe texture of its hair, but rather ſome finer weave of *camelot*, grograin, or the like; in as much as theſe ſtuffs are ſuppoſed to be made of the hair of that animal. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Meantime the paſtor ſhears their hoary beards,
And eaſes, of their hair, the loaden herds:
Their *camelots* warm in tents the ſoldier hold,
And ſhield the ſhiv'ring mariner from cold. *Dryden's Virgil.*

CAME'RA OBSCURA. [Latin.] An optical machine uſed in a darkened chamber, ſo that the light coming only through a double convex glaſs, objects expoſed to daylight, and oppoſite to the glaſs, are repreſented inverted upon any white matter placed in the focus of the glaſs. *Martin.*

CA'MERADE. *n. ſ.* [from *camera*, a chamber, Lat.] One that lodges in the ſame chamber; a boſom companion. By corruption we now uſe *comrade*.

Camerades with him, and confederates in his worthy deſign, *Rymer's Tragedies of laſt Age.*

CA'MERATED. *adj.* [*cameratus*, Lat.] Arched; roofed ſlopewiſe.

CAMERA'TION. *adj.* [*cameratio*, Lat.] A vaulting or arching.

CAMISA'DO. *n. ſ.* [*camiſa*, a ſhirt, Ital. *camiſium*, low Lat.] An attack made by ſoldiers in the dark; on which occaſion they put their ſhirts outward, to be ſeen by each other.

They had appointed the ſame night, whoſe darkneſs would have encreaſed the fear, to have given a *camiſado* upon the Engliſh. *Hayward.*

CA'MISATED. *adj.* [from *camiſa*, a ſhirt.] Dreſſed with the ſhirt outward.

CA'MLET. See CAMELOT.

He had on him a gown with wide ſleeves, of a kind of water *camlet*, of an excellent azure colour. *Bacon.*

CA'MMOCK. *n. ſ.* [cammoc, Saxon.] An herb; the ſame with *petty whin*, or *reſtharrow*.

Its flower is papilionaceous, and ſucceeded by a ſwelling pod, ſometimes long, and ſometimes ſhort, which is bivalve, and filled with kidney-ſhaped ſeeds.

There are many ſpecies of this plant, of which four ſorts grow wild in England; and that called the *prickly reſtharrow*, with purple flowers, is uſed in medicine. The roots of this plant ſpread far under ground, and are ſo tough, that, in ploughing, it often ſtops the oxen. *Miller.*

CAMO'YS. *adj.* [*camus*, Fr.] Flat; level; depreſſed. It is only uſed of the noſe.

Many Spaniards, of the race of Barbary Moors, though after frequent commixture, have not worn out the *camoys* noſe unto this day. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 10.

CAMP. *n. ſ.* [*camp*, Fr. camp, Sax. from *campus*, Lat.] The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field. We uſe the phraſe *to pitch a camp*, to encamp.

From *camp* to *camp*, through the foul womb of night,
The hum of either army ſtilly ſounds. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

Next, to ſecure our *camp*, and naval pow'rs,
Raiſe an embattel'd wall, with lofty tow'rs. *Pope's Iliad.*

To CAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To encamp; to lodge in tents, for hoſtile purpoſes.

Had our great palace the capacity
To *camp* this hoſt, we would all ſup together. *Shakeſp.*

CAMP-FIGHT. *n. ſ.* An old word for *combat*.

For their trial by *camp-fight*, the accuſer was, with the peril of his own body, to prove the accuſed guilty; and, by offering him his glove or gantlet, to challenge him to this trial. *Hakewell.*

CAMPA'IGN. }
CAMPA'NIA. } *n. ſ.* [*campaigne*, French; *campania*, Ital.]

1. A large, open, level tract of ground, without hills.

The contrary of all this happens in countries thinly inhabited, and eſpecially in vaſt *campanias*, where there are few cities, beſides what grow by the reſidence of kings. *Temple.*

Thoſe grateful groves, that ſhade the plain,
Wher Tiber rolls majeſtick to the main,
And fattens, as he runs, the fair *campaign*. *Garth's Ovid.*

2. The time for which any army keeps the field, without entering into quarters.

This might have haſtened his march, which would have made a fair concluſion of the *campaign*. *Clarendon.*

An iliad riſing out of one *campaign*. *Addiſon.*

CAMPA'NIFORM. *adj.* [of *campana*, a bell, and *forma*, Lat.] A term uſed of flowers, which are in the ſhape of a bell. *Harris.*

CAMPA'NULATE. *adj.* The ſame with *campaniform*.

CAMPE'STRAL. *adj.* [*campeſtris*, Lat.] Growing in fields.

The mountain beech is the whiteſt; but the *campeſtral*, or wild beech, is of a blacker colour, and more durable. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CA'MPHIRE TREE. *n. ſ.* [*camphora*, Lat.]

It hath leaves like thoſe of the pear tree, but full of ribs, which grow alternately on the branches; the flowers conſiſt of one leaf, divided into five or ſix ſegments; the fruit is ſhaped like a nut, the ſhell tender, and the kernel bifid. There are two ſorts of this tree; one is a native of the iſle of Borneo, from which the beſt *camphire* is taken, which is ſuppoſed to be a natural exſudation from the tree, produced in ſuch places where the bark of the tree has been wounded or cut. The other ſort is a native of Japan, which Dr. Kempfer deſcribes to be a kind of bay, bearing black or purple berries, and from whence the inhabitants prepare their *camphire*, by making a ſimple decoction of the root and wood of this tree, cut into

ſmall pieces; but this ſort of *camphire* is, in value, eighty or an hundred times leſs than the true Bornean *camphire*. *Miller.*

CA'MPHORATE. *adj.* [from *camphora*, Lat.] Impregnated with camphire.

By ſhaking the ſaline and *camphorate* liquours together, we eaſily confounded them into one high coloured liquour. *Boyle.*

CA'MPION. *n. ſ.* [*lychnis*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are whole, and grow oppoſite by pairs upon the ſtalks; the cup of the flower is whole, and either tubulous or ſwelling; the flower conſiſts of five leaves, which expand in form of a clove gilliflower, and are generally heart ſhaped; the ovary, which riſes in the centre of the calyx, becomes a conical fruit, which is wrapt up in the flower cup, and has commonly one cell, filled with ſeeds, which are roundiſh, angular, and kidney-ſhaped. *Miller.*

CA'MUS. *n. ſ.* [probably from *camiſa*, Lat.] A thin dreſs, mentioned by *Spenſer*.

And was yclad, for heat of ſcorching air,
All in ſilken *camus*, lilly white,
Purfled upon with many a folded plight. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

CAN. *n. ſ.* [canne, Sax.] A cup; generally a cup made of metal, or ſome other matter than earth.

I hate it as an unfill'd *can*. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

One tree, the coco, affordeth ſtuff for houſing, cloathing, ſhipping, meat, drink, and *can*. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

His empty *can*, with ears half worn away,
Was hung on high, to boaſt the triumph of the day. *Dryden.*

CAN. *v. n.* [*konnen*, Dutch. It is ſometimes, though rarely, uſed alone; but is in conſtant uſe as an expreſſion of the potential mood; as, I *can* do, thou *canſt* do, I *could* do, thou *couldeſt* do. It has no other terminations.]

1. To be able; to have power.

In place there is licence to do good and evil, whereof the latter is a curſe; for, in evil, the beſt condition is not to will; the ſecond not to *can*. *Bacon's Eſſays*, N° 11.

O, there's the wonder!
Mecænas and Agrippa, who *can* moſt
With Cæſar, are his foes. His wife Octavia,
Driv'n from his houſe, ſollicits her revenge,
And Dolabella, who was once his friend. *Dryden's All for Love.*

He *can* away with no company, whoſe diſcourſe goes beyond what claret and diſſoluteneſs inſpires. *Locke.*

2. It expreſſes the potential mood; as, I *can* do it.

If ſhe *can* make me bleſt? She only *can*:
Empire, and wealth, and all ſhe brings beſide,
Are but the train and trappings of her love. *Dryden.*

3. It is diſtinguiſhed from *may*, as *power* from *permiſſion*; I *can* do it; it is in my power: I *may* do it; it is allowed me: but, in poetry, they are confounded.
4. *Can* is uſed of the perſon with the *verb active*, where *may* is uſed; of the thing, with the *verb paſſive*; as, I *can* do it; it *may* be done.

CANA'ILLE. n. ſ. [French.] The loweſt people; the dregs; the lees; the offſcouring of the people: a French term of reproach.

CANA'L. *n. ſ.* [*canalis*, Lat.]

1. A baſon of water in a garden.

The walks and long *canals* reply. *Pope.*

2. Any tract or courſe of water made by art; as the *canals* in Holland.
3. [In anatomy.] A conduit or paſſage through which any of the juices of the body flow.

CA'NAL-COAL. *n. ſ.* A fine kind of coal, dug up in England.

Even our *canal-coal* nearly equals the foreign jet. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CANALI'CULATED. *adj.* [from *canaliculatus*, Lat.] Channelled; made like a pipe or gutter. *Dict.*

CANA'RY. *n. ſ.* [from the *Canary* iſlands.] Wine brought from the Canaries; ſack.

I will to my honeſt knight Falſtaff, and drink *canary* with him.——I think I ſhall drink in pipe wine firſt with him; I'll make him dance. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

To CANA'RY. *v. a.* A cant word, which ſeems to ſignify to frolick.

Maſter, will you win your love with a French brawl?——How mean'ſt thou, brawling in French?——No, my compleat maſter; but to jigg off a tune at the tongue's end, *canary* to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyelids. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*

CANA'RY BIRD. An excellent ſinging bird, of a green colour, formerly bred in the Canaries, and nowhere elſe, but now bred in ſeveral parts of Europe, particularly Germany.

Of ſinging birds, they have linnets, goldfinches, ruddocks, *canary birds*, blackbirds, thruſhes, and divers other. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

To CA'NCEL. *v. a.* [*canceller*, Fr. from *cancellis notare*, to mark with croſs lines.]

1. To croſs a writing.
2. To efface; to obliterate in general.

Now welcome night, thou night ſo long expected,
That long day's labour doth at laſt defray,

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

And all my cares which cruel love collected,
Has ſumm'd in one, and *cancelled* for aye. *Spenſer.*

Know then, I here forget all former griefs,
Cancel all grudge; repeal thee home again.
Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

Thou whom avenging pow'rs obey,
Cancel my debt, too great to pay,
Before the ſad accounting day. } *Roſcommon.*

I paſs the bills, my lords,
For *cancelling* your debts. *Southerne's Spartan Dame.*

CA'NCELLATED. *particip. adj.* [from *cancel.*] Croſs-barred, marked with lines croſſing each other.

The tail of the caſtor is almoſt bald, though the beaſt is very hairy; and *cancellated*, with ſome reſemblance to the ſcales of fiſhes. *Grew's Muſæum.*

CANCELLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cancel.*] According to Bartolus, is an expunging or wiping out of the contents of an inſtrument, by two lines drawn in the manner of a croſs. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

CA'NCER. *n. ſ.* [*cancer*, Lat.]

1. A crabfiſh.

2. The ſign of the ſummer ſolſtice.

When now no more th' alternate twins are fir'd,
And *Cancer* reddens with the ſolar blaze,
Short is the doubtful empire of the night *Thomſon.*

3. A virulent ſwelling, or ſore, not to be cured.

Any of theſe three may degenerate into a ſchirrus, and that ſchirrus into a *cancer.* *Wiſeman.*

As when a *cancer* on the body feeds,
And gradual death from limb to limb proceeds;
So does the chilneſs to each vital part,
Spread by degrees, and creeps into the heart. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

To CA'NCERATE. *v. n.* [from *cancer.*] To grow cancerous; to become a cancer.

But ſtriking his fiſt upon the point of a nail in the wall, his hand *cancerated*, he fell into a fever, and ſoon after died on't. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

CANCERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cancerate.*] A growing cancerous.

CA'NCEROUS. *n. ſ.* [from *cancer.*] Having the virulence and qualities of a cancer.

How they are to be treated when they are ſtrumous, ſchirrhous, or *cancerous*, you may ſee in their proper places. *Wiſem.*

CA'NCEROUSNESS. *n ſ.* [from *cancerous.*] The ſtate of being cancerous.

CA'NCRINE. *adj.* [from *cancer.*] Having the qualities of a crab.

CA'NDENT. *adj.* [*candens*, Lat.] Hot; in the higheſt degree of heat, next to fuſion.

If a wire be heated only at one end, according as that end is cooled upward or downward, it reſpectively requires a verticity, as we have declared in wires totally *candent.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 2.

CA'NDICANT. *adj.* [*candicans*, Lat.] Growing white; whitiſh. *Dict.*

CA'NDID. *adj.* [*candidus*, Lat.]

1. White. This ſenſe is very rare.

The box receives all black: but, pour'd from thence,
The ſtones came *candid* forth, the hue of innocence. *Dryd.*

2. Without malice; without deceit; fair; open; ingenuous.

The import of the diſcourſe will, for the moſt part, if there be no deſigned fallacy, ſufficiently lead *candid* and intelligent readers into the true meaning of it. *Locke.*

A *candid* judge will read each piece of wit,
With the ſame ſpirit that its authour writ. *Pope.*

CA'NDIDATE. *n. ſ.* [*candidatus*, Lat.] A competitor; one that ſolicites, or propoſes himſelf for ſomething of advancement.

So many *candidates* there ſtand for wit,
A place at court is ſcarce ſo hard to get. *Anonymous.*

One would be ſurpriſed to ſee ſo many *candidates* for glory. *Addiſon. Spect.* Nº 256.

2. It has generally *for* before the thing ſought.

What could thus high thy raſh ambition raiſe?
Art thou, fond youth, a *candidate for* praiſe? *Pope.*

3. Sometimes *of.*

Thy firſtfruits of poeſy were giv'n,
To make thyſelf a welcome inmate there,
While yet a young probationer,
And *candidate of* heav'n. *Dryden.*

CA'NDIDLY. *adv.* [from *candid.*] Fairly; without trick; without malice; ingenuouſly.

We have often deſired, they would deal *candidly* with us; for if the matter ſtuck only there, we would propoſe, that every man ſhould ſwear, that he is a member of the church of Ireland. *Swift.*

CA'NDIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *candid.*] Ingenuity; openneſs of temper; purity of mind.

It preſently ſees the guilt of a ſinful action; and, on the other ſide, obſerves the *candidneſs* of a man's very principles, and the ſincerity of his intentions. *South.*

To CA'NDIFY. *v a.* [*candifico*, Lat.] To make white; to whiten. *Dict.*

CA'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [*candela*, Lat.]

1. A light made of wax or tallow, ſurrounding a wick of flax or cotton.

Here burns my *candle* out, ay, here it dies,
Which, while it laſted, gave King Henry light. *Shakeſp.*

We ſee that wax *candles* laſt longer than tallow *candles*, becauſe wax is more firm and hard. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Take a child, and, ſetting a *candle* before him, he ſhall find his pupil to contract very much, to exclude the light, with the brightneſs whereof it would otherwiſe be dazzled. *Ray.*

2. Light, or luminary.

By theſe bleſs'd *candles* of the night,
Had you been there, I think you would have begg'd
The ring of me, to give the worthy doctor.
Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.

CA'NDLEBERRY TREE. See SWEET-WILLOW; of which it is a ſpecies.

CANDLEHO'LDER. *n. ſ.* [from *candle* and *hold.*]

1. He that holds the candle.

2. He that remotely aſſiſts.

Let wantons, light of heart,
Tickle the ſenſeleſs ruſhes with their heels;
For I am proverb'd with a grandſire phraſe,
To be a *candleholder*, and look on. *Shakeſp.*

CA'NDLELIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *candle* and *light.*] The light of a candle.

In darkneſs, *candlelight* may ſerve to guide men's ſteps, which, to uſe in the day, were madneſs. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 4.

Before the day was done, her work ſhe ſped,
And never went by *candlelight* to bed. *Dryden's Fab.*

The boding owl
Steals from her private cell by night,
And flies about the *candlelight.* *Swift.*

Such as are adapted to meals, will indifferently ſerve for dinners or ſuppers, only diſtinguiſhing between daylight and *candlelight.* *Swift's Introduct. to genteel Converſation.*

2. The neceſſary candles for uſe.

I ſhall find him coals and *candlelight.* *Molineux to Locke.*

CA'NDLEMAS. *n. ſ.* [from *candle* and *maſs.*] The feaſt of the purification of the Bleſſed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches.

The harveſt dinners are held by every wealthy man, or, as we term it, by every good liver, between Michaelmas and *Candlemas.* *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

There is a general tradition in moſt parts of Europe, that inferreth the coldneſs of the ſucceeding winter, upon ſhining of the ſun upon *Candlemas* day. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Come *Candlemas* nine years ago ſhe dy'd,
And now lies bury'd by the yew-tree ſide. *Gay.*

CA'NDLESTICK. *n. ſ.* [from *candle* and *ſtick.*] The inſtrument that holds candles.

The horſemen ſit like fixed *candleſticks*,
With torch-ſtaves in their hands; and their poor jades
Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips.
Shakeſp. Henry V.

Theſe countries were once chriſtian, and members of the church, and where the golden *candleſticks* did ſtand. *Bacon.*

I know a friend, who has converted the eſſays of a man of quality, into a kind of fringe for his *candleſticks.* *Addiſon.*

CA'NDLESTUFF. *n. ſ.* [from *candle* and *ſtuff.*] Kitchen ſtuff; greaſe; tallow.

But then you will ſay, that their vapour can laſt but a ſhort time; to that it may be anſwered, that, by the help of oil, and wax, and other *candleſtuff*, the flame may continue, and the wick not burn. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 774.

CANDLEWA'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *candle* and *waſte.*] That which conſumes candles; a ſpendthrift.

Patch grief with proverbs, make misfortune drunk
With *candlewaſters.* *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

CA'NDOCK. *n. ſ.* A weed that grows in rivers.

Let them dry ſix or twelve months, both to kill the waterweeds, as water-lilies, *candocks*, reate, and bulruſhes, and alſo, that as theſe die for want of water, ſo graſs may grow on the pond's bottom. *Walton's Angler.*

CA'NDOUR. *n. ſ.* [*candor*, Lat.] Sweetneſs of temper; purity of mind; openneſs; ingenuity; kindneſs.

He ſhould have ſo much of a natural *candour* and ſweetneſs, mixed with all the improvement of learning, as might convey knowledge with a ſort of gentle inſinuation. *Watts.*

To CA'NDY. *v. a.* [probably from *candare*, a word uſed in later times, for to *whiten.*]

1. To conſerve with ſugar, in ſuch a manner as that the ſugar lies in flakes, or breaks into tangles.

Should the poor be flatter'd?
No, let the *candy'd* tongue lick abſurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

They have in Turky confections like to *candied* conſerves, made of ſugar and lemons, or ſugar and citrons, or ſugar and violets, and ſome other flowers, and ſome mixture of amber. *Bacon.*

With *candy'd* plantanes, and the juicy pine,
On choiceſt melons and ſweet grapes they dine. *Waller.*

2. To form into congelations.

Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, cawdle thy morning toaſt,
To cure thy o'er-night's ſurfeit? *Shakeſp. Timon.*

3. To incruſt with congelations.

Since when thoſe froſts that winter brings,
Which *candy* every green,
Renew us like the teeming ſprings,
And we thus freſh are ſeen. *Drayton.*

To CA'NDY. *v. n.* To grow congealed.

CA'NDY *Lion's foot.* [*catanance*, Lat.] A plant.

The cup of the flower is ſquamoſe; the florets round the margin are much longer than thoſe in the middle of the flower; the ſeeds are wrapt up in a leafy or downy ſubſtance within the cup, or outer covering. This plant begins to flower in May, and continues till Auguſt or September. *Miller.*

CANE. *n. ſ.* [*canna*, Lat.]

1. A kind of ſtrong reed, of which walking ſtaffs are made; a walking ſtaff. See REED.

The king thruſt the captain from him with his *cane*; whereupon he took his leave, and went home. *Harvey.*

If the poker be out of the way, or broken, ſtir the fire with your maſter's *cane.* *Swift.*

2. The plant which yields the ſugar.

This cane or reed grows plentifully both in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. Other reeds have their ſkin hard and dry, and their pulp void of juice; but the ſkin of the ſugar *cane* is ſoft, and the ſpongy matter or pith it contains very juicy. It uſually grows four or five feet high, and about half an inch in diameter; though ſome have been mentioned in the iſland of Tabago twenty four feet high. The ſtem or ſtalk is divided by knots a foot and a half apart. At the top it puts forth a number of long green tufted leaves, from the middle of which ariſe the flower and the ſeed. There are likewiſe leaves ſpringing out from each knot; but theſe uſually fall as the *cane* riſes. The ground fit for ſugar *canes* is light, ſoft, and ſpongy, lying on a deſcent proper to carry off the water, and well turned to the ſun. They uſually plant them in pieces cut a foot and a half below the top of the flower, and they are ordinarily ripe in ten months, though ſometimes not till fifteen; at which time they are found quite full of a white ſucculent marrow, whence is expreſſed the liquour of which ſugar is made. When ripe, they are cut, their leaves cleared off, and they are carried in bundles to the mills, which conſiſt of three wooden rollers, covered with ſteel plates. *Chambers.*

And the ſweet liquour on the *cane* beſtow,
From which prepar'd the luſcious ſugars flow. *Blackmore.*

3. A lance; a dart made of cane; whence the Spaniſh *inego de cannas.*

Abenamar, thy youth theſe ſports has known,
Of which thy age is now ſpectator grown;
Judge like thou ſitt'ſt, to praiſe or to arraign,
The flying ſkirmiſh of the darted *cane.* *Dryden's Conq. of Gr.*

4. A reed.

Food may be afforded to bees, by ſmall *canes* or troughs conveyed into their hives. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To CANE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a walking ſtaff.

CANI'CULAR. *adj.* [*canicularis*, Lat.] Belonging to the dogſtar; as, *canicular* or dog-days.

In regard to different latitudes unto ſome, the *canicular* days are in the winter; as unto ſuch as are under the equinoctial line; for, unto them, it ariſeth, when the ſun is about the tropick of Cancer, which ſeaſon unto them is winter. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 12.

CANI'NE. *adj.* [*caninus*, Lat.]

1. Having the properties of a dog.

A third kind of women are made up of *canine* particles: theſe are ſcolds, who imitate the animals out of which they were taken, always buſy and barking, and ſnarl at every one that comes in their way. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 209.

2. *Canine* hunger, in medicine, is an appetite which cannot be ſatisfied.

It may occaſion an exorbitant appetite of uſual things, which they will take in ſuch quantities, till they vomit them up like dogs, from whence it is called *canine.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CA'NISTER. *n. ſ.* [*caniſtrum*, Lat.]

1. A ſmall basket.

My lovely care,
Take the preſents, which the nymphs prepare:
White lilies in full *caniſters* they bring,
With all the glories of the purple ſpring. *Dryden's Virg.*

2. A ſmall veſſel in which any thing, ſuch as tea or coffee, is laid up.

CA'NKER. *n. ſ.* [*cancer*, Lat. It ſeems to have the ſame meaning and original with *cancer*, but to be accidentally written with a *k*, when it denotes bad qualities in a leſs degree; or, *canker* might come from *chancre*, Fr. and *cancer* from the Latin.]

1. A worm that preys upon, and deſtroys fruits.

And loathful idleneſs he doth deteſt,
The *canker* worm of every gentle breaſt. *Spenſer.*

That which the locuſt hath left, hath the *canker* worm eaten. *Joel*, i. 4.

A huffing, ſhining, flatt'ring, cringing coward,
A *canker* worm of peace, was rais'd above him. *Otway.*

2. A fly that preys upon fruits.

There be of flies, caterpillars, *canker* flies, and bear flies. *Walton's Angler.*

3. Any thing that corrupts or conſumes.

Yet writers ſay, as in the ſweeteſt bud
The eating *canker* dwells; ſo eating love
Inhabits in the fineſt wits of all. *Shakeſp. Two G. of Verona.*

It is the *canker* and ruin of many men's eſtates, which, in proceſs of time, breeds a publick poverty. *Bacon.*

Sacrilege may prove an eating *canker*, and a conſuming moth, in the eſtate that we leave them. *Atterbury.*

No longer live the *cankers* of my court;
All to your ſeveral ſtates with ſpeed reſort;
Waſte in wild riot what your land allows,
There ply the early feaſt, and late carouſe. *Pope.*

4. A kind of wild worthleſs roſe.

To put down Richard, that ſweet lovely roſe,
And plant this thorn, this *canker* Bolingbroke. *Shakeſp.*

Draw a cherry with the leaf, the ſhaft of a ſteeple, a ſingle or *canker* roſe. *Peacham.*

5. An eating or corroding humour.

I am not glad, that ſuch a ſore of time
Should ſeek a plaiſter by a contemn'd revolt,
And heal th' inveterate *canker* of one wound,
By making many. *Shakeſp. King John.*

6. Corroſion; virulence.

As with age his body uglier grows,
So his mind with *cankers.* *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

7. A diſeaſe in trees. *Dict.*

To CA'NKER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow corrupt.

That cunning architect of *canker'd* guile,
Whom princes late diſpleaſure left in bands,
For falſed letters, and ſuborned wile. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *c.* i.

I will lift the down trod Mortimer
As high i' th' air as this unthankful king,
As this ingrate and *canker'd* Bolingbroke. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

Silvering will ſully and *canker* more than gilding; which, if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, will be profitable. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

Or what the croſs dire looking planet ſmite,
Or hurtful worm with *canker'd* venom bite. *Milton.*

To ſome new clime, or to thy native sky,
Oh! friendleſs and forſaken virtue, fly:
The Indian air is deadly to thee grown;
Deceit and *canker'd* malice rule thy throne. *Dryden's Auren.*

Let envious jealouſy, and *canker'd* ſpight
Produce my actions to ſevereſt light,
And tax my open day, or ſecret night. } *Prior.*

To CA'NKER. *v. a.*

1. To corrupt; to corrode.

Reſtore to God his due in tithe and time:
A tithe purloin'd, *cankers* the whole eſtate. *Herbert.*

2. To infect; to pollute.

An honeſt man will enjoy himſelf better in a moderate fortune, that is gained with honour and reputation, than in an overgrown eſtate, that is *cankered* with the acquiſitions of rapine and exaction. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 469.

CA'NKERBIT. *particip. adj.* [from *canker* and *bit.*] Bitten with an envenomed tooth.

Know thy name is loſt;
By treaſon's tooth baregnawn and *cankerbit.* *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

CA'NNABINE. *adj.* [*cannabinus*, Lat.] Hempen. *Dict.*

CA'NNIBAL. *n. ſ.* An anthropophagite; a man-eater.

The *cannibals* themſelves eat no man's fleſh, of thoſe that die of themſelves, but of ſuch as are ſlain. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

They were little better than *cannibals*, who do hunt one another; and he that hath moſt ſtrength and ſwiftneſs, doth eat and devour all his fellows. *Davies on Ireland.*

It was my bent to ſpeak,
Of the *cannibals* that each other eat;
The anthropophagi, and men whoſe heads
Did grow beneath their ſhoulders. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

The captive *cannibal*, oppreſt with chains,
Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, diſdains;
Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud,
He bids defiance to the gaping croud;
And ſpent at laſt, and ſpeechleſs as he lies,
With firy glances mocks their rage, and dies. *Granville.*

If an eleventh commandment had been given, Thou ſhalt not eat human fleſh; would not theſe *cannibals* have eſteemed it more difficult than all the reſt? *Bentley.*

CA'NNIBALLY. *adv.* [from *cannibal.*] In the manner of a cannibal.

Before Corioli, he ſcotcht him and notcht him like a carbanado.—Had he been *cannibally* given, he might have broiled, and eaten him too. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

CA'NNIPERS. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *callipers*; which ſee.]

The ſquare is taken by a pair of *cannipers*, or two rulers clapped to the ſide of a tree, meaſuring the diſtance between them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

CA'NNON. *n. ſ.* [*cannon*, Fr. from *canna*, Lat. a pipe, meaning a large tube.]

1. A great gun for battery.
2. A gun larger than can be managed by the hand. They are of ſo many ſizes, that they decreaſe in the bore from a ball of forty-eight pounds to a ball of five ounces.

As *cannons* overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they redoubled ſtrokes upon the foe. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

He had left all the *cannon* he had taken; and now he ſent all his great *cannon* to a garriſon. *Clarendon.*

The making, or price, of theſe gunpowder inſtruments, is extremely expenſive, as may be eaſily judged by the weight of their materials; a whole *cannon* weighing commonly eight thouſand pounds; a half *cannon*, five thouſand; a culverin, four thouſand five hundred; a demi-culverin, three thouſand; which, whether it be in iron or braſs, muſt needs be very coſtly. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

CANNON-BALL. / CANNON-BULLET. / CANNON-SHOT. } *n. ſ.* [from *cannon*, *ball*, *bullet*, and *ſhot*.] The balls which are ſhot from great guns.

He reckons thoſe for wounds that are made by bullets, although it be a *cannon-ſhot*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Let a *cannon-bullet* paſs through a room, it muſt ſtrike ſucceſſively the two ſides of the room. *Locke.*

To CANNONA'DE. *v. n.* [from *cannon*.] To play the great guns; to batter or attack with great guns.

Both armies *cannonaded* all the enſuing day. *Tatler*, Nº 63.

To CANNONA'DE. *v. a.* To fire upon the enemy with cannon.

CANNONI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *cannon*.] The engineer that manages the cannon.

Give me the cups:
And let the kettle to the trumpets ſpeak,
The trumpets to the *cannonier* without,
The cannons to the heav'ns, the heav'ns to earth. *Shakeſp.*

A third was a moſt excellent *cannonier*, whoſe good skill did much endamage the forces of the king. *Hayward.*

CA'NNOT. A word compounded of *can* and *not*.

I *cannot* but believe many a child can tell twenty, long before he has any idea of infinity at all. *Locke.*

CANO'A. / CA'NOE. } *n. ſ.* A boat made by cutting the trunk of a tree into a hollow veſſel.

Others made rafts of wood, and others deviſed the boat of one tree, called the *canoa*, which the Gauls, upon the river Roan, uſed in aſſiſting the tranſportation of Hannibal's army. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

They maintained a war againſt Semiramis, in which they had four thouſand monoxyla, or *canoes*, of one piece of timber. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CA'NON. *n. ſ.* [κάνων.]

1. A rule; a law.

The truth is, they are rules and *canons* of that law, which is written in all mens hearts; the church had for ever, no leſs than now, ſtood bound to obſerve them, whether the apoſtle had mentioned them, or no. *Hooker*, *b.* iii. § 4.

His books are almoſt the very *canon* to judge both doctrine and diſcipline by. *Hooker, Pref.*

Religious *canons*, civil laws are cruel,
Then what ſhould war be? *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Canons in logick are ſuch as theſe: every part of a diviſion, ſingly taken, muſt contain leſs than the whole; and a definition muſt be peculiar and proper to the thing defined. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The laws made by eccleſiaſtical councils.

Canon law is that law, which is made and ordained in a general council, or provincial ſynod of the church. *Ayliffe.*

Theſe were looked on as lapſed perſons, and great ſeverities of penance were preſcribed them, as appears by the *canons* of Ancyra, and many others. *Stillingfleet.*

3. The books of Holy Scripture; or the great rule.

Canon alſo denotes thoſe books of Scripture, which are received as inſpired and canonical, to diſtinguiſh them from either profane, apocryphal, or diſputed books. Thus we ſay, that *Geneſis* is part of the ſacred *canon* of the Scripture. *Ayliffe.*

4. A dignitary in cathedral churches.

For deans and *canons*, or prebends, of cathedral churches, in their firſt inſtitution, they were of great uſe in the church; they were to be of counſel with the biſhop for his revenue, and for his government in cauſes eccleſiaſtical. *Bacon.*

Swift much admires the place and air,
And longs to be a *canon* there.
A *canon!* that's a place too mean:
No, doctor, you ſhall be a dean,
Two dozen *canons* round your ſtall,
And you the tyrant o'er them all. *Swift.*

5. *Canons Regular.* Such as are placed in monaſteries. *Ayliffe.*
6. *Canons Secular.* Lay canons, who have been, as a mark of honour, admitted into ſome chapters.
7. [Among chirurgeons.] An inſtrument uſed in ſewing up wounds. *Dict.*
8. A large ſort of printing letter, probably ſo called from being firſt uſed in printing a book of canons; or perhaps from its ſize, and therefore properly written *cannon*.

CA'NON BIT. *n. ſ.* That part of the bit let into the horſe's mouth.

A goodly perſon, and could manage fair,
His ſtubborn ſteed with *canonbit*,
Who under him did trample as the air. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i.

CA'NONESS. *n. ſ.* [*canoniſſa*, low Lat.]

There are alſo, in popiſh countries, women which they call ſecular *canoneſſes*, living after the example of ſecular canons. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CANO'NICAL. *adj.* [*canonicus*, low Lat.]

1. According to the canon.
2. Conſtituting the canon.

Publick readings there are of books and writings, not *canonical*, whereby the church doth alſo preach, or openly make known the doctrine of virtuous converſation. *Hooker*, *b.* v.

No ſuch book was found amongſt thoſe *canonical* ſcriptures. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

3. Regular; ſtated; fixed by eccleſiaſtical laws.

Seven times in a day do I praiſe thee, ſaid David; from this definite number ſome ages of the church took their pattern for their *canonical* hours. *Taylor.*

4. Spiritual; eccleſiaſtical; relating to the church.

York anciently had a metropolitan juriſdiction over all the biſhops of Scotland, from whom they had their conſecration, and to whom they ſwore *canonical* obedience. *Ayliffe.*

CANO'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *canonical*.] In a manner agreeable to the canon.

It is a known ſtory of the friar, who, on a faſting day, bids his capon be carp, and then very *canonically* eat it. *Government of the Tongue.*

CANO'NICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *canonical*.] The quality of being canonical.

CA'NONIST. *n. ſ.* [from *canon*.] A man verſed in the eccleſiaſtical laws; a profeſſour of the canon law.

John Fiſher, biſhop of Rocheſter, when the king would have tranſlated him from that poor biſhoprick, he refuſed, ſaying, he would not forſake his poor little old wife; thinking of the fifteenth canon of the Nicene council, and that of the *canoniſts*, *Matrimonium inter epiſcopum & eccleſiam eſſe contractum, &c.* *Camden's Remains.*

Of whoſe ſtrange crimes no *canoniſt* can tell,
In what commandment's large contents they dwell. *Pope.*

CANONIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *canonize*.] The act of declaring any man a ſaint.

It is very ſuſpicious, that the intereſts of particular families, or churches, have too great a ſway in their *canonizations*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To CA'NONIZE. *v. a.* [from *canon*, to put into the canon, or rule for obſerving feſtivals.] To declare any man a ſaint.

The king, deſirous to bring into the houſe of Lancaſter celeſtial honour, became ſuitor to pope Julius, to *canonize* king Henry VI. for a ſaint. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

By thoſe hymns all ſhall approve
Us *canoniz'd* for love. *Donne:*

They have a pope too, who hath the chief care of religion, and of *canonizing* whom he thinks fit, and thence have the honour of ſaints. *Stillingfleet.*

CA'NONRY. / CA'NONSHIP. } *n. ſ.* [from *canon*.] An eccleſiaſtical benefice in ſome cathedral or collegiate church, which has a prebend, or a ſtated allowance out of the revenues of ſuch church, commonly annexed to it. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CA'NOPIED. *adj.* [from *canopy*.] Covered with a canopy.

I ſat me down to watch upon a bank,
With ivy *canopy'd*, and interwove
With flaunting honeyſuckle. *Milton.*

CA'NOPY. *n. ſ.* [*canopeum*, low Lat.] A covering of ſtate over a throne or bed; a covering ſpread over the head.

She is there brought unto a paled green,
And placed under a ſtately *canopy*,
The warlike feats of both thoſe knights to ſee. *Fairy Queen.*

Now ſpread the night her ſpangled *canopy*,
And ſummon'd every reſtleſs eye to ſleep. *Fairfax.*

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate,
With golden *canopies*, and beds of ſtate. *Dryden.*

To CA'NOPY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a canopy.

The birch, the myrtle, and the bay,
Like friends did all embrace;
And their large branches did diſplay,
To *canopy* the place. *Dryden.*

CANO'ROUS. *adj.* [*canorus*, Lat.] Muſical; tuneful.

Birds that are moſt *canorous*, and whoſe notes we moſt commend, are of little throats, and ſhort. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CANT. *n. ſ.* [probably from *cantus*, Lat. implying the odd tone of voice uſed by vagrants; but imagined by ſome to be corrupted from *quaint*.]

1. A corrupt dialect uſed by beggars and vagabonds.
2. A particular form of ſpeaking peculiar to ſome certain claſs or body of men.

I write not always in the proper terms of navigation, land ſervice, or in the *cant* of any profeſſion. *Dryden.*

If we would trace out the original of that flagrant and avowed impiety, which has prevailed among us for ſome years, we ſhould find, that it owes its riſe to that *cant* and hypocriſy, which

which had taken poſſeſſion of the people's minds in the times of the great rebellion. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, Nº 37.

Aſtrologers, with an old paltry *cant*, and a few pot-hooks for planets, to amuſe the vulgar, have too long been ſuffered to abuſe the world. *Swift's Predictions for the Year* 1701.

A few general rules, with a certain *cant* of words, has ſometimes ſet up an illiterate heavy writer, for a moſt judicious and formidable critick. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 291.

3. A whining pretenſion to goodneſs, in formal and affected terms.

Of promiſe prodigal, while pow'r you want,
And preaching in the ſelf-denying *cant*. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

4. Barbarous jargon.

The affectation of ſome late authours, to introduce and multiply *cant* words, is the moſt ruinous corruption in any language. *Swift.*

5. Auction.

Numbers of theſe tenants, or their deſcendants, are now offering to ſell their leaſes by *cant*, even thoſe which were for lives. *Swift.*

To CANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk in the jargon of particular profeſſions, or in any kind of formal affected language, or with a peculiar and ſtudied tone of voice.

Men *cant* endleſly about *materia* and *forma*; hunt chimeras by rules of art, or dreſs up ignorance in words of bulk or ſound, which may ſtop up the mouth of enquiry. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

That uncouth affected garb of ſpeech, or *canting* language rather, if I may ſo call it, which they have of late taken up, is the ſignal diſtinction and characteriſtical note of that, which, in that their new language, they call the godly party. *Sanderſon.*

The buſy, ſubtile ſerpents of the law,
Did firſt my mind from true obedience draw;
While I did limits to the king preſcribe,
And took for oracles that *canting* tribe. *Roſcommon.*

Unſkill'd in ſchemes by planets to foreſhow,
Like *canting* raſcals, how the wars will go. *Dryden's Juven.*

CANTA'LIVER. See CANTILIVER.

CANTA'TA. n. ſ. [Ital.] A ſong.

CANTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *canto*, Lat.] The act of ſinging.

CA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *cant*.] A term of reproach for hypocrites, who talk formally of religion, without obeying it.

CANTERBURY BELLS. See BELFLOWER.

CANTERBURY GALLOP. [In horſemanſhip.] The hard gallop of an ambling horſe, commonly called a canter; and probably derived from the monks riding to Canterbury on eaſy ambling horſes.

CANTHA'RIDES. n. ſ. [Latin.] Spaniſh flies; uſed to raiſe bliſters.

The flies, *cantharides*, are bred of a worm, or caterpillar, but peculiar to certain fruit trees; as are the fig tree, the pine tree, and the wild brier; all which bear ſweet fruit, and fruit that hath a kind of ſecret biting or ſharpneſs: for the fig hath a milk in it, that is ſweet and corroſive; the pine apple hath a kernel that is ſtrong and abſterſive. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

CA'NTHUS. n. ſ. [Latin.] The corner of the eye. The internal is called the greater, and the external the leſſer *canthus*. *Quincy.*

A gentlewoman was ſeized with an inflammation and tumour in the great *canthus*, or angle of her eye. *Wiſeman.*

CA'NTICLE. *n. ſ.* [from *canto*, Lat.] A ſong; uſed generally for a ſong in ſcripture.

This right of eſtate, in ſome nations, is yet more ſignificantly expreſſed by Moſes in his *canticles*, in the perſon of God to the Jews. *Bacon's Holy War.*

CANTI'LIVERS. *n. ſ.* Pieces of wood framed into the front or other ſides of an houſe, to ſuſtain the molding and eaves over it. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

CA'NTLE. *n. ſ.* [*kant*, Dutch, a corner; *eſchantillon*, Fr. a piece.] A piece with corners. *Skinner.*

See how this river comes, me crankling in,
And cuts me from the beſt of all my land,
A huge halfmoon, a monſtrous *cantle* out. *Shakeſp. H.* IV.

To CA'NTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in pieces.

For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That muſt be *cantled*, and the judge go ſnack. *Dryden's Juv:*

CA'NTLET. *n. ſ.* [from *cantle*.] A piece; a fragment.

Raging with high diſdain, repeats his blows;
Nor ſhield, nor armour can their force oppoſe;
Huge *cantlets* of his buckler ſtrew the ground,
And no defence in his bor'd arms is found. *Dryden.*

CA'NTO. n. ſ. [Ital.] A book, or ſection of a poem.

Why, what would you do?———
—Make a willow cabbin at your gate,
And call upon my ſoul within the houſe;
Write loyal *cantos* of contemned love. *Shakeſp. Tw. Night.*

CA'NTON. *n. ſ.* [from κανθὸς, the corner of the eye; and hence came the *cantons* of the Switzers. It is the reward of a prince given to an earl. *Peacham.*]

1. A ſmall parcel or diviſion of land.

Only that little *canton* of land, called the Engliſh pale, containing four ſmall ſhires, did maintain a bordering war with the

Iriſh, and retain the form of Engliſh government. *Davies.*

2. A ſmall community, or clan.

The ſame is the caſe of rovers by land; ſuch, as yet, are ſome *cantons* in Arabia, and ſome petty kings of the mountains, adjacent to ſtraits and ways. *Bacon's Holy War.*

To CA'NTON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divide into little parts.

Families ſhall quit all ſubjection to him, and *canton* his empire into leſs governments for themſelves. *Locke.*

It would certainly be for the good of mankind, to have all the mighty empires and monarchies of the world *cantoned* out into petty ſtates and principalities. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The late king of Spain, reckoning it an indignity to have his territories *cantoned* out into parcels by other princes, during his own life, and without his conſent, rather choſe to bequeath the monarchy entire to a younger ſon of France. *Swift.*

They *canton* out to themſelves a little province in the intellectual world, where they fancy the light ſhines, and all the reſt is in darkneſs. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To CA'NTONIZE. *v. a.* [from *canton*.] To parcel out into ſmall diviſions.

Thus was all Ireland *cantonized* among ten perſons of the Engliſh nation. *Davies on Ireland.*

The whole foreſt was in a manner *cantonized* amongſt a very few in number, of whom ſome had regal right. *Howel.*

CA'NTRED. *n. ſ.* The ſame in Wales as an *hundred* in England. For *cantre*, in the Britiſh language, ſignifieth an hundred. *Cowel.*

The king regrants to him all that province, reſerving only the city of Dublin, and the *cantreds* next adjoining, with the maritime towns. *Davies on Ireland.*

CA'NVASS. *n. ſ.* [*canevas*, Fr. *cannabis*, Lat. hemp.] A kind of cloth woven for ſeveral uſes, as ſails, painting cloths, tents.

The maſter commanded forthwith to ſet on all the *canvaſs* they could, and fly homeward. *Sidney.*

And eke the pens that did his pinions bind,
Were like main yards with flying *canvaſs* lin'd. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

Their *canvaſs* caſtles up they quickly rear,
And build a city in an hour's ſpace. *Fairfax*, *b.* ii.

Where-e'er thy navy ſpreads her *canvaſs* wings,
Homage to thee, and peace to all ſhe brings. *Waller.*

With ſuch kind paſſion haſtes the prince to fight,
And ſpreads his flying *canvaſs* to the Sound;
Him whom no danger, were he there, could fright;
Now abſent, every little noiſe can wound. *Dryden.*

Thou, Kneller, long with noble pride,
The foremoſt of thy art, haſt vy'd
With nature in a generous ſtrife,
And touch'd the *canvaſs* into life. *Addiſon.*

To CA'NVASS. *v. a.* [*Skinner* derives it from *cannabaſſer*, Fr. to beat hemp; which being a very laborious employment, it is uſed to ſignify, to ſearch diligently into.]

1. To ſift; to examine.

I have made careful ſearch on all hands, and *canvaſſed* the matter with all poſſible diligence. *Woodward.*

2. To debate; to controvert.

The curs diſcovered a raw hide in the bottom of a river, and laid their heads together how to come at it: they *canvaſſed* the matter one way and t'other, and concluded, that the way to get it, was to drink their way to it. *L'Eſtrange:*

To CA'NVASS. *v. n.* To ſollicite.

This crime of *canvaſſing*, or ſolliciting for church preferment, is, by the canon law, called ſimony. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CA'NY. *adj.* [from *cane*.]

1. Full of canes.
2. Conſiſting of canes.

But in his way lights on the barren plains
Of Sericana, where Chineſes drive,
With ſails and wind, their *cany* wagons light. *Parad. Loſt.*

CA'NZONET. *n. ſ.* [*canzonetta*, Ital.] A little ſong.

Vecchi was moſt pleaſing of all others, for his conceit and variety, as well his madrigals as *canzonets*. *Peacham.*

CAP. *n. ſ.* [*cap*, Welch; cæppe, Sax. *cappe*, Germ. *cappe*, Fr. *cappa*, Ital. *capa*, Span. *kappe*, Dan. and Dutch; *caput*, a head, Latin.]

1. The garment that covers the head.

Here is the *cap* your worſhip did beſpeak.—
Why, this was moulded on a porringer,
A velvet diſh. *Shakeſp. Taming the Shrew.*

I have ever held my *cap* off to thy fortune.—
—Thou haſt ſerv'd me with much faith. *Shakeſp.*

Firſt, lolling, ſloth in woollen *cap*,
Taking her after-dinner nap. *Swift.*

The *cap*, the whip, the maſculine attire,
For which they roughen to the ſenſe. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

2. The enſign of the cardinalate.

Henry the fifth did ſometimes propheſy,
If once he came to be a cardinal,
He'd make his *cap* coequal with the crown. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

3. The topmoſt; the higheſt.

Thou art the *cap* of all the fools alive. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

4. A reverence made by uncovering the head.

They

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

They more and leſs, came in with *cap* and knee,
Met him in boroughs, cities, villages. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Should the want of a *cap* or a cringe ſo mortally diſcompoſe him, as we find afterwards it did. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. A veſſel made like a cap.

It is obſerved, that a barrel or *cap*, whoſe cavity will contain eight cubical feet of air, will not ſerve a diver above a quarter of an hour. *Wilkins.*

6. *Cap of a great gun.* A piece of lead laid over the touch-hole, to preſerve the prime.

7. *Cap of maintenance.* One of the regalia carried before the king at the coronation.

To Cap. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover on the top.

The bones next the joint are *capped* with a ſmooth cartilaginous ſubſtance, ſerving both to ſtrength and motion. *Derham.*

2. To ſnatch off the cap.

If one, by another occaſion, take any thing from another, as boys ſometimes uſe to *cap* one another, the ſame is ſtraight felony. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

3. *To cap verſes.* To name alternately verſes beginning with a particular letter; to name alternately.

Where Henderſon, and th' other maſſes,
Were ſent to *cap* texts, and put caſes. *Hudibras.*

Sure it is a pitiful pretence to ingenuity, that can be thus kept up, there being little need of any other faculty but memory, to be able to *cap* texts. *Government of the Tongue*, § 3.

There is an author of ours, whom I would deſire him to read, before he ventures at *capping* characters. *Atterbury.*

Cap *à pè.*
Cap *à piè.* } [*cap à piè*, Fr.] From head to foot; all over.

A figure like your father,
Arm'd at all points exactly, *cap à pè*,
Appears before them, and, with ſolemn march,
Goes ſlow and ſtately by them. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

There for the two contending knights he ſent,
Arm'd *cap à piè*, with rev'rence low they bent;
He ſmil'd on both. *Dryden's Fables.*

A woodlouſe,
That folds up itſelf in itſelf for a houſe,
As round as a ball, without head, without tail,
Incloſ'd *cap à pè* in a ſtrong coat of mail. *Swift.*

Cap-paper. A ſort of coarſe browniſh paper.

Having, for trial ſake, filtred it through *cap-paper*, there remained in the filtre a powder. *Boyle.*

Capabi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *capable.*] Capacity; the quality of being capable.

CA'PABLE. *adj.* [*capable*, Fr.]

1. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing.

To ſay, that the more *capable*, or the better deſerver, hath ſuch right to govern, as he may compulſorily bring under the leſs worthy, is idle. *Bacon.*

When we conſider ſo much of that ſpace, as is equal to, or *capable* to receive a body of any aſſigned dimenſions. *Locke.*

When you hear any perſon give his judgment, conſider with yourſelf whether he be a *capable* judge. *Watts.*

2. Intelligent; able to underſtand.

Look you, how pale he glares;
His form and cauſe conjoined, preaching to ſtones,
Would make them *capable.* *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

3. Capacious; able to receive or underſtand.

I am much bound to God, that he hath endued you with one *capable* of the beſt inſtructions. *Digby.*

4. Suſceptible.

The ſoul, immortal ſubſtance, to remain,
Conſcious of joy, and *capable* of pain. *Prior.*

5. Qualified for; without any natural impediment.

There is no man that believes the goodneſs of God, but muſt be inclined to think, that he hath made ſome things for as long a duration as they are *capable* of. *Tillotſon.*

6. Qualified for; without legal impediment.

Of my land,
Loyal and natural boy! I'll work the means
To make thee *capable.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

7. It has the particle *of* before a noun.

What ſecret ſprings their eager paſſions move,
How *capable of* death for injur'd love. *Dryden's Virgil.*

8. Hollow. This ſenſe is not now in uſe.

Lean but upon a ruſh,
The cicatrice, and *capable* impreſſure,
Thy palm ſome moments keeps. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Ca'pableness. *n. ſ.* [from *capable.*] The quality or ſtate of being capable; knowledge; underſtanding; power of mind.

CAPA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*capax*, Lat.]

1. Wide; large; able to hold much.

Beneath th' inceſſant weeping of thoſe drains,
I ſee the rocky Siphons ſtretch'd immenſe,
The mighty reſervoirs of harden'd chalk,
Or ſtiff compacted clay, *capacious* found. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

2. Extenſive; equal to much knowledge, or great deſign.

There are ſome perſons of a good genius, and a *capacious* mind, who write and ſpeak very obſcurely. *Watts.*

Capa'ciousness. *n. ſ.* [from *capacious.*] The power of holding or receiving; largeneſs.

A concave meaſure, of known and denominate capacity, ſerves to meaſure the *capaciouſneſs* of any other veſſel. In like manner, to a given weight, the weight of all other bodies may be reduced, and ſo found out. *Holder on Time.*

To Capa'citate. *v. a.* [from *capacity.*] To make capable; to enable; to qualify.

By this inſtruction we may be *capacitated* to obſerve thoſe errours. *Dryden.*

Theſe ſort of men were ſycophants only, and were endued with arts of life, to *capacitate* them for the converſation of the rich and great. *Tatler*, Nº 56.

Capa'city. *n. ſ.* [*capacité*, Fr.]

1. The power of holding or containing any thing.

Had our palace the *capacity*
To camp this hoſt, we would all ſup together. *Shakeſp.*

Notwithſtanding thy *capacity*
Receiveth as the ſea, nought enters there,
Of what validity and pitch ſoe'er,
But falls into abatement and low price. *Shakeſp. Tw. Night.*

For they that moſt and greateſt things embrace,
Enlarge thereby their mind's *capacity*,
As ſtreams enlarg'd, enlarge the channel's ſpace. *Davies.*

Space, conſidered in length, breadth, and thickneſs, I think, may be called *capacity.* *Locke.*

2. The force or power of the mind.

No intellectual creature in the world, is able, by *capacity*, to do that which nature doth without *capacity* and knowledge. *Hooker*, *b.* i. § 3.

In ſpiritual natures, ſo much as there is of deſire, ſo much there is alſo of *capacity* to receive. I do not ſay, there is always a *capacity* to receive the very thing they deſire; for that may be impoſſible. *South.*

An heroick poem requires the accompliſhment of ſome extraordinary undertaking; which requires the ſtrength and vigour of the body, the duty of a ſoldier, and the *capacity* and prudence of a general. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

3. Power; ability.

Since the world's wide frame does not include
A cauſe with ſuch *capacities* endu'd,
Some other cauſe o'er nature muſt preſide. *Blackmore.*

4. Room; ſpace.

There remained, in the *capacity* of the exhauſted cylinder, ſtore of little rooms, or ſpaces, empty or devoid of air. *Boyle.*

5. State; condition; character.

A miraculous revolution, reducing many from the head of a triumphant rebellion, to their old condition of maſons, ſmiths, and carpenters; that, in this *capacity*, they might repair what, as colonels and captains, they had ruined and defaced. *South.*

You deſire my thoughts as a friend, and not as a member of parliament; they are the ſame in both *capacities.* *Swift.*

CAPA'RISON. *n. ſ.* [*caparazon*, a great cloke, Span.] A horſe-cloth, or a ſort of cover for a horſe, which is ſpread over his furniture. *Farrier's Dict.*

Tilting furniture, emblazon'd ſhields,
Impreſſes quaint, *capariſons*, and ſteeds,
Baſes, and tinſel trappings, gorgeous knights,
At jouſt, and tournament. *Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ix. *l.* 31.

Some wore a breaſtplate, and a light juppon;
Their horſes cloath'd with rich *capariſon.* *Dryden's Fab.*

To Capa'rison. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dreſs in capariſons.

At his command,
The ſteeds, *capariſon'd* with purple, ſtand;
With golden trappings, glorious to behold,
And champ betwixt their teeth the foaming gold. *Dryden.*

2. To dreſs pompouſly; in a ludicrous ſenſe.

Don't you think, though I am *capariſoned* like a man, I have a doublet and hoſe in my diſpoſition? *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Cape. *n. ſ.* [*cape*, Fr.]

1. Headland; promontory.

What from the *cape* can you diſcern at ſea?—
—Nothing at all; it is a high wrought flood. *Shakeſp. Oth.*

The parting ſun,
Beyond the earth's green *cape*, and verdant iſles,
Heſperean ſets; my ſignal to depart. *Parad. Loſt*, *b.* viii.

The Romans made war upon the Tarentines, and obliged them by treaty not to ſail beyond the *cape.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. The neck-piece of a cloke.

He was cloathed in a robe of fine black cloth, with wide ſleeves and *cape.* *Bacon.*

CA'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *caper*, Latin, a goat.] A leap; a jump; a ſkip.

We that are true lovers, run into ſtrange *capers*; but as all is mortal in nature, ſo is all nature in love mortal in folly. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Flimnap, the treaſurer, is allowed to cut a *caper* on the ſtrait rope, at leaſt an inch higher than any other lord in the whole empire. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*

Ca'per. *n. ſ.* [*capparis*, Lat.] An acid pickle. See Caper-bush.

We invent new ſauces and pickles, which reſemble the

animal ferment in taſte and virtue, as mangoes, olives, and capers. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Ca'per bush. *n. ſ.* [*capparis*, Lat.]

Its flower conſiſts of four leaves, which are expanded in form of a roſe; the fruit is fleſhy, and ſhaped like a pear; in which are contained many roundiſh ſeeds. This plant grows in the South of France, in Spain and in Italy, upon old walls and buildings; and the buds of the flowers, before they are open, are pickled for eating. *Miller.*

To Ca'per. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance frolickſomely.

The truth is, I am only old in judgment; and he that will *caper* with me for a thouſand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

2. To ſkip for merriment.

Our maſter
Cap'ring to eye her. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

His nimble hand's inſtinct then taught each ſtring
A *cap'ring* cheerfulneſs, and made them ſing
To their own dance. *Craſhaw.*

The family tript it about, and *caper'd*, like hailſtones bounding from a marble floor. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

3. To dance; ſpoken in contempt.

The ſtage would need no force, nor ſong, nor dance,
Nor *capering* monſieur from active France. *Rowe.*

Ca'perer. *n. ſ.* [from *caper.*] A dancer; in contempt.

The tumbler's gambols ſome delight afford;
No leſs the nimble *caperer* on the cord:
But theſe are ſtill inſipid ſtuff to thee,
Coop'd in a ſhip, and toſs'd upon the ſea. *Dryden's Juv.*

CA'PIAS. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A writ of two ſorts, one before judgment, called *capias ad reſpondendum*, in an action perſonal, if the ſheriff, upon the firſt writ of diſtreſs, return that he has no effects in his juriſdiction. The other is a writ of execution after judgment. *Cowel.*

Capilla'ceous. *adj.* The ſame with *capillary.*

Capi'llament. *n. ſ.* [*capillamentum*, Lat.] Thoſe ſmall threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower, and adorned with little herbs at the top, are called *capillaments.* *Quincy.*

Ca'pillary. *adj.* [from *capillus*, hair, Lat.]

1. Reſembling hairs; ſmall; minute; applied to plants.

Capillary, or *capillaceous* plants, are ſuch as have no main ſtalk or ſtem, but grow to the ground, as hairs on the head; and which bear their ſeeds in little tufts or protuberances on the backſide of their leaves. *Quincy.*

Our common hyſſop is not the leaſt of vegetables, nor obſerved to grow upon walls; but rather, as Lemnius well conceiveth, ſome kind of *capillaries*, which are very ſmall plants, and only grow upon walls and ſtony places. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* vi. *c.* 7.

2. Applied to veſſels of the body. Small; as the ramifications of the arteries. *Quincy.*

Ten *capillary* arteries in ſome parts of the body, as in the brain, are not equal to one hair; and the ſmalleſt lymphatick veſſels are an hundred times ſmaller than the ſmalleſt *capillary* artery. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Capilla'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *capillus*, Lat.] A veſſel like a hair; a ſmall ramification of veſſels.

Nor is the humour contained in ſmaller veins, or obſcurer *capillations*, but in a veſicle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* iii.

CA'PITAL. *adj.* [*capitalis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the head.

Needs muſt the ſerpent now his *capital* bruiſe
Expect with mortal pain. *Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xii. *l.* 383.

2. Criminal in the higheſt degree, ſo as to touch life.

Edmund, I arreſt thee
On *capital* treaſon. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Several caſes deſerve greater puniſhment than many crimes that are *capital* among us. *Swift.*

3. That which affects life.

In *capital* cauſes, wherein but one man's life is in queſtion, the evidence ought to be clear; much more in a judgment upon a war, which is *capital* to thouſands. *Bacon.*

4. Chief; principal.

I will, out of that infinite number, reckon but ſome that are moſt *capital*, and commonly occurrent both in the life and conditions of private men. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

As to ſwerve in the leaſt points, is errour; ſo the *capital* enemies thereof God hateth, as his deadly foes, aliens, and, without repentance, children of endleſs perdition. *Hooker.*

They are employed by me, and do, in themſelves, tend to confirm the truth of a *capital* article in religion. *Atterbury.*

5. Chief; metropolitan.

This had been
Perhaps thy *capital* ſeat, from whence had ſpread
All generations; and had hither come,
From all the ends of th' earth, to celebrate
And reverence thee, their great progenitor. *Par. Loſt*, *b.* xi.

6. Applied to letters; large; ſuch as are written at the beginnings or heads of books.

Our moſt conſiderable actions are always preſent, like *capital* letters to an aged and dim eye. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy.*

The firſt whereof is written in *capital* letters, without chapters or verſes. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

7. *Capital Stock.* The principal or original ſtock of a trading company.

Ca'pital. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The upper part of a pillar.

You ſee the volute of the Ionick, the foliage of the Corinthian, and the uovali of the Dorick, mixed, without any regularity, on the ſame *capital.* *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. The chief city of a nation or kingdom.

Ca'pitally. *adv.* [from *capital.*] In a capital manner.

Capita'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *caput*, the head, Lat.] Numeration by heads.

He ſuffered alſo for not performing the commandment of God, concerning *capitation*; that, when the people were numbered, for every head they ſhould pay unto God a ſhekel. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* vii. *c.* 11.

CA'PITE. *n. ſ.* [from *caput*, *capitis*, Lat.]

A tenure which holdeth immediately of the king, as of his crown, be it by knight's ſervice or ſocage, and not as of any honour, caſtle, or manour: and therefore it is otherwiſe called a tenure, that holdeth merely of the king; becauſe, as the crown is a corporation and ſeigniory in groſs, as the common lawyers term it, ſo the king that poſſeſſeth the crown, is, in account of law, perpetually king, and never in his minority, nor ever dieth. *Cowel.*

Capi'tular. *n. ſ.* [from *capitulum*, Lat. an eccleſiaſtical chapter.]

1. A body of the ſtatutes of a chapter.

That this practice continued to the time of Charlemain, appears by a conſtitution in his *capitular.* *Taylor.*

2. A member of a chapter.

Canoniſts do agree, that the chapter makes decrees and ſtatutes, which ſhall bind the chapter itſelf, and all its members or *capitulars.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To CAPI'TULATE. *v. n.* [from *capitulum*, Lat.]

1. To draw up any thing in heads or articles.

Percy, Northumberland,
The archbiſhop of York, Douglas, and Mortimer,
Capitulate againſt us, and are up. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

2. To yield, or ſurrender up, on certain ſtipulations.

The king took it for a great indignity, that thieves ſhould offer to *capitulate* with him as enemies. *Hayward.*

I ſtill purſued, and, about two o' clock this afternoon, ſhe thought fit to *capitulate.* *Spectator*, Nº 566.

Capitula'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *capitulate.*] Stipulation; terms; conditions.

It was not a complete conqueſt, but rather a dedition upon terms and *capitulations*, agreed between the conquerour and the conquered; wherein, uſually, the yielding party ſecured to themſelves their law and religion. *Hale.*

Capi'vi tree. *n. ſ.* [*copaiba*, Lat.]

It hath a flower conſiſting of five leaves, which expand in form of a roſe; the pointal is fixed in the centre of the flower, which afterwards becomes a pod, containing one or two ſeeds, which are ſurrounded with a pulp of a yellow colour. This tree grows near a village called Ayapel, in the province of Antiochi, in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies, about ten days journey from Carthagena. There are great numbers of theſe trees in the woods about this village, which grow to the height of ſixty feet; ſome of them do not yield any of the balſam; thoſe that do, are diſtinguiſhed by a ridge, which runs along their trunks. Theſe trees are wounded in their centre, and they apply veſſels to the wounded part, to receive the balſam, which will all flow out in a ſhort time. One of theſe trees will yield five or ſix gallons of balſam. *Miller.*

Ca'pon. *n. ſ.* [*capo*, Lat.] A caſtrated cock.

In good roaſt beef my landlord ſticks his knife;
The *capon* fat delights his dainty wife. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

CAPONNI'ERE. *n. ſ.* [Fr. a term in fortification.] A covered lodgment, of about four or five feet broad, encompaſſed with a little parapet of about two feet high, ſerving to ſupport planks laden with earth. This lodgment contains fifteen or twenty ſoldiers, and is uſually placed at the extremity of the counterſcarp, having little embraſures made in them, through which they fire. *Harris.*

CAPO'T. *n. ſ.* [French.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

To Capo't. *v. a.* [from the noun.] When one party has won all the tricks of cards at picquet, he is ſaid to have *capotted* his antagoniſt.

Capo'uch. *n. ſ.* [*capuce*, French] A monk's hood. *Dict.*

Ca'pper. *n. ſ.* [from *cap.*] One who makes or ſells caps.

Capre'olate. *adj.* [from *capreolus*, a tendril of a vine, Lat.] Such plants as turn, wind, and creep along the ground, by means of their tendrils, as gourds, melons, and cucumbers, are termed, in botany, *capreolate* plants. *Harris.*

CAPRI'CE. } *n. ſ.* [*caprice*, Fr. *capricho*, Span.] Freak;
CAPRI'CHIO. } fancy; whim; ſudden change of humour.

It is a pleaſant ſpectacle to behold the ſhifts, windings, and unexpected *caprichios* of diſtreſſed nature, when purſued by a cloſe and well managed experiment. *Glanville's Sceptis, Pref.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole;
That counterworks each folly and *caprice*,
That diſappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice. *Pope.*

If there be a ſingle ſpot more barren, or more diſtant from the church, the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the *caprice* or pique of the biſhop, to build, under pain of ſequeſtration. *Swift.*

Their paſſions move in lower ſpheres,
Where'er *caprice* or folly ſteers. *Swift.*

All the various machines and utenſils would now and then play odd pranks and *caprices*, quite contrary to their proper ſtructures, and deſign of the artificers. *Bentley.*

CAPRI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*capricieux*, Fr.] Whimſical; fanciful; humourſome.

CAPRI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *capricious.*] Whimſically; in a manner depending wholly upon fancy.

CAPRI'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *capricious.*] The quality of being led by caprice, humour, whimſicalneſs.

A ſubject ought to ſuppoſe, that there are reaſons, although he be not appriſed of them; otherwiſe he muſt tax his prince of *capriciouſneſs*, inconſtancy, or ill deſign. *Swift.*

CA'PRICORN. *n. ſ.* [*capricornus*, Lat.] One of the ſigns of the zodiack; the winter ſolſtice.

Let the longeſt night in *Capricorn* be of fifteen hours, the day conſequently muſt be of nine. *Notes to Creech's Manilius.*

CAPRIO'LE. *n. ſ.* [French. In horſemanſhip.] *Caprioles* are leaps *firma à firma*, or ſuch as a horſe makes in one and the ſame place, without advancing forwards, and in ſuch a manner, that when he is in the air, and height of his leap, he yerks or ſtrikes out with his hinder legs, even and near. A *capriole* is the moſt difficult of all the high manage, or raiſed airs. It is different from the *croupade* in this, that the horſe does not ſhow his ſhoes; and from a *balotade*, in that he does not yerk out in a *balotade*. *Farrier's Dict.*

CA'PSTAN. *n. ſ.* [corruptly called *capſtern*; *cabeſtan*, Fr.] A cylinder, with levers to wind up any great weight, particularly to raiſe the anchors.

The weighing of anchors by the *capſtan*, is alſo new. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

No more behold thee turn my watch's key,
As ſeamen at a *capſtan* anchors weigh. *Swift.*

CA'PSULAR. } *adj.* [*capſula*, Lat.] Hollow like a cheſt.
CA'PSULARY. }

It aſcendeth not directly unto the throat, but aſcending firſt into a *capſulary* reception of the breaſt-bone, it aſcendeth again into the neck. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CA'PSULATE. } *adj.* [*capſula*, Lat.] Incloſed, or in a box.
CA'PSULATED. }

Seeds, ſuch as are corrupted and ſtale, will ſwim; and this agreeth unto the ſeeds of plants locked up and *capſulated* in their huſks. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* vi.

The heart lies immured, or *capſulated*, in a cartilage, which includes the heart, as the ſkull doth the brain. *Derham.*

CA'PTAIN. *n. ſ.* [*capitain*, Fr.]

1. A chief commander.

Diſmay'd not this
Our *captains*, Macbeth and Banquo? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. The commander of a company in a regiment.

A *captain!* theſe villains will make the name of *captain* as odious as the word occupy; therefore *captains* had need look to it. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

The grim *captain*, in a ſurly tone,
Cries out, pack up, ye raſcals, and be gone. *Dryden.*

3. The chief commander of a ſhip.

The Rhodian *captain*, relying on his knowledge, and the lightneſs of his veſſel, paſſed, in open day, through all the guards. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. It was anciently written *capitain*.

And evermore their cruel *capitain*
Sought with his raſcal routs t' incloſe them round. *Fairy Q.*

5. *Captain General.* The general or commander in chief of an army.

6. *Captain Lieutenant.* The commanding officer of the colonel's troop or company, in every regiment. He commands as youngeſt captain.

CA'PTAINRY. *n. ſ.* [from *captain.*] The power over a certain diſtrict; the chieftainſhip.

There ſhould be no rewards taken for *captainries* of counties, nor no ſhares of biſhopricks for nominating of biſhops. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

CA'PTAINSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *captain.*]

1. The rank, quality, or poſt of a captain.

The lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant *captainſhip* in the ſame regiment. *Wotton.*

2. The condition or poſt of a chief commander.

Therefore ſo pleaſe thee to return with us,
And of our Athens, thine and ours, to take
The *captainſhip*. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

3. The chieftainſhip of a clan, or government of a certain diſtrict.

To diminiſh the Iriſh lords, he did aboliſh their pretended and uſurped *captainſhips*. *Davies on Ireland.*

CAPTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *capto*, Lat.] The practice of catching favour or applauſe; courtſhip; flattery.

I am content my heart ſhould be diſcovered, without any of thoſe dreſſes, or popular *captations*, which ſome men uſe in their ſpeeches. *King Charles.*

CA'PTION. *n. ſ.* [from *capio*, Lat. to take.] The act of taking any perſon by a judicial proceſs.

CA'PTIOUS. *adj.* [*captieux*, Fr. *captioſus*, Lat.]

1. Given to cavils; eager to object.

If he ſhew a forwardneſs to be reaſoning about things, take care, that nobody check this inclination, or miſlead it by *captious* or fallacious ways of talking with him. *Locke.*

2. Inſidious; enſnaring.

She taught him likewiſe how to avoid ſundry *captious* and tempting queſtions, which were like to be asked of him. *Bacon.*

CA'PTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *captious.*] In a captious manner; with an inclination to object.

Uſe your words as *captiouſly* as you can, in your arguing on one ſide, and apply diſtinctions on the other. *Locke.*

CA'PTIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *captious.*] Inclination to find fault; inclination to object; peeviſhneſs.

Captiouſneſs is a fault oppoſite to civility; it often produces miſbecoming and provoking expreſſions and carriage. *Locke.*

To CA'PTIVATE. *v. a.* [*captiver*, Fr. *captivo*, Lat.]

1. To take priſoner; to bring into bondage.

How ill beſeeming is it in thy ſex,
To triumph like an Amazonian trull,
Upon their woes, whom fortune *captivates?* *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

That haſt by tyranny theſe many years
Waſted our country, ſlain our citizens,
And ſent our ſons and huſbands *captivate*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

He deſerves to be a ſlave, that is content to have the rational ſovereignty of his ſoul, and the liberty of his will, ſo *captivated*. *K. Charles.*

They ſtand firm, keep out the enemy, truth, that would *captivate* or diſturb them. *Locke.*

2. To charm; to overpower with excellence; to ſubdue.

Wiſdom enters the laſt, and ſo *captivates* him with her appearance, that he gives himſelf up to her. *Addiſon. Guardian.*

3. To enſlave; with *to*.

They lay a trap for themſelves, and *captivate* their underſtandings *to* miſtake, falſehood and errour. *Locke.*

CAPTIVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *captivate.*] The act of taking one captive.

CA'PTIVE. *n. ſ.* [*captif*, Fr. *captivus*, Lat.]

1. One taken in war; a priſoner to an enemy.

You have the *captives*,
Who were the oppoſites of this day's ſtrife. *Shak. K. Lear.*

This is no other than that forced reſpect a *captive* pays to his conquerour, a ſlave to his lord. *Rogers.*

Free from ſhame
Thy *captives*: I enſure the penal claim. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. It is uſed with *to* before the captor.

If thou ſay Antony lives, 'tis well,
Or friends with Cæſar, or not *captive to* him. *Shakeſp.*

My mother, who the royal ſceptre ſway'd,
Was *captive to* the cruel victor made. *Dryden.*

3. One charmed, or enſnared by beauty or excellence.

My woman's heart
Groſsly grew *captive to* his honey words. *Shak. Richard* III.

CA'PTIVE. *adj.* [*captivus*, Lat.] Made priſoner in war; kept in bondage or confinement.

But fate forbids; the Stygian floods oppoſe,
And with nine circling ſtreams the *captive* ſouls incloſe. *Dryden, Æn.* vi.

To CA'PTIVE. *v. a.* [from the noun. It was uſed formerly with the accent on the laſt ſyllable, but now it is on the firſt.] To take priſoner; to bring into a condition of ſervitude.

But being all defeated ſave a few,
Rather than fly, or be *captiv'd*, herſelf ſhe ſlew. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.

Oft leaveſt them to hoſtile ſword
Of heathen and profane, their carcaſſes
To dogs and fowls a prey, or elſe *captiv'd*. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

What further fear of danger can there be?
Beauty, which *captives* all things, ſets me free. *Dryden.*

Still lay the god: the nymph ſurpriz'd,
Yet, miſtreſs of herſelf, deviſ'd,
How ſhe the vagrant might inthral,
And *captive* him, who *captives* all. *Prior.*

CAPTI'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*captivité*, Fr. *captivitas*, low Lat.]

1. Subjection by the fate of war; bondage; ſervitude to enemies.

This is the ſerjeant,
Who, like a good and hardy ſoldier, fought
'Gainſt my *captivity*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

There in *captivity* he lets them dwell
The ſpace of ſeventy years; then brings them back;
Rememb'ring mercy. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 344.

The name of Ormond will be more celebrated in his *captivity*, than in his greateſt triumphs. *Dryden's Fab. Dedicat.*

2. Slavery; ſervitude.

For men to be tied, and led by authority, as it were with a kind of *captivity* of judgment; and though there be reaſon to the contrary, not to liſten unto it. *Hooker.*

The apoſtle tells us, there is a way of bringing every thought into *captivity* to the obedience of Chriſt. *Decay of Piety.*

When love's well timed, 'tis not a fault to love
The ſtrong, the brave, the virtuous, and the wiſe,
Sink in the ſoft *captivity* together. *Addiſon's Cato.*

CA'PTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *capio*, to take, Lat.] He that takes a priſoner, or a prize.

CA'PTURE. *n. ſ.* [*capture*, Fr. *captura*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of taking any thing.

The great ſagacity, and many artifices uſed by birds, in the inveſtigation and *capture* of their prey. *Derham's Phyſ. Theol.*

2. The thing taken; a prize.

CAPU'CHED. *adj.* [from *capuce*, Fr. a hood.] Covered over as with a hood.

They are differently cucullated and *capuched* upon the head and back, and, in the cicada, the eyes are more prominent. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* iii.

CAPUCHI'N. *n. ſ.* A female garment, conſiſting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dreſs of capuchin monks; whence its name is derived.

CAR, CHAR, in the names of places, ſeem to have relation to the Britiſh *caer*, a city. *Gibſon's Camden.*

CAR. *n. ſ.* [*car*, Welch; *karre*, Dut. cpæt, Sax. *carrus*, Lat.]

1. A ſmall carriage of burden, uſually drawn by one horſe or two.

When a lady comes in a coach to our ſhops, it muſt be followed by a *car* loaded with Mr. Wood's money. *Swift.*

2. In poetical language, a chariot; a chariot of war, or triumph.

Henry is dead, and never ſhall revive:
Upon a wooden coffin we attend,
And death's diſhonourable victory,
We with our ſtately preſence glorify,
Like captives bound to a triumphant *car*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Wilt thou aſpire to guide the heav'nly *car*,
And with thy daring folly burn the world. *Shakeſp.*

And the gilded *car* of day,
His glowing axle doth allay
In the ſteep Atlantick ſtream. *Milton.*

See, where he comes, the darling of the war!
See millions crouding round the gilded *car!* *Prior.*

3. The Charles's wain, or Bear; a conſtellation.

Ev'ry fixt and ev'ry wand'ring ſtar,
The Pleiads, Hyads, and the Northern *Car*. *Dryden.*

CA'RABINE. } *n. ſ.* [*carabine*, Fr.] A ſmall ſort of fire-arm,
CA'RBINE. } ſhorter than a fuſil, and carrying a ball of twenty-four in the pound, hung by the light horſe at a belt over the left ſhoulder. It is a kind of medium between the piſtol and the musket, having its barrel two foot and a half long.

CARABINI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *carabine.*] A ſort of light horſe carrying longer carabines than the reſt, and uſed ſometimes on foot. *Chambers.*

CA'RACK. *n. ſ.* [*caraca*, Spaniſh.] A large ſhip of burden; the ſame with thoſe which are now called *galleons*.

In which river, the greateſt *carack* of Portugal may ride afloat ten miles within the forts. *Raleigh.*

The bigger whale like ſome huge *carack* lay,
Which wanteth ſea-room with her foes to play. *Waller.*

CA'RACOLE. *n. ſ.* [*caracole*, Fr. from *caracol*, Span. a ſnail.] An oblique tread, traced out in ſemi-rounds, changing from one hand to another, without obſerving a regular ground.

When the horſe advance to charge in battle, they ride ſometimes in *caracoles*, to amuſe the enemy, and put them in doubt, whether they are about to charge them in the front or in the flank. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CA'RACOLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move in caracoles.

CA'RAT. } *n. ſ.* [*carat*, Fr.]
CA'RACT. }

1. A weight of four grains, with which diamonds are weighed.

2. A manner of expreſſing the fineneſs of gold.

A mark, being an ounce Troy, is divided into twenty-four equal parts, called *caracts*, and each *caract* into four grains; by this weight is diſtinguiſhed the different fineneſs of their gold; for, if to the fineſt of gold be put two *caracts* of alloy, both making, when cold, but an ounce, or twenty-four *caracts*, then this gold is ſaid to be twenty-two *caracts* fine. *Cocker.*

Thou beſt of gold, art worſt of gold;
Other, leſs fine in *carat*, is more precious. *Shakeſp. H.* IV.

CA'RAVAN. *n. ſ.* [*caravanne*, Fr. from the Arabick.] A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims, as they travel in the Eaſt.

Set forth
Their airy *caravan*, high over ſeas
Flying, and over lands, with mutual wing
Eaſing their flight. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* vii. *c.* 428.

When Joſeph, and the Bleſſed Virgin Mother, had loſt their moſt holy Son, they ſought him in the retinues of their kindred, and the *caravans* of the Galilæan pilgrims. *Taylor.*

CARAVA'NSARY. *n. ſ.* [from *caravan.*] A houſe built in the Eaſtern countries for the reception of travellers.

The inns which receive the caravans in Perſia, and the Eaſtern countries, are called by the name of *caravanſaries*. *Spectator,* Nº 289.

The ſpacious manſion, like a Turkiſh *caravanſary*, entertains the vagabond with only bare lodging. *Pope's Letters.*

CA'RAVEL. } *n. ſ.* [*caravela*, Span.] A light, round, old faſhion-
CA'RVEL. } ed ſhip, with a ſquare poop, formerly uſed in Spain and Portugal.

CA'RAWAY. *n. ſ.* [*carui*, Lat.] A plant.

This plant hath winged leaves, cut into ſmall ſegments, and placed oppoſite on the ſtalks, having no footſtalk; the petals of the flowers are bifid, and ſhaped like a heart; the ſeeds are long, ſlender, ſmooth, and furrowed. It is ſometimes found wild in rich moiſt paſtures, eſpecially in Holland and Lincolnſhire. The ſeeds are uſed in medicine, and likewiſe in the confectionary. *Miller.*

CARBONA'DO. *n. ſ.* [*carbonnade*, Fr. from *carbo*, a coal, Lat.] Meat cut croſs, to be broiled upon the coals.

If I come in his way willingly, let him make a *carbonado* of me. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

To CARBONA'DO. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut, or hack.

Draw, you rogue, or I'll ſo *carbonado*
Your ſhanks. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

CA'RBUNCLE. *n. ſ.* [*carbunculus*, Lat. a little coal.]

1. A jewel ſhining in the dark, like a lighted coal or candle.

A *carbuncle* entire, as big as thou art,
Were not ſo rich a jewel. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

His head
Creſted aloft, and *carbuncle* his eyes,
With burniſh'd neck of verdant gold. *Par. Loſt, b.* ix.

It is commonly related, and believed, that a *carbuncle* does ſhine in the dark like a burning coal; from whence it hath its name. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Carbuncle is a ſtone of the ruby kind, of a rich blood-red colour. *Woodward.*

2. Red ſpots or pimples breaking out upon the face or body.

It was a peſtilent fever, but there followed no *carbuncle*, no purple or livid ſpots, or the like, the maſs of the blood not being tainted. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Red bliſters, riſing on their paps, appear,
And flaming *carbuncles*, and noiſome ſweat. *Dryden.*

CA'RBUNCLED. *adj.* [from *carbuncle.*]

1. Set with carbuncles.

He gave thee, friend,
An armour all of gold; it was a king's.—
—He has deſerv'd it, were it *carbuncled*
Like holy Phœbus' car. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

2. Spotted; deformed with carbuncles.

CARBU'NCULAR. *adj.* [from *carbuncle.*] Belonging to a carbuncle; red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*carbunculatio*, Lat.] The blaſting of the young buds of trees or plants, either by exceſſive heat or exceſſive cold. *Harris.*

CA'RCANET. *n. ſ.* [*carcan*, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels.

Say, that I linger'd with you at your ſhop,
To ſee the making of her *carcanet*. *Shak. Comedy of Errours.*

I have ſeen her beſet and bedeckt all over with emeralds and pearls, and a *carcanet* about her neck. *Hakewell on Providence.*

CA'RCASS. *n. ſ.* [*carquaſſe*, Fr.]

1. A dead body of any animal.

To blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his *carcaſs* ſhame,
Whoſe living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.

Where cattle paſtur'd late, now ſcatter'd lies,
With *carcaſſes* and arms, th' inſanguin'd field,
Deſerted. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 654.

If a man viſits his ſick friend, in hope of legacy, he is a vulture, and only waits for the *carcaſs*. *Taylor.*

The ſcaly nations of the ſea profound,
Like ſhipwreck'd *carcaſſes*, are driv'n aground. *Dryden.*

2. Body; in a ludicrous ſenſe.

Today how many would have given their honours,
To've ſav'd their *carcaſſes?* *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

He that finds himſelf in any diſtreſs, either of *carcaſs* or of fortune, ſhould deliberate upon the matter, before he prays for a change. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. The decayed parts of any thing; the ruins; the remains.

A rotten *carcaſs* of a boat, not rigg'd,
Nor tackle, ſail, nor maſt. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

4. The main parts, naked, without completion or ornament; as the walls of a houſe.

What could be thought a ſufficient motive to have had an eternal *carcaſs* of an univerſe, wherein the materials and poſitions of it were eternally laid together? *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

5. [In gunnery.] A kind of bomb uſually oblong, conſiſting of a ſhell or caſe, ſometimes of iron, with holes, more commonly of a coarſe ſtrong ſtuff, pitched over, and girt with iron hoops, filled with combuſtibles, and thrown from a mortar. *Harris.*

CA'RCELAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *carcer*, Lat.] Priſon fees. *Dict.*

CARCINO'MA. *n. ſ.* [from καρκῖνος, a crab.] A particular ulcer, called a cancer, very difficult to cure. A diſorder likewiſe in the horny coat of the eye, is thus called by ſome writers. *Quincy.*

CARCINO'MATOUS. *adj.* [from *carcinoma.*] Cancerous; tending to a cancer.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

CARD. *n. s.* [*carte*, Fr. *charta*, Lat.]

1. A paper painted with figures, uſed in games of chance or ſkill.

A vengeance on your crafty wither'd hide!
Yet I have fac'd it with a *card* of ten. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

There all is marr'd, there lies a cooling *card*. *Shakeſp.*

Soon as ſhe ſpreads her hand, th' aerial guard
Deſcend, and ſit on each important *card*;
Firſt, Ariel perch'd upon a matadore. *Pope.*

2. The paper on which the winds are marked under the mariner's needle.

Upon his *cards* and compaſs firms his eye,
The maſters of his long experiment. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

The very points they blow;
All the quarters that they know,
I' th' ſhipman's *card*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

How abſolute the knave is? we muſt ſpeak by the *card*, or equivocation will undo us. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

On life's vaſt ocean diverſely we ſail,
Reaſon the *card*, but paſſion is the gale. *Pope.*

3. [*kaarde*, Dutch.] The inſtrument with which wool is combed, or comminuted, or laid over for ſpinning.

To CARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To comb, or comminute wool with a piece of wood, thick ſet with crooked wires.

The while their wives do ſit
Beſide them, *carding* wool. *May's Virgil's Georgicks.*

Go, *card* and ſpin,
And leave the buſineſs of the war to men. *Dryden.*

To CARD. *v. n.* To game; to play much at cards; as, a *carding* wife.

CARDAMO'MUM. n. s. [Latin.] A medicinal ſeed, of the aromatick kind, contained in pods, and brought from the Eaſt Indies. *Chambers.*

CA'RDER. *n. s.* [from *card.*]

1. One that cards wool.

The clothiers all have put off
The ſpinſters, *carders*, fullers, weavers. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

2. One that plays much at cards.

CARDI'ACAL. } *adj.* [καρδία, the heart.] Cordial; having the
CA'RDIACK. } quality of invigorating.

CA'RDIALGY. *n. s.* [from καρδία, the heart, and ἄλγος, pain.] The heart-burn; a pain ſuppoſed to be felt in the heart, but more properly in the ſtomach, which ſometimes riſes all along from thence up to the œſophagus, occaſioned by ſome acrimonious matter. *Quincy.*

CA'RDINAL. *adj.* [*cardinalis*, Lat.] Principal; chief.

The diviſions of the year in frequent uſe with aſtronomers, according to the *cardinal* interſections of the zodiack; that is, the two equinoctials, and both the ſolſtitial points. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 3.

His *cardinal* perfection was induſtry. *Clarendon.*

CA'RDINAL. *n. s.* One of the chief governours of the Romiſh church, by whom the pope is elected out of their own number, which contains ſix biſhops, fifty prieſts, and fourteen deacons, who conſtitute the ſacred college, and are choſen by the pope.

A *cardinal* is ſo ſtiled, becauſe ſerviceable to the apoſtolick ſee, as an axle or hinge on which the whole government of the church turns; or as they have, from the pope's grant, the hinge and government of all the affairs of the Romiſh church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

You hold a fair aſſembly;
You are a churchman, or, I'll tell you, *cardinal*,
I ſhould judge now unhappily. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

CARDINAL'S FLOWER. *n. s.* [*rapuntium*, Lat.]

The flower conſiſts of one leaf, of an anomalous figure, hollowed like a pipe, channelled, and divided into many parts, in the ſhape of a tongue, defended by a covering, which infolds the pointal; when the flowers decay, the flower-cup turns to a fruit, divided into three cells, full of ſmall ſeeds, which adhere to a placenta, divided into three parts. The ſpecies are, 1 Greater rampions, with a crimſon ſpiked flower, commonly called the ſcarlet *cardinal's flower*. 2. The blue *cardinal's flower*. The firſt ſort is greatly prized for the beauty of its rich crimſon flowers, exceeding all flowers in deepneſs. *Miller.*

CA'RDINALATE. } *n. s.* [from *cardinal.*] The office and rank
CA'RDINALSHIP. } of a cardinal.

An ingenious cavalier, hearing that an old friend of his was advanced to a *cardinalate*, went to congratulate his eminence upon his new honour. *L'Eſtrange.*

CARDMA'KER. *n. s.* [from *card* and *make.*] A maker of cards.

Am not I Chriſtophero Sly, by occupation a *cardmaker*? *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

CA'RDMATCH. *n. s.* [from *card* and *match.*] A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted ſulphur.

Take care, that thoſe may not make the moſt noiſe who have the leaſt to ſell; which is very obſervable in the venders of *cardmatches*. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 251.

CA'RDUUS. See THISTLE.

CARE. *n. s.* [caꞃe, Saxon.]

1. Solicitude; anxiety; perturbation of mind; concern.

Or, if I would take care, that *care* ſhould be,
For wit that ſcorn'd the world, and liv'd like me. *Dryden.*

Nor ſullen diſcontent, nor anxious *care*,
Ev'n though brought thither, could inhabit there. *Dryden.*

It will raiſe in your ſoul the greateſt *care* of fulfilling the divine will. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

2. Caution.

Well, ſweet Jack, have a *care* of thyſelf. *Shakeſp. H.* IV.

The fooliſh virgins had taken no *care* for a further ſupply, after the oil, which was at firſt put into their lamps, was ſpent, as the wiſe had done. *Tillotſon.*

Begone! the prieſt expects you at the altar.—
But, tyrant, have a *care*, I come not thither. *A. Philips's Diſtreſt Mother.*

3. Regard; charge; heed in order to protection and preſervation.

You come in ſuch a time,
As if propitious fortune took a *care*
To ſwell my tide of joys to their full height. *Dryden.*

If we believe that there is a God, that takes *care* of us, and we be careful to pleaſe him, this cannot but be a mighty comfort to us. *Tillotſon.*

4. It is a looſe and vague word, implying attention or inclination, in any degree more or leſs.

We take *care* to flatter ourſelves with imaginary ſcenes and proſpects of future happineſs. *Atterbury.*

5. The object of care, of caution, or of love.

O my poor kingdom, ſick with civil blows!
When that my care could not with-hold thy riots,
What wilt thou do, when riot is thy *care*? *Shakeſp. H.* IV.

Fluſh'd were his cheeks, and glowing were his eyes:
Is ſhe thy *care*? is ſhe thy *care*? he cries. *Dryden.*

Your ſafety, more than mine, was then my *care*:
Leſt of the guide bereft, the rudder loſt,
Your ſhip ſhould run againſt the rocky coaſt. *Dryden.*

The wily fox,
Who lately filch'd the turkey's callow *care*. *Gay's Trivia.*

None taught the trees a nobler race to bear,
Or more improv'd the vegetable *care*. *Pope.*

To CARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be anxious or ſolicitous; to be in concern about any thing.

She *cared* not what pain ſhe put her body to, ſince the better part, her mind, was laid under ſo much agony. *Sidney, b.* ii.

As the Germans, both in language and manners, differed from the Hungarians, ſo were they always at variance with them; and therefore much *cared* not, though they were by him ſubdued. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Well, on my terms thou wilt not be my heir;
If thou *car'ſt* little, leſs ſhall be my care. *Dryden's Perſius.*

2. To be inclined; to be diſpoſed; with *for* or *to*.

Not *caring to* obſerve the wind,
Or the new ſea explore. *Waller.*

The remarks are introduced by a compliment to the works of an authour, who, I am ſure, would not *care for* being praiſed at the expence of another's reputation. *Addiſon. Guardian.*

Having been now acquainted, the two ſexes did not *care to* part. *Addiſon.*

Great maſters in painting never *care for* drawing people in the faſhion. *Spectator*, N° 129.

3. To be affected with; to have regard to; with *for*.

You dote on her that *cares* not *for* your love. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

There was an ape that had twins; ſhe doted upon one of them, and did not much *care for* t'other. *L'Eſtrange.*

Where few are rich, few *care for* it; where many are ſo, many deſire it. *Temple.*

CA'RECRAZED. *adj.* [from *care* and *craze.*] Broken with care and ſolicitude.

Theſe both put off, a poor petitioner,
A *carecraz'd* mother of a many children. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

To CARE'EN. *v. a.* [*cariner*, Fr. from *carina*, Lat.] A term in the ſea language. To lay a veſſel on one ſide, to caulk, ſtop up leaks, refit, or trim the other ſide. *Chambers.*

To CARE'EN. *v. n.* To be in the ſtate of careening.

CARE'ER. *n. s.* [*carriere*, Fr.]

1. The ground on which a race is run.

They had run themſelves too far out of breath, to go back again the ſame *career*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

2. A courſe; a race.

What rein can hold licentious wickedneſs,
When down the hill he holds his fierce *career*? *Shakeſp.*

3. Full ſpeed; ſwift motion.

It is related of certain Indians, that they are able, when a horſe is running in his full *career*, to ſtand upright on his back. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Practiſe them now to curb the turning ſteed,
Mocking the foe; now to his rapid ſpeed
To give the rein, and, in the full *career*,
To draw the certain ſword, or ſend the pointed ſpear. *Prior.*

4. Courſe of action; uninterrupted procedure.

Shall quips and ſentences, and theſe paper bullets of the brain, awe a man from the *career* of his humour? *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

When

The heir of a blaſted family has roſe up, and promiſed fair, and yet, at length, a croſs event has certainly met and ſtopt him in the *career* of his fortune. *South.*

Knights in knightly deeds ſhould perſevere,
And ſtill continue what at firſt they were;
Continue, and proceed in honour's fair *career*. } *Dryden.*

To CARE'ER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] Running with ſwift motion.

With eyes, the wheels
Of beryl, and *careering* fires between. *Parad. Loſt, b.* vi.

CA'REFUL. *adj.* [from *care* and *full.*]

1. Anxious; ſolicitous; full of concern.

Martha, thou art *careful*, and troubled about many things. *Luke*, x. 41.

Welcome, thou pleaſing ſlumber;
A while embrace me in thy leaden arms,
And charm my *careful* thoughts. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Provident; diligent; cautious; with *of* or *for*.

Behold, thou haſt been *careful for* us with all this care; what is to be done for thee? *2 Kings*, iv. 13.

To cure their mad ambition, they were ſent
To rule a diſtant province, each alone:
What could a *careful* father more have done? *Dryden.*

3. Watchful; with *of*.

It concerns us to be *careful of* our converſations. *Ray.*

4. Subject to perturbations; expoſed to troubles; full of anxiety; full of ſolicitude.

By him that rais'd me to this *careful* height,
From that contented hap, which I enjoy'd. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

CA'REFULLY. *adv.* [from *careful.*]

1. In a manner that ſhews care.

Envy, how *carefully* does it look? how meager and ill-complexion'd? *Collier.*

2. Heedfully; watchfully; vigilantly; attentively.

You come moſt *carefully* upon your hour. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

By conſidering him ſo *carefully* as I did before my attempt, I have made ſome faint reſemblance of him. *Dryden.*

All of them, therefore, ſtudiouſly cheriſhed the memory of their honourable extraction, and *carefully* preſerved the evidences of it. *Atterbury.*

CA'REFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *careful.*] Vigilance; heedfulneſs; caution.

The death of Selymus was, with all *carefulneſs*, concealed by Ferhates. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

CA'RELESLY. *adv.* [from *careleſs.*] Negligently; inattentively; without care; heedleſly.

There he him found all *carelesſly* diſplay'd,
In ſecret ſhadow from the ſunny ray. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Not content to ſee,
That others write as *carelesſly* as he. *Waller.*

CA'RELESNESS. *n. s.* [from *careleſs.*] Heedleſneſs; inattention; negligence; abſence of care; manner; void of care.

For Coriolanus, neither to care whether they love or hate him, manifeſts the true knowledge he has in their diſpoſition, and, out of his noble *careleſneſs*, lets them plainly ſee it. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Who, in the other extreme, only doth
Call a rough *careleſneſs* good faſhion;
Whoſe cloak his ſpurs tear, or whom he ſpits on,
He cares not. *Donne.*

It makes us to walk warily, and tread ſure, for fear of our enemies; and that is better, than to be flattered into pride and *careleſneſs*. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

The ignorance or *careleſneſs* of the ſervants can hardly leave the maſter diſappointed. *Temple.*

I who at ſometimes ſpend, at others ſpare,
Divided between *careleſneſs* and care. *Pope.*

CA'RELESS. *adj.* [from *care.*]

1. Without care; without ſolicitude; unconcerned; negligent; inattentive; heedleſs; regardleſs; thoughtleſs; neglectful; unheeding; unthinking; unmindful; with *of* or *about*.

Knowing that if the worſt befal them, they ſhall loſe nothing but themſelves; *whereof* they ſeem very *careleſs*. *Spenſer's Irel.*

Nor loſe the good advantage of his grace,
By ſeeming cold, or *careleſs of* his will. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

A woman the more curious ſhe is about her face, is commonly the more *careleſs* about her houſe. *Ben. Johnſon.*

A father, unnaturally *careleſs of* his child, ſells or gives him to another man. *Locke.*

2. Cheerful; undiſturbed.

Thus wiſely *careleſs*, innocently gay,
Cheerful he play'd. *Pope.*

In my cheerful morn of life,
When nurs'd by *careleſs* ſolitude I liv'd,
And ſung of nature with unceaſing joy,
Pleas'd have I wander'd through your rough domain. *Thomſon's Autumn, l.* 5.

3. Unheeded; thoughtleſs; unconſidered.

The freedom of ſaying as many *careleſs* things as other people, without being ſo ſeverely remarked upon. *Pope.*

4. Unmoved by; unconcerned at.

Careleſs of thunder from the clouds that break,
My only omens from your looks I take. *Granville.*

To CARE'SS. *v. a.* [*careſſer*, Fr. from *carus*, Lat.] To endear; to fondle; to treat with kindneſs.

If I can feaſt, and pleaſe, and *careſs* my mind with the pleaſures of worthy ſpeculations, or virtuous practices, let greatneſs and malice vex and abridge me, if they can. *South.*

CARE'SS. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An act of endearment; an expreſſion of tenderneſs.

He, ſhe knew, would intermix
Grateful digreſſions, and ſolve high diſupte
With conjugal *careſſes*. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii. *l.* 54.

There are ſome men who ſeem to have brutal minds wrapt up in human ſhapes; their very *careſſes* are crude and importune. *L'Eſtrange.*

After his ſucceſſour had publickly owned himſelf a Roman catholick, he began with his firſt *careſſes* to the church party. *Swift.*

CA'RET. n. s. [*caret*, Lat. there is wanting.] A note which ſhews where ſomething interlined ſhould be read.

CA'RGASON. n. s. [*cargaçon*, Spaniſh.] A cargo.

My body is a *cargaſon* of ill humours. *Howel's Letters.*

CA'RGO. *n. s.* [*charge*, Fr.] The lading of a ſhip; the merchandiſe or wares contained and conveyed in a ſhip.

In the hurry of the ſhipwreck, Simonides was the only man that appeared unconcerned, notwithſtanding that his whole fortune was at ſtake in the *cargo*. *L'Eſtrange.*

A ſhip, whoſe *cargo* was no leſs than a whole world, that carried the fortune and hopes of all poſterity. *Burnet's Theory.*

This gentleman was then a young adventurer in the republick of letters, and juſt fitted out for the univerſity with a good *cargo* of Latin and Greek. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 494.

CA'RICOUS *Tumour.* [from *carica*, a fig, Lat.] A ſwelling in the form of a fig.

CA'RIES. n. s. [Latin.] That rottenneſs which is peculiar to a bone. *Quincy.*

Fiſtulas of a long continuance, are, for the moſt part, accompanied with ulcerations of the gland, and *caries* in the bone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CARIO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *carious.*] Rottenneſs.

This being too general, taking in all *carioſity* and ulcers of the bones. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*carioſus*, Lat.] Rotten.

I diſcovered the blood to ariſe by a *carious* tooth. *Wiſeman.*

CARK. *n. s.* [ceaꞃc, Saxon.] Care; anxiety; ſolicitude; concern; heedfulneſs. This word is now obſolete.

And Klaius taking for his youngling *cark*,
Leſt greedy eyes to them might challenge lay,
Buſy with oker did their ſhoulders mark. *Sidney.*

Down did lay
His heavy head, devoid of careful *cark*. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

To CARK. *v. n.* [ceaꞃcan, Saxon.] To be careful; to be ſolicitous; to be anxious. It is now very little uſed, and always in an ill ſenſe.

I do find what a bleſſing is chanced to my life, from ſuch muddy abundance of *carking* agonies, to ſtates which ſtill be adherent. *Sidney, b.* i.

What can be vainer, than to laviſh out our lives in the ſearch of trifles, and to lie *carking* for the unprofitable goods of this world? *L'Eſtrange.*

Nothing can ſuperſede our own *carkings* and contrivances for ourſelves, but the aſſurance that God cares for us. *Decay of Piety.*

CARLE. *n. s.* [ceoꞃl, Saxon.] A mean, rude, rough, brutal man. We now uſe *churl*.

The *carle* beheld, and ſaw his gueſt
Would ſafe depart, for all his ſubtile ſleight. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

Anſwer, thou *carle*, and judge this riddle right,
I'll frankly own thee for a cunning wight. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

The editor was a covetous *carle*, and would have his pearls of the higheſt price. *Bentley.*

CA'RLINE THISTLE. [*carlina*, Lat.] A plant; placed in the catalogue of ſimples in the college diſpenſatory, but rarely ordered in medicine. *Miller.*

CA'RLINGS. *n. s.* [In a ſhip.] Timbers lying fore and aft, along from one beam to another; on theſe the ledges reſt, on which the planks of the deck are made faſt. *Harris.*

CA'RMAN. *n. s.* [from *car* and *man.*] A man whoſe employment it is to drive cars.

If the ſtrong cane ſupport thy walking hand,
Chairmen no longer ſhall the wall command;
E'en ſturdy *carmen* ſhall thy nod obey,
And rattling coaches ſtop to make thee way. *Gay's Trivia.*

CA'RMELITE. *n. s.* [*carmelite*, Fr.] A ſort of pear; which ſee.

CARMI'NATIVE. *adj.* [ſuppoſed to be ſo called, as having *vim carminis*, the power of a charm.]

Carminatives are ſuch things as dilute and relax at the ſame time, becauſe wind occaſions a ſpaſm, or convulſion in ſome parts. Whatever promotes inſenſible perſpiration, is *carminative*; for wind is perſpirable matter retained in the body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Carminative and dieuretick
Will damp all paſſion ſympathetick. *Swift.*

CAR-

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

CA'RMINE. *n. ſ.* A bright red or crimſon colour, bordering on purple, uſed by painters in miniature. It is the moſt valuable product of the cochineal maſtick, and of an exceſſive price. *Chambers.*

CA'RNAGE. *n. ſ.* [*carnage*, Fr. from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.]

1. Slaughter; havock; maſſacre.

He brought the king's forces upon them rather as to *carnage* than to fight, inſomuch as without any great loſs or danger to themſelves, the greateſt part of the ſeditious were ſlain. *Hayw.*

2. Heaps of fleſh.

Such a ſcent I draw
Of *carnage*, prey innumerable! and taſte
The ſavour of death from all things there that live. *Milton.*

His ample maw, with human *carnage* fill'd,
A milky deluge next the giant ſwill'd. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

CA'RNAL. *adj.* [*carnal*, Fr. *carnalis*, low Lat.]

1. Fleſhly; not ſpiritual.

Thou doſt juſtly require us, to ſubmit our underſtandings to thine, and deny our *carnal* reaſon, in order to thy ſacred myſteries and commands. *King Charles.*

From that pretence
Spiritual laws by *carnal* pow'r ſhall force
On every conſcience. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 521.

Not ſuch in *carnal* pleaſure: for which cauſe,
Among the beaſts no meat for thee was found. *Parad. Loſt.*

A glorious apparition! had not doubt,
And *carnal* fear, that day dim'd Adam's eye. *Par. Loſt, b.* xi.

He perceives plainly, that his appetite to ſpiritual things abates, in proportion as his ſenſual appetite is indulged and encouraged; and that *carnal* deſires kill not only the deſire, but even the power of taſting purer delights. *Atterbury.*

2. Luſtful; lecherous; libidinous.

This *carnal* cur
Preys on the iſſue of his mother's body. *Shak. R.* III.

CARNA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *carnal.*]

1. Fleſhly luſt; compliance with carnal deſires.

If godly, why do they wallow and ſleep in all the *carnalities* of the world, under pretence of chriſtian liberty? *South.*

2. Groſſneſs of mind.

He did not inſtitute this way of worſhip, but becauſe of the *carnality* of their hearts, and the proneneſs of that people to idolatry. *Tillotſon.*

CA'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *carnal.*] According to the fleſh; not ſpiritually.

Where they found men in diet, attire, furniture of houſe, or any other way obſervers of civility and decent order, ſuch they reproved, as being *carnally* and earthly minded. *Hooker, Preface.*

In the ſacrament we do not receive Chriſt *carnally*, but we receive him ſpiritually; and that of itſelf is a conjugation of bleſſings and ſpiritual graces. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

CA'RNALNESS. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *carnality.* *Dict.*

CARNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*carnes*, Lat.] The name of the natural fleſh colour; from whence perhaps the flower is named; the name of a flower. See CLOVEGILLIFLOWER.

And lo the wretch! whoſe vile, whoſe inſect luſt
Laid this gay daughter of the ſpring in duſt:
O puniſh him! or to th' Elyſian ſhades
Diſmiſs my ſoul, where no *carnation* fades. *Pope.*

CARNE'LION. *n. ſ.* A precious ſtone.

The common *carnelion* has its name from its fleſh colour; which is, in ſome of theſe ſtones, paler, when it is called the female *carnelion*; in others deeper, called the male. *Woodward.*

CARNE'OUS. *adj.* [*carneus*, Lat.] Fleſhy.

I have obſerved in a calf, the umbilical veſſels to terminate in certain bodies, divided into a multitude of *carneous* papillæ. *Ray on the Creation.*

To CARNI'FY. *v. n.* [from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.] To breed fleſh; to turn nutriment into fleſh.

At the ſame time I think, I deliberate, I purpoſe, I command: in inferiour faculties, I walk, I ſee, I hear, I digeſt, I ſanguify, I *carnify.* *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CA'RNIVAL. *n. ſ.* [*carnaval*, Fr.] The feaſt held in the popiſh countries before Lent.

The whole year is but one mad *carnival*, and we are voluptuous not ſo much upon deſire or appetite, as by way of exploit and bravery. *Decay of Piety.*

CARNI'VOROUS. *adj.* [from *carnis* and *voro.*] Fleſh-eating; that of which fleſh is the proper food.

In birds there is no maſtication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in ſuch as are not *carnivorous*, it is immediately ſwallowed into the crop or crow. *Ray on the Creation.*

Man is by his frame, as well as his appetite, a *carnivorous* animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CARNO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*carnoſité*, Fr.] Fleſhy excreſcences.

By this method, and by this courſe of diet, with ſudorificks, the ulcers are healed, and that *carnoſity* reſolved. *Wiſeman.*

CA'RNOUS. *adj.* [from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.] Fleſhy.

The firſt or outward part is a thick and *carnous* covering, like that of a walnut; the ſecond, a dry and floſculous coat, commonly called mace. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 6.

The muſcle whereby he is enabled to draw himſelf together, the academiſts deſcribe to be a diſtinct *carnous* muſcle, extended to the ear. *Ray on the Creation.*

CA'ROB, or *St. John's Bread.* [*ſiliqua*, Lat.] A plant.

It hath a petalous flower, having many ſtamina, which grow from the diviſions of the flower-cup; in the centre of which riſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a fruit or pod, which is plain and fleſhy, containing ſeveral roundiſh plain ſeeds. This tree is very common in Spain, and in ſome parts of Italy, as alſo in the Levant, where it grows in the hedges, and produces a great quantity of long, flat, brown-coloured pods, which are thick, mealy, and of a ſweetiſh taſte. Theſe pods are many times eaten by the poorer ſort of inhabitants. *Miller.*

CARO'CHE. *n. ſ.* [from *caroſſe*, Fr.] A coach; a carriage of pleaſure. It is uſed in the comedy of *Albumazar*, but now it is obſolete.

CA'ROL. *n. ſ.* [*carola*, Ital. from *choreola*, Lat.]

1. A ſong of joy and exultation.

And let the Graces dance unto the reſt,
For they can do it beſt:
The whiles the maidens do their *carol* ſing,
To which the woods ſhall anſwer, and their echo ring. *Spenſer's Epithalamium.*

Even in the old teſtament, if you liſten to David's harp, you ſhall hear as many herſe-like airs as *carols.* *Bacon.*

Oppos'd to her, on t' other ſide advance
The coſtly feaſt, the *carol*, and the dance,
Minſtrels and muſick, poetry and play,
And balls by night, and tournaments by day. *Dryden's Fab.*

2. A ſong of devotion.

No night is now with hymn or *carol* bleſt. *Shakeſp.*

They gladly thither haſte; and, by a choir
Of ſquadron'd angels, hear his *carol* ſung. *Par. Loſt, b.* xii.

3. A ſong in general.

The *carol* they began that hour,
How that a life was but a flower,
In the ſpring time. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

To CA'ROL. *v. n.* [*carolare*, Ital.] To ſing; to warble; to ſing in joy and feſtivity.

Hark, how the cheerful birds do chant their lays,
And *carol* of love's praiſe. *Spenſer's Epithalamium.*

This done, ſhe ſung, and *caroll'd* out ſo clear,
That men and angels might rejoice to hear. *Dryden.*

Hov'ring ſwans their throats releas'd
From native ſilence, *carol* ſounds harmonious. *Prior.*

To CA'ROL. *v. a.* To praiſe; to celebrate.

She with precious viol'd liquours heals,
For which the ſhepherds at their feſtivals,
Carol her goodneſs loud in ruſtick lays. *Milton.*

CA'ROTID. *adj.* [*carotides*, Lat.] Two arteries which ariſe out of the aſcending trunk of the aorta, near where the ſubclavian arteries ariſe.

The *carotid*, vertebral, and ſplenick arteries, are not only variouſly contorted, but alſo here and there dilated, to moderate the motion of the blood; ſo the veins are alſo variouſly dilated. *Ray on the Creation.*

CARO'USAL. *n. ſ.* [from *carouſe.* It ſeems more properly pronounced with the accent upon the ſecond ſyllable; but *Dryden* accents it on the firſt.] A feſtival.

This game, theſe *carouſals* Aſcanius taught,
And building Alba to the Latins brought. *Dryden's Æn.*

To CARO'USE. *v. n.* [*carouſſer*, Fr. from *gar auſz*, all out, Germ.] To drink; to quaff; to drink largely.

He calls for wine: a health, quoth he, as if
H'ad been aboard *carouſing* to his mates
After a ſtorm. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Learn with how little life may be preſerved,
In gold and myrrh they need not to *carouſe.* *Raleigh.*

Now hats fly off, and youths *carouſe*,
Healths firſt go round, and then the houſe,
The brides came thick and thick. *Suckling.*

Under the ſhadow of friendly boughs
They ſit *carouſing*, where their liquour grows. *Waller.*

To CARO'USE. *v. a.* To drink.

Now my ſick fool, Roderigo,
Whom love hath turn'd almoſt the wrong ſide out,
To Deſdemona hath tonight *carous'd*
Potations pottle deep. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Our cheerful gueſts *carouſe* the ſparkling tears
Of the rich grape, whilſt muſick charms their ears. *Denham.*

CARO'USE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A drinking match.

Waſte in wild riot what your land allows,
There ply the early feaſt, and late *carouſe.* *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. A hearty doſe of liquour.

He had ſo many eyes watching over him, as he could not drink a full *carouſe* of ſack; but the ſtate was advertiſed thereof within few hours after. *Davies on Ireland.*

Pleaſe you, we may contrive this afternoon,
And quaff *carouſes* to our miſtreſs' health. *Shakeſp.*

CARO'USER. *n. ſ.* [from *carouſe.*] A drinker; a toper.

The bold *carouſer*, and advent'ring dame,
Nor fear the fever, nor refuſe the flame;

Safe

Safe in his ſkill from all conſtraint ſet free,
But conſcious ſhame, remorſe, and piety. *Granville.*

CARP. *n. ſ.* [*carpe*, Fr.] A pond fiſh.

A friend of mine ſtored a pond of three or four acres with *carps* and tench. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To CARP. *v. n.* [*carpo*, Lat.] To cenſure; to cavil; to find fault; with *at* before the thing or perſon cenſured.

Tertullian, even often through diſcontentment, *carpeth* injuriouſly *at* them, as though they did it even when they were free from ſuch meaning. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 7.

This your all licens'd fool
Does hourly *carp* and quarrel, breaking forth
In rank and not to be endured riots. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

No, not a tooth or nail to ſcratch,
And *at* my actions *carp* or catch. *Herbert.*

When I ſpoke,
My honeſt homely words were *carp'd*, and cenſur'd,
For want of courtly ſtile. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

CA'RPENTER. *n. ſ.* [*charpentier*, Fr.] An artificer in wood; a builder of houſes and ſhips. He is diſtinguiſhed from a joiner, as the carpenter performs larger and ſtronger work.

This work performed with adviſement good,
Godfrey his *carpenters*, and men of ſkill,
In all the camp, ſent to an aged wood. *Fairfax, b.* iii.

In building Hiero's great ſhip, there were three hundred *carpenters* employed for a year together. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

In burden'd veſſels, firſt with ſpeedy care,
His plenteous ſtores do ſeaſon'd timbers ſend,
Thither the brawny *carpenters* repair,
And, as the ſurgeons of maim'd ſhips, attend. *Dryden.*

CA'RPENTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *carpenter.*] The trade or art of a carpenter.

It had been more proper for me to have introduced *carpentry* before joinery, becauſe neceſſity did doubtleſs compel our forefathers to uſe the conveniency of the firſt, rather than the extravagancy of the laſt. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

CA'RPER. *n. ſ.* [from *to carp.*] A caviller; a cenſorious man.

I have not theſe weeds,
By putting on the cunning of a *carper.* *Shakeſp. Timon.*

CA'RPET. *n. ſ.* [*karpet*, Dutch.]

1. A covering of various colours, ſpread upon floors or tables.

Be the Jacks fair within, the Jills fair without, *carpets* laid, and every thing in order. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Againſt the wall, in the middle of the halfpace, is a chair placed before him, with a table and *carpet* before it. *Bacon.*

2. Ground variegated with flowers, and level and ſmooth.

Go ſignify as much, while here we march
Upon the graſſy *carpet* of this plain. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

The *carpet* ground ſhall be with leaves o'erſpread,
And boughs ſhall weave a cov'ring for your head. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing variegated.

The whole dry land is, for the moſt part, covered over with a lovely *carpet* of green graſs, and other herbs. *Ray.*

4. *Carpet* is uſed, proverbially, for a ſtate of eaſe and luxury; as, a *carpet* knight, a knight that has never known the field, and has recommended himſelf only at table.

He is knight, dubbed with unhacked rapier, and on *carpet* conſideration. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

5. To be on the *carpet*, [*ſur le tapis*, Fr.] is the ſubject of conſideration; an affair in hand.

To CA'RPET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſpread with carpets.

We found him in a fair chamber, richly hanged and *carpeted* under foot, without any degrees to the ſtate; he was ſet upon a low throne, richly adorned, and a rich cloth of ſtate over his head, of blue ſattin embroidered. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The dry land ſurface we find every where almoſt naturally *carpeted* over with graſs, and other agreeable wholeſome plants. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

CA'RPING. *particip. adj.* [from *to carp.*] Captious; cenſorious.

No *carping* critick interrupts his praiſe,
No rival ſtrives, but for a ſecond place. *Granville.*

Lay aſide therefore a *carping* ſpirit, and read even an adverſary with an honeſt deſign to find out his true meaning: do not ſnatch at little lapſes, and appearances of miſtake. *Watts.*

CA'RPINGLY. *adv.* [from *carping.*] Captiouſly; cenſoriouſly.

We derive out of the Latin at ſecond hand by the French, and make good Engliſh, as in theſe adverbs, *carpingly*, currently, actively, colourably. *Camden's Remains.*

CA'RPMEALS. *n. ſ.* A kind of coarſe cloth made in the North of England. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CA'RPUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The wriſt, ſo named by anatomiſts, which is made up of eight little bones, of different figures and thickneſs, placed in two ranks, four in each rank. They are ſtrongly tied together by the ligaments which come from the radius, and by the annulary ligament. *Quincy.*

I found one of the bones of the *carpus* lying looſe in the wound. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CA'RRACK. See CARACK.

CA'RRAT. See CARAT.

CARRA'WAY. See CARAWAY.

Nay, you ſhall ſee mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a laſt year's pippin of my own grafting, with a diſh of *carraways*, and ſo forth; come, couſin, ſilence, and then to bed. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

CA'RRIAGE. *n. ſ.* [*cariage*, Fr. baggage; from *carry.*]

1. The act of carrying or tranſporting, or bearing any thing.

The unequal agitation of the winds, though material to the *carriage* of ſounds farther or leſs way, yet do not confound the articulation. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.* Nº 193.

If it ſeem ſo ſtrange to move this obeliſk for ſo little ſpace, what may we think of the *carriage* of it out of Egypt? *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

2. Conqueſt; acquiſition.

Solyman reſolved to beſiege Vienna, in good hope, that, by the *carriage* away of that, the other cities would, without reſiſtance, be yielded. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

3. Vehicle; that in which any thing is carried.

What horſe or *carriage* can take up and bear away all the loppings of a branchy tree at once? *Watts.*

4. The frame upon which cannon is carried.

He commanded the great ordnance to be laid upon *carriages*, which before lay bound in great unwieldy timber, with rings faſtened thereto, and could not handſomely be removed to or fro. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

5. Behaviour; perſonal manners.

Before his eyes he did caſt a miſt, by his own inſinuation, and by the *carriage* of his youth, that expreſſed a natural princely behaviour. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Though in my face there's no affected frown,
Nor in my *carriage* a feign'd niceneſs ſhown,
I keep my honour ſtill without a ſtain. *Dryden.*

Let them have ever ſo learned lectures of breeding, that which will moſt influence their *carriage*, will be the company they converſe with, and the faſhion of thoſe about them. *Locke.*

6. Conduct; meaſures; practices.

You may hurt yourſelf; nay, utterly
Grow from the king's acquaintance by this *carriage.* *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

He adviſed the new governour to have ſo much diſcretion in his *carriage*, that there might be no notice taken in the exerciſe of his religion. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

7. Management; manner of tranſacting.

The manner of *carriage* of the buſineſs, was as if there had been ſecret inquiſition upon him. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

CA'RRIER. *n. ſ.* [from *to carry.*]

1. One who carries ſomething.

You muſt diſtinguiſh between the motion of the air, which is but a *vehiculum cauſæ*, a *carrier* of the ſounds, and the ſounds conveyed. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 125.

For winds, when homeward they return, will drive
The loaded *carriers* from their evening hive. *Dryden.*

2. One whoſe profeſſion or trade is to carry goods for others.

I have rather made it my choice to tranſcribe all, than to venture the loſs of my originals by poſt or *carrier.* *Pierce's Lett.*

The roads are crouded with *carriers*, laden with rich manufactures. *Swift.*

3. A meſſenger; one who carries a meſſage.

The welcome news is in the letter found;
The *carrier's* not commiſſion'd to expound;
It ſpeaks itſelf. *Dryden's Religio Laici.*

4. The name of a ſpecies of pigeons, ſo called from the reported practice of ſome nations, who ſend them with letters tied to their necks, which they carry to the place where they were bred, however remote.

There are tame and wild pigeons, and of tame there are croppers, *carriers*, runts. *Walton's Angler.*

CA'RRION. *n. ſ.* [*charogne*, Fr.]

1. The carcaſe of ſomething not proper for food.

They did eat the dead *carrions*, and one another ſoon after; inſomuch that the very carcaſes they ſcraped out of their graves. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

It is I,
That, lying by the violet in the ſun,
Do, as the *carrion* does, not as the flower. *Shakeſp.*

This foul deed ſhall ſmell above the earth,
With *carrion* men groaning for burial. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſar.*

You'll aſk me why I rather chuſe to have
A weight of *carrion* fleſh, than to receive
Three thouſand ducats. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Ravens are ſeen in flocks where a *carrion* lies, and wolves in herds to run down a deer. *Temple.*

Sheep, oxen, horſes fall; and heap'd on high,
The diff'ring ſpecies in confuſion lie,
Till, warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found,
To lodge their lothſome *carrion* under ground. *Dryden.*

Criticks, as they are birds of prey, have ever a natural inclination to *carrion.* *Pope.*

2. A name of reproach for a worthleſs woman.

Shall we ſend that fooliſh *carrion*, Mrs. Quickly, to him, and excuſe his throwing into the water. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

3. Any fleſh ſo corrupted as not to be fit for food.

Not all that pride that makes thee ſwell,
As big as thou doſt blown up veal;

6

Nor

SAMUEL JOHNSON A Dictionary of the English Language LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Nor all thy tricks and ſlights to cheat,
Sell all thy *carrion* for good meat. *Hudibras.*

The wolves will get a breakfaſt by my death,
Yet ſcarce enough their hunger to ſupply,
For love has made me *carrion* ere I die. *Dryden.*

CA'RRION. *adj.* [from the ſubſt.] Relating to carcaſes; feeding upon carcaſes.

Match to match I have encounter'd him,
And made a prey for *carrion* kites and crows,
Ev'n of the bonny beaſts he lov'd ſo well. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

The charity of our death-bed viſits from one another, is much at a rate with that of a *carrion* crow to a ſheep; we ſmell a carcaſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

CA'RROT. *n. ſ.* [*carote*, Fr. *daucus*, Lat.]

It hath a fleſhy root; the leaves are divided into narrow ſegments; the petals of the flower are unequal, and ſhaped like a heart; the umbel, when ripe, is hollowed and contracted, appearing ſomewhat like a bird's neſt; the ſeeds are hairy, and in ſhape of lice. The ſpecies are; 1. Common wild *carrot.* 2. Dwarf wild *carrot*, with broader leaves. 3. Dark red-rooted garden *carrot.* 4. The orange coloured *carrot.* 5. The white *carrot.* The firſt grows wild upon arable land, and is ſeldom cultivated. This is the particular ſort which ſhould be uſed in medicine, and for which the druggiſts commonly ſell the ſeeds of the garden *carrot.* The third and fourth ſorts are commonly cultivated for the kitchen; as is the fifth ſort, though not ſo common in England. The white is generally preferred for the ſweeteſt. But, in order to preſerve *carrots* for uſe all the winter and ſpring, about the beginning of November, when the green leaves are decayed, dig them up, and lay them in ſand in a dry place, where the froſt cannot come to them. *Miller.*

Carrots, though garden roots, yet they do well in the fields for ſeed, though the land for them ſhould rather be digged than plowed. *Mortimer.*

His ſpouſe orders the ſack to be immediately opened, and greedily pulls out of it half a dozen bunches of *carrots. Dennis.*

CA'RROTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *carroty.*] Redneſs of hair.

CA'RROTY. *adj.* [from *carrot.*] Spoken of red hair, on account of its reſemblance in colour to carrots.

CA'RROWS. *n. ſ.* [an Iriſh word.]

The *carrows* are a kind of people that wander up and down to gentlemens houſes, living only upon cards and dice; who, though they have little or nothing of their own, yet will they play for much money. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

To CA'RRY. *v. a.* [*charier*, Fr. from *currus*, Lat. See CAR.]

1. To convey *from* a place; oppoſed to *bring*, or convey *to* a place.

When he dieth, he ſhall *carry* nothing away. *Pſ.* xlix. 18.

And devout men *carried* Stephen to his burial. *Acts*, viii. 2.

I mean to *carry* her away this evening, by the help of theſe two ſoldiers. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

As in a hive's vimineous dome,
Ten thouſand bees enjoy their home;
Each does her ſtudious action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and *carry.* *Prior.*

They expoſed their goods with the price marked upon them, then retired; the merchants came, left the price which they would give upon the goods, and likewiſe retired; the Seres returning, *carried* off either their goods or money, as they liked beſt. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. To tranſport.

They began to *carry* about in beds thoſe that were ſick. *Mark*, vi. 55.

The ſpecies of audibles ſeem to be *carried* more manifeſtly through the air, than the ſpecies of viſibles. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Where many great ordnance are ſhot off together, the ſound will be *carried*, at the leaſt, twenty miles upon the land. *Bacon.*

3. To bear; to have about one.

Do not take out bones like ſurgeons I have met with, who *carry* them about in their pockets. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

4. To take; to have with one.

If the ideas of liberty and volition were *carried* along with us in our minds, a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts would be eaſier reſolved. *Locke.*

I have liſtened with my utmoſt attention for half an hour to an oratour, without being able to *carry* away one ſingle ſentence out of a whole ſermon. *Swift.*

5. To convey by force.

Go, *carry* Sir John Falſtaff to the Fleet;
Take all his company along with him. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

6. To effect any thing.

There are ſome vain perſons, that whatſoever goeth alone, or moveth upon greater means, if they have never ſo little hand in it, they think it is they that *carry* it. *Bacon.*

Oft-times we loſe the occaſion of *carrying* a buſineſs well thoroughly by our too much haſte. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

Theſe advantages will be of no effect, unleſs we improve them to words, in the *carrying* of our main point. *Addiſon.*

7. To gain in competition.

And hardly ſhall I *carry* out my ſide,
Her huſband being alive. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

How many ſtand for conſulſhips?—Three, they ſay; but it is thought of every one Coriolanus will *carry* it. *Shakeſp.*

I ſee not yet how many of theſe ſix reaſons can be fairly avoided; and yet if any of them hold good, it is enough to *carry* the cauſe. *Saunderſon.*

The latter ſtill enjoying his place, and continuing a joint commiſſioner of the treaſury, ſtill oppoſed, and commonly *carried* away every thing againſt him. *Clarendon.*

8. To gain after reſiſtance.

The count wooes your daughter,
Lays down his wanton ſiege before her beauty;
Reſolves to *carry* her; let her conſent,
As we'll direct her now, 'tis beſt to bear it. *Shakeſp.*

What a fortune does the thick lips owe,
If he can *carry* her thus? *Shakeſp. Othello.*

The town was diſtreſſed, and ready for an aſſault, which, if it had been given, would have coſt much blood; but yet the town would have been *carried* in the end. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

9. To prevail; with *it.* [*le porter*, Fr.]

Are you all reſolved to give your voices?
But that's no matter; the greater part *carries it.* *Shakeſp.*

By theſe, and the like arts, they promiſed themſelves, that they ſhould eaſily *carry it*; ſo that they entertained the houſe all the morning with other debates. *Clarendon.*

If the numerouſneſs of a train muſt *carry it*, virtue may go follow Aſtræa, and vice only will be worth the courting. *Glanv.*

Children, who live together, often ſtrive for maſtery, whoſe wills ſhall *carry it* over the reſt. *Locke.*

In pleaſures and pains, the preſent is apt to *carry it*, and thoſe at a diſtance have the diſadvantage in the compariſon. *Locke.*

10. To bear out; to face through; to outface.

If a man *carries it* off, there is ſo much money ſaved; and if he be detected, there will be ſomething pleaſant in the frolick. *L'Eſtrange.*

11. To preſerve external appearance.

My niece is already in the belief that he's mad; we may *carry it* thus for our pleaſure, and his penance. *Shak. T. Night.*

12. To manage; to tranſact.

The ſenate is generally as numerous as our houſe of commons; and yet *carries* its reſolutions ſo privately, that they are ſeldom known. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

13. To behave; to conduct; with the reciprocal pronoun.

Neglect not alſo the examples of thoſe that have *carried themſelves* ill in the ſame place. *Bacon.*

He attended the king into Scotland, where he did *carry himſelf* with much ſingular ſweetneſs and temper. *Wotton.*

He *carried himſelf* ſo inſolently in the houſe, and out of the houſe, to all perſons, that he became odious. *Clarendon.*

14. To bring forward; to advance in any progreſs.

It is not to be imagined how far conſtancy will *carry* a man; however, it is better walking ſlowly in a rugged way, than to break a leg and be a cripple. *Locke.*

This plain natural way, without grammar, can *carry* them to a great degree of elegancy and politeneſs in their language. *Locke on Education*, § 168.

There is no vice which mankind *carries* to ſuch wild extremes, as that of avarice. *Swift.*

15. To urge; to bear on with ſome kind of external impulſe.

Men are ſtrongly *carried* out to, and hardly took off from, the practice of vice. *South.*

He that the world, or fleſh, or devil, can *carry* away from the profeſſion of an obedience to Chriſt, is no ſon of the faithful Abraham. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

Ill nature, paſſion, and revenge, will *carry* them too far in puniſhing others; and therefore God hath certainly appointed government to reſtrain the partiality and violence of men. *Locke.*

16. To bear; to have; to obtain.

In ſome vegetables, we ſee ſomething that *carries* a kind of analogy to ſenſe; they contract their leaves againſt the cold; they open them to the favourable heat. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

17. To exhibit to ſhow; to diſplay on the outſide; to ſet to view.

The aſpect of every one in the family *carries* ſo much ſatiſfaction, that it appears he knows his happy lot. *Addiſon. Spect.*

18. To imply; to import.

It *carries* too great an imputation of ignorance, lightneſs or folly, for men to quit and renounce their former tenets, preſently upon the offer of an argument, which they cannot immediately anſwer. *Locke.*

19. To contain.

He thought it *carried* ſomething of argument in it, to prove that doctrine. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

20. To have annexed; to have any thing joined.

There was a righteous and a ſearching law, directly forbidding ſuch practices; and they knew that it *carried* with it the divine ſtamp. *South.*

There are many expreſſions, which *carry* with them to my mind no clear ideas. *Locke.*

The obvious portions of extenſion, that affect our ſenſes, *carry* with them into the mind the idea of finite. *Locke.*

21. To convey or bear any thing united or adhering, by communication of motion.

We ſee alſo manifeſtly, that ſounds are *carried* with wind:

and therefore ſounds will be heard further with the wind than againſt the wind. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 125.

22. To move or continue any thing in a certain direction.

His chimney is *carried* up through the whole rock, ſo that you ſee the ſky through it, notwithſtanding the rooms lie very deep. *Addiſon on Italy.*

23. To puſh on ideas in a train.

Manethes, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath *carried* up their government to an incredible diſtance. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

24. To receive; to endure.

Some have in readineſs ſo many odd ſtories, as there is nothing but they can wrap it into a tale, to make others *carry* it with more pleaſure. *Bacon, Eſſay* 23.

25. To ſupport; to ſuſtain.

Carry camomile, or wild thyme, or the green ſtrawberry, upon ſticks, as you do hops upon poles. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

26. To bear, as trees.

Set them a reaſonable depth, and they will *carry* more ſhoots upon the ſtem. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 425.

27. To fetch and bring, as dogs.

Young whelps learn eaſily to *carry*; young popinjays learn quickly to ſpeak. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

28. *To carry off.* To kill.

Old Parr lived to one hundred and fifty three years of age, and might have gone further, if the change of air had not *carried* him *off.* *Temple.*

29. *To carry on.* To promote; to help forward.

It *carries on* the ſame deſign that is promoted by authours of a graver turn, and only does it in another manner. *Addiſon.*

30. *To carry on.* To continue; to advance from one ſtage to another.

By the adminiſtration of grace, begun by our Bleſſed Saviour, *carried on* by his diſciples, and to be completed by their ſucceſſours to the world's end, all types that darkened this faith, are enlightned. *Sprat.*

Æneas's ſettlement in Italy was *carried on* through all the oppoſitions in his way to it, both by ſea and land. *Addiſon.*

31. *To carry on.* To proſecute; not to let ceaſe.

France will not conſent to furniſh us with money ſufficient to *carry on* the war. *Temple.*

32. *To carry through.* To ſupport; to keep from failing, or being conquered.

That grace will *carry* us, if we do not wilfully betray our ſuccours, victoriouſly *through* all difficulties. *Hammond.*

To CA'RRY. *v. n.*

1. A hare is ſaid, by hunters, to *carry*, when ſhe runs on rotten ground, or on froſt, and it ſticks to her feet.

2. A horſe is ſaid to *carry well*, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high; but when his neck is ſhort, and ill ſhaped, and he lowers his head, he is ſaid to *carry low.*

3. *To carry it high.* To be proud.

CA'RRY-TALE. *n. ſ.* [from *carry* and *tale.*] A talebearer.

Some *carry-tale*, ſome pleaſeman, ſome ſlight zany,
Told our intents before. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*

CART. *n. ſ.* See CAR. [cꞃæꞇ, cꞃꞇ, Sax.]

1. A carriage in general.

The Scythians are deſcribed by Herodotus to lodge always in *carts*, and to feed upon the milk of mares. *Temple.*

Triptolemus, ſo ſung the Nine,
Strew'd plenty from his *cart* divine. *Dryden.*

2. A wheel-carriage, uſed commonly for luggage.

Now while my friend, juſt ready to depart,
Was packing all his goods in one poor *cart*,
He ſtopp'd a little—— *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. A ſmall carriage with two wheels, uſed by huſbandmen, diſtinguiſhed from a *waggon*, which has four wheels.

Alas! what weights are theſe that load my heart!
I am as dull as winter-ſtarved ſheep,
Tir'd as a jade in overloaden *cart.* *Sidney.*

4. The vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.

The ſquire, whoſe good grace was to open the ſcene,
Now fitted the halter, now travers'd the *cart*,
And often took leave, but was loth to depart. *Prior.*

To CART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expoſe in a cart by way of puniſhment.

Democritus ne'er laugh'd ſo loud,
To ſee bawds *carted* through the croud. *Hudibras.*

No woman led a better life:
She to intrigues was e'en hard-hearted;
She chuckl'd when a bawd was *carted*;
And thought the nation ne'er would thrive,
Till all the whores were burnt alive. *Prior.*

To CART. *v. n.* To uſe carts for carriage.

Oxen are not ſo good for draught, where you have occaſion to *cart* much, but for winter ploughing. *Mortimer.*

CART-HORSE. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *horſe.*] A coarſe unwieldy horſe, fit only for the cart.

It was determined, that theſe ſick and wounded ſoldiers ſhould be carried upon the *cart-horſes.* *Knolles.*

CART-JADE. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *jade.*] A vile horſe, fit only for the cart.

He came out with all his clowns, horſed upon ſuch *cart-*

jades, ſo furniſhed, I thought if that were thrift, I wiſhed none of my friends or ſubjects ever to thrive. *Sidney, b.* ii.

CART-LOAD. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *load.*]

1. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart.

A *cart-load* of carrots appeared of darker colour, when looked upon where the points were obverted to the eye, than where the ſides were ſo. *Boyle.*

Let Wood and his accomplices travel about a country with *cart-loads* of their ware, and ſee who will take it. *Swift.*

2. A quantity ſufficient to load a cart.

CART-WAY. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *way.*] A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.

Where your woods are large, it is beſt to have a *cart-way* along the middle of them. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CARTE BLANCHE. [French.] A blank paper; a paper to be filled up with ſuch conditions as the perſon to whom it is ſent thinks proper.

CA'RTEL. *n. ſ.* [*cartel*, Fr. *cartello*, Ital.] A writing containing, for the moſt part, ſtipulations between enemies.

As this diſcord among the ſiſterhood is likely to engage them in a long and lingring war, it is the more neceſſary that there ſhould be a *cartel* ſettled among them. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

CA'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *cart.*] The man who drives a cart, or whoſe trade it is to drive a cart.

If he love her not,
Let me be no aſſiſtant for a ſtate,
But keep a farm, and *carters.* *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

The divine goodneſs never fails, provided that, according to the advice of Hercules to the *carter*, we put our own ſhoulders to the work. *L'Eſtrange.*

The criminals are ſeiz'd upon the place:
Carter and hoſt confronted face to face. *Dryden.*

It is the prudence of a *carter* to put bells upon his horſes, to make them carry their burdens cheerfully. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

CA'RTILAGE. *n. ſ.* [*cartilago*, Lat.] A ſmooth and ſolid body, ſofter than a bone, but harder than a ligament. In it are no cavities or cells for containing of marrow; nor is it covered over with any membrane to make it ſenſible, as the bones are. The *cartilages* have a natural elaſticity, by which, if they are forced from their natural figure or ſituation, they return to it of themſelves, as ſoon as that force is taken away. *Quincy.*

Thoſe canals, by degrees, are aboliſhed, and grow ſolid; ſeveral of them united, grow a membrane; theſe membranes further conſolidated, become *cartilages*, and *cartilages* bones. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CARTILAGI'NEOUS. } *n. ſ.* [from *cartilage.*] Conſiſting of cartilages.
CARTILA'GINOUS. }

By what artifice the *cartilagineous* kind of fiſhes poiſe themſelves, aſcend and deſcend at pleaſure, and continue in what depth of water they liſt, is as yet unknown. *Ray.*

The larynx gives paſſage to the breath, and, as the breath paſſeth through the rimula, makes a vibration of thoſe *cartilaginous* bodies, which forms that breath into a vocal ſound or voice. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

CARTO'ON. *n. ſ.* [*cartone*, Ital.] A painting or drawing upon large paper.

It is with a vulgar idea that the world beholds the *cartoons* of Raphael, and every one feels his ſhare of pleaſure and entertainment. *Watts's Logick.*

CARTO'UCH. *n ſ.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] A caſe of wood three inches thick at the bottom, girt round with marlin, and holding forty-eight musket balls, and ſix or eight iron balls of a pound weight. It is fired out of a hobit or ſmall mortar, and is proper for defending a paſs. *Harris.*

CA'RTRAGE. } *n. ſ.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] A caſe of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, uſed for the greater expedition in charging guns.
CA'RTRIDGE. }

Our careful monarch ſtands in perſon by,
His new-caſt cannons firmneſs to explore;
The ſtrength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,
And ball and *cartrage* ſorts for every bore. *Dryden.*

CA'RTRUT. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *rut*; *route*, a way.] The track made by a cart wheel.

CA'RTULARY. *n. ſ.* [from *charta*, paper, Lat.] A place where papers or records are kept.

CA'RTWRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *wright.*] A maker of carts.

After local names, the moſt names have been derived from occupations or profeſſions; as, Taylor, Potter, Smith, *Cartwright.* *Camden's Remains.*

To CARVE. *v. a.* [ceoꞃꝼan, Sax. *kerven*, Dutch.]

1. To cut wood, or ſtone, or other matter, into elegant forms.

Taking the very refuſe among thoſe which ſerved to no uſe, he hath *carved* it diligently when he had nothing elſe to do. *Wiſdom*, xiii. 13.

Had Democrates really *carved* mount Athos into a ſtatue of Alexander the Great, and had the memory of the fact been obliterated by ſome accident, who could afterwards have proved it impoſſible, but that it might caſually have been? *Bentley.*

2. To cut meat at the table.

3. To make any thing by carving or cutting.

Yet fearing idleneſs, the nurſe of ill,
In ſculpture exercis'd his happy ſkill;

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

And *carv'd* in iv'ry ſuch a maid ſo fair,
As nature could not with his art compare,
Were ſhe to work. *Dryden.*

4. To engrave.

O Roſalind! theſe trees ſhall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll character;
That every eye, which in this foreſt looks,
Shall ſee thy virtue witneſs'd every where.
Run, run, Orlando, *carve* on every tree,
The fair, the chaſte, the unexpreſſive ſhe. *Shakeſp.*

5. To chuſe one's own part.

He had been a keeper of his flocks, both from the violence of robbers and his own ſoldiers; who could eaſily have *carved* themſelves their own food. *South.*

How dares ſinful duſt and aſhes invade the prerogative of providence, and *carve* out to himſelf the ſeaſons and iſſues of life and death? *South.*

The labourer's ſhare, being ſeldom more than a bare ſubſiſtence, never allows that body of men opportunity to ſtruggle with the richer, unleſs when ſome common and great diſtreſs emboldens them to *carve* to their wants. *Locke.*

6. To cut; to hew.

Or they will buy his ſheep forth of the cote,
Or they will *carve* the ſhepherd's throat. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*
Brave Macbeth, with his brandiſh'd ſteel,
Like valour's minion, *carved* out his paſſage. *Shakeſp.*

To Carve. *v. n.*

1. To exerciſe the trade of a ſculptor.
2. To perform at table the office of ſupplying the company from the diſhes.

I do mean to make love to Ford's wife; I ſpy entertainment in her; ſhe diſcourſes, ſhe *carves*, ſhe gives the leer of invitation. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Well then, things handſomely were ſerv'd;
My miſtreſs for the ſtrangers *carv'd.* *Prior.*

Ca'rvel. *n. ſ.* [See Caravel.] A ſmall ſhip.

I gave them order, if they found any Indians there, to ſend in the little fly-boat, or the *carvel*, into the river; for, with our great ſhips, we durſt not approach the coaſt. *Raleigh.*

Ca'rver. *n. ſ.* [from *carve.*]

1. A ſculptor.

All arts and artiſts Perſeus could command,
Who ſold for hire, or wrought for better fame,
The maſter painters and the *carvers* came. *Dryden.*

2. He that cuts up the meat at the table.

Meanwhile thy indignation yet to raiſe,
The *carver*, dancing round each diſh, ſurveys
With flying knife, and, as his art directs,
With proper geſtures ev'ry fowl diſſects. *Dryden.*

3. He that chooſes for himſelf.

In this kind, to come in braving arms,
Be his own *carver*, and cut out his way,
To find out right with wrongs it may not be. *Shak. R. II.*

We are not the *carvers* of our own fortunes. *L'Eſtrange.*

Ca'rving. *n. ſ.* [from *carve.*] Sculpture; figures carved.

They can no more laſt like the ancients, than excellent *carvings* in wood, like thoſe in marble and braſs. *Temple.*

The lids are ivy, grapes in cluſters lurk
Beneath the *carving* of the curious work. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Caru'ncle. *n. ſ.* [*caruncula*, Lat.] A ſmall protuberance of fleſh, either natural or morbid.

Caruncles are a ſort of looſe fleſh, ariſing in the urethra by the eroſion made by virulent acid matter. *Wiſeman.*

CARYATES. / *CARYA'TIDES.* } *n. ſ.* [from *Carya*, a city taken by the Greeks, who led away the women captives; and, to perpetuate their ſlavery, repreſented them in buildings as charged with burdens.] An order of columns or pilaſters under the figures of women, dreſſed in long robes, ſerving to ſupport entablatures. *Chambers.*

Casca'de. *n. ſ.* [*caſcade*, Fr. *caſcata*, Ital. from *caſcare*, a low word, to fall.] A cataract; a water-fall.

Rivers diverted from their native courſe,
And bound with chains of artificial force,
From large *caſcades* in pleaſing tumult roll'd,
Or roſe through figur'd ſtone, or breathing gold. *Prior.*

The moſt enlivening part of all is the river Teverone, which throws itſelf down a precipice, and falls by ſeveral *caſcades*, from one rock to another, till it gains the bottom of the valley. *Addiſon on Italy.*

CASE. *n. ſ.* [*caiſſe*, Fr. a box.]

1. Something that covers or contains any thing elſe; a covering; a box; a ſheath.

O cleave, my ſides!
Heart, once be ſtronger than thy continent,
Crack thy frail *caſe.* *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
Each thought was viſible that roll'd within,
As through a cryſtal *caſe* the figur'd hours are ſeen. *Dryden.*

Other caterpillars produced maggots, that immediately made themſelves up in *caſes.* *Ray on the Creation.*

The body is but a *caſe* to this vehicle. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

Juſt then Clariſſa drew, with tempting grace,
A two-edg'd weapon from her ſhining *caſe.* *Pope.*

2. The outer part of a houſe or building.

The *caſe* of the holy houſe is nobly deſigned, and executed by great maſters. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. A building unfurniſhed.

He had a purpoſe likewiſe to raiſe, in the univerſity, a fair *caſe* for ſuch monuments, and to furniſh it with other choice collections from all parts of his own charge. *Wotton.*

Case-knife. *n. ſ.* [from *caſe* and *knife.*] A large kitchen knife.

The king always acts with a great *caſe-knife* ſtuck in his girdle, which the lady ſnatches from him in the ſtruggle, and ſo defends herſelf. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Case-shot. *n. ſ.* [from *caſe* and *ſhot.*] Bullets incloſed in a caſe.

In each ſeven ſmall braſs and leather guns, charged with *caſe-ſhot.* *Clarendon, b.* viii.

CASE. *n. ſ.* [*caſus*, Lat.]

1. Condition with regard to outward circumſtances.

Unworthy wretch, quoth he, of ſo great grace,
How dare I think ſuch glory to attain?
Theſe that have it attain'd, were in like *caſe*,
Quoth he, as wretched, and liv'd in like pain. *Fairy Queen.*
Queſtion your royal thoughts, make the *caſe* yours;
Be now a father, and propoſe a ſon. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p.* ii.
Some knew the face,
And all had heard the much lamented *caſe.* *Dryden.*

Theſe were the circumſtances under which the Corinthians then were, and the argument which the apoſtle advances, is intended to reach their particular *caſe.* *Atterbury.*

My youth may be made, as it never fails in executions, a *caſe* of compaſſion. *Pope's Preface to his Works.*

2. State of things.

He ſaith, that if there can be found ſuch an inequality between man and man, as there is between man and beaſt, or between ſoul and body, it inveſteth a right of government, which ſeemeth rather an impoſſible *caſe*, than an untrue ſentence. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Here was the *caſe*; an army of Engliſh, waſted and tired with a long winter's ſiege, engaged an army of a greater number than themſelves, freſh and in vigour. *Bacon.*

I can but be a ſlave where-ever I am; ſo that taken or not taken, 'tis all a *caſe* to me. *L'Eſtrange.*

They are excellent in order to certain ends; he hath no need to uſe them, as the *caſe* now ſtands, being provided for with the proviſion of an angel. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Your parents did not produce you much into the world, whereby you have fewer ill impreſſions; but they failed, as is generally the *caſe*, in too much neglecting to cultivate your mind. *Swift.*

3. In phyſick; ſtate of the body.

It was well; for we had rather met with calms and contrary winds, than any tempeſts; for our ſick were many, and in very ill *caſe.* *Bacon.*

Chalybeate water ſeems to be a proper remedy in hypochondriacal *caſes.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. In ludicrous language, condition with regard to leanneſs, or health.

Thou lieſt, moſt ignorant monſter, I am in *caſe* to juſtle a conſtable. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Pray have but patience till then, and when I am in little better *caſe*, I'll throw myſelf in the very mouth of you. *L'Eſtr.*

Quoth Ralph, I ſhould not, if I were
In *caſe* for action, now be here. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* iii.
For if the ſire be faint, or out of *caſe*,
He will be copy'd in his famiſh'd race. *Dryden's Virgil.*
The prieſt was pretty well in *caſe*,
And ſhew'd ſome humour in his face;
Look'd with an eaſy careleſs mien,
A perfect ſtranger to the ſpleen. *Swift.*

5. Contingence.

The atheiſt, in caſe things ſhould fall out contrary to his belief or expectation, hath made no proviſion for this *caſe*; if, contrary to his confidence, it ſhould prove in the iſſue that there is a God, the man is loſt and undone for ever. *Tillotſon.*

6. Queſtion relating to particular perſons or things.

Well do I find each man moſt wiſe in his own *caſe.* *Sidney.*

It is ſtrange, that the ancient fathers ſhould not appeal to this judge, in all *caſes*, it being ſo ſhort and expedite a way for the ending of controverſies. *Tillotſon.*

7. Repreſentation of any fact or queſtion.

If he be not apt to beat over matters, and to call up one thing, to prove and illuſtrate another, let him ſtudy the lawyers *caſes*: ſo every defect of the mind may have a ſpecial receipt. *Bacon, Eſſay* 51.

8. The variation of nouns.

The ſeveral changes which the noun undergoes in the Latin and Greek tongues, in the ſeveral numbers, are called *caſes*, and are deſigned to expreſs the ſeveral views or relations under which the mind conſiders things with regard to one another; and the variation of the noun for this purpoſe is called declenſion. *Clark's Latin Grammar.*

9. *In caſe.* [*nel caſo*, Ital.] If it ſhould happen; upon the ſuppoſition that: a form of ſpeech now little uſed.

For

For *in caſe* it be certain, hard it cannot be for them to ſhew us where we ſhall find it; that we may ſay theſe were the orders of the apoſtles. *Hooker, b.* iii.

A ſure retreat to his forces, *in caſe* they ſhould have an ill day, or unlucky chance in the field. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

This would be the accompliſhment of their common felicity, *in caſe*, either by their evil deſtiny or advice, they ſuffered not the occaſion to be loſt. *Hayward.*

To Case. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in a caſe or cover.

Caſe ye, *caſe* ye; on with your vizours; there's money of the king's coming down the hill. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

The cry went once for thee,
And ſtill it might, and yet it may again,
If thou would'ſt not entomb thyſelf alive,
And *caſe* thy reputation in a tent. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſ.*
On whoſe luxuriant herbage, half conceal'd,
Like a fall'n cedar, far diffus'd his train,
Cas'd in green ſcales, the crocodile extends. *Thomſon.*

2. To cover as a caſe.

Then comes my fit again, I had elſe been perfect;
As broad, and gen'ral, as the *caſing* air,
To ſaucy doubts and fears. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

3. To cover on the outſide with materials different from the inſide.

Then they began to *caſe* their houſes with marble. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. To ſtrip off the covering; to take off the ſkin.

We'll make you ſome ſport with the fox ere we *caſe* him. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

To Case. *v. n.* To put caſes; to contrive repreſentations of facts.

They fell preſently to reaſoning and *caſing* upon the matter with him, and laying diſtinctions before him. *L'Eſtrange.*

To Caseha'rden. *v. a.* [from *caſe* and *harden.*] To harden on the outſide.

The manner of *caſehardening* is thus: Take cow horn or hoof, dry it thoroughly in an oven, then beat it to powder; put about the ſame quantity of bay ſalt to it, and mingle them together with ſtale chamberlye, or elſe white wine vinegar. Lay ſome of this mixture upon loam, and cover your iron all over with it; then wrap the loam about all, and lay it upon the hearth of the forge to dry and harden. Put it into the fire, and blow up the coals to it, till the whole lump have juſt a blood-red heat. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

Ca'semate. *n. ſ.* [from *caſa armata*, Ital. *caſamata*, Span. a vault formerly made to ſeparate the platforms of the lower and upper batteries.]

1. [In fortification:] A kind of vault or arch of ſtone-work, in that part of the flank of a baſtion next the curtin, ſomewhat retired or drawn back towards the capital of the baſtion, ſerving, as a battery, to defend the face of the oppoſite baſtion, and the moat or ditch. *Chambers.*
2. The well, with its ſeveral ſubterraneous branches, dug in the paſſage of the baſtion, till the miner is heard at work, and air given to the mine. *Harris.*

Ca'sement. *n. ſ.* [*caſamento*, Ital.] A window opening upon hinges.

Why, then may you have a *caſement* of the great chamber window, where we play, open, and the moon may ſhine in at the *caſement.* *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

Here in this world they do much knowledge read,
And are the *caſements* which admit moſt light. *Davies.*
They, waken'd with the noiſe, did fly
From inward room to window eye,
And gently op'ning lid, the *caſement*,
Look'd out, but yet with ſome amazement. *Hudibras.*

There is as much difference between the clear repreſentations of the underſtanding then, and the obſcure diſcoveries that it makes now, as there is between the proſpect of a *caſement* and a key-hole. *South.*

Ca'seous. *adj.* [*caſeus*, Lat.] Reſembling cheeſe; cheeſy.

Its fibrous parts are from the *caſeous* parts of the chyle. *Floyer on Humours.*

Ca'sern. *n. ſ.* [*caſerne*, Fr.] A little room or lodgement erected between the rampart and the houſes of fortified towns, to ſerve as apartments or lodgings for the ſoldiers of the garriſon, with beds. *Harris.*

Ca'seworm. *n. ſ.* [from *caſe* and *worm.*] A grub that makes itſelf a caſe.

Cadiſes, or *caſeworms*, are to be found in this nation, in ſeveral diſtinct counties, and in ſeveral little brooks. *Floyer.*

CASH. *n. ſ.* [*caiſſe*, Fr. a cheſt.] Money; properly ready money; money in the cheſt, or at hand.

A thief, bent to unhoard the *caſh*
Of ſome rich burgher. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 188.

He is at an end of all his *caſh*; he has both his law and his daily bread now upon truſt. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

He ſent the thief, that ſtole the *caſh*, away,
And puniſh'd him that put it in his way. *Pope.*

Ca'sh-keeper. *n. ſ.* [from *caſh* and *keep.*] A man entruſted with the money.

Diſpenſator was properly a *caſh-keeper*, or privy-purſe. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Ca'shewnut. *n. ſ.* A tree.

The cup of the flower, which is produced at the extremity of a footſtalk, is oblong and quinquefid; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five long narrow ſegments; in the bottom of the calyx is the ovary, which becomes a ſoft pear-ſhaped fruit; upon the apex of which grows a veſſel, in which is contained one kidney-ſhaped ſeed. This tree is very common in Jamaica and Barbadoes, where it grows very large, but in England will rarely ſtand through our winters. The inhabitants of the Weſt Indies plant them from branches taken from the old trees; which, with them, take root very well, and in two years time produce fruits. *Miller.*

Cashi'er. *n. ſ.* [from *caſh.*] He that has charge of the money.

If a ſteward or *caſhier* be ſuffered to run on, without bringing him to a reckoning, ſuch a ſottiſh forbearance will teach him to ſhuffle. *South.*

A Venetian, finding his ſon's expences grow very high, ordered his *caſhier* to let him have no more money than what he ſhould count when he received it. *Locke.*

Flight of *caſhiers*, or mobs, he'll never mind;
And knows no loſſes, while the muſe is kind. *Pope.*

To Cashi'er. *v. a.* [*caſſer*, Fr. *caſſare*, Lat.]

1. To diſcard; to diſmiſs from a poſt, or a ſociety, with reproach.

Does 't not go well? Caſſio hath beaten thee,
And thou by that ſmall hurt haſt *caſhier'd* Caſſio. *Shakeſp.*

Seconds in factions many times prove principals; but many times alſo they prove cyphers, and are *caſhiered.* *Bacon.*

If I had omitted what he ſaid, his thoughts and words being thus *caſhiered* in my hands, he had no longer been Lucretius. *Dryden.*

They have already *caſhiered* ſeveral of their followers as mutineers. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The ruling rogue, who dreads to be *caſhier'd*,
Contrives, as he is hated, to be fear'd. *Swift.*

2. It ſeems, in the following paſſages, to ſignify the ſame as to annul; to vacate; which is ſufficiently agreeable to the derivation.

If we ſhould find a father corrupting his ſon, or a mother her daughter, we muſt charge this upon a peculiar anomaly and baſeneſs of nature; if the name of nature may be allowed to that which ſeems to be utter *caſhiering* of it, and deviation from, and a contradiction to, the common principles of humanity. *South.*

Some, out of an overfondneſs of that darling invention, *caſhier*, or at leaſt endeavour to invalidate, all other arguments, and forbid us to hearken to thoſe proofs, as weak or fallacious. *Locke.*

Cask. *n. ſ.* [*caſque*, Fr. *cadus*, Lat.]

1. A barrel; a wooden veſſel to ſtop up liquour or proviſions.

The patient turning himſelf abed, it makes a fluctuating kind of noiſe, like the rumbling of water in a *caſk.* *Harvey.*

Perhaps tomorrow he may change his wine,
And drink old ſparkling Alban, or Setine,
Whoſe title, and whoſe age, with mould o'ergrown,
The good old *caſk* for ever keeps unknown. *Dryden.*

2. It has *caſk* in a kind of plural ſenſe, to ſignify the commodity or proviſion of caſks.

Great inconveniencies grow by the bad *caſk* being commonly ſo ill ſeaſoned and conditioned, as that a great part of the beer is ever loſt and caſt away. *Raleigh.*

Cask. / Casque. } *n. ſ.* [*caſque*, Fr. *caſſis*, Lat.] A helmet; armour for the head: a poetical word.

Let thy blows, doubly redoubled,
Fall like amazing thunder on the *caſque*
Of thy pernicious enemy. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.
And theſe
Sling weighty ſtones, when from afar they fight;
Their *caſques* are cork, a covering thick and light. *Dryden.*
What are his aims? why does he load with darts
His trembling hands, and cruſh beneath a *caſk*
His wrinkled brows? *Addiſon's Cato.*

Ca'sket. *n. ſ.* [a diminutive of *caiſſe*, a cheſt, Fr. *caſſe*, *caſſette.*] A ſmall box or cheſt for jewels, or things of particular value.

O ignorant poor man! what doſt thou bear,
Lock'd up within the *caſket* of thy breaſt?
What jewels, and what riches haſt thou there?
What heav'nly treaſure in ſo weak a cheſt? *Davies.*
They found him dead, and caſt into the ſtreets,
An empty *caſket*, where the jewel, life,
By ſome damn'd hand was robb'd, and ta'en away. *Shakeſp.*
Mine eye hath found that ſad ſepulchral rock,
That was the *caſket* of heav'n's richeſt ſtore. *Milton.*
That had by chance pack'd up his choiceſt treaſure
In one dear *caſket*, and ſav'd only that. *Otway's Ven. Preſerv.*
This *caſket* India's glowing gems unlocks,
And all Arabia breathes from yonder box. *Pope.*

To Ca'sket. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a caſket.

I have writ my letters, *caſketed* my treaſure, and given order for our horſes. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

Cassamuna'ir. *n. ſ.* An aromatick vegetable, being a ſpecies of *galangal*, brought from the Eaſt, and highly valued as a nervous and ſtomachick ſimple. *Quincy.*

To

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To Ca'ssate. *v. a.* [*caſſer*, Fr. *caſſare*, low Lat.] To vacate; to invalidate; to make void; to nullify.

This opinion ſuperſedes and *caſſates* the beſt medium we have. *Ray on the Creation.*

Cassa'tion. *n. ſ.* [*caſſatio*, Lat.] A making null or void. *D.*

Ca'ssavi. }
Ca'ssada. } *n. ſ.* An American plant.

It has a ſhort ſpreading bell-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf, cut into ſeveral parts, whoſe pointal afterwards becomes a roundiſh fruit, compoſed of three cells joined together, each containing one oblong ſeed. To theſe notes ſhould be added, male flowers having no pointal, and which, growing round the female flower, fall off, and are never fruitful. The ſpecies are ſix: 1. The common *caſſavi*, or *caſſada*. 2. The moſt prickly *caſſavi*, with a chaſte tree leaf. 3. Tree-like leſs prickly *caſſavi*, with white flowers growing in umbels, and a ſtinging wolfsbane leaf. 4. Shrubby *caſſavi*, without prickles, and ſmooth leaves, which are leſs divided, *&c.* The firſt ſort is cultivated in all the warm parts of America, where the root, after being diveſted of its milky juice, is ground to flour, and then made into cakes of bread. Of this there are two ſorts. The moſt common has purpliſh ſtalks, with the veins and leaves of a purpliſh colour; but the ſtalks of the other are green, and the leaves of a lighter green. The laſt ſort is not venomous, even when the roots are freſh and full of juice; which the negroes frequently dig up, roaſt, and eat, like potatoes, without any ill effects. The *caſſada* is propagated by cuttings, about fifteen or ſixteen inches long, taken from thoſe plants whoſe roots are grown to maturity. Theſe cuttings are planted by the Americans in their rainy ſeaſons, a foot or fourteen inches deep in the ground; and the land in which they are placed, muſt be well wrought. When the cuttings have taken root, they require no farther care than to be kept clear from weeds; and, in about eight or nine months, when grown to maturity, in good ground they will be as large as the calf of a man's leg, but commonly equal to the ſize of good parſneps. *Miller.*

Ca'ssaware. See Cassiowary.

Ca'ssia. *n. ſ.* A ſweet ſpice mentioned by *Moſes*, *Exod.* xxx. 24. as an ingredient in the compoſition of the holy oil, which was to be made uſe of in the conſecration of the ſacred veſſels of the tabernacle. This aromatick is ſaid to be the bark of a tree very like cinamon, and grows in the Indies without being cultivated. *Calmet.*

All thy garments ſmell of myrrh, aloes, and *caſſia*. *Pſ.* xlv. 8.

Ca'ssia. *n. ſ.* The name of a tree.

It hath a cylindrical, long, taper, or flat pod, divided into many cells by tranſverſe diaphragms; in each of which is contained one hard ſeed, lodged, for the moſt part, in a clammy black ſubſtance, which is purgative. The flowers have five leaves, diſpoſed orbicularly. The ſpecies are nine; 1. The American *caſſia*, with roundiſh pointed leaves. 2. The purging *caſſia*, or pudding pipe tree, *&c.* Many of theſe plants will flower the ſecond year, and ſome of them will produce ripe ſeeds with us. The ſecond ſort grows to be a very large tree, not only in Alexandria, but alſo in the Weſt Indies. This is what produces the purging *caſſia* of the ſhops. *Miller.*

Ca'ssidony, or *Stickadore.* *n. ſ.* [*ſtoechas*, Latin.] The name of a plant.

Ca'ssiowary. *n. ſ.* A large bird of prey in the Eaſt Indies.

Have a clear idea of the relation of dam and chick, between the two *caſſiowaries* in St. James's Park. *Locke.*

Ca'ssock. *n. ſ.* [*caſaque*, Fr.] A cloſe garment; now generally that which clergymen wear under their gowns.

Half of the which dare not ſhake the ſnow from off their *caſſocks*, leſt they ſhake themſelves to pieces.
Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.

His ſcanty ſalary compelled him to run deep in debt for a new gown and *caſſock*, and now and then forced him to write ſome paper of wit or humour, or preach a ſermon for ten ſhillings, to ſupply his neceſſities. *Swift.*

Ca'ssweed. *n. ſ.* A common weed, otherwiſe called *ſhepherd's pouch*.

To CAST. *v. a.* preter. *caſt*; particip. paſſ. *caſt*. [*kaſter*, Daniſh.]

1. To throw with the hand.

I rather chuſe to endure the wounds of thoſe darts, which envy *caſteth* at novelty, than to go on ſafely and ſleepily in the eaſy ways of ancient miſtakings. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

They had compaſſed in his hoſt, and *caſt* darts at the people from morning till evening. 1 *Macc.* vii. 80.

Then *caſt* thy ſword away,
And yield thee to my mercy, or I ſtrike. *Dryden and Lee.*

2. To throw away, as uſeleſs or noxious.

Old Capulet, and Montague,
Have made Verona's ancient citizens
Caſt by their grave beſeeming ornaments. *Shakeſp.*

I have bought
Golden opinion from all ſort of people,
Which would be worn now in their neweſt gloſs,
Not *caſt* aſide ſo ſoon. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

When men, preſuming themſelves to be the only maſters of right reaſon, *caſt* by the votes and opinions of the reſt of mankind, as not worthy of reckoning. *Locke.*

3. To throw dice, or lots.

And Joſhua *caſt* lots for them in Shiloh. *Joſh.* xviii. 10.

4. To throw from a high place.

Bear him to the rock Tarpeian, and from thence
Into deſtruction *caſt* him. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

5. To throw in wreſtling.

And I think, being too ſtrong for him, though he took my legs ſometime, yet I made a ſhift to *caſt* him. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

6. To throw as a net or ſnare.

I ſpeak for your own profit, not that I may *caſt* a ſnare upon you. 1 *Cor.* vii. 35.

7. To drop; to let fall.

They let down the boat into the ſea, as though they would have *caſt* anchor. *Acts*, xxvii. 30.

8. To expoſe.

His friends contend to embalm his body, his enemies, that they may *caſt* it to the dogs. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

9. To drive by violence of weather.

Howbeit we muſt be *caſt* upon a certain iſland. *Acts*, xxvii. 26.

What length of lands, what ocean have you paſs'd,
What ſtorms ſuſtain'd, and on what ſhore been *caſt*? *Dryd.*

10. To build by throwing up earth; to raiſe.

And ſhooting in the earth, *caſts* up a mount of clay.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. i. *c.* viii. *ſtanz.* 9.

The king of Aſſyria ſhall not come into this city, nor ſhoot an arrow there, nor come before it with ſhield, nor *caſt* a bank againſt it. 2 *Kings*, xix. 32.

At length Barbaroſſa having *caſt* up his trenches, landed fifty-four pieces of artillery for battery. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Earth-worms will come forth, and moles will *caſt* up more, and fleas bite more, againſt rain. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

11. To put into any certain ſtate.

Jeſus had heard that John was *caſt* into priſon. *Matt.* iv. 12.

At thy rebuke both the chariot and horſe are *caſt* into a dead ſleep. *Pſalm* lxxvi. 6.

12. To condemn in a trial.

But oh, that treacherous breaſt! to whom weak you
Did truſt our counſels, and we both may rue,
Having his falſehood found too late, 'twas he
That made me *caſt* you guilty, and you me. *Donne.*

We take up with the moſt incompetent witneſſes, nay, often ſuborn our own ſurmiſes and jealouſies, that we may be ſure to *caſt* the unhappy criminal. *Governm. of the Tongue*, § 6.

He could not, in this forlorn caſe, have made uſe of the very laſt plea of a *caſt* criminal; nor ſo much as have cried, Mercy! Lord, mercy! *South.*

There then we met; both try'd, and both were *caſt*,
And this irrevocable ſentence paſt. *Dryden's Theod. and Hon.*

13. To condemn in a law-ſuit. [from *caſter*, Fr.]

The northern men were agreed, and, in effect, all the other, to *caſt* our London eſcheatour. *Camden's Remains.*

Were the caſe referred to any competent judge, they would inevitably be *caſt*. *Decay of Piety.*

14. To defeat.

No martial project to ſurpriſe,
Can ever be attempted twice;
Nor *caſt* deſign ſerve afterwards,
As gameſters tear their loſing cards. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* iii.

15. To caſhier.

You are but now *caſt* in his mood, a puniſhment more in policy than in malice; even ſo as one would beat his offenceleſs dog, to affright an imperious lion. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

16. To leave behind in a race.

In ſhort, ſo ſwift your judgments turn and wind,
You *caſt* our fleeteſt wits a mile behind. *Dryden.*

17. To ſhed; to let fall; to lay aſide; to moult.

Our chariot loſt her wheels, their points our ſpears,
The bird of conqueſt her chief feather *caſt*. *Fairfax, b.* iii.

Of plants ſome are green all winter, others *caſt* their leaves.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 592.

The *caſting* of the ſkin is, by the ancients, compared to the breaking curd of the ſecundine, or cawl, but not rightly; for that were to make every *caſting* of the ſkin a new birth: and beſides, the ſecundine is but a general cover, not ſhaped according to the parts, but the ſkin is ſhaped according to the parts. The creatures that *caſt* the ſkin, are the ſnake, the viper, the graſhopper, the lizzard, the ſilkworm, *&c.*
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 732.

O fertile head, which ev'ry year
Could ſuch a crop of wonders bear!
Which might it never have been *caſt*,
Each year's growth added to the laſt,
Theſe lofty branches had ſupply'd
The earth's bold ſons prodigious pride. *Waller.*

The waving harveſt bends beneath his blaſt,
The foreſt ſhakes, the groves their honours *caſt*. *Dryden.*

From hence, my lord, and love, I thus conclude,
That though my homely anceſtors were rude,
Mean as I am, yet may I have the grace
To make you father of a generous race:

And noble then am I, when I begin,
In virtue cloath'd, to *caſt* the rags of ſin. *Dryden's W. of B.*

The ladies have been in a kind of moulting ſeaſon, having *caſt* great quantities of ribbon and cambrick, and reduced the human figure to the beautiful globular form. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

18. To lay aſide, as fit to be worn no longer.

So may *caſt* poets write; there's no pretenſion
To argue loſs of wit, from loſs of penſion. *Dryden's D. Seb.*

He has ever been of opinion, that giving *caſt* clothes to be worn by valets, has a very ill effect upon little minds. *Addiſon.*

19. To have abortions; to bring forth before the time.

Thy ews and thy ſhe-goats have not *caſt* their young, and the rams of thy flock have I not eaten. *Gen.* xxxi. 38.

20. To overweigh; to make to preponderate; to decide by overballancing.

Which being inclined, not conſtrained, contain within themſelves the *caſting* act, and a power to command the concluſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 13.

How much intereſt *caſts* the balance in caſes dubious. *South.*

Life and death are equal in themſelves,
That which could *caſt* the balance, is thy falſhood. *Dryden.*

Not many years ago, it ſo happened, that a cobler had the *caſting* vote for the life of a criminal, which he very graciouſly gave on the merciful ſide. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Suppoſe your eyes ſent equal rays
Upon two diſtant pots of ale,
In this ſad ſtate, your doubtful choice
Would never have the *caſting* voice. *Prior.*

21. To compute; to reckon; to calculate.

Hearts, tongues, figure, ſcribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, ſpeak, *caſt*, write, ſing, number, ho!
His love to Antony. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Here is now the ſmith's note for ſhoeing and plow-irons.— Let it be *caſt* and paid. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

You *caſt* th' event of war, my noble lord,
And ſumm'd th' account of chance, before you ſaid,
Let us make head. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

The beſt way to repreſent to life the manifold uſe of friendſhip, is to *caſt* and ſee how many things there are, which a man cannot do himſelf. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

I have lately been *caſting* in my thoughts the ſeveral unhappineſſes of life, and comparing the infelicities of old age to thoſe of infancy. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 131.

22. To contrive; to plan out.

The cloiſter facing the South, is covered with vines, and would have been proper for an orange-houſe; and had, I doubt not, been *caſt* for that purpoſe, if this piece of gardening had been then in as much vogue as it is now. *Temple.*

23. To judge; to conſider in order to judgment.

If thou couldſt, doctor, *caſt*
The water of my land, find her diſeaſe,
And purge it to a ſound and priſtine health,
I would applaud thee to the very echo,
That ſhould applaud again. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Peace, brother, be not over exquiſite
To *caſt* the faſhion of uncertain evils. *Milton.*

24. To fix the parts in a play.

Our parts in the other world will be new *caſt*, and mankind will be there ranged in different ſtations of ſuperiority.
Addiſon. Spectator, N° 219.

25. To glance; to direct the eye.

Zelmanes's languiſhing countenance, with croſſed arms, and ſometimes *caſt* up eyes, ſhe thought to have an excellent grace.
Sidney, b. ii.

As he paſt along,
How earneſtly he *caſt* his eyes upon me. *Shakeſp. H.* VIII.

Begin, auſpicious boy, to *caſt* about
Thy infant eyes, and, with a ſmile, thy mother ſingle out.
Dryden's Virgil, Paſt. iv.

Far eaſtward *caſt* thine eye, from whence the ſun,
And orient ſcience, at a birth begun. *Pope's Dunciad.*

He then led me to the rock, and, placing me on the top of it, *Caſt* thy eyes eaſtward, ſaid he, and tell me what thou ſeeſt. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 159.

26. To found; to form by running in a mould.

When any ſuch curious work of ſilver is to be *caſt*, as requires that the impreſſion of hairs, or very ſlender lines, be taken off by the metal, it is not enough, that the ſilver be barely melted; but it muſt be kept a conſiderable while in a ſtrong fuſion. *Boyle.*

How to build ſhips, and dreadful ordnance *caſt*,
Inſtruct the artiſt. *Waller.*

The father's grief reſtrain'd his art;
He twice eſſay'd to *caſt* his ſon in gold,
Twice from his hands he dropp'd the forming mould.
Dryden, Æneid vi.

27. To melt metal into figures.

Yon' croud, he might reflect, yon' joyful croud
With reſtleſs rage would pull my ſtatue down,
And *caſt* the braſs anew to his renown. *Prior.*

This was but as a refiner's fire, to purge out the droſs, and then *caſt* the maſs again into a new mould. *Burnet's Theory.*

28. To model; to form.

We may take a quarter of a mile for the common meaſure of the depth of the ſea, if it were *caſt* into a channel of an equal depth every where. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Under this influence, derived from mathematical ſtudies, ſome have been tempted to *caſt* all their logical, their metaphyſical, and their theological and moral learning into this method. *Watts's Logick.*

29. To communicate by reflection or emanation.

So bright a ſplendour, ſo divine a grace,
The glorious Daphnis *caſts* on his illuſtrious race. *Dryden.*

We may happen to find a fairer light *caſt* over the ſame ſcriptures, and ſee reaſon to alter our ſentiments even in ſome points of moment. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

30. To yield, or give up, without reſerve or condition.

The reaſon of mankind cannot ſuggeſt any ſolid ground of ſatisfaction, but in making God our friend, and in carrying a conſcience ſo clear, as may encourage us, with confidence, to *caſt* ourſelves upon him. *South.*

31. To inflict.

The world is apt to *caſt* great blame on thoſe who have an indifferency for opinions, eſpecially in religion. *Locke.*

32. *To caſt away.* To ſhipwreck.

Sir Francis Drake, and John Thomas, meeting with a ſtorm, it thruſt John Thomas upon the iſlands to the South, where he was *caſt away*. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

His father Philip had, by like miſhap, been like to have been *caſt away* upon the coaſt of England. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

With pity mov'd, for others *caſt away*
On rocks of hope and fears. *Roſcommon.*

But now our fears tempeſtuous grow,
And *caſt* our hopes *away*;
Whilſt you, regardleſs of our woe,
Sit careleſs at a play. *Dorſet.*

33. *To caſt away.* To laviſh; to waſte in profuſion; to turn to no uſe.

They that want means to nouriſh children, will abſtain from marriage; or, which is all one, they *caſt away* their bodies upon rich old women. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

France, haſt thou yet more blood to *caſt away*?
Say, ſhall the current of our right run on? *Shakeſp. K. J.*

He might be ſilent, and not *caſt away*
His ſentences in vain. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

O Marcia, O my ſiſter, ſtill there's hope!
Our father will not *caſt away* a life,
So needful to us all, and to his country. *Addiſon's Cato.*

34. *To caſt away.* To ruin.

It is no impoſſible thing for ſtates, by an overſight in ſome one act or treaty between them and their potent oppoſites, utterly to *caſt away* themſelves for ever. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 10.

35. *To caſt down.* To deject; to depreſs the mind.

We're not the firſt,
Who, with beſt meaning, have incurr'd the worſt;
For thee, oppreſſed king, I am *caſt down*;
Myſelf could elſe outfrown falſe fortune's frown.
Shakeſp. King Lear.

The beſt way will be to let him ſee you are much *caſt down*, and afflicted, for the ill opinion he entertains of you.
Addiſon. Spectator, N° 171.

36. *To caſt off.* To diſcard; to put away.

The prince will, in the perfectneſs of time,
Caſt off his followers. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

He led me on to mightieſt deeds,
But now hath *caſt* me *off*, as never known. *Milt. Agoniſtes.*

How! not call him father? I ſee preferment alters a man ſtrangely; this may ſerve me for an uſe of inſtruction, to *caſt off* my father, when I am great. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

I long to claſp that haughty maid,
And bend her ſtubborn virtue to my paſſion:
When I have gone thus far, I'd *caſt* her *off*. *Addiſon's Cato.*

37. *To caſt off.* To reject.

It is not to be imagined, that a whole ſociety of men ſhould publickly and profeſſedly diſown, and *caſt off* a rule, which they could not but be infallibly certain was a law. *Locke.*

38. *To caſt off.* To diſburden one's ſelf of.

All conſpired in one to *caſt off* their ſubjection to the crown of England. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

This maketh them, through an unweariable deſire of receiving inſtruction, to *caſt off* the care of thoſe very affairs, which do moſt concern their eſtate. *Hooker, Preface.*

The true reaſon why any man is an atheiſt, is becauſe he is a wicked man: religion would curb him in his luſts; and therefore he *caſts* it *off*, and puts all the ſcorn upon it he can.
Tillotſon, Serm. ii.

Company, in any action, gives credit and countenance to the agent; and ſo much as the ſinner gets of this, ſo much he *caſts off* of ſhame. *South.*

We ſee they never fail to exert themſelves, and to *caſt off* the oppreſſion, when they feel the weight of it. *Addiſon.*

39. *To caſt off.* To leave behind.

Away he ſcours croſs the fields, *caſts off* the dogs, and gains a wood; but, preſſing through a thicket, the buſhes held him

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by the horns, till the hounds came in, and plucked him down. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* xliii.

40. *To caſt off.* [hunting term.] To let go, or ſet free; as, to *caſt off* the dogs.

41. *To caſt out.* To reject; to turn out of doors.

Thy brat hath been *caſt out*, like to itſelf, no father owning it. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

42. *To caſt out.* To vent; to ſpeak; with ſome intimation of negligence or vehemence.

Why doſt thou *caſt out* ſuch ungenerous terms
Againſt the lords and ſovereigns of the world? *Add. Cato.*

43. *To caſt up.* To compute; to calculate.

Some writers, in *caſting up* the goods moſt deſirable in life, have given them this rank, health, beauty, and riches. *Temple.*

A man who deſigns to build, is very exact, as he ſuppoſes, in *caſting up* the coſt beforehand; but, generally ſpeaking, he is miſtaken in his account. *Dryden's Fab. Preface.*

44. *To caſt up.* To vomit.

Thou, beaſtly feeder, art ſo full of him,
That thou provok'ſt thyſelf to *caſt* him *up*. *Shakeſp. H.* IV.

Their villainy goes againſt my weak ſtomach, and therefore I muſt *caſt* it *up*. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

O, that in time Rome did not *caſt*
Her errours *up*, this fortune to prevent. *Ben. Johnſon's Catil.*

Thy fooliſh errour find;
Caſt up the poiſon that infects thy mind. *Dryden.*

To Cast. *v. n.*

1. To contrive; to turn the thoughts.

Then cloſely as he might, he *caſt* to leave
The court, not aſking any paſs or leave. *Spenſer.*

From that day forth, I *caſt* in careful mind,
To ſeek her out with labour and long time. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

We have three that bend themſelves, looking into the experiments of their fellows, and *caſt* about how to draw out of them things of uſe and practice for man's life and knowledge. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

But firſt he *caſts* to change his proper ſhape;
Which elſe might work him danger or delay. *Par. L. b.* iii.

As a fox, with hot purſuit
Chas'd through a warren, *caſt* about
To ſave his credit. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* iii.

All events, called caſual, among inanimate bodies, are mechanically produced according to the determinate figures, textures, and motions of thoſe bodies, which are not conſcious of their own operations, nor contrive and *caſt* about how to bring ſuch events to paſs. *Bentley.*

This way and that I *caſt* to ſave my friends,
Till one reſolve my varying counſel ends. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To admit of a form, by caſting or melting.

It comes at the firſt fuſion into a maſs that is immediately malleable, and will not run thin, ſo as to *caſt* and mould, unleſs mixed with poorer ore, or cinders. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

3. To warp; to grow out of form.

Stuff is ſaid to *caſt* or warp, when, by its own drought, or moiſture of the air, or other accident, it alters its flatneſs and ſtraightneſs. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

Cast. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of caſting or throwing; a throw.

So when a ſort of luſty ſhepherds throw
The bar by turns, and none the reſt outgo
So far, but that the reſt are meaſuring *caſts*,
Their emulation and their paſtime laſts. *Waller.*

Yet all theſe dreadful deeds, this deadly fray,
A *caſt* of dreadful duſt will ſoon allay. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. The thing thrown.

Some harrow their ground over, and ſow wheat or rye on it with a broad *caſt*; ſome only with a ſingle *caſt*, and ſome with a double. *Mortimer.*

3. State of any thing caſt or thrown.

In his own inſtance of caſting ambs-ace, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom; ſuppoſing the poſiture of the party's hand, who did throw the dice; ſuppoſing the figure of the table, and of the dice themſelves; ſuppoſing the meaſure of force applied, and ſuppoſing all other things which did concur to the production of that *caſt*, to be the very ſame they were, there is no doubt but, in this caſe, the *caſt* is neceſſary. *Bramhall's Anſwer to Hobbes.*

Plato compares life to a game at tables; there what *caſt* we ſhall have is not in our power, but to manage it well, that is. *Norris.*

4. The ſpace through which any thing is thrown.

And he was withdrawn from them about a ſtone's *caſt*, and kneeled down and prayed. *Luke,* xxii. 41.

5. A ſtroke; a touch.

We have them all with one voice for giving him a *caſt* of their court prophecy. *South.*

Another *caſt* of their politicks, was that of endeavouring to impeach an innocent lady, for her faithful and diligent ſervice of the queen. *Swift's Examiner,* N° 19.

This was a *caſt* of Wood's politicks; for his information was wholly falſe and groundleſs, which he knew very well. *Swift.*

6. Motion of the eye.

Pity cauſeth ſometimes tears, and a flexion or *caſt* of the eye aſide; for pity is but grief in another's behalf; the *caſt* of the eye is a geſture of averſion, or lothneſs, to behold the object of pity. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

If any man deſires to look on this doctrine of gravity, let him turn the firſt *caſt* of his eyes on what we have ſaid of fire. *Digby on the Soul.*

There held in holy paſſion ſtill,
Forget thyſelf to marble, till,
With a ſad leaden downward *caſt*,
Thou fix them on the earth as faſt. *Milton.*

They are the beſt epitomes in the world, and let you ſee, with one *caſt* of an eye, the ſubſtance of above an hundred pages. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

7. The throw of dice.

8. Chance from the caſt of dice.

Were it good,
To ſet the exact wealth of all our ſtates
All at one *caſt*; to ſet ſo rich a main
On the nice hazard of ſome doubtful hour? *Shakeſp. H.* IV.

In the laſt war, has it not ſometimes been an even *caſt*, whether the army ſhould march this way or that way? *South.*

9. Venture from throwing dice.

When you have brought them to the very laſt *caſt*, they will offer to come to you, and ſubmit themſelves. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

With better grace an ancient chief may yield
The long contended honours of the field,
Than venture all his fortune at a *caſt*,
And fight, like Hannibal, to loſe at laſt. *Dryden.*

Will you turn recreant at the laſt *caſt*? you muſt along. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

10. A mould; a form.

The whole would have been an heroick poem, but in another *caſt* and figure, than any that ever had been written before. *Prior.*

11. A ſhade; or tendency to any colour.

A flaky maſs, grey, with a *caſt* of green, in which the talky matter makes the greateſt part of the maſs. *Woodward.*

The qualities of blood in a healthy ſtate are to be florid, the red part congealing, and the ſerum ought to be without any greeniſh *caſt*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

12. Exteriour appearance.

The native hue of reſolution
Is ſicklied o'er with the pale *caſt* of thought. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

New names, new dreſſings, and the modern *caſt*,
Some ſcenes, ſome perſons alter'd, and outfac'd
The world. *Sir J. Denham.*

13. Manner; air; mien.

Pretty conceptions, fine metaphors, glittering expreſſions, and ſomething of a neat *caſt* of verſe, are properly the dreſs, gems, or looſe ornaments of poetry. *Pope's Letters.*

Neglect not the little figures and turns on the words, nor ſometimes the very *caſt* of the periods; neither omit or confound any rites or cuſtoms of antiquity. *Pope's Eſſ. on Homer.*

14. A flight; a number of hawks diſmiſſed from the fiſt.

A *caſt* of merlins there was beſides, which, flying of a gallant height over certain buſhes, would beat the birds that roſe, down unto the buſhes, as falcons will do wild fowl over a river. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Ca'stanet. *n. ſ.* [*caſtaneta*, Sp.] Small ſhells of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.

If there had been words enow between them, to have expreſſed provocation, they had gone together by the ears like a pair of *caſtanets.* *Congreve's Way of the World.*

Ca'staway. *n. ſ.* [from *caſt* and *away.*] A perſon loſt, or abandoned by providence.

Neither given any leave to ſearch in particular who are the heirs of the kingdom of God, who *caſtaways.* *Hooker, b.* v.

Leſt that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myſelf ſhould be a *caſtaway.* 1 *Cor.* ix. 27.

Ca'staway. *adj.* [from the ſubſt.] Uſeleſs; of no value.

We only prize, pamper, and exalt this vaſſal and ſlave of death, or only remember, at our *caſtaway* leiſure, the impriſoned immortal ſoul. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Ca'sted. The *participle preterite* of *caſt*, but improperly, and found perhaps only in the following paſſage.

When the mind is quicken'd, out of doubt,
The organs, though defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowſy grave, and newly move
With *caſted* ſlough and freſh legerity. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Ca'stellain. *n. ſ.* [*caſtellano*, Span.] The captain, governour, or conſtable of a caſtle.

Ca'stellany. *n. ſ.* [from *caſtle.*] The manour or lordſhip belonging to a caſtle; the extent of its land and juriſdiction. *Phillips's World of Words.*

Ca'stellated. *adj.* [from *caſtle.*] Incloſed within a building, as a fountain or ciſtern *caſtellated.* *Dict.*

Ca'ster. *n. ſ.* [from *to caſt.*]

1. A thrower; he that caſts.

If, with this throw, the ſtrongeſt *caſter* vye,
Still, further ſtill, I bid the diſcus fly. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. A calculator; a man that calculates fortunes.

Did any of them ſet up for a *caſter* of fortunate figures, what might he not get by his predictions? *Addiſon. Spect.* N° 191.

To CA'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*caſtigo*, Lat.] To chaſtiſe; to chaſten; to correct; to puniſh.

If thou didſt put this ſour cold habit on,
To *caſtigate* thy pride, 'twere well. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Castiga'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *to caſtigate.*]

1. Penance; diſcipline.

This hand of yours requires
A ſequeſter from liberty; faſting and prayer,
With *caſtigation*, exerciſe devout. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

2. Puniſhment; correction.

The ancients had theſe conjectures touching theſe floods and conflagrations, ſo as to frame them into an hypotheſis for the *caſtigation* of the exceſſes of generation. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

3. Emendation.

Their *caſtigations* were accompanied with encouragements; which care was taken, to keep me from looking upon as mere compliments. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

Ca'stigatory. *adj.* [from *caſtigate.*] Punitive, in order to amendment.

There were other ends of penalties inflicted, either probatory, *caſtigatory*, or exemplary. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

Ca'sting-net. *n. ſ.* [from *caſting* and *net.*] A net to be thrown into the water.

Caſting-nets did rivers bottoms ſweep. *May's Virgil.*

CA'STLE. *n. ſ.* [*caſtellum*, Lat.]

1. A ſtrong houſe, fortified againſt aſſaults.

The *caſtle* of Macduff I will ſurpriſe. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To forfeit all your goods, lands, tenements,
And *caſtles.* *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

2. Castles *in the air.* [*chateaux d'Eſpagne*, Fr.] Projects without reality.

Theſe were but like *caſtles in the air*, and in men's fancies vainly imagined. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Castle soap. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe corrupted from *Caſtile ſoap.*] A kind of ſoap.

I have a letter from a ſoap-boiler, deſiring me to write upon the preſent duties on *Caſtle ſoap.* *Addiſon. Spectator,* N° 488.

Castled. *adj.* [from *caſtle.*] Furniſhed with caſtles.

The horſes neighing by the wind is blown,
And *caſtled* elephants o'erlook the town. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

Ca'stleward. *n. ſ.* [from *caſtle* and *ward.*]

An impoſition laid upon ſuch of the king's ſubjects, as dwell within a certain compaſs of any caſtle, toward the maintenance of ſuch as watch and ward the caſtle. *Cowel.*

Ca'stling. *n. ſ.* [from *caſt.*] An abortive.

We ſhould rather rely upon the urine of a *caſtling*'s bladder, a reſolution of crabs eyes, or a ſecond diſtillation of urine, as Helmont hath commended. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ca'stor, Chester, are derived from the Sax. ceaſter, a city, town, or caſtle; and that from the Latin *caſtrum*; the Saxons chuſing to fix in ſuch places of ſtrength and figure, as the Romans had before built or fortified. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Ca'stor. *n. ſ.* [*caſtor*, Lat.]

1. A beaver. See Beaver.

2. A fine hat made of the furr of a beaver.

CA'STOR and *POLLUX.* [In meteorology.] A firy meteor, which, at ſea, appears ſometimes ſticking to a part of the ſhip, in form of one, two, or even three or four balls. When one is ſeen alone, it is more properly called Helena, which portends the ſevereſt part of the ſtorm to be yet behind; two are denominated *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, and ſometimes Tyndarides, which portend a ceſſation of the ſtorm. *Chambers.*

CASTO'REUM. n. ſ. [from *caſtor.* In pharmacy.] A liquid matter incloſed in bags or purſes, near the anus of the caſtor, falſely taken for his teſticles. Theſe bags are about the bigneſs of a gooſe's egg, and found indifferently in males and females; when taken off, the matter dries and condenſes, ſo as to be reduced to a powder, which is oily, of a ſharp bitter taſte, and a ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell, and uſed to fortify the head and nervous parts. *Chambers.*

Castrameta'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *caſtrametor*, Lat.] The art or practice of encamping.

To CA'STRATE. *v. a.* [*caſtro*, Lat.]

1. To geld.

2. To take away the obſcene parts of a writing.

Castra'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *caſtrate.*] The act of gelding.

The largeſt needle ſhould be uſed, in taking up the ſpermatick veſſels in *caſtration.* *Sharp's Surgery.*

Ca'steril. } *n. ſ.* A kind of hawk.
Ca'strel. }

Castre'nsian. *adj.* [*caſtrenſis*, Lat.] Belonging to a camp. *D.*

CA'SUAL. *adj.* [*caſuel*, Fr. from *caſus*, Lat.] Accidental; ariſing from chance; depending upon chance; not certain.

The revenue of Ireland, both certain and *caſual*, did not riſe unto ten thouſand pounds. *Davies on Ireland.*

That which ſeemeth moſt *caſual* and ſubject to fortune, is yet diſpoſed by the ordinance of God. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Whether found, where *caſual* fire
Had waſted woods, on mountain, or in vale
Down to the veins of earth. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 566.

The commiſſioners entertained themſelves by the fire-ſide, in general and *caſual* diſcourſes. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Moſt of our rarities have been found out by *caſual* emergency, and have been the works of time and chance, rather than of philoſophy. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 21.

The expences of ſome of them always exceed their certain annual income; but ſeldom their *caſual* ſupplies. I call them *caſual*, in compliance with the common form. *Atterbury.*

Ca'sually. *adv.* [from *caſual.*] Accidentally; without deſign, or ſet purpoſe.

Go, bid my woman
Search for a jewel, that too *caſually*
Hath left mine arm. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Wool new ſhorn, laid *caſually* upon a veſſel of verjuice, had drunk up the verjuice, though the veſſel was without any flaw. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.* N° 79.

I ſhould have acquainted my judge with one advantage, and which I now *caſually* remember. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedication.*

Ca'sualness. *n. ſ.* [from *caſual.*] Accidentalneſs.

Ca'sualty. *n. ſ.* [from *caſual.*]

1. Accident; a thing happening by chance, not deſign.

With more patience men endure the loſſes that befall them by mere *caſualty*, than the damages which they ſuſtain by injuſtice. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

That Octavius Cæſar ſhould ſhift his camp that night that it happened to be took by the enemy, was a mere *caſualty*; yet it preſerved a perſon, who lived to eſtabliſh a total alteration of government in the imperial city of the world. *South.*

2. Chance that produces unnatural death.

Builds in the weather on the outward wall,
Ev'n in the force and road of *caſualty*. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

It is obſerved in particular nations, that, within the ſpace of two or three hundred years, notwithſtanding all *caſualties*, the number of men doubles. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

We find one *caſualty* in our bills, of which, though there be daily talk, there is little effect. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

Ca'suist. *n. ſ.* [*caſuiſte*, Fr. from *caſus*, Lat.] One that ſtudies and ſettles caſes of conſcience.

The judgment of any *caſuiſt*, or learned divine, concerning the ſtate of a man's ſoul, is not ſufficient to give him confidence. *South.*

You can ſcarce ſee a bench of porters without two or three *caſuiſts* in it, that will ſettle you the rights of princes. *Addiſon. Freeholder,* N° 53.

Who ſhall decide, when doctors diſagree,
And ſoundeſt *caſuiſts* doubt, like you and me? *Pope.*

Casui'stical. *adj.* [from *caſuiſt.*] Relating to caſes of conſcience; containing the doctrine relating to caſes.

What arguments they have to beguile poor, ſimple, unſtable ſouls with, I know not; but ſurely the practical, *caſuiſtical*, that is, the principal, vital part of their religion favours very little of ſpirituality. *South.*

Ca'suistry. *n. ſ.* [from *caſuiſt.*] The ſcience of a caſuiſt; the doctrine of caſes of conſcience.

Conceſſion would not paſs for good *caſuiſtry* in theſe ages. *Pope's Odyſſey, Notes.*

Morality, by her falſe guardians drawn,
Chicane in furs, and *caſuiſtry* in lawn. *Pope's Dunciad.*

CAT. *n. ſ.* [*katz*, Teuton. *chat*, Fr.] A domeſtick animal that catches mice, commonly reckoned by naturaliſts the loweſt order of the leonine ſpecies.

'Twas you incens'd the rabble:
Cats, that can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of thoſe myſteries, which heav'n
Will not have earth to know. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Thrice the brinded *cat* hath mew'd. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

A *cat*, as ſhe beholds the light, draws the ball of her eye ſmall and long, being covered over with a green ſkin, and dilates it at pleaſure. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Cat. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ſhip.

Cat *in the pan.* [imagined by ſome to be rightly written *Catipan*, as coming from *Catipani*, revolted governours. An unknown correſpondent imagines, very naturally, that it is corrupted from *Cate in the pan.*]

There is a cunning which we, in England, call the turning of the *cat in the pan*; which is, when that which a man ſays to another, he lays it as if another had ſaid it to him. *Bacon.*

Cat *o' nine tails.* A whip with nine laſhes, uſed for the puniſhment of crimes.

You dread reformers of an impious age,
You awful *cat o' nine tails* to the ſtage,
This once be juſt, and in our cauſe engage. *Prologue to Vanbrugh's Falſe Friend.*

CATACHRE'SIS. n. ſ. [κατάχρησις, abuſe.] It is, in rhetorick, the abuſe of a trope, when the words are too far wreſted from their native ſignification, or when one word is abuſively put for another, for want of the proper word; as, *a voice* beautiful *to the ear.* *Smith's Rhetorick.*

Catachre'stical. *adj.* [from *catachreſis.*] Contrary to proper uſe; forced; far fetched.

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A *catachrestical* and far derived ſimilitude it holds with men, that is, in a bifurcation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CA'TACLYSM. *n. ſ.* [κατακλυσμὸς.] A deluge; an inundation; uſed generally for the univerſal deluge.

The opinion that held theſe *cataclyſms* and empyroſes univerſal, was ſuch, as held, that it put a total conſummation unto things in this lower world. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CA'TACOMBS. *n. ſ.* [from κατὰ and κύμβος, a hollow or cavity.] Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead; of which there are a great number about three miles from Rome, ſuppoſed to be the caves and cells where the primitive chriſtians hid and aſſembled themſelves, and where they interred the martyrs, which are accordingly viſited with devotion. But, anciently, the word *catacomb* was only underſtood of the tombs of St. Peter and St. Paul; and Mr. Monro, in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, ſuppoſes the *catacombs* to have been originally the ſepulchres of the firſt Romans. Places like theſe might afford convenient reſortments to the primitive chriſtians, but could never be built by them. *Chambers.*

CATAGMA'TICK. *adj.* [κάταγμα, a fracture.] That which has the quality of conſolidating the parts.

I put on a *catagmatick* emplaſter, and, by the uſe of a laced glove, ſcattered the pituitous ſwelling, and ſtrengthened it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CATALE'PSIS. *n. ſ.* [κατάληψις.] A lighter ſpecies of the apoplexy, or epilepſy.

There is a diſeaſe called a *catalepſis*, wherein the patient is ſuddenly ſeized without ſenſe or motion, and remains in the ſame poſture in which the diſeaſe ſeizeth him. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'TALOGUE. *n. ſ.* [κατάλογος.] An enumeration of particulars; a liſt; a regiſter of things one by one.

In the *catalogue* ye go for men,
As hounds, and greyhounds, mungrels, ſpaniels, curs,
Showghes, water rugs, and demy wolves, are cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Make a *catalogue* of all the proſperous ſacrilegious perſons, and I believe they will be repeated much ſooner than the alphabet. *South.*

I was in the library of manuſcripts belonging to St. Laurence, of which there is a printed *catalogue*; I looked into the Virgil which diſputes its antiquity with that of the Vatican. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

The bright Tygete, and the ſhining Bears,
With all the ſailors *catalogue* of ſtars. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

CATAMO'UNTAIN. *n. ſ.* [from *cat* and *mountain.*] A fierce animal, reſembling a cat.

The black prince of Monomotapa, by whoſe ſide were ſeen the glaring *catamountain*, and the quill-darting porcupine. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

CA'TAPHRACT. *n. ſ.* [*cataphracta*, Lat.] A horſeman in complete armour.

On each ſide went armed guards,
Both horſe and foot before him and behind,
Archers and ſlingers, *cataphracts* and ſpears. *Milt. Agoniſt.*

CA'TAPLASM. *n. ſ.* [κατάπλασμα.] A poultice; a ſoft and moiſt application.

I bought an unction of a mountebank,
So mortal, that but dip a knife in it,
Where it draws blood, no *cataplaſm* ſo rare,
Collected from all ſimples that have virtue
Under the moon, can ſave. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Warm *cataplaſms* diſcuſs, but ſcalding hot may confirm the tumour. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CA'TAPULT. *n. ſ.* [*catapulta*, Lat.] An engine uſed anciently to throw ſtones.

The baliſta violently ſhot great ſtones and quarrels, as alſo the *catapults*. *Camden's Remains.*

CA'TARACT. *n. ſ.* [καταῤῥάκτης.] A fall of water from on high; a ſhoot of water; a caſcade.

Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage, blow!
You *cataracts* and hurricanes, ſpout,
Till you have drench'd our ſteeples, drown'd the cocks. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

What if all
Her ſtores were open'd, and this firmament
Of hell ſhould ſpout her *cataracts* of fire?
Impendent horrours! *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 170.

No ſooner he, with them of man and beaſt
Select for life, ſhall in the ark be lodg'd,
And ſhelter'd round; but all the *cataracts*
Of heav'n ſet open, on the earth ſhall pour
Rain, day and night. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 824.

Torrents and loud impetuous *cataracts*,
Through roads abrupt, and rude unfaſhion'd tracts,
Run down the lofty mountain's channel'd ſides,
And to the vale convey their foaming tides. *Blackmore.*

CA'TARACT. [In medicine.] A ſuffuſion of the eye, when little clouds, motes, and flies, ſeem to float about in the air; when confirmed, the pupil of the eye is either wholly, or in part, covered, and ſhut up with a little thin ſkin, ſo that the light has no admittance. *Quincy.*

Saladine hath a yellow milk, which hath likewiſe much acrimony; for it cleanſeth the eyes: it is good alſo for *cataracts*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 639.

CATA'RRH. *n. ſ.* [καταῤῥέω, *defluo.*] A defluxion of a ſharp ſerum from the glands about the head and throat, generally occaſioned by a diminution of inſenſible perſpiration, or cold, wherein what ſhould paſs by the ſkin, ouzes out upon thoſe glands, and occaſions irritations. The cauſes are, whatſoever occaſions too great a quantity of ſerum in the body; whatſoever hinders the diſcharge by urine, and the pores of the skin. *Quincy.*

All fev'rous kinds,
Convulſions, epilepſies, fierce *catarrhs*. *Par. Loſt, b.* xi.

Neither was the body then ſubject to die by piecemeal, and languiſh under coughs, *catarrhs*, or conſumptions. *South.*

CATA'RRHAL. } *adj.* [from *catarrh.*] Relating to a catarrh;
CATA'RRHOUS. } proceeding from a catarrh.

The *catarrhal* fever requires evacuations. *Floyer.*

Old age attended with a glutinous, cold, *catarrhous*, leucophlegmatick conſtitution. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CATA'STROPHE. *n. ſ.* [καταστροφὴ.]

1. The change or revolution, which produces the concluſion or final event of a dramatick piece.

Pat!—He comes like the *cataſtrophe* of the old comedy. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

That philoſopher declares for tragedies, whoſe *cataſtrophes* are unhappy, with relation to the principal characters. *Dennis.*

2. A final event; a concluſion generally unhappy.

Here was a mighty revolution, the moſt horrible and portentuous *cataſtrophe* that nature ever yet ſaw; an elegant and habitable earth quite ſhattered. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

CA'TCAL. *n. ſ.* [from *cat* and *call.*] A ſqueaking inſtrument, uſed in the playhouſe to condemn plays.

A young lady, at the theatre, conceived a paſſion for a notorious rake that headed a party of *catcals*. *Spectator*, Nº 602.

Three *catcals* be the bribe
Of him, whoſe chatt'ring ſhames the monkey tribe. *Pope.*

To CATCH. *v. a.* preter. I *catched*, or *caught*; I have *catched* or *caught*. [*ketſen*, Dutch.]

1. To lay hold on with the hand; intimating the ſuddenneſs of the action.

And when he aroſe againſt me, I *caught* him by his beard, and ſmote him, and ſlew him. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 35.

2. To ſtop any thing flying; to receive any thing in the paſſage.

Others, to *catch* the breeze of breathing air,
To Tuſculum or Algido repair;
Or in moiſt Tivoli's retirement find
A cooling ſhade. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. To ſeize any thing by purſuit.

I ſaw him run after a gilded butterfly, and, when he *caught* it, he let it go again; and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again; and *caught* it again. *Shakeſp. Coriolan.*

4. To ſtop any thing.

A ſhepherd diverted himſelf with toſſing up eggs, and *catching* them again. *Spectator*, Nº 160.

5. To enſnare; to intangle in a ſnare; to hold in a trap.

And they ſent unto him certain of the Phariſees and of the Herodians, to *catch* him in his words. *Mar.* xii. 13.

Theſe artificial methods of reaſoning are more adapted to *catch* and entangle the mind, than to inſtruct and inform the underſtanding. *Locke.*

6. To receive ſuddenly.

The curling ſmoke mounts heavy from the fires,
At length it *catches* flame, and in a blaze expires. *Dryden.*
But ſtopp'd for fear, thus violently driv'n,
The ſparks ſhould *catch* his axletree of heav'n. *Dryden.*

7. To faſten ſuddenly upon; to ſeize.

The mule went under the thick boughs of a great oak, and his head *caught* hold of the oak. 2 *Sam.* xviii. 19.

Would they, like Benhadad's embaſſadours, *catch* hold of every amicable expreſſion? *Decay of Piety.*

8. To ſeize unexpectedly.

To *catch* ſomething out of his mouth, that they might accuſe him. *Luke*, xi. 54.

9. To ſeize eagerly.

They have *caught* up every thing greedily, with that buſy minute curioſity, and unſatisfactory inquiſitiveneſs, which Seneca calls the diſeaſe of the Greeks. *Eſſay on Homer.*

10. To pleaſe; to ſeize the affections; to charm.

For I am young, a novice in the trade,
The fool of love, unpractis'd to perſuade,
And wanting the ſoothing arts that *catch* the fair,
But, caught myſelf, lie ſtruggling in the ſnare. *Dryden.*

I've perus'd her well;
Beauty and honour in her are ſo mingled,
That they have *caught* the king. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

11. To receive any contagion or diſeaſe.

I cannot name the diſeaſe, and it is *caught*
Of you that yet are well. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Thoſe meaſles,
Which we diſdain ſhould tetter us, yet ſeek
The very way to *catch* them. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

In ſooth I know not why I am ſo ſad:
It wearies me; you ſay it wearies you;
But how I *caught* it, found it, or came by it,
I am to learn. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

The ſofteſt of our Britiſh ladies expoſe their necks and arms to the open air, which the men could not do, without *catching* cold, for want of being accuſtomed to it. *Addiſon. Guardian.*

Or call the winds through long arcades to roar,
Proud to *catch* cold at a Venetian door. *Pope.*

12. *To catch at.* To endeavour ſuddenly to lay hold on.

Saucy lictors
Will *catch at* us like ſtrumpets, and ſcald rhimers
Ballad us out of tune. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Make them *catch at* all opportunities of ſubverting the ſtate. *Addiſon's State of the War.*

To CATCH. *v. n.* To be contagious; to ſpread infection.

'Tis time to give them phyſick, their diſeaſes
Are grown ſo *catching*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Sickneſs is *catching*; oh, were favour ſo!
Your's would I catch, fair Hermia, ere I go. *Shakeſp.*

Conſidering it with all its malignity and *catching* nature, it may be enumerated with the worſt of epidemicks. *Harvey.*

When the yellow hair in flame ſhould fall,
The *catching* fire might burn the golden cawl. *Dryden.*

The palace of Deiphobus aſcends
In ſmoaky flames, and *catches* on his friends. *Dryden.*

Does the ſedition *catch* from man to man,
And run among the ranks? *Addiſon's Cato.*

CATCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Seizure; the act of ſeizing any thing that flies, or hides.

And ſurely taught by his open eye,
His eye, that ev'n did mark her trodden graſs,
That ſhe would fain the *catch* of Strephon fly. *Sidney.*

2. The act of taking quickly from another.

Several quires, placed one over againſt another, and taking the voice by *catches* anthem-wiſe, give great pleaſure. *Bacon.*

3. A ſong ſung in ſucceſſion, where one catches it from another.

This is the tune of our *catch*, plaid by the picture of nobody. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Far be from thence the glutton paraſite,
Singing his drunken *catches* all the night. *Dryden, jun.*

The meat was ſerv'd, the bowls were crown'd,
Catches were ſung, and healths went round. *Prior.*

4. Watch; the poſture of ſeizing.

Both of them lay upon the *catch* for a great action; it is no wonder therefore, that they were often engaged on one ſubject. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

5. An advantage taken; hold laid on.

All which notions are but ignorant *catches* of a few things, which are moſt obvious to men's obſervations. *Bacon.*

The motion is but a *catch* of the wit upon a few inſtances; as the manner is in the philoſophy received. *Bacon.*

Fate of empires, and the fall of kings,
Should turn on flying hours, and *catch* of moments. *Dryden.*

6. The thing caught; profit; advantage.

Hector ſhall have a great *catch*, if he knock out either of your brains; he were as good crack a fuſty nut with no kernel. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

7. A ſnatch; a ſhort interval of action.

It has been writ by *catches*, with many intervals. *Locke.*

8. A taint; a ſlight contagion.

We retain a *catch* of thoſe pretty ſtories, and our awakened imagination ſmiles in the recollection. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 3.

9. Any thing that catches and holds, as a hook.

10. A ſmall ſwift ſailing ſhip.

CA'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *catch.*]

1. He that catches.

2. That in which any thing is caught.

Scallops will move ſo ſtrongly, as oftentimes to leap out of the *catcher* wherein they are caught. *Grew's Muſæum.*

CA'TCHFLY. *n. ſ.* [from *catch* and *fly.*] A plant; a ſpecies of *campion*; which ſee.

CA'TCHPOLL. *n. ſ.* [from *catch* and *poll.*] A ſerjeant; a bumbailiff.

Though now it be uſed as a word of contempt, yet, in ancient times, it ſeems to have been uſed without reproach, for ſuch as we now call ſerjeants of the mace, or any other that uſes to arreſt men upon any cauſe. *Cowel.*

They call all temporal buſineſſes underſheriffries, as if they were but matters for underſheriffs and *catchpolls*; though many times thoſe underſheriffries do more good than their high ſpeculations. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Another monſter,
Sullen of aſpect, by the vulgar call'd
A *catchpoll*, whoſe polluted hands the gods,
With force incredible and magick charms,
Erſt have endu'd, if he his ample palm
Should haply on ill fated ſhoulder lay
Of debtor. *Philips.*

CA'TCHWORD. *n. ſ.* [from *catch* and *word.* With printers.] The word at the corner of the page under the laſt line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATECHE'TICAL. *adj.* [from κατηχέω.] Conſiſting of queſtions and anſwers.

Socrates introduced a *catechetical* method of arguing; he would aſk his adverſary queſtion upon queſtion, till he convinced him out of his own mouth, that his opinions were wrong. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 238.

CATECHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *catechetical.*] In the way of queſtion and anſwer.

To CA'TECHISE. *v. a.* [κατηχέω.]

1. To inſtruct by aſking queſtions, and correcting the anſwers.

I will *catechiſe* the world for him; that is, make queſtions, and bid them anſwer. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Had thoſe three thouſand ſouls been *catechiſed* by our modern caſuiſts, we had ſeen a wide difference. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To queſtion; to interrogate; to examine; to try by interrogatories.

Why then I ſuck my teeth, and *catechiſe*
My piked man of countries. *Shakeſp. King John.*

There flies about a ſtrange report,
Of ſome expreſs arriv'd at court;
I'm ſtopp'd by all the fools I meet,
And *catechis'd* in ev'ry ſtreet. *Swift.*

CA'TECHISER. *n. ſ.* [from *to catechiſe.*] One who catechizes.

CA'TECHISM. *n. ſ.* [from κατηχίζω.] A form of inſtruction by means of queſtions and anſwers, concerning religion.

Ways of teaching there have been ſundry always uſual in God's church; for the firſt introduction of youth to the knowledge of God, the Jews even till this day have their *catechiſms*. *Hooker, b.* v. § 19.

He had no *catechiſm* but the creation, needed no ſtudy but reflection, and read no book but the volume of the world. *South.*

CA'TECHIST. *n. ſ.* [κατηχιστὴς.] One whoſe charge is to inſtruct by queſtions, or to queſtion the uninſtructed concerning religion.

None of years and knowledge was admitted, who had not been inſtructed by the *catechiſt* in this foundation, which the *catechiſt* received from the biſhop. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

CATECHU'MEN. *n. ſ.* [κατηχούμενος.] One who is yet in the firſt rudiments of chriſtianity; the loweſt order of chriſtians in the primitive church.

The prayers of the church did not begin in St. Auſtin's time, till the *catechumens* were diſmiſſed. *Stillingfleet.*

CATECHUME'NICAL. *adj.* [from *catechumen.*] Belonging to the catechumens. *Dict.*

CATEGO'RICAL. *adj.* [from *category.*] Abſolute; adequate; poſitive; equal to the thing to be expreſſed.

The king's commiſſioners deſired to know whether the parliament's commiſſioners did believe, that biſhops were unlawful? To which they could never obtain a *categorical* anſwer. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

A ſingle propoſition, which is alſo *categorical*, may be divided again into ſimple and complex. *Watts's Logick.*

CATEGO'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *categorical.*] Poſitively; expreſſly.

I dare affirm, and that *categorically*, in all parts where-ever trade is great, and continues ſo, that trade muſt be nationally profitable. *Child's Diſcourſe of Trade.*

CA'TEGORY. *n. ſ.* [κατηγορία.] A claſs; a rank; an order of ideas; a predicament.

The abſolute infinitude, in a manner, quite changes the nature of beings, and exalts them into a different *category*. *Cheyne.*

CATENA'RIAN. *adj.* [from *catena*, Lat.] Relating to a chain; reſembling a chain.

In geometry, the *catenarian* curve is formed by a rope or chain hanging freely between two points of ſuſpenſion. *Harris.*

The back is bent after the manner of the *catenarian* curve, by which it obtains that curvature that is ſafeſt for the included marrow. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

To CA'TENATE. *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat.] To chain. *Dict.*

CATENA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *catena*, Lat.] Link; regular connexion.

Which *catenation*, or conſerving union, whenever his pleaſure ſhall divide, let go, or ſeparate, they ſhall fall from their exiſtence. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To CA'TER. *v. n.* [from *cates.*] To provide food; to buy in victuals.

He that doth the ravens feed,
Yea providently *caters* for the ſparrow,
Be comfort to my age. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

CA'TER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Provider; collector of proviſions, or victuals.

The oyſters dredged in this Lyner, find a welcomer acceptance, where the taſte is *cater* for the ſtomach, than thoſe of the Tamar. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

CA'TER. *n. ſ.* [*quatre*, Fr.] The four of cards and dice.

CA'TER-COUSIN. *n. ſ.* A corruption of *quatre-couſin*, from the ridiculouſneſs of calling couſin or relation to ſo remote a degree.

His maſter and he, ſaving your worſhip's reverence, are ſcarce *cater-couſins*. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Poetry and reaſon, how come theſe to be *cater-couſins*? *Rymer's Tragedies of the laſt Age.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

CA'TERER. *n. ſ.* [from *cater.*] One employed to ſelect and buy in proviſions for the family; the providore or purveyor.

Let no ſcent offenſive the chamber infeſt;
Let fancy, not coſt, prepare all our diſhes;
Let the *caterer* mind the taſte of each gueſt,
And the cook in his dreſſing comply with their wiſhes.
Ben. Johnſon's Tavern Academy.

He made the greedy ravens to be Elias's *caterers*, and bring him food. *King Charles.*

Seldom ſhall one ſee in cities or courts that athletick vigour, which is ſeen in poor houſes, where nature is their cook, and neceſſity their *caterer.* *South.*

CA'TERESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cater.*] A woman employed to cater, or provide victuals.

Impoſtor! do not charge innocent nature,
As if ſhe would her children ſhould be riotous
With her abundance? ſhe, good *catereſs*,
Means her proviſion only to the good. *Milton.*

CATERPI'LLAR. *n. ſ.* [This word *Skinner* and *Minſhew* are inclined to derive from *chatte peluſe*, a weaſel; it ſeems eaſily deducible from *cates*, food, and *piller*, Fr. to rob; the animal that eats up the fruits of the earth.] A worm which, when it gets wings, is ſuſtained by leaves and fruits.

The *caterpillar* breedeth of dew and leaves; for we ſee infinite *caterpillars* breed upon trees and hedges, by which the leaves of the trees or hedges are conſumed. *Bacon.*

Auſter is drawn with a pot pouring forth water, with which deſcend graſshoppers, *caterpillars*, and creatures bred by moiſture. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CATERPI'LLAR. *n. ſ.* [*ſcorpioides*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whoſe empalement riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes a jointed pod, convoluted like a ſnail or caterpillar. *Miller.*

To CATERWA'UL. *v. n.* [from *cat.*]

1. To make a noiſe as cats in rutting time.
2. To make any offenſive or odious noiſe.

What a *caterwauling* do you keep here? If my lady has not called up her ſteward Malvolio, and bid him turn you out of doors, never truſt me. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Was no diſpute between
The *caterwauling* bretheren? *Hudibras, p.* i. *c.* iii.

CATES. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology; *Skinner* imagines it may be corrupted from *delicate*; which is not likely, becauſe *Junius* obſerves, that the Dutch have *kater* in the ſame ſenſe with our *cater.* It has no *ſingular.*] Viands; food; diſh of meat; generally employed to ſignify nice and luxurious food.

The fair acceptance, Sir, creates
The entertainment perfect, not the *cates.* *Ben Johnſon.*

O waſteful riot, never well content
With low priz'd fare; hunger ambitious
Of *cates* by land and ſea far fetcht and ſent. *Raleigh.*

Alas, how ſimple to theſe *cates*,
Was that crude apple, that diverted Eve! *Par. Loſt, b.* ii.

They by th' alluring odour drawn, in haſte
Fly to the dulcet *cates*, and crouding ſip
Their palatable bane. *Philips.*

With coſtly *cates* ſhe ſtain'd her frugal board,
Then with ill-gotten wealth ſhe bought a lord. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'TFISH. *n. ſ.* The name of a ſea-fiſh in the Weſt Indies; ſo called from its round head and large glaring eyes, by which they are diſcovered in hollow rocks. *Philips's World of Words.*

CA'THARPINGS. *n. ſ.* Small ropes in a ſhip, running in little blocks from one ſide of the ſhrouds to the other, near the deck; they belong only to the main ſhrouds; and their uſe is to force the ſhrouds tight, for the eaſe and ſafety of the maſts, when the ſhip rolls. *Harris.*

CATHA'RTICAL. } *adj.* [καθαρτικὸς.] Purging medicines. The
CATHA'RTICK. } vermicular or periſtaltick motion of the guts continually helps on their contents, from the pylorus to the rectum; and every irritation either quickens that motion in its natural order, or occaſions ſome little inverſions in it. In both, what but ſlightly adheres to the coats, will be looſened, and they will be more agitated, and thus rendered more fluid. By this only it is manifeſt, how a *cathartic* haſtens and increaſes the diſcharges by ſtool; but where the force of the ſtimulus is great, all the appendages of the bowels, and all the viſcera in the abdomen, will be twitched; by which a great deal will be drained back into the inteſtines, and made a part of what they diſcharge. *Quincy.*

Quickſilver precipitated either with gold, or without addition, into a powder, is wont to be ſtrongly enough *cathartical*, though the chymiſts have not yet proved, that either gold or mercury hath any ſalt at all, much leſs any that is purgative. *Boyle's Sceptical Chymiſtry.*

Luſtrations and *catharticks* of the mind were ſought for, and all endeavour uſed to calm and regulate the fury of the paſſions. *Decay of Piety.*

The piercing cauſticks ply their ſpiteful pow'r,
Emeticks ranch, and keen *catharticks* ſcour. *Garth.*

Plato has called mathematical demonſtrations the *catharticks* or purgatives of the ſoul. *Addiſon. Spectator,* Nº 507.

CATHA'RTICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cathartical.*] Purging quality.

CA'THEAD. *n. ſ.* A kind of foſſil.

Theſe nodules, with leaves in them, called *catheads*, ſeem to conſiſt of a ſort of iron ſtone, not unlike that which is found in the rocks near Whitehaven in Cumberland, where they call them catſcaups. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CA'THEAD. *n. ſ.* [In a ſhip.] A piece of timber with two ſhivers at one end, having a rope and a block, to which is faſtened a great iron hook, to trice up the anchor from the hawſe to the top of the forecaſtle. *Sea Dict.*

CATHE'DRAL. *adj.* [from *cathedra*, Lat. a chair of authority; an epiſcopal ſee.]

1. Epiſcopal; containing the ſee of a biſhop.

A *cathedral* church is that wherein there are two or more perſons, with a biſhop at the head of them, that do make as it were one body politick. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Methought I ſat in ſeat of majeſty,
In the *cathedral* church of Weſtminſter. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

2. Belonging to an epiſcopal church.

His conſtant and regular aſſiſting at the *cathedral* ſervice was never interrupted by the ſharpneſs of weather. *Locke.*

3. In low phraſe, antique; venerable; old. This ſeems to be the meaning in the following lines.

Here aged trees *cathedral* walks compoſe,
And mount the hill in venerable rows;
There the green infants in their beds are laid. *Pope.*

CATHE'DRAL. *n. ſ.* The head church of a dioceſe.

There is nothing in Leghorn ſo extraordinary as the *cathedral*, which a man may view with pleaſure, after he has ſeen St. Peter's. *Addiſon on Italy.*

CA'THERINE PEAR. See PEAR.

For ſtreaks of red were mingled there,
Such as are on a *Catherine pear*,
The ſide that's next the ſun. *Suckling.*

CATHE'TER. *n. ſ.* [καθετὴρ.] A hollow and ſomewhat crooked inſtrument, to thruſt into the bladder, to aſſiſt in bringing away the urine, when the paſſage is ſtopped by a ſtone or gravel.

A large clyſter, ſuddenly injected, hath frequently forced the urine out of the bladder; but if it fail, a *catheter* muſt help you. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CA'THOLES. *n. ſ.* [In a ſhip.] Two little holes aſtern above the gun-room ports, to bring in a cable or hawſer through them to the capſtain, when there is occaſion to heave the ſhip aſtern. *Sea Dict.*

CATHO'LICISM. *n. ſ.* [from *catholick.*] Adherence to the catholick church.

CA'THOLICK. *adj.* [*catholique*, Fr. καθόλικος.] Univerſal or general.

1. The church of Jeſus Chriſt is called *catholick*, becauſe it extends throughout the world, and is not limited by time.
2. Some truths are ſaid to be *catholick*, becauſe they are received by all the faithful.
3. *Catholick* is often ſet in oppoſition to heretick or ſectary, and to ſchiſmatick.
4. *Catholick*, or canonical epiſtles, are ſeven in number; that of St. James, two of St. Peter, three of St. John, and that of St. Jude. They are called *catholick*, becauſe they are directed to all the faithful, and not to any particular church; and canonical, becauſe they contain excellent rules of faith and morality. *Calmet.*

Doubtleſs the ſucceſs of thoſe your great and *catholick* endeavours will promote the empire of man over nature, and bring plentiful acceſſion of glory to your nation. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Thoſe ſyſtems undertake to give an account of the formation of the univerſe, by mechanical hypotheſes of matter, moved either uncertainly, or according to ſome *catholick* laws. *Ray.*

CATHO'LICON. *n. ſ.* [from *catholick*; καθολικὸν ἴαμα.] An univerſal medicine.

Preſervation againſt that ſin, is the contemplation of the laſt judgment. This is indeed a *catholicon* againſt all; but we find it particularly applied by St. Paul to judging and deſpiſing our brethren. *Government of the Tongue.*

CA'TKINS. *n. ſ.* [*kattekens*, Dutch. In botany.] An aſſemblage of imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail; ſerving as male bloſſoms, or flowers of the trees, by which they are produced. *Chambers.*

CA'TLIKE. *adj.* [from *cat* and *like.*] Like a cat.

A lioneſs, with udders all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground, with *catlike* watch.
Shakeſp. As you like it.

CA'TLING. *n. ſ.*

1. A diſmembring knife, uſed by ſurgeons. *Harris.*
2. It ſeems to be uſed by *Shakeſpeare* for catgut; the materials of fiddle ſtrings.

What muſick there will be in him after Hector has knocked out his brains, I know not. But, I am ſure, none; unleſs the fidler Apollo get his ſinews to make *catlings* of. *Tr. and Creſſ.*

3. The down or moſs growing about walnut trees, reſembling the hair of a cat. *Harris.*

CA'TMINT. *n. ſ.* [*cataria*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The leaves are like thoſe of the nettle or betony, for the moſt part hoary, and of a ſtrong ſcent. The flowers are collected into a thick ſpike; the creſt of the flower is broad and bifid; and the lip divided into three ſegments. It grows wild, and is uſed in medicine. *Miller.*

CATO'PTRICAL. *adj.* [from *catoptricks.*] Relating to catoptricks, or viſion by reflection.

A *catoptrical* or dioptrical heat is ſuperiour to any, vitrifying the hardeſt ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

CATO'PTRICKS. *n. ſ.* [κάτοπτρον, a looking glaſs.] That part of opticks which treats of viſion by reflection.

CA'TPIPE. *n. ſ.* [from *cat* and *pipe.*] The ſame with *catcal*; an inſtrument that makes a ſqueaking noiſe.

Some ſongſters can no more ſing in any chamber but their own, than ſome clerks can read in any book but their own; put them out of their road once, and they are mere *catpipes* and dunces. *L'Eſtrange.*

CAT'S-EYE. A ſtone.

Cat's-eye is of a gliſtering grey, interchanged with a ſtraw colour. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CAT'S-FOOT. *n. ſ.* An herb; the ſame with *alehoof*, or *ground-ivy*; which ſee.

CAT'S-HEAD. *n. ſ.* A kind of apple.

Cat's-head, by ſome called the go-no-further, is a very large apple, and a good bearer. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CA'TSILVER. *n. ſ.* A kind of foſſile.

Catſilver is compoſed of plates that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and elaſtick; and is of three ſorts, the yellow or golden, the white or ſilvery, and the black. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CAT'S-TAIL. *n. ſ.*

1. A long round ſubſtance, that grows in winter upon nut-trees, pines, &c.
2. A kind of reed which bears a ſpike like the tail of a cat. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CA'TSUP. *n. ſ.* A kind of pickle, made from muſhrooms.

And, for our home-bred Britiſh cheer,
Botargo, *catſup*, and cavier. *Swift.*

CA'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [a word of very common uſe, but of doubtful or unknown etymology. It is derived by *Skinner*, *Menage*, and *Spelman*, from *capitalia*, *quæ ad caput pertinent*; perſonal goods: in which ſenſe *chattels* is yet uſed in our law. *Mandeville* uſes *catele* for *price.*]

1. Beaſts of paſture; not wild nor domeſtick.

Make poor men's *cattle* break their necks. *Shakeſp. T. Andr.*

And God made the beaſt of the earth after his kind, and *cattle* after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind. *Gen.* i. 25.

2. It is uſed in reproach of human beings.

Boys and women are for the moſt part *cattle* of this colour. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

CAVALCA'DE. *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *cavallo*, a horſe, Ital.] A proceſſion on horſeback.

Your *cavalcade* the fair ſpectators view,
From their high ſtandings, yet look up to you:
From your brave train each ſingles out a ray,
And longs to date a conqueſt from your day. *Dryden.*

How muſt the heart of the old man rejoice, when he ſaw ſuch a numerous *cavalcade* of his own raiſing? *Addiſon. Spect.*

CAVALI'ER. *n. ſ.* [*cavalier*, Fr.]

1. A horſeman; a knight.
2. A gay ſprightly military man.

For who is he, whoſe chin is but enrich'd
With one appearing hair, that will not follow
Theſe cull'd and choice drawn *cavaliers* to France?
Shakeſp. Henry VIII.

3. The appellation of the party of king Charles the firſt.

Each party grows proud of that appellation, which their adverſaries at firſt intend as a reproach: of this ſort were the Guelfs and Gibelines, Hugenots, and *Cavaliers.* *Swift.*

CAVALI'ER. *adj.* [from the ſubſt.]

1. Gay; ſprightly; warlike.
2. Generous; brave.

The people are naturally not valiant, and not much *cavalier.* Now it is the nature of cowards to hurt, where they can receive none. *Suckling.*

3. Diſdainful; haughty.

CAVALI'ERLY. *adv.* [from *cavalier.*] Haughtily; arrogantly; diſdainfully.

CA'VALRY. *n. ſ.* [*cavalerie*, Fr.] Horſe troops; bodies of men furniſhed with horſes for war.

If a ſtate run moſt to gentlemen, and the huſbandmen and plowmen be but as their workfolks, you may have a good *cavalry*, but never good ſtable bands of foot. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Their *cavalry*, in the battle of Blenheim, could not ſuſtain the ſhock of the Britiſh horſe. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

To CA'VATE. *v. a.* [*cavo*, Lat.] To hollow out; to dig into a hollow.

CAVA'ZION. *n. ſ.* [from *cavo*, Lat. In architecture.] The hollowing or underdigging of the earth for cellarage; allowed to be the ſixth part of the height of the whole building. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CA'UDEBECK. *n. ſ.* A ſort of light hats, ſo called from a town in France where they were firſt made. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CA'UDLE. *n. ſ.* [*chaudeau*, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed, and ſick perſons.

Ye ſhall have a hempen *caudle* then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

He had good broths, *caudle*, and ſuch like; and I believe he did drink ſome wine. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To CA'UDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make caudle; to mix as caudle.

Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, *caudle* thy morning taſte,
To cure thy o'ernight's ſurfeit? *Shakeſp. Timon.*

CAVE. *n. ſ.* [*cave*, Fr. *cavea*, Lat.]

1. A cavern; a den; a hole entering horizontally under the ground; a habitation in the earth.

The wrathful ſkies
Gallow the very wand'rers of the dark,
And make them keep their *caves.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Bid him bring his power
Before ſun-riſing, leſt his ſon George fall
Into the blind *cave* of eternal night. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

They did ſquare, and carve, and poliſh their ſtone and marble works, even in the very *cave* of the quarry. *Wotton.*

Through this a *cave* was dug with vaſt expence,
The work it ſeem'd of ſome ſuſpicious prince. *Dryden.*

2. A hollow; any hollow place.

The object of ſight doth ſtrike upon the pupil of the eye directly; whereas the *cave* of the eye doth hold off the ſound a little. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº 272.

To CAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dwell in a cave.

It may be heard at court, that ſuch as we
Cave here, haunt here, are outlaws, and in time
May make ſome ſtronger heed. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

CAVE'AT. *n. ſ.* [*caveat*, Lat. *let him beware.*]

A *caveat* is an intimation given to ſome ordinary or eccleſiaſtical judge by the act of man, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts in ſuch or ſuch an affair. *Ayliffe.*

The chiefeſt *caveat* in reformation muſt be to keep out the Scots. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

I am in danger of commencing poet, perhaps laureat; pray deſire Mr. Rowe to enter a *caveat.* *Trumball to Pope.*

CA'VERN. *n. ſ.* [*caverna*, Lat.] A hollow place in the ground.

Where wilt thou find a *cavern* dark enough
To mask thy monſtrous viſage? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Monſters of the foaming deep,
From the deep ooze, and gelid *cavern* rous'd,
They flounce and tremble in unwieldy joy. *Thomſon.*

CA'VERNED. *adj.* [from *cavern.*]

1. Full of caverns; hollow; excavated.

Embattled troops, with flowing banners, paſs
Through flow'ry meads, delighted; nor diſtruſt
The ſmiling ſurface; whilſt the *cavern'd* ground
Burſts fatal, and involves the hopes of war
In fiery whirles. *Philips.*

High at his head from out the *cavern'd* rock,
In living rills a guſhing fountain broke. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Inhabiting a cavern.

No bandit fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,
No *cavern'd* hermit, reſt ſelf-ſatisfy'd. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

CA'VERNOUS. *adj.* [from *cavern.*] Full of caverns.

No great damages are done by earthquakes, except only in thoſe countries which are mountainous, and conſequently ſtony and *cavernous* underneath. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

CAVE'SSON. n. ſ. [Fr. In horſemanſhip.]

A ſort of noſeband, ſometimes made of iron, and ſometimes of leather or wood; ſometimes flat, and ſometimes hollow or twiſted; which is put upon the noſe of a horſe, to forward the ſuppling and breaking of him.

An iron *caveſſon* ſaves and ſpares the mouths of young horſes when they are broken; for, by the help of it, they are accuſtomed to obey the hand, and to bend the neck and ſhoulders, without hurting their mouths, or ſpoiling their bars with the bit. *Farrier's Dict.*

CAUF. *n. ſ.* A cheſt with holes on the top, to keep fiſh alive in the water. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CAUGHT. *particip. paſſ.* [from *to catch*; which ſee.]

CAVIA'RE. *n. ſ.* [the etymology uncertain, unleſs it come from *garum*, Lat. ſauce, or pickle, made of fiſh ſalted.]

The eggs of a ſturgeon being ſalted, and made up into a maſs, were firſt brought from Conſtantinople by the Italians, and called *caviare.* *Grew's Muſæum.*

CAVI'ER. *n. ſ.* A corruption of *caviare.* See CATSUP.

To CA'VIL. *v. n.* [*caviller*, Fr. *cavillari*, Lat.] To raiſe captious and frivolous objections.

I'll give thrice ſo much land
To any well deſerving friend;
But, in the way of bargain, mark ye me,
I'll *cavil* on the ninth part of a hair. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

My lord, you do not well, in obſtinacy
To *cavil* in the courſe of this contract. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

He *cavils* firſt at the poet's inſiſting ſo much upon the effects of Achilles's rage. *Pope's Notes on the Iliad.*

To CA'VIL. *v. a.* To receive or treat with objections.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Thou didſt accept them: wilt thou enjoy the good,
Then *cavil* the conditions? *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 579.

CA'VIL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Falſe or frivolous objections.

Wiſer men conſider how ſubject the beſt things have been unto *cavil*, when wits, poſſeſſed with diſdain, have ſet them up as their mark to ſhoot at. *Hooker, b.* v. § 4.

Several divines, in order to anſwer the *cavils* of thoſe adverſaries to truth and morality, began to find out farther explanations. *Swift.*

CAVILLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cavil.*] The diſpoſition to make captious objection; the practice of objecting.

I might add ſo much concerning the large odds between the caſe of the eldeſt churches, in regard of heathens, and ours, in reſpect of the church of Rome, that very *cavillation* itſelf ſhould be ſatisfied. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 7.

CA'VILLER. *n. ſ.* [*cavillator*, Lat.] A man fond of making objections; an unfair adverſary; a captious diſputant.

The candour which Horace ſhews, is that which diſtinguiſhes a critick from a *caviller*; he declares, that he is not offended at thoſe little faults, which may be imputed to inadvertency. *Addiſon. Guardian*, N° 110.

There is, I grant, room ſtill left for a *caviller* to miſrepreſent my meaning. *Atterbury's Pref. to his Sermons.*

CA'VILLINGLY. *adv.* [from *cavilling.*] In a cavilling manner.

CA'VILLOUS. *adj.* [from *cavil.*] Full of objections.

Thoſe perſons are ſaid to be *cavillous* and unfaithful advocates, by whoſe fraud and iniquity juſtice is deſtroyed. *Ayliffe.*

CAVIN. n. ſ. [French.] In the military art it ſignifies a natural hollow, fit to cover a body of troops, and conſequently facilitate their approach to a place. *Dict.*

CA'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*cavitas*, Latin.] Hollowneſs; hollow; hollow place.

The vowels are made by a free paſſage of breath, vocalized through the *cavity* of the mouth; the ſaid *cavity* being differently ſhaped by the poſtures of the throat, tongue, and lips. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

There is nothing to be left void in a firm building; even the *cavities* ought not to be filled with rubbiſh, which is of a periſhing kind. *Dryden's Dedication to Æneid.*

Materials packed together with wonderful art in the ſeveral *cavities* of the ſcull. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 275.

An inſtrument with a ſmall *cavity*, like a ſmall ſpoon, dipt in oil, may fetch out the ſtone. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

If the atmoſphere was reduced into water, it would not make an orb above thirty two feet deep, which would ſoon be ſwallowed up by the *cavity* of the ſea, and the depreſſed parts of the earth. *Bentley.*

CAUK. *n. ſ.* It denotes a coarſe talky ſpar. *Woodward.*

CA'UKY. *adj.* [from *cauk.*] A white, opaque, *cauky* ſpar, ſhot or pointed. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CAUL. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The net in which women incloſe their hair; the hinder part of a woman's cap.

Ne ſpared they to ſtrip her naked all,
Then when they had deſpoil'd her tire and *caul*,
Such as ſhe was, their eyes might her behold. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

Her head with ringlets of her hair is crown'd,
And in a golden *caul* the curls are bound. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. Any kind of ſmall net.

An Indian mantle of feathers, and the feathers wrought into a *caul* of packthread. *Grew's Muſæum.*

3. The omentum; the integument in which the guts are incloſed.

The *caul* ſerves for the warming the lower belly, like an apron or piece of woollen cloth. Hence a certain gladiatour, whoſe *caul* Galen cut out, was ſo liable to ſuffer cold, that he kept his belly conſtantly covered with wool. *Ray on the Creation.*

The beaſt they then divide, and diſunite
The ribs and limbs, obſervant of the rite:
On theſe, in double *cauls* involv'd with art,
The choiceſt morſels lay. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* iii. *l.* 585.

CAULI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *caulis*, a ſtalk, and *fero*, to bear, Lat.] A term in botany for ſuch plants as have a true ſtalk, which a great many have not.

CAULI'FLOWER. *n. ſ.* [from *caulis*, Lat. the ſtalk of a plant.] A ſpecies of *cabbage*; which ſee.

Towards the end of the month, earth up your winter plants and ſalad herbs; and plant forth your *cauliflowers* and cabbage, which were ſown in Auguſt. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

To CAULK. See To CALK.

To CAUPO'NATE. *v. n.* [*caupono*, Lat.] To keep a victualling-houſe; to ſell wine or victuals. *Dict.*

CAU'SABLE. *adj.* [from *cauſo*, low Lat.] That which may be cauſed, or effected by a cauſe.

That may be miraculouſly effected in one, which is naturally *cauſable* in another. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 21.

CAU'SAL. *adj.* [*cauſalis*, low Lat.] Relating to cauſes; implying or containing cauſes.

Every motion owning a dependence on prerequired motors, we can have no true knowledge of any, except we would diſtinctly pry into the whole method of *cauſal* concatenations. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica, c.* 35.

Cauſal propoſitions are, where two propoſitions are joined by *cauſal* particles; as, houſes were not built, *that* they might be deſtroyed; Rehoboam was unhappy, *becauſe* he followed evil counſel. *Watts's Logick.*

CAUSA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*cauſalitas*, low Latin.] The agency of a cauſe; the quality of cauſing.

As he created all things, ſo is he beyond and in them all, in his very eſſence, as being the ſoul of their *cauſalities*, and the eſſential cauſe of their exiſtences. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

By an unadviſed tranſiliency from the effect to the remoteſt cauſe, we obſerve not the connection, through the interpoſal of more immediate *cauſalities*. *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 14.

CA'USALLY. *adv.* [from *cauſal.*] According to the order or ſeries of cauſes.

Thus may it more be *cauſally* made out, what Hippocrates affirmeth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CAUSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cauſo*, low Lat.] The act or power of cauſing.

Thus doth he ſometimes delude us in the conceits of ſtars and meteors, beſides their allowable actions, aſcribing effects thereunto of independent *cauſation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CA'USATIVE. *adj.* [a term in grammar.] That expreſſes a cauſe or reaſon.

CA'USATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *cauſo*, low Lat.] A cauſer; an authour of any effect.

Demonſtratively underſtanding the ſimplicity of perfection, and the inviſible condition of the firſt *cauſator*, it was out of the power of earth, or the areopagy of hell, to work them from it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 10.

CAUSE. *n. ſ.* [*cauſa*, Lat.]

1. That which produces or effects any thing; the efficient.

The wiſe and learned amongſt the very heathens themſelves, have all acknowledged ſome firſt *cauſe*, whereupon originally the being of all things dependeth; neither have they otherwiſe ſpoken of that *cauſe*, than as an agent, which, knowing what and why it worketh, obſerveth, in working, a moſt exact order or law. *Hooker, b.* i. § 2.

Butterflies, and other flies, revive eaſily when they ſeem dead, being brought to the ſun or fire; the *cauſe* whereof is the diffuſion of the vital ſpirit, and the dilating of it by a little heat. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 697.

Cauſe is a ſubſtance exerting its power into act, to make one thing begin to be. *Locke.*

2. The reaſon; motive to any thing.

The reſt ſhall bear ſome other fight,
As *cauſe* will be obey'd. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

So great, ſo conſtant, and ſo general a practice, muſt needs have not only a *cauſe*, but alſo a great, a conſtant, and a general *cauſe*, every way commenſurate to ſuch an effect. *South.*

Thus, royal ſir! to ſee you landed here,
Was *cauſe* enough of triumph for a year. *Dryden:*

Æneas wond'ring ſtood: then aſk'd the *cauſe*,
Which to the ſtream the crouding people draws. *Dryden.*

Even he,
Lamenting that there had been *cauſe* of enmity,
Will often wiſh fate had ordain'd you friends.
Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.

3. Cauſe of debate; ſubject of litigation.

O madneſs of diſcourſe!
That *cauſe* ſets up with and againſt thyſelf!
Bifold authority. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Hear the *cauſes* between your brethren, and judge righteouſly between every man and his brother, and the ſtranger that is with him. *Deut.* i. 16.

4. Side; party; ground or principle of action or oppoſition.

Ere to thy *cauſe*, and thee, my heart inclin'd,
Or love to party had ſeduc'd my mind. *Tickell.*

To CAUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To effect as an agent; to produce.

She weeping aſk'd, in theſe her blooming years,
What unforeſeen misfortune *caus'd* her care
To loath her life, and languiſh in deſpair. *Dryden's Fables.*

Things that move ſo ſwift, as not to affect the ſenſes diſtinctly, and ſo *cauſe* not any train of ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move. *Locke.*

CAU'SELESLY. *adv.* [from *cauſeleſs.*] Without cauſe; without reaſon.

Human laws are not to be broken with ſcandal, nor at all without reaſon; for he that does it *cauſeleſly*, is a deſpiſer of the law, and undervalues its authority. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

CAU'SELESS. *adj.* [from *cauſe.*]

1. Without cauſe; original to itſelf.

Reach th' Almighty's ſacred throne,
And make his *cauſeleſs* pow'r, the cauſe of all things, known.
Blackmore's Creation.

2. Without juſt ground or motive.

Yet is my truth yplight,
And love avow'd to other lady late,
That, to remove the ſame, I have no might;
To change love *cauſeleſs*, is reproach to warlike knight.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. ii. *cant.* vii. *ſtanz.* 50.

And me and mine, threats not with war but death;
Thus *cauſeleſs* hatred endleſs is uneath. *Fairfax, b.* iv.

The *cauſeleſs* diſlike, which others have conceived, is no ſufficient reaſon for us to forbear in any place. *Hooker, b.* v.

As women yet who apprehend
Some ſudden cauſe of *cauſeleſs* fear,
Although that ſeeming cauſe take end,
A ſhaking through their limbs they find. *Waller.*

Alas! my fears are *cauſeleſs* and ungrounded,
Fantaſtick dreams, and melancholy fumes. *Denham's Sophy.*

CA'USER. *n. ſ.* [from *cauſe.*] He that cauſes; the agent by which an effect is produced.

Is not the *cauſer* of theſe timeleſs deaths,
As blameful as the executioner? *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

CA'USEY. } *n. ſ.* [*chauſſée*, Fr. This word, by a falſe notion of
CA'USEWAY. } its etymology, has been lately written *cauſeway.*] A way raiſed and paved; a way raiſed above the reſt of the ground.

To Shuppim the lot came forth weſtward by the *cauſey*. *1 Chron.* xxvi. 16.

Th' other way Satan went down,
The *cauſeway* to hell-gate. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 415.

But that broad *cauſeway* will direct your way,
And you may reach the town by noon of day. *Dryden.*

Whoſe *cauſeway* parts the vale with ſhady rows;
Whoſe ſeats the weary traveller repoſe. *Pope.*

CA'USTICAL. } *adj.* [καυστικὸς.] Medicaments which, by their
CA'USTICK. } violent activity and heat, deſtroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and eat it away, or burn it into an eſchar, which they do by the extreme minuteneſs, aſperity, and quantity of motion, that, like thoſe of fire itſelf, deſtroy the texture of the ſolids themſelves, and change what they are applied to, into a ſubſtance like burnt fleſh; which, in a little time, with detergent dreſſing, falls quite off, and leaves a vacuity in the part. *Quincy.*

If extirpation be ſafe, the beſt way will be by *cauſtical* medicines or eſcaroticks. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

I propoſed eradicating by eſcaroticks, and began with a *cauſtick* ſtone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Air too hot, cold and moiſt, abounding perhaps with *cauſtick*, aſtringent, and coagulating particles. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'USTICK. *n. ſ.* A cauſtick or burning application.

It was a tenderneſs to mankind, that introduced corroſives and *cauſticks*, which are indeed but artificial fires. *Temple.*

The piercing *cauſticks* ply their ſpiteful pow'r,
Emeticks ranch, and keen catharticks ſcour. *Garth.*

CA'UTEL. *n. ſ.* [*cautela*, Lat.] Caution; ſcruple; a word diſuſed.

Perhaps he loves you now;
And now no ſoil of *cautel* doth beſmerch
The virtue of his will. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

CA'UTELOUS. *adj.* [*cauteleux*, Fr.]

1. Cautious; wary; provident.

Palladio doth wiſh, like a *cautelous* artiſan, that the inward walls might bear ſome good ſhare in the burden. *Wotton.*

2. Wily; cunning; treacherous.

Of themſelves, for the moſt part, they are ſo *cautelous* and wily headed, eſpecially being men of ſo ſmall experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow ſuch ſubtilties and ſly ſhifts. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Your ſon
Will or exceed the common, or be caught
With *cautelous* baits and practice. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

CA'UTELOUSLY. *adv.* [from *cautelous.*] Cunningly; ſlily; treacherouſly; cautiouſly; warily.

The Jews, not undoubtedly reſolved of the ſciatica ſide of Jacob, do *cautelouſly*, in their diet, abſtain from both. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii. *c.* 1.

All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid aſleep, under pretence of a retirement, and the other party doth *cautelouſly* get the ſtart and advantage, yet they will ſet back all things *in ſtatu quo prius*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

CAUTERIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cauterize.*] The act of burning fleſh with hot irons, or cauſtick medicaments.

They require, after *cauterization*, no ſuch bandage, as that thereby you need to fear interception of the ſpirits. *Wiſeman.*

To CA'UTERIZE. *v. a.* [*cauteriſer*, Fr.] To burn with the cautery.

For each true word a bliſter, and each falſe,
Be *cauterizing* to the root o' th' tongue,
Conſuming it with ſpeaking. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

No marvel though cantharides have ſuch a corroſive and *cauterizing* quality; for there is not one other of the inſecta, but is bred of a duller matter. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The deſign of the cautery is to prevent the canal from cloſing; but the operators confeſs, that, in perſons *cauterized*, the tears trickle down ever after. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CA'UTERY. *n. ſ.* [καίω, *uro.*]

Cautery is either actual or potential; the firſt is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with cauſtick medicines. The actual *cautery* is generally uſed to ſtop mortification, by burning the

dead parts to the quick; or to ſtop the effuſion of blood, by ſearing up the veſſels. *Quincy.*

In heat of fight it will be neceſſary to have your actual *cautery* always ready; for that will ſecure the bleeding arteries in a moment. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CA'UTION. *n. ſ.* [*caution*, Fr. *cautio*, Lat.]

1. Prudence, as it reſpects danger; foreſight; provident care; warineſs.

2. Security for.

Such conditions, and *cautions* of the condition, as might aſſure the people with as much aſſurance as worldly matters bear. *Sidney.*

The Cedar, upon this new acqueſt, gave him part of Baccharia for *caution* for his diſburſements. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

The parliament would yet give his majeſty ſufficient *caution* that the war ſhould be proſecuted. *Clarendon.*

He that objects any crime, ought to give *caution* by the means of ſureties, that he will perſevere in the proſecution of ſuch crimes. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. Proviſion or ſecurity againſt; direction.

In deſpite of all the rules and *cautions* of government, the moſt dangerous and mortal of vices will come off. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Proviſionary precept.

Attention to the forementioned ſymptoms affords the beſt *cautions* and rules of diet, by way of prevention. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Warning.

To CA'UTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To warn; to give notice of a danger.

How ſhall our thought avoid the various ſnare?
Or wiſdom to our *caution'd* ſoul declare
The diff'rent ſhapes thou pleaſeſt to employ,
When bent to hurt, and certain to deſtroy? *Prior.*

You *caution'd* me againſt their charms,
But never gave me equal arms;
Your leſſons found the weakeſt part,
Aim'd at the head, but reach'd the heart. *Swift.*

CA'UTIONARY. *adj.* [from *caution.*] Given as a pledge, or in ſecurity.

I am made the *cautionary* pledge,
The gage and hoſtage of your keeping it. *Southerne.*

Is there no ſecurity for the iſland of Britain? Has the enemy no *cautionary* towns and ſea-ports, to give us for ſecuring trade? *Swift.*

CA'UTIOUS. *adj.* [from *cautus*, Lat.] Wary; watchful.

Be *cautious* of him; for he is ſometimes an inconſtant lovers becauſe he hath a great advantage. *Swift.*

CA'UTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *cautious.*] In an attentive, wary manner.

They know how fickle common lovers are:
Their oaths and vows are *cautiouſly* believ'd;
For few there are but have been once deceiv'd. *Dryden.*

CA'UTIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cautious.*] Watchfulneſs; vigilance; circumſpection; provident care; prudence with reſpect to danger.

I could not but approve their generous conſtancy and *cautiouſneſs*. *K. Charles.*

We ſhould always act with great *cautiouſneſs* and circumſpection, in points where it is not impoſſible that we may be deceived. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 399.

To CAW. *v. n.* [taken from the ſound.] To cry as the rook, raven, or crow.

Ruſſet-pated choughs, many in ſort,
Riſing and *cawing* at the gun's report. *Shakeſp.*

There is a walk of aged elms, ſo very high, that the rooks and crows upon the tops ſeem to be *cawing* in another region. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 110.

The rook, who high amid the boughs
In early ſpring, his airy city builds,
And ceaſeleſs *caws*. *Thomſon's Spring.*

CA'YMAN. *n. ſ.* The American name for the alligator or crocodile.

To CEASE. *v. n.* [*ceſſer*, Fr. *ceſſo*, Lat.]

1. To leave off; to ſtop; to give over; to deſiſt.

The lives of all, who *ceaſe* from combat, ſpare;
My brother's be your moſt peculiar care. *Drdyen's Aureng.*

2. To fail; to be extinct.

The poor man ſhall never *ceaſe* out of the land. *Deut.* xv. 11.

The ſoul being removed, the faculties and operations of life, ſenſe and intellection *ceaſe* from that *moles corporea*, and are no longer in it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. To be at an end.

But now the wonder *ceaſes*, ſince I ſee
She kept them only, Tityrus, for thee. *Dryden's Virgil's Paſt.*

4. To reſt.

The miniſters of Chriſt have *ceaſed* from their labours. *Sprat.*

To CEASE. *v. a.* To put a ſtop to; to put an end to.

Haſte you to lord Timon;
Importune him for monies; be not *ceas'd*
With ſlight denial. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

You may ſooner, by imagination, quicken or ſlack a motion, than raiſe or *ceaſe* it; as it is eaſier to make a dog go ſlower,

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than to make him ſtand ſtill. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.* N° 990.

Ceaſe then this impious rage. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v. *l.* 845.

But he her fears to *ceaſe*,
Sent down the meek-ey'd peace. *Milton.*

The diſcord is compleat, nor can they *ceaſe*
The dire debate, nor yet command the peace. *Dryden.*

Cease. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Extinction; failure.

The *ceaſe* of majeſty
Dies not alone, but, like a gulph, withdraws
What's near it, with it. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Ce'aseless. *adj.* [from *ceaſe.*] Inceſſant; perpetual; continual; without pauſe; without ſtop; without end.

My guiltleſs blood muſt quench the *ceaſeleſs* fire,
On which my endleſs tears were bootleſs ſpent. *Fairfax.*

All theſe, with *ceaſeleſs* praiſe his works behold,
Both day and night. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 679.

Like an oak
That ſtands ſecure, though all the winds employ
Their *ceaſeleſs* roar, and only ſheds its leaves,
Or maſt, which the revolving ſpring reſtores. *Philips.*

Ce'city. *n. ſ.* [*cæcitas*, Lat.] Blindneſs; privation of ſight.

They are not blind, nor yet diſtinctly ſee; there is in them no *cecity*, yet more than a cecutiency; they have ſight enough to diſcern the light, though not perhaps to diſtinguiſh objects or colours. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Cecu'tiency. *n. ſ.* [*cæcutio*, Lat.] Tendency to blindneſs; cloudineſs of ſight.

There is in them no cecity, yet more than a *cecutiency*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 18.

CE'DAR. *n. ſ.* [*cedrus*, Lat.] A tree.

It is evergreen; the leaves are much narrower than thoſe of the pine-tree, and many of them produced out of one tubercle, reſembling a painter's pencil; it hath male flowers, or katkins, produced at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree. The ſeeds are produced in large cones, ſquamoſe and turbinated. The extenſion of the branches is very regular in *cedar* trees; the ends of the ſhoots declining, and thereby ſhewing their upper ſurface, which is conſtantly cloathed with green leaves, ſo regularly as to appear at a diſtance like a green carpet, and, in waving about, make an agreeable proſpect. It is ſurpriſing that this tree has not been more cultivated in England; for it would be a great ornament to barren bleak mountains, even in Scotland, where few other trees would grow; it being a native of Mount Libanus, where the ſnow continues moſt part of the year. What we find in Scripture, of the lofty *cedars*, is no ways applicable to the ſtature of this tree; for we find by thoſe now growing in England, and by the teſtimony of travellers, that have ſeen thoſe few remaining trees on Mount Libanus, they are not inclined to grow very lofty, but extend their branches very far; to which the alluſion, made by the Pſalmiſt, agrees very well, when, deſcribing the flouriſhing ſtate of a people, he ſays, *they ſhall ſpread their branches like the cedar tree.* Maundrel, in his Travels, ſays, he meaſured one of the largeſt *cedars* on Mount Libanus, and found it to be twelve yards ſix inches in circumference, and ſound, and thirty ſeven yards in the ſpread of its boughs. At about five or ſix yards from the ground, it was divided into five limbs, each of which was equal to a great tree. The wood of this famous tree is accounted proof againſt the putrefaction of animal bodies. The ſaw duſt is thought to be one of the ſecrets uſed by the mountebanks, who pretend to have the embalming myſtery. This wood is alſo ſaid to yield an oil, which is famous for preſerving books and writings, and the wood is thought by my lord Bacon to continue above a thouſand years ſound. It is alſo recorded, that, in the temple of Apollo, at Utica, there was found timber of near two thouſand years old; and the ſtatue of the goddeſs, in the famous Epheſian temple, was ſaid to be of this material, as well as the timber work of that glorious ſtructure. This ſort of timber is very dry, and ſubject to ſplit; nor does it well endure to be faſtened with nails; therefore pins of the ſame wood are much preferable. *Miller.*

I muſt yield my body to the earth:
Thus yields the *cedar* to the axe's edge,
Whoſe arms gave ſhelter to the princely eagle;
Under whoſe ſhade the ramping lion ſlept,
Whoſe top branch overpeer'd Jove's ſpreading tree,
And kept low ſhrubs from winter's pow'rful wind.
Shakeſp. Henry VI. *p.* iii.

Ce'drine. *adj.* [*cedrinus*, Lat.] Of or belonging to the cedar tree.

To CEIL. *v. a.* [*cælo*, Lat.] To overlay, or cover the inner roof of a building.

And the greater houſe he *ceiled* with fir-tree, which he overlaid with fine gold. 2 *Chron.* iii. 5.

How will he, from his houſe *ceiled* with cedar, be content with his Saviour's lot, not to have where to lay his head? *Decay of Piety.*

Ce'iling. *n. ſ.* [from *ceil.*] The inner roof.

Varniſh makes *ceilings* not only ſhine, but laſt. *Bacon.*

And now the thicken'd ſky
Like a dark *ceiling* ſtood; down ruſh'd the rain
Impetuous. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 743.

So when the ſun by day, or moon by night,
Strike on the poliſh'd braſs their trembling light,
The glitt'ring ſpecies here and there divide,
And caſt their dubious beams from ſide to ſide:
Now on the walls, now on the pavement play,
And to the *ceiling* flaſh the glaring day. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Ce'landine, (*greater.*) [*chelidonium*, Lat.] A plant.

The cup of the flower conſiſts of two leaves, which ſoon fall away; the flower has four leaves, that are expanded in form of a croſs. It grows wild, and is uſed in medicine. *Miller.*

Ce'landine, (*the leſſer*, or *Pilewort.*) [*chelidonium minus*, Lat.]

It hath a gramoſe or granuloſe root; the leaves are roundiſh; the flower ſtalks trail upon the ground; the cup of the flower conſiſts of three leaves. *Miller.*

Ce'lature. *n. ſ.* [*cælatura*, Lat.] The art of engraving or cutting in metals.

To CE'LEBRATE. *v. a.* [*celebro*, Lat.]

1. To praiſe; to commend; to give praiſe to; to make famous.

The ſongs of Sion were pſalms and pieces of poetry, that adored or *celebrated* the Supreme Being. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

I would have him read over the *celebrated* works of antiquity, which have ſtood the teſt of ſo many different ages. *Addiſon.*

2. To diſtinguiſh by ſolemn rites; to perform ſolemnly.

He ſlew all them that were gone to *celebrate* the ſabbath. 2 *Maccab.* v. 26.

On the feaſt day, the father cometh forth, after divine ſervice, into a large room, where the feaſt is *celebrated*. *Bacon.*

3. To mention in a ſet or ſolemn manner, whether of joy or ſorrow.

This pauſe of pow'r, 'tis Ireland's hour to mourn;
While England *celebrates* your ſafe return. *Dryden.*

Celebra'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *celebrate.*]

1. Solemn performance; ſolemn remembrance.

He laboured to drive ſorrow from her, and to haſten the *celebration* of their marriage. *Sidney.*

He ſhall conceal it,
While you are willing it ſhall come to note;
What time we will our *celebration* keep,
According to my birth. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

During the *celebration* of this holy ſacrament, you attend earneſtly to what is done by the prieſt. *Taylor.*

2. Praiſe; renown; memorial.

No more ſhall be added in this place, his memory deſerving a particular *celebration*, than that his learning, piety and virtue, have been attained by few. *Clarendon.*

Some of the ancients may be thought ſometimes to have uſed a leſs number of letters, by the *celebration* of thoſe who have added to their alphabet. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Cele'brious. *adj.* [*celeber*, Lat.] Famous; renowned; noted.

The Jews, Jeruſalem, and the Temple, having been always ſo *celebrious*; yet when, after their captivities, they were deſpoiled of their glory, even then, the Aſſyrians, Greeks, and Romans, honoured, with ſacrifices, the moſt high God, whom that nation worſhipped. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

Cele'briously. *adv.* [from *celebrious.*] In a famous manner.

Cele'briousness. *n. ſ.* [from *celebrious.*] Renown; fame.

Cele'brity. *n. ſ.* [*celebritas*, Lat.] Celebration; fame.

The manner of her receiving, and the *celebrity* of the marriage, were performed with great magnificence. *Bacon.*

Cele'riack. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of parſley; it is alſo called *turnep-rooted celery.*

Cele'rity. *n. ſ.* [*celeritas*, Lat.] Swiftneſs; ſpeed; velocity.

We very well ſee in them, who thus plead, a wonderful *celerity* of diſcourſe; for, perceiving at the firſt but only ſome cauſe of ſuſpicion, and fear leſt it ſhould be evil, they are preſently, in one and the ſelf-ſame breath, reſolved, that what beginning ſoever it had, there is no poſſibility it ſhould be good. *Hooker.*

His former cuſtom and practice was ever full of forwardneſs and *celerity*, to make head againſt them. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Thus, with imagin'd wings, our ſwift ſcene flies,
In motion with no leſs *celerity*
Than that of thought. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Three things concur to make a percuſſion great; the bigneſs, the denſity, and the *celerity* of the body moved. *Digby.*

Whatever encreaſeth the denſity of the blood, even without encreaſing its *celerity*, heats, becauſe a denſer body is hotter than a rarer. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Ce'lery. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of *parſley*; which ſee.

CELE'STIAL. *adj.* [*celeſtis*, Lat.]

1. Heavenly; relating to the ſuperiour regions.

There ſtay, until the twelve *celeſtial* ſigns
Have brought about their annual reckoning.
Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.

The ancients commonly applied *celeſtial* deſcriptions of other climes to their own. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 12.

2. Heavenly; relating to the bleſſed ſtate.

Play that ſad note
I nam'd my knell; whilſt I ſit meditating
On that *celeſtial* harmony I go to. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

3. Heavenly, with reſpect to excellence.

Canſt thou pretend deſire, whom zeal inflam'd
To worſhip, and a pow'r *celeſtial* nam'd? *Dryden.*

3

Telemachus,

Telemachus, his bloomy face
Glowing *celeſtial* ſweet, with godlike grace. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Cele'stial. *n. ſ.* [from the adj.] An inhabitant of heaven.

Thus affable and mild, the prince precedes,
And to the dome th' unknown *celeſtial* leads. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Cele'stially. *adv.* [from *celeſtial.*] In a heavenly manner.

To Cele'stify. *v. a.* [from *celeſtis*, Lat.] To give ſomething of heavenly nature to any thing.

We ſhould affirm, that all things were in all things, that heaven were but earth terreſtrified, and earth but heaven *celeſtified*, or that each part above had influence upon its affinity below. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ce'liack. *adj.* [κοιλία, the belly.] Relating to the lower belly.

The blood moving ſlowly through the *celiack* and meſenterick arteries, produce complaints. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Ce'libacy. *n. ſ.* [from *cælebs*, Latin.] Single life; unmarried ſtate.

I can attribute their numbers to nothing but their frequent marriages; for they look on *celibacy* as an accurſed ſtate, and generally are married before twenty. *Spectator*, N° 495.

By teaching them how to carry themſelves in their relations of huſbands and wives, parents and children, they have, without queſtion, adorned the goſpel, glorified God, and benefited man, much more than they could have done in the devouteſt and ſtricteſt *celibacy*. *Atterbury.*

Ce'libate. *n. ſ.* [*cœlibatus*, Lat.] Single life.

Where polygamy is forbidden, the males oblige themſelves to *celibate*, and then multiplication is hindered. *Graunt.*

CELL. *n. ſ.* [*cella*, Lat.]

1. A ſmall cavity or hollow place.

The brain contains ten thouſand *cells*,
In each ſome active fancy dwells. *Prior.*

How theſe for ever, though a monarch reign,
Their ſep'rate *cells* and properties maintain. *Pope.*

2. The cave or little habitation of a religious perſon.

Beſides, ſhe did intend confeſſion
At Patrick's *cell* this even; and there ſhe was not. *Shakeſp.*

Then did religion in a lazy *cell*,
In empty, airy contemplations dwell. *Denham.*

3. A ſmall and cloſe apartment in a priſon.

4. Any ſmall place of reſidence.

Mine eyes he clos'd, but open left the *cell*
Of fancy, my internal ſight. *Par. Loſt, b.* viii. *l.* 460.

5. Little bags or bladders, where fluids, or matter of different ſorts are lodged; common both to animals and plants. *Quincy.*

Ce'llar. *n. ſ.* [*cella*, Lat.] A place under ground, where ſtores are repoſited.

If this fellow had lived in the time of Cato, he would, for his puniſhment, have been confined to the bottom of a *cellar* during his life. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Ce'llarage. *n. ſ.* [from *cellar.*] The part of the building which makes the cellars.

Come on, you hear this fellow in the *cellarage*. *Shakeſp.*

Take care alſo, that it be well watered and wooded; that it have a good aſcent to it, which makes a houſe wholeſome, and gives opportunity for *cellarage*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Ce'llarist. *n. ſ.* [*cellarius*, Lat.] The butler in a religious houſe. *Dict.*

Ce'llular. *adj.* [*cellula*, Lat.] Conſiſting of little cells or cavities.

The urine, inſinuating itſelf amongſt the neighbouring muſcles, and *cellular* membranes, deſtroyed four. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Ce'lsitude. *n. ſ.* [*celſitudo*, Lat.] Height. *Dict.*

CE'MENT. *n. ſ.* [*cæmentum*, Lat.]

1. The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere; as, mortar or glue.

Your temples burned in their *cement*, and your franchiſes confined into an augre's bore. *Shak. Coriol.*

There is a *cement* compounded of flower, whites of eggs, and ſtones powdered, that becometh hard as marble. *Bacon.*

You may ſee divers pebbles, and a cruſt of *cement* or ſtone between them, as hard as the pebbles themſelves. *Bacon.*

The foundation was made of rough ſtone, joined together with a moſt firm *cement*; upon this was laid another layer, conſiſting of ſmall ſtones and *cement*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Bond of union in friendſhip.

Let not the piece of virtue which is ſet
Betwixt us, as the *cement* of our love,
To keep it builded, be the ram to batter.
Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.

What *cement* ſhould unite heaven and earth, light and darkneſs? *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* iv.

Look over the whole creation, and you ſhall ſee, that the band or *cement*, that holds together all the parts of this great and glorious fabrick, is gratitude. *South.*

To Ceme'nt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite by means of ſomething interpoſed.

But how the fear of us
May *cement* their diviſions, and bind up
The petty difference, we yet not know. *Shak. Ant. and Cl.*

Liquid bodies have nothing to *cement* them; they are all looſe and incoherent, and in a perpetual flux: even an heap of ſand,

or fine powder, will ſuffer no hollowneſs within them, though they be dry ſubſtances. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Edgar
Cemented all the long contending powers. *Philips.*

Love with white lead *cements* his wings;
White lead was ſent us to repair
Two brighteſt, brittleſt earthly things,
A lady's face, and china ware. *Swift.*

To Ceme'nt. *v. n.* To come into conjunction; to cohere.

When a wound is recent, and the parts of it are divided by a ſharp inſtrument, they will, if held in cloſe contact for ſome time, reunite by inoſculation, and *cement* like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Cementa'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *cement.*] The act of cementing, or uniting with cement.

Ce'metery. *n. ſ.* [κοιμητήριον.] A place where the dead are repoſited.

The ſouls of the dead appear frequently in *cemeteries*, and hover about the places where their bodies are buried, as ſtill hankering about their old brutal pleaſures, and deſiring again to enter the body. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 90.

Cen, and Cin, denote *kinsfolk*; ſo *Cinulph* is a help to his kindred; *Cinehelm*, a protector of his kinsfolk; *Cinburg*, the defence of his kindred; *Cinric*, powerful in kindred. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Ce'natory. *adj.* [from *ceno*, to ſup, Lat.] Relating to ſupper.

The Romans waſhed, were anointed, and wore a *cenatory* garment; and the ſame was practiſed by the Jews. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Cenobi'tical. *adj.* [κοινὸς and βίος.] Living in community.

They have multitudes of religious orders, black and gray, eremitical and *cenobitical*, and nuns. *Stillingfleet.*

Ce'notaph. *n. ſ.* [κενὸς and τάφος.] A monument for one buried elſewhere.

Priam, to whom the ſtory was unknown,
As dead, deplor'd his metamorphos'd ſon;
A *cenotaph* his name and title kept,
And Hector round the tomb with all his brothers wept.
Dryden's Fables.

The Athenians, when they loſt any men at ſea, raiſed a *cenotaph*, or empty monument. *Notes on Odyſſey.*

Cense. *n. ſ.* [*cenſus*, Lat.] Publick rates.

We ſee what floods of treaſure have flowed into Europe by that action; ſo that the *cenſe*, or rates of Chriſtendom, are raiſed ſince ten times, yea twenty times told. *Bacon.*

To CENSE. *v. a.* [*encenſer*, Fr.] To perfume with odours.

The Salii ſing, and *cenſe* his altars round
With Saban ſmoke, their heads with poplar bound. *Dryden.*

Grineus was near, and caſt a furious look
On the ſide-altar, *cens'd* with ſacred ſmoke,
And bright with flaming fires. *Dryden.*

Ce'nser. *n. ſ.* [*encenſoir*, Fr.] The pan or veſſel in which incenſe is burned.

Here's ſnip, and nip, and cut, and ſliſh, and fluſh,
Like to a *cenſer* in a barber's ſhop.
Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.

Antoninus gave piety in his money, like a lady with a *cenſer* before an altar. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Of incenſe clouds,
Fuming from golden *cenſers*, hid the mount. *Par. Loſt, b* vii.

Ce'nsor. *n. ſ.* [*cenſor*, Lat.]

1. An officer of Rome, who had the power of correcting manners.

2. One who is given to cenſure and exprobation.

Ill-natur'd *cenſors* of the preſent age,
And fond of all the follies of the paſt. *Roſcommon.*

The moſt ſevere *cenſor* cannot but be pleaſed with the prodigality of his wit, though, at the ſame time, he could have wiſhed, that the maſter of it had been a better manager. *Dryd.*

Censo'rian. *adj.* [from *cenſor.*] Relating to the cenſor.

As the chancery had the pretorian power for equity, ſo the ſtar-chamber had the *cenſorian* power for offences under the degree of capital. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Censo'rious. *adj.* [from *cenſor.*]

1. Addicted to cenſure; ſevere; full of invectives.

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is intemperately rigid? no zeal to be ſpiritual, but what is *cenſorious*, or vindicative? *Sprat.*

O! let my preſence make my travels light,
And potent Venus ſhall exalt my name
Above the rumours of *cenſorious* fame. *Prior.*

2. Sometimes it has *of* before the object of reproach.

A dogmatical ſpirit inclines a man to be *cenſorious of* his neighbours. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Sometimes *on*:

He treated all his inferiours of the clergy with a moſt ſanctified pride; was rigorouſly and univerſally *cenſorious upon* all his brethren of the gown. *Swift.*

Censo'riously. *adv.* [from *cenſorious.*] In a ſevere reflecting manner.

Censo'riousness. *n. ſ.* [from *cenſorious.*] Diſpoſition to reproach; habit of reproaching.

Sourneſs

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Sournefs of difpofition, and rudenefs of behaviour, *cenforioufnefs* and finifter interpretation of things, all crofs and diftafteful humours, render the converfation of men grievous and uneafy to one another. *Tillotfon.*

Ce'nsorship. *n. f.* [from *cenfor.*]
1. The office of a cenfor.
2. The time in which the office of cenfor is born.
It was brought to Rome in the *cenforfhip* of Claudius. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 12.

Ce'nsurable. *adj.* [from *cenfure.*] Worthy of cenfure; blameable; culpable.
A fmall miftake may leave upon the mind the lafting memory of having been taunted for fomething *cenfurable.* *Locke.*

Ce'nsurableness. *n. f.* [from *cenfurable.*] Blamablenefs; liable to be cenfured.

CE'NSURE. *n. f.* [*cenfura*, Latin.]
1. Blame; reprimand; reproach.
Enough for half the greateft of thefe days,
To 'fcape my *cenfure*, not expect my praife. *Pope.*
2. Judgment; opinion.
Madam, and you, my fifter, will you go
To give your *cenfures* in this weighty bufinefs? *Shakefp. Richard* III.
3. Judicial fentence.
To you, lord governour,
Remains the *cenfure* of this hellifh villain. *Shakefp. Othello.*
4. A fpiritual punifhment inflicted by fome ecclefiaftical judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
Upon the unfuccefsfulnefs of milder medicaments, ufe that ftronger phyfick, the *cenfures* of the church. *Hammond.*

To Ce'nsure. *v. a.* [*cenfurer*, Fr.]
1. To blame; to brand publickly.
The like *cenfurings* and defpifings have embittered the fpirits, and whetted both the tongues and pens of learned men one againft another. *Sanderfon.*
2. To condemn by a judicial fentence.

Ce'nsurer. *n. f.* [from *cenfure.*] He that blames; he that reproaches.
We muft not ftint
Our neceffary actions, in the fear
To cope malicious *cenfurers.* *Shakefp. Henry* VIII.
A ftatefman, who is poffeft of real merit, fhould look upon his political *cenfurers* with the fame neglect, that a good writer regards his criticks. *Addifon, Freeholder*, N° 17.

Cent. *n. f.* [*centum*, Lat. a hundred.] A hundred; as, five *per cent*, that is, five in the hundred.

Ce'ntaur. *n. f.* [*centaurus*, Lat.]
1. A poetical being, fuppofed to be compounded of a man and a horfe.
Down from the wafte they are *centaurs*, though women all above. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
The idea of a *centaur* has no more falfehood in it, than the name *centaur.* *Locke.*
Feats, Theffalian *centaurs* never knew,
And their repeated wonders fhake the dome. *Thomfon.*
2. The archer in the zodiack.
The chearlefs empire of the fky,
To Capricorn, the *Centaur* archer yields. *Thomfon.*

Ce'ntaury, *(greater.)* [*centaurium majus*, Lat.] A plant.
It is one of the *plantæ capitulæ*, or of thofe plants whofe flowers are collected into a head, as the thiftle, and hath a perennial root; its leaves are without fpines, and are fawed on the edges; the cup of the flower is fquamofe, but hath no fpines; the florets are large and fpacious. One of the fpecies, having cut leaves, is ufed in medicine. *Miller.*

Ce'ntaury, *(leffer.)* [*centaurium minus*, Lat.]
The leaves grow by pairs, oppofite to each other; the flowers confift of one leaf, funnel fhaped, and divided into five acute fegments; they grow on the tops of the ftalks in clufters; the feed veffel is of a cylindrick form, and is divided into two cells, wherein many fmall feeds are contained. It grows wild, and is ufed in medicine. *Miller.*
Add pounded galls, and rofes dry,
And with Cecropian thyme ftrong fcented *centaury.* *Dryden.*

Ce'ntenary. *n. f.* [*centenarius*, Lat.] The number of a hundred.
In every *centenary* of years from the creation, fome fmall abatement fhould have been made. *Hakewell on Providence.*

Cente'simal. *n. f.* [*centefimus*, Latin.] Hundredth; the next ftep of progreffion after decimal in the arithmetick of fractions.
The neglect of a few *centefimals* in the fide of the cube, would bring it to an equality with the cube of a foot. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Centifo'lious. *adj.* [from *centum* and *folium*, Lat.] Having an hundred leaves.

Ce'ntipede. *n. f.* [from *centum* and *pes.*] A poifonous infect in the Weft Indies, commonly called by the Englifh *forty legs.*

CE'NTO. *n. f.* [*cento*, Lat.] A compofition formed by joining fcrapes from other authours.
It is quilted, as it were, out of fhreds of divers poets, fuch as fcholars call a *cento.* *Camden's Remains.*

If any man think the poem a *cento*, our poet will but have done the fame in jeft which Boileau did in earneft. *Advertifement to Pope's Dunciad.*

Ce'ntral. *adj.* [from *centre.*] Relating to the centre; containing the centre.
There is now, and was then, a fpace or cavity in the *central* parts of it; fo large as to give reception to that mighty mafs of water. *Woodward's Natural Hiftory.*
Umbriel, a dusky melancholy fprite,
Down to the *central* earth, his proper fcene,
Repairs. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

Ce'ntrally. *adv.* [from *central.*] With regard to the centre.
Though one of the feet moft commonly bears the weight, yet we fee that the whole weight refts *centrally* upon it. *Dryden's Dufrefnoy.*

CE'NTRE. *n. f.* [*centrum*, Lat.] The middle; that which is equally diftant from all extremities.
The heav'ns themfelves, the planets, and this *centre*,
Obferve degree, priority, and place. *Shakefp. Troilus and Creffida.*
If we frame an image of a round body all of fire, the flame proceeding from it, would diffufe itfelf every way; fo that the fource, ferving for the *centre* there, would be round about an huge fphere of fire and light. *Digby on Bodies.*

To Ce'ntre. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place on a centre; to fix as on a centre.
One foot he *centred*, and the other turn'd
Round through the vaft profundity obfcure. *Milton's Paradife Loft, b.* vii. *l.* 228.
By thy each look, and thought, and care, 'tis fhown,
Thy joys are *centred* all in me alone. *Prior.*
He may take a range all the world over, and draw in all that wide air and circumference of fin and vice, and *centre* it in his own breaft. *South.*
O impudent, regardful of thy own,
Whofe thoughts are *centred* on thyfelf alone! *Dryden.*

To Ce'ntre. *v. n.*
1. To reft on; to repofe on; as bodies when they gain an equilibrium; to meet in a point, as lines in a centre.
Where there is no vifible truth wherein to *centre*, errour is as wide as men's fancies, and may wander to eternity. *Decay of Piety.*
What hopes you had in Diomede, lay down;
Our hopes muft *centre* on ourfelves alone. *Dryden's Æneid.*
The common acknowledgments of the body will at length *centre* in him, who appears fincerely to aim at the common benefit. *Atterbury.*
It was attefted by the vifible *centring* of all the old prophecies in the perfon of Chrift, and by the completion of thefe prophecies fince, which he himfelf uttered. *Atterbury.*
2. To be placed in the midft or centre.
As God in heav'n
Is centre, yet extends to all; fo thou,
Centring, receiv'ft from all thofe orbs. *Par. Loft, b.* ix.

Ce'ntrick. *adj.* [from *centre.*] Placed in the centre.
Some that have deeper digg'd in mine than I,
Say, where his *centrick* happinefs doth lie. *Donne.*

Centri'fugal. *adj.* [from *centrum* and *fugio*, Lat.] Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.
They defcribed an hyperbola, by changing the centripetal into a *centrifugal* force. *Cheyne's Philofophical Principles.*

Centri'petal. *adj.* [from *centrum* and *peto*, Lat.] Having a tendency to the center; having gravity.
The direction of the force, whereby the planets revolve in their orbits, is towards their centres; and this force may be very properly called attractive, in refpect of the central body, and *centripetal*, in refpect of the revolving body. *Cheyne.*

Ce'ntry. } See Sentinel.
Se'ntry. }
The thoughtlefs wits fhall frequent forfeits pay,
Who 'gainft the *centry*'s box difcharge their tea. *Gay.*

Ce'ntuple. *adj.* [*centuplex*, Lat.] An hundred fold.

To Centu'plicate. *v. a.* [*centuplicatum*, of *centum* and *plico*, Lat.] To make a hundred fold; to repeat a hundred times. *D.*

To Centu'riate. *v. a.* [*centurio*, Lat.] To divide into hundreds.

Centuria'tor. *n. f.* [from *century.*] A name given to hiftorians, who diftinguifh times by centuries; which is generally the method of ecclefiaftical hiftory.
The *centuriators* of Magdeburg were the firft that difcovered this grand impofture. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Centu'rion. *n. f.* [*centurio*, Latin.] A military officer among the Romans, who commanded an hundred men.
Have an army ready, fay you?—A moft royal one. The *centurions*, and their charges, diftinctly billeted already in the entertainment, and to be on foot at an hour's warning. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

CE'NTURY. *n. f.* [*centuria*, Lat.]
1. A hundred; ufually employed to fpecify time; as, the fecond *century.*
The nature of eternity is fuch, that, though our joys, after fome *centuries* of years, may feem to have grown older, by having been enjoyed fo many ages, yet will they really ftill continue new. *Boyle.*

And now time's whiter feries is begun,
Which in foft *centuries* fhall fmoothly run. *Dryden.*
The lifts of bifhops are filled with greater numbers than one would expect; but the fucceffion was quick in the three firft *centuries*, becaufe the bifhop very often ended in the martyr. *Addifon on the Chriftian Religion.*
2. It is fometimes ufed fimply for a hundred.
Romulus, as you may read, did divide the Romans into tribes, and the tribes into *centuries* or hundreds. *Spenfer.*
When
With wild woodleaves and weeds I have ftrew'd his grave,
And on it faid a *century* of pray'rs,
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and figh. *Shakefp. Cymb.*

CEOL. An initial in the names of men, which fignifies a fhip or veffel, fuch as thofe that the Saxons landed in. *Gibfon's Camden.*

Ce'phalalgy. *n. f.* [κεφαλαλγία.] The headach. *Dict.*

Cepha'lick. *adj.* [κεφαλή.] That which is medicinal to the head.
Cephalick medicines are all fuch as attenuate the blood, fo as to make it circulate eafily through the capillary veffels of the brain. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
I dreffed him up with foft folded linen, dipped in a *cephalick* balfam. *Wifeman.*

CERA'STES. *n. f.* [κεράστης.] A ferpent having horns, or fuppofed to have them.
Scorpion, and afp, and amphifbena dire,
Ceraftes horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear. *Par. Loft, b.* x.

Ce'rate. *n. f.* [*cera*, Lat. wax.] A medicine made of wax, which, with oil, or fome fofter fubftance, makes a confiftence fofter than a plaifter. *Quincy.*

Ce'rated. *adj.* [*ceratus*, Lat.] Waxed; covered with wax.

To CERE. *v. a.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] To wax.
You ought to pierce the fkin with a needle, and ftrong brown thread, *cered* about half an inch from the edges of the lips. *Wifeman.*

Ce'rebel. *n. f.* [*cerebellum*, Lat.] Part of the brain.
In the head of man, the bafe of the brain and *cerebel*, yea, of the whole fcull, is fet parallel to the horizon. *Derham.*

Ce'recloth. *n. f.* [from *cere* and *cloth.*] Cloth fmeared over with glutinous matter, ufed to wounds and bruifes.
The ancient Egyptian mummies were fhrowded in a number of folds of linen, befmeared with gums, in manner of *cerecloth.* *Bacon.*

Ce'rement. *n. f.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] Cloaths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded when they were embalmed.
Let me not burft in ignorance, but tell,
Why canonized bones, hearfed in earth,
Have burft their *cerements*? *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

Ceremo'nial. *adj.* [from *ceremony.*]
1. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite.
What mockery will it be,
To want the bridegroom, when the prieft attends,
To fpeak the *ceremonial* rites of marriage? *Shakefp. Taming of the Shrew.*
We are to carry it from the hand to the heart, to improve a *ceremonial* nicety into a fubftantial duty, and the modes of civility into the realities of religion. *South.*
Chrift did take away that external *ceremonial* worfhip that was among the Jews. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Formal; obfervant of old forms.
Oh monftrous, fuperftitious puritan,
Of refin'd manners, yet *ceremonial* man,
That when thou meet'ft one, with enquiring eyes
Doft fearch, and, like a needy broker, prize
The filk and gold he wears. *Donne.*
With dumb pride, and a fet formal face,
He moves in the dull *ceremonial* track,
With Jove's embroider'd coat upon his back. *Dryden.*

Ceremo'nial. *n. f.* [from *ceremony.*]
1. Outward form; external rite.
The only condition that could make it prudent for the clergy, to alter the *ceremonial*, or any indifferent part, would be a refolution in the legiflature to prevent new fects. *Swift.*
2. The order for rites and forms in the Romifh church.

Ceremo'nialness. *n. f.* [from *ceremonial.*] The quality of being ceremonial; over much ufe of ceremony.

Ceremo'nious. *adj.* [from *ceremony.*]
1. Confifting of outward rites.
Under a different oeconomy of religion, God was more tender of the fhell and *ceremonious* part of his worfhip. *South.*
2. Full of ceremony; awful.
O, the facrifice,
How *ceremonious*, folemn, and unearthly,
It was i' th' offering! *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*
3. Attentive to the outward rites of religion.
You are too fenfelefs obftinate, my lord;
Too *ceremonious*, and traditional. *Shakefp. Richard* III.

4. Civil; according to the ftrict rules of civility; formally refpectful.
They have a fet of *ceremonious* phrafes, that run through all ranks and degrees among them. *Addifon. Guard.* N° 104.
5. Obfervant of the rules of civility.
Then let us take a *ceremonious* leave,
And loving farewel of our feveral friends. *Shakefp. R.* III.
6. Civil and formal to a fault.
The old caitiff was grown fo *ceremonious*, as he would needs accompany me fome miles in my way. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Ceremo'niously. *adv.* [from *ceremonious.*] In a ceremonious manner; formally; refpectful.
Ceremonioufly let us prepare
Some welcome for the miftrefs of the houfe. *Shakefp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Ceremo'niousness. *n. f.* [from *ceremonious.*] Fondnefs of ceremony; ufing too much ceremony.

CE'REMONY. *n. f.* [*ceremonia*, Lat.]
1. Outward rite; external form in religion.
Bring her up to the high altar, that fhe may
The facred *ceremonies* partake. *Spenfer's Epithalamium.*
He is fuperftitious grown of late,
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of fantafy, of dreams, and *ceremonies.* *Shakefp. J. Cæfar.*
Difrobe the images,
If you find them deck'd with *ceremony.* *Shakefp. J. Cæfar.*
2. Forms of civility.
The fauce to meat is *ceremony*;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
Not to ufe *ceremonies* at all, is to teach others not to ufe them again, and fo diminifh refpect to himfelf. *Bacon.*
3. Outward forms of ftate.
What art thou, thou idle *ceremony*?
What kind of god art thou, that fuffer'ft more
Of mortal grief, than do thy worfhippers?
Art thou aught elfe but place, degree, and form? *Shakefp. Henry* V.
A coarfer place,
Where pomp and *ceremonies* enter'd not,
Where greatnefs was fhut out, and bignefs well forgot. *Dryden's Fables.*

Ce'rote. *n. f.* The fame with *cerate*; which fee.
In thofe which are critical, a *cerote* of oil of olives, with white wax, hath hitherto ferved my purpofe. *Wifeman.*

CE'RTAIN. *adj.* [*certus*, Lat.]
1. Sure; indubitable; unqueftionable; undoubted; that which cannot be queftioned, or denied.
This it is equally *certain* of, whether thefe ideas be more or lefs general. *Locke.*
Thofe things are *certain* among men, which cannot be denied, without obftinacy and folly. *Tillotfon.*
2. Refolved; determined.
However I with thee have fix'd my lot,
Certain to undergo like doom of death,
Confort with thee. *Milton's Par. Loft, b.* ix. *l.* 953.
3. In an indefinite fenfe, fome; as, a *certain* man told me this.
How bad foever this fafhion may juftly be accounted, *certain* of the fame countrymen do pafs far beyond it. *Carew's Survey.*
I got them in my country's fervice, when
Some *certain* of your brethren roar'd, and ran
From noife of our own drums. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
Let there be *certain* leather bags made of feveral bigneffes, which, for the matter of them, fhould be tractable. *Wilkins.*
4. Undoubting; put paft doubt.
This form before Alcyone prefent,
To make her *certain* of the fad event. *Dryden.*

Ce'rtainly. *adv.* [from *certain.*]
1. Indubitably; without queftion; without doubt.
Certainly he that, by thofe legal means, cannot be fecured, can be much lefs fo by any private attempt. *Decay of Piety.*
What precife collection of fimple ideas, modefty or frugality ftand for, in another's ufe, is not fo *certainly* known. *Locke.*
2. Without fail.

Ce'rtainness. *n. f.* [from *certain.*] The fame with *certainty.*

Ce'rtainty. *n. f.* [from *certain.*]
1. Exemption from doubt.
Certainty is the perception of the agreement or difagreement of our ideas. *Locke.*
2. That which is real and fixed.
Doubting things go ill, often hurts more
Than to be fure they do; for *certainties*
Or are paft remedies, or timely knowing,
The remedy then born. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

Ce'rtes. *adv.* [*certes*, Fr.] Certainly; in truth; in footh: an old word.
Certes, Sir Knight, ye've been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his carcafe fhame,
Whofe living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.
For, *certes*, thefe are people of the ifland. *Shakefp. Tempeft.*
Certes, our authours are to blame. *Hudibras.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON A Dictionary of the English Language LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

CERTI'FICATE. *n. ſ.* [*certificat*, low Lat. he certifies.]
1. A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein. *Cowel.*
2. Any teſtimony.

A *certificate* of poverty is as good as a protection. *L'Eſtr.*

I can bring *certificates*, that I behave myſelf ſoberly before company. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 577.

To CE'RTIFY. *v. a.* [*certifier*, Fr.]
1. To give certain information of.

The Engliſh embaſſadours returned out of Flanders from Maximilian, and *certified* the king, that he was not to hope for any aid from him. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

This is deſigned to *certify* thoſe things that are confirmed of God's favour. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. It has *of* before the thing told.

CERTIORA'RI. n. ſ. [Latin.] A writ iſſuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cauſe therein depending, that juſtice may be done; upon complaint made by bill, that the party, who ſeeks the ſaid writ, hath received hard dealing in the ſaid court. *Cowel.*

CE'RTITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*certitudo*, Lat.] Certainty; freedom from doubt.

They thought at firſt they dream'd; for 'twas offence
With them, to queſtion *certitude* of ſenſe. *Dryden.*

There can be no *majus* and *minus* in the *certitude* we have of things, whether by mathematick demonſtration, or any other way of conſequence. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b.* ii. *c.* iv. § 2.

CERVI'CAL. *adj.* [*cervicalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the neck.

The aorta bending a little upwards, ſends forth the *cervical* and axillary arteries; the reſt turning down again, forms the deſcending trunk. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

CERU'LEAN. }
CERU'LEOUS. } *adj.* [*cæruleus*, Lat.] Blue; ſky coloured.

It afforded a ſolution, with, now and then, a light touch of ſky colour, but nothing near ſo high as the *ceruleous* tincture of ſilver. *Boyle.*

From thee the ſaphire ſolid ether takes,
Its hue *cerulean*. *Thomſon's Summer.*

CERULI'FICK. *adj.* [from *ceruleous.*] Having the power to produce a blue colour.

The ſeveral ſpecies of rays, as the rubifick, *cerulifick*, and others are ſeparated one from another. *Grew's Coſmol. Sacra.*

CERU'MEN. n. ſ. [Latin.] The wax or excrement of the ear.

CE'RUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ceruſſa*, Lat.] White lead.

A preparation of lead with vinegar, which is of a white colour; whence many other things, reſembling it in that particular, are by chymiſts called *ceruſe*, as the *ceruſe* of antimony, and the like. *Quincy.*

CESA'RIAN. *adj.* [from *Cæſar.*]

The *Ceſarian* ſection is cutting a child out of the womb either dead or alive, when it cannot otherwiſe be delivered. Which circumſtance, it is ſaid, firſt gave the name of *Cæſar* to the Roman family ſo called. *Quincy.*

CESS. *n. ſ.* [probably corrupted from *cenſe*; See CENSE; though imagined by *Junius* to be derived from *ſaiſire*, to ſeize.]
1. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property.

The like *ceſs* is alſo charged upon the country ſometimes for victualling the ſoldiers, when they lie in garriſon. *Spenſer.*

2. The act of laying rates.
3. [from *ceſſe*, Fr.] It ſeems to have been uſed by *Shakeſpeare* for bounds, or limits.

I pr'ythee, Tom, beat Cutts's ſaddle, put a few flocks in the point; the poor jade is wrung in the withers out of all *ceſs*. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

To CESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rate; to lay charge on.

We are to conſider how much land there is in all Ulſter, that, according to the quantity thereof, we may *ceſs* the ſaid rent, and allowance iſſuing thereout. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

CESSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ceſſatio*, Lat.]
1. A ſtop; a reſt; a vacation.

The day was yearly obſerved for a feſtival, by *ceſſation* from labour, and by reſorting to church. *Hayward.*

True piety, without *ceſſation* toſt
By theories, the practick part is loſt. *Denham.*

There had been a mighty confuſion of things, an interruption and perturbation of the ordinary courſe, and a *ceſſation* and ſuſpenſion of the laws of nature. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

The riſing of a parliament is a kind of *ceſſation* from politicks. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, Nº 55.

The ſerum, which is mixed with an alkali, being poured out to that which is mixed with an acid, raiſeth an effervescence; at the *ceſſation* of which, the ſalts of which the acid was compoſed, will be regenerated. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A pauſe of hoſtility, without peace.

When the ſuccours of the poor proteſtants in Ireland were diverted, I was intreated to get them ſome reſpite, by a *ceſſation*. *K. Charles.*

CESSA'VIT. n. ſ. [Latin.]

A writ that lies upon this general ground, that the perſon, againſt whom it is brought, hath, for two years, omitted to

perform ſuch ſervice, or pay ſuch rent, as he is obliged by his tenure, and hath not, upon his land or tenement, ſufficient goods or chattels to be diſtrained. *Cowel.*

CESSIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *cedo*, *ceſſum*, Latin.] The quality of receding, or giving way, without reſiſtance.

If the ſubject ſtrucken be of a proportionate *ceſſibility*, it ſeems to dull and deaden the ſtroke; whereas if the thing ſtrucken be hard, the ſtroke ſeems to loſe no force, but to work a greater effect. *Digby on the Soul.*

CE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [from *cedo*, *ceſſum*, Lat.] Eaſy to give way.

If the parts of the ſtrucken body be ſo eaſily *ceſſible*, as without difficulty the ſtroke can divide them, then it enters into ſuch a body, till it has ſpent its force. *Digby on the Soul.*

CE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ceſſion*, Fr. *ceſſio*, Lat.]
1. Retreat; the act of giving way.

Sound is not produced without ſome reſiſtance either in the air or the body percuſſed; for if there be a mere yielding or *ceſſion*, it produceth no ſound. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 125.

2. Reſignation; the act of yielding up or quitting to another.

A parity in their council would make and ſecure the beſt peace they can with France, by a *ceſſion* of Flanders to that crown, in exchange for other provinces. *Temple.*

CE'SSIONARY. *adj.* [from *ceſſion.*] As a *ceſſionary* bankrupt, one who has delivered up all his effects. *Martin.*

CE'SSMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ceſs.*] An aſſeſſment or tax. *Dict.*

CE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ceſſo*, Lat.]

In law, he that ceaſeth or neglecteth ſo long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that by his ceſs, or ceſſing, he incurreth the danger of law, and hath, or may have, the writ ceſſavit brought againſt him. Where it is ſaid the tenant ceſſeth, ſuch phraſe is to be underſtood, as if it were ſaid, the tenant ceſſeth to do that which he ought, or is bound to do by his land or tenement. *Cowel.*

CE'STUS. n. ſ. [Latin.] The girdle of Venus.

Venus, without any ornament but her own beauties, not ſo much as her own *ceſtus*. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 425.

CETA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *cete*, whales, Lat.] Of the whale kind.

Such fiſhes as have lungs or reſpiration, are not without the wezzon, as whales and *cetaceous* animals. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

He hath created variety of theſe *cetaceous* fiſhes, which converſe chiefly in the northern ſeas, whoſe whole body being encompaſſed round with a copious fat or blubber, it is enabled to abide the greateſt cold of the ſea-water. *Ray on the Creation.*

C FAUT. A note in the ſcale of muſick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
A re, to plead Hortenſio's paſſion;
B mi Bianca, take him for thy lord,
C faut, that loves with all affection.
Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.

CH has, in words purely Engliſh, or fully naturalized, the ſound of *tch*; a peculiar pronunciation, which it is hard to deſcribe in words. In ſome words derived from the French, it has the ſound of *ſh*, as *chaiſe*; and, in ſome derived from the Greek, the ſound of *k*, as *cholerick*.

CHACE. See CHASE.

CHAD. *n. ſ.* A ſort of fiſh.

Of round fiſh there are brit, ſprat, whiting, *chad*, eels, congar, millet. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

To CHAFE. *v. a.* [*echauffer*, Fr.]
1. To warm with rubbing.

They laid him upon ſome of their garments, and fell to rub and *chafe* him, till they brought him to recover both breath, the ſervant, and warmth, the companion of living. *Sidney.*

At laſt, recovering heart, he does begin
To rub her temples, and to *chafe* her ſkin. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

Soft, and more ſoft, at ev'ry touch it grew;
Like pliant wax, when *chafing* hands reduce
The former maſs to form, and frame to uſe. *Dryden.*

2. To heat.

Have I not heard the ſea, puff'd up with winds,
Rage like an angry boar, *chafed* with ſweat? *Shakeſp.*

3. To perfume.

Lilies more white than ſnow,
New fall'n from heav'n, with violets mix'd, did grow;
Whoſe ſcent ſo *chaf'd* the neighbour air, that you
Would ſurely ſwear Arabick ſpices grew. *Suckling.*

4. To make angry.

Her interceſſion *chaf'd* him ſo,
When ſhe for thy repeal was ſuppliant,
That to cloſe priſon he commanded her. *Shakeſp.*

An offer of pardon more *chafed* the rage of thoſe, who were reſolved to live or die together. *Sir John Hayward.*

For all that he was inwardly *chafed* with the heat of youth and indignation, againſt his own people as well as the Rhodians, he moderated himſelf betwixt his own rage, and the offence of his ſoldiers. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

This *chaf'd* the boar, his noſtrils flames expire,
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryden.*

To CHAFE. *v. n.*
1. To rage; to fret; to fume; to rave; to boil.

Therewith he 'gan full terribly to roar,
And *chaf'd* at that indignity right ſore. *Spenſer's Hub. Tale.*

My huſband will not rejoice ſo much at the abuſe of Falſtaff, as he will *chafe* at the doctor's marrying my daughter. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Be lion mettled, proud, and take no care,
Who *chafes*, who frets, or where conſpirers are. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

How did they fume, and ſtamp, and roar, and *chafe*,
And ſwear; not Addiſon himſelf was ſafe. *Pope.*

2. To fret againſt any thing.

Once upon a raw and guſty day,
The troubled Tyber *chafing* with his ſhores. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſ.*

The murmuring ſurge,
That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles *chafes*,
Cannot be heard ſo high. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

CHAFE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A heat; a rage; a fury; a paſſion; a fume; a pett; a fret; a ſtorm.

When Sir Thomas More was ſpeaker of the parliament, with his wiſdom and eloquence, he ſo croſſed a purpoſe of cardinal Wolſey's, that the cardinal, in a *chafe*, ſent for him to Whitehall. *Camden's Remains.*

At this the knight grew high in *chafe*,
And ſtaring furiouſly on Ralph,
He trembled. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *c.* ii.

CHAFE-WAX. *n. ſ.* An officer belonging to the lord high chancellor, who fits the wax for the ſealing of writs. *Harris.*

CHA'FER. *n. ſ.* [ceaꝼoꝛ, Sax. *kever*, Dutch.] An inſect; a ſort of yellow beetle.

CHA'FERY. *n. ſ.* A forge in an iron mill, where the iron is wrought into complete bars, and brought to perfection. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CHAFF. *n. ſ.* [ceaꝼ, Sax. *kaf*, Dutch.]
1. The huſks of corn that are ſeparated by threſhing and winnowing.

We ſhall be winnow'd with ſo rough a wind,
That ev'n our corn ſhall ſeem as light as *chaff*,
And good from bad find no partition. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Pleaſure with inſtruction ſhould be join'd;
So take the corn, and leave the *chaff* behind. *Dryden.*

He ſet before him a ſack of wheat, as it had been juſt threſhed out of the ſheaf; he then bid him pick out the *chaff* from among the corn, and lay it aſide by itſelf. *Spectator*, Nº 291.

2. It is uſed for any thing worthleſs.

To CHA'FFER. *v. n.* [*kauffen*, Germ. to buy.] To treat about a bargain; to haggle; to bargain.

Nor rode himſelf to Paul's, the publick fair,
To *chaffer* for preferments with his gold,
Where biſhopricks and ſinecures are ſold. *Dryden's Fables.*

The *chaffering* with diſſenters, and dodging about this or t'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar. *Swift.*

In diſputes with chairmen, when your maſter ſends you to *chaffer* with them, take pity, and tell your maſter that they will not take a farthing leſs. *Swift.*

To CHA'FFER. *v. a.* [The active ſenſe is obſolete.]
1. To buy.

He *chaffer'd* chairs in which churchmen were ſet,
And breach of laws to privy farm did let. *Spenſer.*

2. To exchange.

Approaching nigh, he never ſtaid to greet,
Ne *chaffer* words, proud courage to provoke. *Fairy Queen.*

CHA'FFERER. *n. ſ.* [from *chaffer.*] A buyer; bargainer; purchaſer.

CHA'FFERN. *n. ſ.* [from *eſchauffer*, Fr. to heat.] A veſſel for heating water. *Dict.*

CHA'FFERY. *n. ſ.* [from *chaffer.*] Traffick; the practice of buying and ſelling.

The third is, merchandize and *chaffery*, that is, buying and ſelling. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

CHA'FFINCH. *n. ſ.* [from *chaff* and *finch.*] A bird ſo called, becauſe it delights in chaff, and is by ſome much admired for its ſong. *Phillips's World of Words.*

The *chaffinch*, and other ſmall birds, are injurious to ſome fruits. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CHA'FFLESS. *adj.* [from *chaff.*] Without chaff.

The love I bear him,
Made me to fan you thus; but the gods made you,
Unlike all others, *chaffleſs*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

CHA'FFWEED. *n. ſ.* [*gnaphalium*, Lat.] An herb; the ſame with *cudweed*; which ſee.

CHA'FFY. *adj.* [from *chaff.*] Like chaff; full of chaff; light.

If the ſtraws be light and *chaffy*, and held at a reaſonable diſtance, they will not riſe unto the middle. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

CHA'FINGDISH. *n. ſ.* [from *chafe* and *diſh.*] A veſſel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals.

Make proof of the incorporation of ſilver and tin in equal quantities, whether it will endure the ordinary fire which belongeth to *chafingdiſhes*, poſnets, and ſuch other ſilver veſſels. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

CHAGRI'N. *n. ſ.* [*chagrine*, Fr.] Ill humour; vexation; fretfulneſs; peeviſhneſs. It is pronounced *ſhagreen*.

Hear me, and touch Belinda with *chagrin*;
That ſingle act gives half the world the ſpleen. *Pope.*

I grieve with the old, for ſo many additional inconveniencies and *chagrins*, more than their ſmall remain of life ſeemed deſtined to undergo. *Pope's Letters.*

To CHAGRI'N. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] To vex; to put out of temper; to teaze; to make uneaſy.

CHAIN. *n. ſ.* [*chaine*, Fr.]
1. A ſeries of links faſtened one within another:

And Pharaoh took off his ring, and put it upon Joſeph's hand, and put a gold *chain* about his neck. *Gen.* xli. 42.

2. A bond; a manacle; a fetter; ſomething with which priſoners are bound.

Still in conſtraint your ſuff'ring ſex remains,
Or bound in formal, or in real *chains*. *Pope.*

3. A line of links with which land is meaſured.

A ſurveyour may as ſoon, with his *chain*, meaſure out infinite ſpace, as a philoſopher, by the quickeſt flight of mind, reach it, or, by thinking, comprehend it. *Locke.*

4. A ſeries linked together.

Thoſe ſo miſtake the Chriſtian religion, as to think it is only a *chain* of fatal decrees, to deny all liberty of man's choice toward good or evil. *Hammond.*

As there is pleaſure in the right exerciſe of any faculty, ſo eſpecially in that of right reaſoning; which is ſtill the greater, by how much the conſequences are more clear, and the *chains* of them more long. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To CHAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To faſten or link with a chain.

They repeal daily any wholeſome act eſtabliſhed againſt the rich, and provide more piercing ſtatutes daily to *chain* up and reſtrain the poor. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The mariners he *chained* in his own galleys for ſlaves. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Or, march'd I *chain'd* behind the hoſtile car,
The victor's paſtime, and the ſport of war? *Prior.*

They, with joint force oppreſſion *chaining*, ſet
Imperial juſtice at the helm. *Thomſon.*

2. To bring into ſlavery.

This world, 'tis true,
Was made for Cæſar, but for Titus too:
And which more bleſt? who *chain'd* his country, ſay,
Or he, whoſe virtue ſigh'd to loſe a day? *Pope.*

3. To put on a chain.

The admiral ſeeing the mouth of the haven *chained*, and the caſtles full of ordnance, and ſtrongly manned, durſt not attempt to enter. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

4. To unite.

O Warwick, I do bend my knee with thine,
And in this vow do *chain* my ſoul with thine. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI: *p.* iii.

CHA'INPUMP. *n. ſ.* [from *chain* and *pump.*] A pump uſed in large Engliſh veſſels, which is double, ſo that one riſes as the other falls. It yields a great quantity of water, works eaſily, and is eaſily mended, but takes up a great deal of room, and makes a diſagreeable noiſe. *Chambers.*

It is not long ſince the ſtriking of the topmaſt, a wonderful great eaſe to great ſhips both at ſea and in harbour, hath been deviſed, together with the *chainpump*, which takes up twice as much water as the ordinary did; and we have lately added the bonnet and the drabble. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

CHA'INSHOT. *n. ſ.* [from *chain* and *ſhot.*] Two bullets or half bullets, faſtened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.

In ſea fights oftentimes, a buttock, the brawn of the thigh, and the calf of the leg, are torn off by the *chainſhot*, and ſplinters. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CHA'INWORK. *n. ſ.* [from *chain* and *work.*] Work with open ſpaces like the links of a chain.

Nets of chequerwork, and wreaths of *chainwork*, for the chapiters which were upon the tops of the pillars. 1 *Kings*, vii. 17.

CHAIR. *n. ſ.* [*chair*, Fr.]
1. A moveable ſeat.

Whether thou chooſe Cervantes' ſerious air,
Or laugh and ſhake in Rab'lais' eaſy *chair*,
Or praiſe the court, or magnify mankind,
Or thy griev'd country's copper chains unbind. *Pope.*

If a *chair* be defined a ſeat for a ſingle perſon, with a back belonging to it, then a ſtool is a ſeat for a ſingle perſon, without a back. *Watts's Logick.*

2. A ſeat of juſtice, or of authority.

He makes for England, here to claim the crown.—
—Is the *chair* empty? Is the ſword unſway'd?
Is the king dead? *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

If thou be that princely eagle's bird,
Show thy deſcent by gazing 'gainſt the ſun;
For *chair* and dukedom, throne and kingdom, ſay;
Either that's thine, or elſe thou wert not his. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

The honour'd gods
Keep Rome in ſafety, and the *chairs* of juſtice
Supply with worthy men. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The committee of the commons appointed Mr. Pym to take the *chair*. *Clarendon.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Her grace sat down to rest a while,
In a rich *chair* of state. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

In this high temple, on a *chair* of state,
The seat of audience, old Latinus sate. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. A vehicle born by men; a sedan.

Think what an equipage thou hast in air,
And view with scorn two pages and a *chair*. *Pope.*

CHA'IRMAN. *n. s.* [from *chair* and *man.*]

1. The president of an assembly.

In these assemblies generally one person is chosen *chairman* or moderator, to keep the several speakers to the rules of order. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. One whose trade it is to carry a chair.

One elbows him, one justles in the shole,
A rafter breaks his head, or *chairman*'s pole. *Dryden.*

Troy *chairmen* bore the wooden steed,
Pregnant with Greeks, impatient to be freed;
Those bully Greeks, who, as the moderns do,
Instead of paying *chairmen*, run them through. *Swift.*

CHAISE. *n. s.* [*chaise*, Fr.] A carriage of pleasure drawn by one horse.

Instead of the chariot he might have said the *chaise* of government; for a *chaise* is driven by the person that sits in it. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

CHALCO'GRAPHER. *n. s.* [χαλκογϱάφ⊛, of χαλκ⊛, brass, and γϱαφω, to write or engrave.] An engraver in brass.

CHALCO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [χαλκογϱαφία.] Engraving in brass.

CHA'LDER. } *n. s.* A dry English measure of coals, consisting
CHA'LDRON. } of thirty six bushels heaped up, according to the
CHA'UDRON. } sealed bushel kept at Guildhall, London. The *chauldron* should weigh two thousand pounds. *Chambers.*

CHA'LICE. *n. s.* [calic, Sax. *calice*, Fr. *calix*, Lat.]

1. A cup; a bowl.

When in your motion you are hot,
And, that he calls for drink, I'll have prepar'd him
A *chalice* for the nonce. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

2. It is generally used for a cup used in acts of worship.

All the church at that time did not think emblematical figures unlawful ornaments of cups or *chalices*. *Stillingfleet.*

CHA'LICED. *adj.* [from *calix*, Lat. the cup of a flower.] Having a cell or cup; applied by *Shakespeare* to a flower, but now obsolete.

Hark, hark! the lark at heav'n's gate sings,
And Phœbus 'gins arise,
His steeds to water at these springs,
On *chalic'd* flowers that lies. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

CHALK. *n. s.* [cealc; cealcƿtan, Sax. *calck*, Welch.]

Chalk is a white fossile, usually reckoned a stone, but by some ranked among the boles. It is used in medicine as an absorbent, and is celebrated for curing the heartburn. *Chambers.*

He maketh all the stones of the altar as *chalk* stones, that are beaten in sunder. *Isaiah*, xxvii. 9.

Chalk is of two sorts; the hard, dry, strong *chalk*, which is best for lime; and a soft, unctuous *chalk*, which is best for lands, because it easily dissolves with rain and frost. *Mortimer.*

With *chalk* I first describe a circle here,
Where these ethereal spirits must appear. *Dryden.*

To CHALK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rub with chalk.

2. To manure with chalk.

Land that is *chalked*, if it is not well dunged, will receive but little benefit from a second *chalking*. *Mortimer.*

3. To mark or trace out as with chalk.

Being not propt by ancestry, whose grace
Chalks successours their way. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

His own mind *chalked* out to him the just proportions and measures of behaviour to his fellow creatures. *South.*

With these helps I might at least have *chalked* out a way for others, to amend my errours in a like design. *Dryden.*

The time falls within the compass here *chalked* out by nature, very punctually. *Woodward's Natural History.*

CHALK-CUTTER. *n. s.* [from *chalk* and *cut.*] A man that digs chalk.

Shells, by the seamen called chalk eggs, are dug up commonly in the *chalk-pits*, where the *chalk-cutters* drive a great trade with them. *Woodward.*

CHALK-PIT. *n. s.* [from *chalk* and *pit.*] A pit in which chalk is dug. See CHALK-CUTTER.

CHA'LKY. *adj.* [from *chalk.*]

1. Consisting of chalk; white with chalk.

As far as I could ken the *chalky* cliffs,
When from thy shore the tempest beats us back,
I stood upon the hatches in the storm. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

That bellowing beats on Dover's *chalky* cliff.
Rowe's Royal Convert.

2. Impregnated with chalk.

Chalky water towards the top of earth is too fretting. *Bacon.*

To CHA'LLENGE. *v. a.* [*chalenger*, Fr.]

1. To call another to answer for an offence by combat.

The prince of Wales stept forth before the king,
And, nephew, *challeng'd* you to single fight. *Shakesp. H.* IV.

2. To call to a contest.

Thus form'd for speed, he *challenges* the wind,
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind;
He scours along the field with loosen'd reins. *Dryden.*

I *challenge* any man to make any pretence to power by right of fatherhood, either intelligible or possible. *Locke.*

3. To accuse.

Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present,
Whom I may rather *challenge* for unkindness. *Shak. Macbeth.*

4. In law; to object to the impartiality of any one. [See the noun.]

Though only twelve are sworn, yet twenty four are to be returned, to supply the defects or want of appearance of those that are *challenged* off, or make default. *Hale's Common Law.*

5. To claim as due.

The utter disturbance of that divine order, whereby the preeminence of chiefest acceptation is by the best things worthily *challenged*. *Hooker, b.* i. § 7.

Which of you, shall we say, doth love us most?
That we our largest bounty may extend,
Where nature doth with merit *challenge*. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

And so much duty as my mother shew'd
To you, preferring you before her father;
So much I *challenge*, that I may profess
Due to the moor, my lord. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Had you not been their father, these white flakes
Did *challenge* pity of them. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

So when a tyger sucks the bullocks blood,
A famish'd lion, issuing from the wood,
Roars loudly fierce, and *challenges* the food.
Dryden's Fables.

Hast thou yet drawn o'er young Juba?
That still would recommend thee more to Cæsar,
And *challenge* better terms. *Addison's Cato.*

6. To call any one to the performance of conditions.

I will now *challenge* you of your promise, to give me certain rules as to the principles of blazonry. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CHA'LLENGE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A summons to combat.

I never in my life
Did hear a *challenge* urg'd more modestly. *Shakesp. H.* IV.

2. A demand of something as due.

There must be no *challenge* of superiority, or discountenancing of freedom. *Collier of Friendship.*

3. In law. An exception taken either against persons or things; persons, as in assize to the jurors, or any one or more of them, by the prisoner at the bar. *Challenge* made to the jurours, is either made to the array, or to the polls: *challenge* made to the array is, when the whole number is excepted against, as partially empannelled: *challenge* to or by the poll, is when some one or more are excepted against, as not indifferent: *challenge* to the jurours is divided into *challenge* principal, and *challenge* for cause: *challenge* principal is that which the law allows without cause alleged, or farther examination; as a prisoner at the bar, arraigned upon felony, may peremptorily challenge to the number of twenty, one after another, of the jury empannelled upon him, alleging no cause. *Cowel.*

You are mine enemy, I make my *challenge*,
You shall not be my judge. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

CHA'LLENGER. *n. s.* [from *challenge.*]

1. One that defies or summons another to combat.

Young man, have you challenged Charles the wrestler?— No, fair princess; he is the general *challenger*.
Shakesp. As you like it.

Death was denounc'd;
He took the summons, void of fear,
And unconcernedly cast his eyes around,
As if to find and dare the griesly *challenger*. *Dryden.*

2. One that claims superiority.

Whose worth
Stood *challenger* on mount of all the age,
For her perfections. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

3. A claimant; one that requires something as of right.

Earnest *challengers* there are of trial, by some publick disputation. *Hooker, Preface.*

CHALY'BEATE. *adj.* [from *chalybs*, Lat. steel.] Impregnated with iron or steel; having the qualities of steel.

The diet ought to strengthen the solids, allowing spices and wine, and the use of *chalybeate* waters. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CHAMA'DE. *n. s.* [French.] The beat of the drum which declares a surrender.

Several French battalions made a shew of resistance; but, upon our preparing to fill up a little fossé, in order to attack them, they beat the *chamade*, and sent us charte blanche.
Addison. Spectator, N° 165.

CHA'MBER. *n. s.* [*chambre*, Fr. *camera*, Lat. *siambr*, Welch.]

1. An apartment in a house; generally used for those appropriated to lodging.

Welcome, sweet prince, to London, to your *chamber*.
Shakesp. Richard III.

Bid them come forth, and hear me,
Or at their *chamber* door I'll beat the drum,
Till it cry sleep to death. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

When we have mark'd with blood those sleepy two,
Of his own *chamber*. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

A natural cave in a rock may have something not much unlike to parlours or *chambers*. *Bentley.*

2. Any retired room.

The dark caves of death, and *chambers* of the grave. *Prior.*

3. Any cavity or hollow.

Petit has, from an examination of the figure of the eye, argued against the possibility of a film's existence in the posteriour *chamber*. *Sharp.*

4. A court of justice.

In the Imperial *chamber* this vulgar answer is not admitted, *viz.* I do not believe it, as the matter is propounded and alleged. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. The hollow part of a gun where the charge is lodged.

6. A species of great gun.

Names given them, as cannons, demi-cannons, *chambers*, arquebuse, musket, &c. *Camden's Remains.*

7. The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

To CHA'MBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be wanton; to intrigue.

Let us walk honestly as in the day, not in rioting and drunkenness, not in *chambering* and wantonness. *Rom.* xiii. 13.

2. To reside as in a chamber.

The best blood *chamber'd* in his bosom. *Shakesp. Rich.* II.

CHA'MBERER. *n. s.* [from *chamber.*] A man of intrigue.

I have not those soft parts of conversation,
That *chamberers* have. *Shakesp. Othello.*

CHA'MBERFELLOW. *n. s.* [from *chamber* and *fellow.*] One that lies in the same chamber.

It is my fortune to have a *chamberfellow*, with whom I agree very well in many sentiments. *Spectator*, N° 286.

CHA'MBERLAIN. *n. s.* [from *chamber.*]

1. Lord great chamberlain of England is the sixth officer of the crown; a considerable part of his function is at a coronation; to him belongs the provision of every thing in the house of lords; he disposes of the sword of state; under him are the gentleman usher of the black rod, yeomen ushers, and door-keepers. To this office the duke of Ancaster makes an hereditary claim. *Chambers.*

2. Lord chamberlain of the houshold has the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber. *Chambers.*

Humbly complaining to her deity,
Got my lord *chamberlain* his liberty. *Shakesp. Rich.* II.

He was made lord steward, that the staff of *chamberlain* might be put into the hands of his brother. *Clarendon.*

A patriot is a fool in every age,
Whom all lord *chamberlains* allow the stage. *Pope.*

3. A servant who has the care of the chambers.

Think'st thou,
That the bleak air, thy boisterous *chamberlain*,
Will put thy shirt on warm? *Shakesp. Timon.*

When Duncan is asleep, his two *chamberlains*
We will with wine and wassel convince. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

He serv'd at first Æmilia's *chamberlain*. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. A receiver of rents and revenues; as, *chamberlain* of the exchequer, of Chester, of the city of London. *Chambers.*

CHA'MBERLAINSHIP. *n. s.* [from *chamberlain.*] The office of a chamberlain.

CHA'MBERMAID. *n. s.* [from *chamber* and *maid.*] A maid whose business is to dress a lady, and wait in her chamber.

Men will not hiss,
The *chambermaid* was named Ciss. *Ben. Johnson.*

Some coarse country wench, almost decay'd,
Trudges to town, and first turns *chambermaid*. *Pope.*

When he doubted whether a word were intelligible or no, he used to consult one of his lady's *chambermaids*. *Swift.*

If these nurses ever presume to entertain the girls with the common follies practised by *chambermaids* among us, they are publickly whipped. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*

To CHA'MBLET. *v. a.* [from *camelot.* See CAMELOT.] To vary; to variegate.

Some have the veins more varied and *chambleted*; as oak, whereof wainscot is made. *Bacon's Natural History.*

CHA'MBREL *of a Horse.* The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHAME'LEON. *n. s.* [χαμαιλέων.]

The *chameleon* has four feet, and on each foot three claws. Its tail is long; with this, as well as with its feet, it fastens itself to the branches of trees. Its tail is flat, its nose long, and made in an obtuse point; its back is sharp, its skin plaited, and jagged like a saw from the neck to the last joint of the tail, and upon its head it has something like a comb; like a fish, it has no neck. Some have asserted, that it lives only upon air; but it has been observed to feed on flies, catched with its tongue, which is about ten inches long, and three thick; made of white flesh, round, but flat at the end; or hollow and open, resembling an elephant's trunk. It also shrinks, and grows longer. This

animal is said to assume the colour of those things to which it is applied; but our modern observers assure us, that its natural colour, when at rest and in the shade, is a bluish grey; though some are yellow, and others green, but both of a smaller kind. When it is exposed to the sun, the grey changes into a darker grey, inclining to a dun colour, and its parts, which have least of the light upon them, are changed into spots of different colours. The grain of its skin, when the light doth not shine upon it, is like cloth mixed with many colours. Sometimes when it is handled, it seems to be speckled with dark spots, inclining to green. If it be put upon a black hat, it appears to be of a violet colour; and sometimes if it be wrapped up in linen, when it is taken off, it is white; but it changes colour only in some parts of the body. *Calmet.*

A *chameleon* is a creature about the bigness of an ordinary lizard; his head unproportionably big, and his eyes great; he moveth his head without writhing of his neck, which is inflexible, as a hog doth; his back crooked, his skin spotted with little tumours, less eminent nearer the belly; his tail slender and long; on each foot he hath five fingers, three on the outside, and two on the inside; his tongue of a marvellous length in respect of his body, and hollow at the end, which he will launch out to prey upon flies; of colour green, and of a dusky yellow, brighter and whiter towards the belly; yet spotted with blue, white, and red. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 360.

I can add colours ev'n to the *chameleon*;
Change shapes with Proteus, for advantage. *Shakesp. Hen* VI.

One part devours the other, and leaves not so much as a mouthful of that popular air, which the *chameleons* gasp after.
Decay of Piety.

The thin *chameleon*, fed with air, receives
The colour of the thing to which he cleaves. *Dryden.*

To CHA'MFER. *v. a.* [*chambrer*, Fr.] To channel; to make furrows or gutters upon a column.

CHA'MFER. } *n. s.* [from *to chamfer.*] A small furrow or gut-
CHA'MFRET. } ter on a column.

CHA'MLET. *n. s.* [See CAMELOT.]

To make a *chamlet*, draw five lines, waved overthwart, if your diapering consist of a double line. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CHA'MOIS. *n. s.* [*chamois*, Fr.] An animal of the goat kind, whose skin is made into soft leather, called among us *shammy*.

These are the beasts which you shall eat; the ox, the sheep, and wild ox, and the *chamois*. *Deut.* xiv. 5.

CHA'MOMILE. *n. s.* [χαμαιμῆλον.] The name of an odoriferous plant.

It hath a fibrose root; the cup of the flower is squamose, which expands, and appears like many leaves; the flowers are radicated; the petals of the flower are white, and the dish yellow; the leaves are cut into five segments. This plant was formerly in great request for making green walks, and is still cultivated in physick gardens for medicinal use, though it grows wild in great plenty. *Miller.*

Cool violets, and orpine growing still,
Embathed balm, and cheerful galingale,
Fresh costmary, and breathful *chamomile*,
Dull poppy, and drink-quick'ning setuale. *Spenser's Muiop.*

For though the *chamomile*, the more it is trodden on the faster it grows; yet youth, the more it is wasted, the sooner it wears. *Shakesp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Watery liquours force it, as distilled waters with diureticks, posset drink with *chamomile* flowers. *Floyer on the Humours.*

To CHAMP. *v. a.* [*champayer*, Fr.]

1. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth.

Coffee and opium are taken down, tobacco but in smoke, and betle is but *champed* in the mouth with a little lime. *Bacon.*

The fiend reply'd not, overcome with rage;
But, like a proud steed rein'd, went haughty on,
Champing his iron curb. *Paradise Lost, b.* iv. *l.* 857.

At his command,
The steeds caparison'd with purple stand,
And *champ* betwixt their teeth the foaming gold. *Dryden.*

2. To devour.

A tobacco pipe happened to break in my mouth, and the pieces left such a delicious roughness on my tongue, that I *champed* up the remaining part. *Spectator*, N° 431.

To CHAMP. *v. n.* To perform frequently the action of biting.

Muttering and *champing*, as though his cud had troubled him, he gave occasion to Musidorus to come near him. *Sidney.*

They began to repent of that they had done, and irefully to *champ* upon the bit they had taken into their mouths. *Hooker.*

His jaws did not answer equally to one another; but by his frequent motion and *champing* with them, it was evident they were neither luxated nor fractured. *Wiseman.*

CHA'MPAIGN. *n. s.* [*campagne*, Fr.] A flat open country.

In the abuses of the customs, meseems, you have a fair *champaign* laid open to you, in which you may at large stretch out your discourse. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Of all these bounds,
With shadowy forests and with *champaigns* rich'd,
We make thee lady. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

If two bordering princes have their territory meeting on an open *champaign*, the more mighty will continually seek occasion

SAMUEL JOHNSON A Dictionary of the English Language LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

to extend his limits unto the further border thereof. *Raleigh.*

Sir John Norris maintained a retreat without diſarray, by the ſpace of ſome miles, part of the way *champaign*, unto the city of Gaunt, with leſs loſs of men than the enemy. *Bacon.*

From his ſide two rivers flow'd,
Th' one winding, th' other ſtraight, and left between
Fair *champaign*, with leſs rivers interveen'd. *Paradiſe Reg.*

CHA'MPERTORS. *n. ſ.* [from *champerty.* In law.] Such as move ſuits, or cauſe them to be moved, either by their own or others procurement, and purſue, at their proper coſts, to have part of the land in conteſt, or part of the gains. *Cowel.*

CHA'MPERTY. *n. ſ.* [*champart*, Fr. In law.] A maintenance of any man in his ſuit while depending, upon condition to have part of the thing when it is recovered. *Cowel.*

CHAMPI'GNON. *n. ſ.* [*champignon*, Fr.] A kind of muſhroom.

He viler friends with doubtful muſhrooms treats,
Secure for you, himſelf *champignons* eats. *Dryden.*

It has the reſemblance of a large *champignon* before it is open-ed, branching out into a large round knob at one end. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CHA'MPION. *n. ſ.* [*champion*, Fr. *campio*, low Lat.]

1. A man who undertakes a cauſe in ſingle combat.

In many armies, if the matter ſhould be tried by duel between two *champions*, the victory would go on the one ſide. *Bacon's Coll. of Good and Evil.*

For hot, cold, moiſt, and dry, four *champions* fierce,
Strive here for maſt'ry, and to battle bring
Their embryon atoms. *Par. Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 898.

O light of Trojans, and ſupport of Troy,
Thy father's *champion*, and thy country's joy! *Dryden.*

At length the adverſe admirals appear,
The two bold *champions* of each country's right. *Dryden.*

2. A hero; a ſtout warriour.

A ſtouter *champion* never handled ſword. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

This makes you incapable of conviction, and they applaud themſelves as zealous *champions* for truth, when indeed they are contending for errour. *Locke.*

3. In law.

In our common law, *champion* is taken no leſs for him that trieth the combat in his own caſe, than for him that fighteth in the caſe of another. *Cowel.*

To CHA'MPION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To challenge to the combat.

The ſeed of Banquo, kings!
Rather than ſo, come, fate, into the liſt,
And *champion* me to th' utterance. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

CHANCE. *n. ſ.* [*chance*, Fr.]

1. Fortune; the cauſe of fortuitous events.

As th' unthought accident is guilty
Of what we wildly do, ſo we profeſs
Ourſelves to be the ſlaves of *chance*, and flies
Of every wind that blows. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

The only man of all that *chance* could bring,
To meet my arms, was worth the conquering. *Dryden.*

Chance is but a mere name, and really nothing in itſelf; a conception of our minds, and only a compendious way of ſpeaking, whereby we would expreſs, that ſuch effects as are commonly attributed to *chance*, were verily produced by their true and proper cauſes, but without their deſign to produce them. *Bentley.*

2. Fortune; the act of fortune, or chance.

Theſe things are commonly not obſerved, but left to take their *chance*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

3. Accident; caſual occurrence; fortuitous event.

To ſay a thing is a *chance* or caſualty, as it relates to ſecond cauſes, is not profaneneſs, but a great truth; as ſignifying no more, than that there are ſome events beſides the knowledge and power of ſecond agents. *South.*

The beauty I beheld, has ſtruck me dead;
Unknowingly ſhe ſtrikes, and kills by *chance*;
Poiſon is in her eyes, and death in ev'ry glance. *Dryden.*

All nature is but art, unknown to thee;
All *chance* direction, which thou canſt not ſee. *Pope.*

4. Event; ſucceſs; luck.

Now we'll together, and the *chance* of goodneſs
Be like our warranted quarrel! *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

5. Misfortune; unlucky accident.

You were us'd
To ſay, extremity was the trier of ſpirits,
That common *chances* common men could bear. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

6. Poſſibility of any occurrence.

A *chance*, but chance may lead, where I may meet
Some wand'ring ſpirit of heav'n, by fountain ſide,
Or in thick ſhade retir'd. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 530.

Then your ladyſhip might have a *chance* to eſcape this addreſs. *Swift.*

CHANCE. *adj.* [It is ſeldom uſed but in compoſition.] Happening by chance.

Now ſhould they part, malicious tongues would ſay,
They met like *chance* companions on the way. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

I would not take the gift,
Which, like a toy dropt from the hands of fortune,
Lay for the next *chance* comer. *Dryden and Lee's OEdipus.*

To CHANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To happen; to fall out; to fortune.

Think what a chance thou *chanceſt* on; but think;——
Thou haſt thy miſtreſs ſtill. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

How *chance* thou art not with the prince thy brother? *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Ay, Caſca, tell us what hath *chanc'd* today,
That Cæſar looks ſo ſad. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

He *chanced* upon divers of the Turks victuallers, whom he eaſily took. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

I choſe the ſafer ſea, and *chanc'd* to find
A river's mouth impervious to the wind. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

CHANCE-MEDLEY. *n. ſ.* [from *chance* and *medley.* In law.]

The caſual ſlaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the ſlayer, when ignorance or negligence is joined with the chance; as if a man lop trees by an highway-ſide, by which many uſually travel, and caſt down a bough, not giving warning to take heed thereof, by which bough one paſſing by is ſlain: in this caſe he offends, becauſe he gave no warning, that the party might have taken heed to himſelf. *Cowel.*

If ſuch an one ſhould have the ill hap, at any time, to ſtrike a man dead with a ſmart ſaying, it ought, in all reaſon and conſcience, to be judged but a *chancemedley*. *South.*

CHA'NCEABLE. *adj.* [from *chance.*] Accidental.

The trial thereof was cut off by the *chanceable* coming thither of the king of Iberia. *Sidney, b.* ii.

CHA'NCEL. *n. ſ.* [from *cancelli*, Lat. lettices, with which the chancel was incloſed.] The eaſtern part of the church, in which the altar is placed.

Whether it be allowable or no, that the miniſter ſhould ſay ſervice in the *chancel*. *Hooker, b.* v. § 30.

The *chancel* of this church is vaulted with a ſingle ſtone of four feet in thickneſs, and an hundred and fourteen in circumference. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

CHA'NCELLOR. *n. ſ.* [*cancellarius*, Lat. *chancelier*, Fr. from *cancellare, literas vel ſcriptum linea per medium ducta damnare*, and ſeemeth of itſelf likewiſe to be derived *à cancellis*, which ſignify all one with κιγκλιδες, a lettice; that is, a thing made of wood or iron bars, laid croſsways one over another, ſo that a man may ſee through them in and out. It may be thought that judgment ſeats were compaſſed in with bars, to defend the judges and other officers from the preſs of the multitude, and yet not to hinder any man's view.]

Quæſitus regni tibi cancellarius *Angli,*
Primus ſolliciti mente petendus erit.
Hic eſt, qui regni leges cancellat iniquas,
Et mandata pii principis æqua facit.

Verſes of *Nigel de Wetekre* to the biſhop of Ely, chancellor to Richard I.

1. *Cancellarius*, at the firſt, ſignified the regiſters or actuaries in court; *grapharios, ſcil. qui conſcribendis & excipiendis judicum actis dant operam.* But this name is greatly advanced, and not only in other kingdoms but in this, is given to him that is the chief judge in cauſes of property; for the *chancellor* hath power to moderate and temper the written law, and ſubjecteth himſelf only to the law of nature and conſcience. *Cowel.*

Turn out, you rogue, how like a beaſt you lie:
Go, buckle to the law: Is this an hour
To ſtretch your limbs? you'll ne'er be *chancellor*. *Dryd. jun.*

Ariſtides was a perſon of the ſtricteſt juſtice, and beſt acquainted with the laws, as well as forms of their government; ſo that he was in a manner *chancellor* of Athens. *Swift.*

2. CHANCELLOR *in the Eccleſiaſtical Court.* A biſhop's lawyer; a man trained up in the civil and canon law, to direct the biſhops in matters of judgment, relating as well to criminal as to civil affairs in the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. CHANCELLOR *of a Cathedral.* A dignitary, whoſe office it is to ſuperintend the regular exerciſe of devotion.

4. CHANCELLOR *of the Exchequer.* An officer who ſits in that court, and in the exchequer chamber, and, with the reſt of the court, ordereth things to the king's beſt benefit. He has power, with others, to compound for forfeitures on penal ſtatutes, bonds and recognizances entered into by the king. He has great authority in managing the royal revenue, and in matters of firſt-fruits. The court of equity is in the exchequer chamber, and is held before the lord treaſurer, *chancellor*, and barons, as that of common law before the barons only. *Cowel. Chamb.*

5. CHANCELLOR *of an Univerſity.* The principal magiſtrate, who, at Oxford, holds his office during life, but, at Cambridge, he may be elected every three years.

6. CHANCELLOR *of the Order of the Garter*, and other military orders, is an officer who ſeals the commiſſions and mandates of the chapter and aſſembly of the knights, keeps the regiſter of their deliberations, and delivers their acts under the ſeal of the order. *Chambers.*

CHA'NCELLORSHIP. *n. ſ.* The office of chancellor.

The next Sunday after he gave up his *chancellorſhip* of England, he came himſelf to his wife's pew, and uſed the uſual words of his gentleman-uſher, Madam, my lord is gone. *Camd.*

CHA'NCERY. *n. ſ.* [from *chancellor*; probably *chancellery*; then ſhortened.] The court of equity and conſcience, moderating the rigour of other courts, that are tied to the letter of the law; whereof the lord chancellor of England is the chief judge, or the lord keeper of the great ſeal. *Cowel.*

The contumacy and contempt of the party muſt be ſignified in the court of *chancery*, by the biſhops letters under the ſeal epiſcopal. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA'NCRE. *n. ſ.* [*chancre*, Fr.] An ulcer uſually ariſing from venereal maladies.

It is poſſible he was not well cured, and would have relapſed with a *chancre*. *Wiſeman.*

CHA'NCROUS. *adj.* [from *chancre.*] Having the qualities of a chancre; ulcerous.

You may think I am too ſtrict in giving ſo many internals in the cure of ſo ſmall an ulcer as a chancre, or rather a *chancrous* callus. *Wiſeman.*

CHANDELI'ER. *n. ſ.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] A branch for candles.

CHA'NDLER. *n. ſ.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] An artiſan whoſe trade it is to make candles, or a perſon who ſells them.

The ſack that thou haſt drunken me, would have bought me lights as good cheap at the deareſt *chandlers* in Europe. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

But whether black or lighter dies are worn,
The *chandler's* baſket, on his ſhoulder born,
With tallow ſpots thy coat. *Gay's Trivia.*

CHA'NFRIN. *n. ſ.* [old French.] The forepart of the head of a horſe, which extends from under the ears, along the interval between the eyebrows, down to his noſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CHANGE. *v. a.* [*changer*, Fr. *cambio*, Lat.]

1. To put one thing in the place of another.

He that cannot look into his own eſtate, had need chooſe well whom he employeth, and *change* them often; for new are more timorous, and leſs ſubtile. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. To reſign any thing for the ſake of another, with *for* before the thing taken or received.

Perſons grown up in the belief of any religion, cannot *change* that *for* another, without applying their underſtanding duly to conſider and compare both. *South.*

The French and we ſtill change; but here's the curſe,
They *change for* better, and we *change for* worſe. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar, Prologue.*

3. To diſcount a larger piece of money into ſeveral ſmaller.

A ſhopkeeper might be able to *change* a guinea, or a moidore, when a cuſtomer comes for a crown's worth of goods. *Swift's Intelligencer*, N° 19.

4. To give and take reciprocally, with the particle *with* before the perſon to whom we give, and from whom we take.

To ſecure thy content, look upon thoſe thouſands, *with* whom thou wouldſt not, for any intereſt, *change* thy fortune and condition. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

5. To alter.

Thou ſhalt not ſee me bluſh,
Nor *change* my countenance for this arreſt;
A heart unſpotted is not eaſily daunted. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Whatſoever is brought upon thee, take chearfully, and be patient when thou art *changed* to a low eſtate. *Ecclus*, ii. 4.

For the elements were *changed* in themſelves by a kind of harmony, like as in a pſaltery notes *change* the name of the tune, and yet are always ſounds. *Wiſdom*, xix. 18.

6. To mend the diſpoſition or mind.

I would ſhe were in heaven, ſo ſhe could
Intreat ſome pow'r to *change* this curriſh Jew. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

7. *To change a horſe*, or *to change hand*, is to turn or bear the horſe's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CHANGE. *v. n.*

1. To undergo change; to ſuffer alteration; as, his fortune may ſoon *change*, though he is now ſo ſecure.

One Julia, that his *changing* thought forgot,
Would better fit his chamber. *Shakeſp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

2. To change, as the moon; to begin a new monthly revolution.

I am weary of this moon; would he would *change*. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

CHANGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An alteration of the ſtate of any thing.

Since I ſaw you laſt,
There is a *change* upon you. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

2. A ſucceſſion of one thing in the place of another.

O wond'rous *changes* of a fatal ſcene,
Still varying to the laſt! *Dryden.*

Nothing can cure this part of ill breeding, but *change* and variety of company, and that of perſons above us. *Locke.*

Empires by various turns ſhall riſe and ſet;
While thy abandon'd tribes ſhall only know
A diff'rent maſter, and a *change* of time. *Prior.*

Hear how Timotheus' various lays ſurprize,
And bid alternate paſſions fall and riſe!
While, at each *change*, the ſon of Libyan Jove
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love. *Pope.*

3. The time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution.

Take ſeeds or roots, and ſet ſome of them immediately after the *change*, and others of the ſame kind immediately after the full. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 893.

4. Novelty.

The hearts
Of all his people ſhall revolt from him,
And kiſs the lips of unacquainted *change*. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

Our fathers did, for *change*, to France repair,
And they, for *change*, will try our Engliſh air. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar, Prologue.*

5. In ringing; an alteration of the order in which a ſet of bells is ſounded.

Four bells admit twenty-four *changes* in ringing, and five bells one hundred and twenty. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Eaſy it may be to contrive new poſtures, and ring other *changes* upon the ſame bells. *Norris.*

6. That which makes a variety; that which may be uſed for another of the ſame kind.

I will now put forth a riddle unto you; if you can find it out, then I will give you thirty ſheets, and thirty *change* of garments. *Judges*, xiv. 12.

7. Small money, which may be given for larger pieces.

Wood buys up our old halfpence, and from thence the preſent want of *change* ariſes; but ſuppoſing not one farthing of *change* in the nation, five and twenty thouſand pounds would be ſufficient. *Swift.*

CHA'NGEABLE. *adj.* [from *change.*]

1. Subject to change; fickle; inconſtant.

A ſteady mind will admit ſteady methods and counſels; but there is no meaſure to be taken of a *changeable* humour. *L'Eſtrange.*

As I am a man, I muſt be *changeable*; and ſometimes the graveſt of us all are ſo, even upon ridiculous accidents. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.*

2. Poſſible to be changed.

The fibrous or vaſcular parts of vegetables ſeem ſcarce *changeable* in the alimentary duct. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

Now the taylor make thy doublet of *changeable* taffata; for thy mind is a very opal. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

CHA'NGEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *changeable.*]

1. Inconſtancy; fickleneſs.

At length he betrothed himſelf to one worthy to be liked, if any worthineſs might excuſe ſo unworthy a *changeableneſs*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

There is no temper of mind more unmanly than that *changeableneſs* with which we are too juſtly branded by all our neighbours. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 25.

2. Suſceptibility of change.

If how long they are to continue in force, be no where expreſſed, then have we no light to direct our judgment concerning the *changeableneſs* or immutability of them, but conſidering the nature and quality of ſuch laws. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 10.

CHA'NGEABLY. *adv.* [from *changeable.*] Inconſtantly.

CH'ANGEFUL. *adj.* [from *change* and *full.*] Full of change; inconſtant; uncertain; mutable; ſubject to variation; fickle.

Unſound plots, and *changeful* orders, are daily deviſed for her good, yet never effectually proſecuted or performed. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Britain, *changeful* as a child at play,
Now calls in princes, and now turns away. *Pope.*

CHA'NGELING. *n. ſ.* [from *change*; the word ariſes from an odd ſuperſtitious opinion, that the fairies ſteal away children, and put others that are ugly and ſtupid in their places.]

1. A child left or taken in the place of another.

And her baſe elfin breed there for thee left;
Such, men do *changelings* call, ſo chang'd by fairies theft. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b.* i. *c.* x. *ſtanz.* 65.

She, as her attendant, hath
A lovely boy ſtol'n from an Indian king;
She never had ſo ſweet a *changeling*. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

2. An ideot; a fool; a natural.

Changelings and fools of heav'n, and thence ſhut out,
Wildly we roam in diſcontent about. *Dryden's Tyrr. Love.*

Would any one be a *changeling*, becauſe he is leſs determined by wiſe conſiderations than a wiſe man? *Locke.*

3. One apt to change; a waverer.

'Twas not long
Before from world to world they ſwung;
As they had turn'd from ſide to ſide,
And as they *changelings* liv'd, they died. *Hudibras.*

CHA'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *change.*] One that is employed in changing or diſcounting money.

CHA'NNEL. *n. ſ.* [*canal*, Fr. *canalis*, Lat.]

1. The hollow bed of running waters.

It is not ſo eaſy, now that things are grown into an habit, and have their certain courſe, to change the *channel*, and turn their ſtreams another way. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Draw them to Tyber's bank, and weep your tears
Into the *channel*, till the loweſt ſtream
Do kiſs the moſt exalted ſhores of all. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſar.*

So th' injur'd ſea, which, from her wonted courſe,
To gain ſome acres, avarice did force;
If the new banks, neglected once, decay,
No longer will from her old *channel* ſtay. *Waller.*

Had not the ſaid ſtrata been diſlocated, ſome of them elevated, and others depreſſed, there would have been no cavity or *channel* to give reception to the water of the ſea. *Woodward.*

The tops of mountains and hills will be continually waſhed down by the rains, and the *channels* of rivers abraded by the ſtreams. *Bentley.*

2. Any cavity drawn longways.

Complaint and hot deſires, the lover's hell,
And ſcalding tears, that wore a *channel* where they fell. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. A ſtrait or narrow ſea, between two countries; as the Britiſh *Channel* between Britain and France; St. George's *Channel* between Britain and Ireland.

4. A gutter or furrow of a pillar.

To Cha'nnel. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut any thing in channels.

No more ſhall trenching war *channel* her fields,
Nor bruiſe her flowrets with the armed hoofs
Of hoſtile paces. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. i.*

The body of this column is perpetually *channelled*, like a thick plaited gown. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Torrents, and loud impetuous cataracts,
Roll down the lofty mountain's *channel'd* ſides,
And to the vale convey their foaming tides. *Blackmore.*

To CHANT. *v. a.* [*chanter*, Fr.]

1. To ſing.

Wherein the chearful birds of ſundry kind
Do *chant* ſweet muſick. *Fairy Queen, b. i. c. vii.*

2. To celebrate by ſong.

The poets *chant* it in the theatres, the ſhepherds in the mountains. *Bramhall.*

3. To ſing in the cathedral ſervice.

To Chant. *v. n.* To ſing; to make melody with the voice.

They *chant* to the ſound of the viol, and invent to themſelves inſtruments of muſick. *Amos, vi. 7.*

Heav'n heard his ſong, and haſten'd his relief;
And chang'd to ſnowy plumes his hoary hair,
And wing'd his flight, to *chant* aloft in air. *Dryden.*

Chant. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Song; melody.

A pleaſant grove,
With *chant* of tuneful birds reſounding loud.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ii. l. 290.

Cha'nter. *n. ſ.* [from *chant*.] A ſinger; a ſongſter.

You curious *chanters* of the wood,
That warble forth dame Nature's lays. *Wotton.*

Jove's etherial lays, reſiſtleſs fire,
The *chanter's* ſoul, and raptur'd ſong inſpire,
Inſtinct divine! nor blame ſevere his choice,
Warbling the Grecian woes with harp and voice. *Pope.*

Cha'nticleer. *n. ſ.* [from *chanter* and *clair*, Fr.] The name given to the cock, from the clearneſs and loudneſs of his crow.

And chearful *chanticleer*, with his note ſhrill,
Had warned once, that Phœbus' firy car
In haſte was climbing up the eaſtern hill. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Hark, hark, I hear
The ſtrain of ſtrutting *chanticleer*. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Stay, the chearful *chanticleer*
Tells you that the time is near. *Ben. Johnſon's Maſk.*

Theſe verſes were mentioned by Chaucer, in the deſcription of the ſudden ſtir, and panical fear, when *Chanticleer* the cock was carried away by Reynold the fox. *Camden's Remains.*

Within this homeſtead liv'd without a peer,
For crowing loud, the noble *chanticleer*. *Dryden's Fab.*

Cha'ntress. *n. ſ.* [from *chant*.] A woman ſinger.

Sweet bird, that ſhun'ſt the noiſe of folly,
Moſt muſical, moſt melancholy,
Thee, *chantreſs* of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy even-ſong. *Milton.*

Cha'ntry. *n ſ.* [from *chant*.]

Chantry is a church or chapel endowed with lands, or other yearly revenue, for the maintenance of one or more prieſts, daily to ſing maſs for the ſouls of the donors, and ſuch others as they appoint. *Cowel.*

Now go with me, and with this holy man,
Into the *chantry* by; to thoſe before him,
And, underneath that conſecrated roof,
Plight me the full aſſurance of your faith. *Shakeſp. T. Night.*

CHA'OS. *n. ſ.* [*chaos*, Lat. χάος.]

1. The maſs of matter ſuppoſed to be in confuſion before it was divided by the creation into its proper claſſes and elements.

The whole univerſe would have been a confuſed *chaos*, without beauty or order. *Bentley.*

2. Confuſion; irregular mixture.

Had I followed the worſt, I could not have brought church and ſtate to ſuch a *chaos* of confuſions, as ſome have done. *K. Charles.*

Their reaſon ſleeps, but mimick fancy wakes,
Supplies her parts, and wild ideas takes
From words and things, ill ſorted, and misjoin'd,
The anarchy of thought, and *chaos* of the mind. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing where the parts are undiſtinguiſhed.

We ſhall have nothing but darkneſs and a *chaos* within, whatever order and light there be in things without us. *Locke.*

Pleas'd with a work, where nothing's juſt or fit,
One glaring *chaos* and wild heap of wit. *Pope.*

Chao'tick. *adj.* [from *chaos*.] Reſembling chaos; confuſed.

When the terraqueous globe was in a *chaotick* ſtate, and the earthy particles ſubſided, then thoſe ſeveral beds were, in all probability, repoſited in the earth. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

To CHAP. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch, to cut. This word ſeems originally the ſame with *chop*; nor were they probably diſtinguiſhed at firſt, otherwiſe than by accident; but they have now a meaning ſomething different, though referable to the ſame original ſenſe.] To break into *hiatus*, or gapings.

It alſo weakened more and more the arch of the earth, drying it immoderately, and *chapping* it in ſundry places.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

Then would unbalanc'd heat licentious reign,
Crack the dry hill, and *chap* the ruſſet plain. *Blackmore.*

Chap. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A cleft; an aperture; an opening; a gaping; a chink.

What moiſture the heat of the ſummer ſucks out of the earth, it is repaid in the rains of the next winter; and what *chaps* are made in it, are filled up again. *Burnet's Theory.*

Chap. *n. ſ.* [This is not often uſed, except by anatomiſts, in the *ſingular*.] The upper or under part of a beaſt's mouth.

Froth fills his *chaps*, he ſends a grunting ſound,
And part he churns, and part befoams the ground. *Dryden.*

The nether *chap* in the male ſkeleton is half an inch broader than in the female, as being made to accommodate a bigger muſcle for the motion of the teeth. *Grew's Muſæum.*

CHAPE. *n. ſ.* [*chappe*, Fr.]

1. The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place; as the hook of a ſcabbard by which it ſticks in the belt; the point by which a buckle is held to the back ſtrap.

This is Monſieur Parolles, that had the whole theory of the war in the knot of his ſcarf, and the practice in the *chape* of his dagger. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

2. A braſs or ſilver tip or caſe, that ſtrenghtens the end of the ſcabbard of a ſword. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CHA'PEL. *n. ſ.* [*capella*, Lat.]

A *chapel* is of two ſorts, either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the ſame, which men of worth build, or elſe ſeparate from the mother church, where the pariſh is wide, and is commonly called a *chapel* of eaſe, becauſe it is built for the eaſe of one or more pariſhioners, that dwell too far from the church, and is ſerved by ſome inferiour curate, provided for at the charge of the rector, or of ſuch as have benefit by it, as the compoſition or cuſtom is. *Cowel.*

She went in among thoſe few trees, ſo cloſed in the tops together, as they might ſeem a little *chapel*. *Sidney.*

Will you diſpatch us here under this tree, or ſhall we go with you to your *chapel*? *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Where truth erecteth her church, he helps errour to rear up a *chapel* hard by. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

A *chapel* will I build with large endowment. *Dryden.*

A free *chapel* is ſuch as is founded by the king of England.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

Cha'peless. *adj.* [from *chape*.] Without a chape.

An old ruſty ſword, with a broken hilt, and *chapeleſs*, with two broken points. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Chape'llany. *n. ſ.* [from *chapel*.]

A *chapellany* is uſually ſaid to be that which does not ſubſiſt of itſelf, but is built and founded within ſome other church, and is dependent thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Cha'pelry. *n. ſ.* [from *chapel*.] The juriſdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHA'PERON. n. ſ. [French.] A kind of hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in their habits.

I will omit the honourable habiliments, as robes of ſtate, parliament robes, *chaperons*, and caps of ſtate. *Camden.*

Cha'pfaln. *adj.* [from *chap* and *faln*.] Having the mouth ſhrunk.

A *chapfaln* beaver looſely hanging by
The cloven helm. *Dryden's Juv. ſat. 10.*

Cha'piter. *n. ſ.* [*chapiteau*, Fr.] The upper part or capital of a pillar.

He overlaid your *chapiters* and your fillets with gold.
Exodus, xxxvi. 38.

Cha'plain. *n. ſ.* [*capellanus*, Latin.] He that performs divine ſervice in a chapel, and attends the king, or other perſon, for the inſtruction of him and his family, to read prayers, and preach. *Cowel.*

Wiſhing me to permit
John de la Court, my *chaplain*, a choice hour,
To hear from him a matter of ſome moment. *Shakeſp.*

Chaplain, away! thy prieſthood ſaves thy life.
Shakeſp. Henry VI. p. iii.

A chief governour can never fail of ſome worthleſs illiterate *chaplain*, fond of a title and precedence. *Swift.*

Cha'plainship. *n. ſ.* [from *chaplain*.]

1. The office or buſineſs of a chaplain.

2. The poſſeſſion or revenue of a chapel.

Cha'pless. *adj.* [from *chap*.] Without any fleſh about the mouth.

Now my lady Worm's *chapleſs*, and knocked about the muzzard with a ſexton's ſpade. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Shut me nightly in a charnel-houſe,
With reeky ſhanks and yellow *chapleſs* bones.
Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.

Cha'plet. *n. ſ.* [*chapelet*, Fr.]

1. A garland or wreath to be worn about the head.

Upon old hyems' chin, and icy crown,
An od'rous *chaplet* of ſweet ſummer's buds,
Is, as in mockery, ſet. *Shakeſp. Midſum. Night's Dream.*

I ſtrangely long to know,
Whether they nobler *chaplets* wear,
Thoſe that their miſtreſs' ſcorn did bear,
Or thoſe that were us'd kindly. *Suckling.*

All the quire was grac'd
With *chaplets* green, upon their foreheads plac'd. *Dryden.*

The winding ivy *chaplet* to invade,
And folded fern, that your fair forehead ſhade. *Dryden.*

They with joyful nimble wing,
Flew dutifully back again,
And made an humble *chaplet* for the king. *Swift.*

2. A ſtring of beads uſed in the Romiſh church for keeping an account of the number rehearſed of pater noſters and ave marias. A different ſort of *chaplets* is alſo uſed by the Mahometans.

3. [In architecture.] A little moulding carved into round beads, pearls, or olives.

4. [In horſemanſhip.] A couple of ſtirrup leathers, mounted each of them with a ſtirrup, and joining at top in a ſort of leather buckle, which is called the head of the *chaplet*, by which they are faſtened to the pummel of a ſaddle, after they have been adjuſted to the length and bearing of the rider. They are made uſe of both to avoid the trouble of taking up or letting down the ſtirrups, every time a perſon mounts on a different horſe and ſaddle, and to ſupply the want of academy ſaddles, which have no ſtirrups to them. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. A tuft of feathers on the peacock's head.

Cha'pman. *n. ſ.* [ceapman, Sax.] A cheapner; one that offers as a purchaſer.

Fair Diomede, you do as *chapmen* do,
Diſpraiſe the thing that you intend to buy.
Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.

Yet have they ſeen the maps, and bought 'em too,
And underſtand 'em as moſt *chapmen* do. *Ben. Johnſon.*

There was a collection of certain rare manuſcripts, exquiſitely written in Arabick; theſe were upon ſale to the Jeſuits at Antwerp, liquouriſh *chapmen* of ſuch wares. *Wotton.*

He dreſſed two, and carried them to Samos, as the likelieſt place for a *chapman*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Their *chapmen* they betray,
Their ſhops are dens; the buyer is their prey. *Dryden.*

Chaps. *n ſ.* [from *chap*.]

1. The mouth of a beaſt of prey.

So on the downs we ſee
A haſten'd hare from greedy greyhound go,
And paſt all hope, his *chaps* to fruſtrate ſo. *Sidney.*

Open your mouth; this will ſhake your ſhaking, I can tell you, and that ſoundly; you cannot tell who's your friend; open your *chaps* again. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Their whelps at home expect the promis'd food,
And long to temper their dry *chaps* in blood. *Dryden.*

2. It is uſed in contempt for the mouth of a man.

Chapt. }
Cha'pped. } *particip. paſſ.* [from *to chap*.]

Like a table upon which you may run your finger without rubs, and your nail cannot find a joint; not horrid, rough, wrinkled, gaping, or *chapt*. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

Cooling ointment made,
Which on their ſun-burnt cheeks and their *chapt* ſkins they laid. *Dryden's Fab.*

Cha'pter. *n. ſ.* [*chapitre*, Fr. from *capitulum*, Lat.]

1. A diviſion of a book.

The firſt book we divide into three ſections; whereof the firſt is theſe three *chapters*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

If theſe mighty men at *chapter* and verſe, can produce then no ſcripture to overthrow our church ceremonies, I will undertake to produce ſcripture enough to warrant them. *South.*

2. From hence comes the proverbial phraſe, *to the end of the chapter*; throughout; to the end.

Money does all things; for it gives and it takes away, it makes honeſt men and knaves, fools and philoſophers; and ſo forward, *mutatis mutandis*, *to the end of the chapter*. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. *Chapter*, from *capitulum*, ſignifieth, in our common law, as in the canon law, whence it is borrowed, an aſſembly of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church. *Cowel.*

The abbot takes the advice and conſent of his *chapter*, before he enters on any matters of importance. *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. The place in which aſſemblies of the clergy are held.

Though the canonical conſtitution does not ſtrictly require it to be made in the cathedral, yet it matters not where it be made, either in the choir or *chapter* houſe. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. The place where delinquents receive diſcipline and correction.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

6. A decretal epiſtle. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Cha'ptrel. *n. ſ.* [probably from *chapiter*.] The capitals of pillars, or pillaſters, which ſupport arches, commonly called impoſts.

Let the keyſtone break without the arch, ſo much as you project over the jaums with the *chaptrels*.
Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.

Char. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain derivation.] A fiſh found only in Winander meer in Lancaſhire.

To Char. *v. a.* [See Charcoal.] To burn wood to a black cinder.

Spraywood, in *charring*, parts frequently into various cracks.
Woodward on Foſſils.

CHAR. *n. ſ.* [cyrne, work, Sax. *Lye*. It is derived by *Skinner*, either from *charge*, Fr. buſineſs, or cari, Sax. care, or *keeren*, Dutch, to ſweep.] Work done by the day; a ſingle job or taſk.

But a meer woman, and commanded
By ſuch poor paſſion, as the maid that milks,
And does the meaneſt *chars*. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Harveſt done, to *char* work did aſpire;
Meat, drink, and twopence, were her daily hire. *Dryden.*

To Char. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work at others houſes by the day, without being a hired ſervant.

Cha'r-woman. *n. ſ.* [from *char* and *woman*.] A woman hired accidentally for odd work, or ſingle days.

Get three or four *char-women* to attend you conſtantly in the kitchen, whom you pay only with the broken meat, a few coals, and all the cinders. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

CHA'RACTER. *n. ſ.* [*character*, Lat. χαρακτὴρ.]

1. A mark; a ſtamp; a repreſentation.

In outward alſo her reſembling leſs
His image, who made both; and leſs expreſſing
The *character* of that dominion giv'n
O'er other creatures. *Paradiſe Loſt, b. viii. l. 542.*

2. A letter uſed in writing or printing.

But his neat cookery!———
He cut our roots in *characters*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

The purpoſe is perſpicuous even as ſubſtance,
Whoſe groſſneſs little *characters* ſum up.
Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.

It were much to be wiſhed, that there were throughout the world but one ſort of *character* for each letter, to expreſs it to the eye; and that exactly proportioned to the natural alphabet formed in the mouth. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

3. The hand or manner of writing.

I found the letter thrown in at the caſement of my cloſet.—You know the *character* to be your brother's. *Shak. King Lear.*

4. A repreſentation of any man as to his perſonal qualities.

Each drew fair *characters*, yet none
Of theſe they feign'd, excels their own. *Denham.*

5. An account of any thing as good or bad.

This ſubterraneous paſſage is much mended, ſince Seneca gave ſo bad a *character* of it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

6. The perſon with his aſſemblage of qualities.

In a tragedy, or epick poem, the hero of the piece muſt be advanced foremoſt to the view of the reader or ſpectator; he muſt outſhine the reſt of all the *characters*; he muſt appear the prince of them, like the ſun in the Copernican ſyſtem, encompaſſed with the leſs noble planets. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Homer has excelled all the heroick poets that ever wrote, in the multitude and variety of his *characters*; every god that is admitted into his poem, acts a part which would have been ſuitable to no other deity. *Addiſon. Spectator, N° 273.*

7. Perſonal qualities; particular conſtitution of the mind.

Nothing ſo true as what you once let fall,
Moſt women have no *characters* at all. *Pope.*

8. Adventitious qualities impreſſed by a poſt or office.

The chief honour of the magiſtrate conſiſts in maintaining the dignity of his *character* by ſuitable actions. *Atterbury.*

To Cha'racter. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inſcribe; to engrave.

Theſe few precepts in thy memory
See thou *character*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Shew me one ſcar *character'd* on thy ſkin. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

O Roſalind! theſe trees ſhall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll *character*.
Shakeſp. As you like it.

Characteri'stical. }
Characteri'stick. } *adj.* [from *characterize*.] That which conſtitutes the character, or marks the peculiar properties of any perſon or thing.

There are ſeveral others that I take to have been likewiſe ſuch, to which yet I have not ventured to prefix that *characteriſtick* diſtinction. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

The ſhining quality of an epick hero, his magnanimity, his conſtancy, his patience, his piety, or whatever *characteriſtical* virtue his poet gives him, raiſes our admiration. *Dryden.*

CHARACTERI'STICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *characteriſtical.*] The quality of being peculiar to a character.

CHARACTERI'STICK. *n. ſ.* That which conſtitutes the character; that which diſtinguiſhes any thing or perſon from others.

I ſhall here endeavour to ſhew, how this vaſt invention exerts itſelf, in a manner ſuperiour to that of any poet, as it is the great and peculiar *characteriſtick* which diſtinguiſhes him from all others. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

CHARACTERISTICK *of a Logarithm.* The ſame with the *index* or *exponent.*

To CHA'RACTERIZE. *v. a.* [from *character.*]

1. To give a character or an account of the perſonal qualities of any man.

It is ſome commendation, that we have avoided publickly to *characterize* any perſon, without long experience. *Swift.*

2. To engrave, or imprint.

They may be called anticipations, prenotions, or ſentiments *characterized* and engraven in the ſoul, born with it, and growing up with it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. To mark with a particular ſtamp or token.

There are faces not only individual, but gentilitious and national; European, Aſiatick, Chineſe, African, and Grecian faces are *characterized.* *Arbuthnot on Air.*

CHA'RACTERLESS. *adj.* [from *character.*] Without a character.

When water drops have worn the ſtones of Troy,
And blind oblivion ſwallowed cities up,
And mighty ſtates *characterleſs* are grated,
To duſty nothing. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

CHA'RACTERY. *n. ſ.* [from *character.*] Impreſſion; mark; diſtinction.

Fairies uſe flowers for their *charactery.*
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.

All my engagements I will conſtrue to thee,
All the *charactery* of my ſad brows. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

CHA'RCOAL. *n. ſ.* [imagined by *Skinner* to be derived from *char*, buſineſs; but, by Mr. *Lye*, from *to chark*, to burn.] Coal made by burning wood under turf. It is uſed in preparing metals.

Seacoal laſts longer than *charcoal*; and *charcoal* of roots, being coaled into great pieces, laſts longer than ordinary *charcoal.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 779.

Love is a fire that burns and ſparkles,
In men as nat'rally as in *charcoals*,
Which ſooty chymiſts ſtop in holes,
When out of wood they extract coals. *Hudibras.*

Is there, who, lock'd from ink and paper, ſcrawls
With deſp'rate *charcoal* round his darken'd walls? *Pope.*

CHARD. *n. ſ.* [*charde*, Fr.]

1. *Chards* of artichokes are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in ſtraw, during the autumn and winter; this makes them grow white, and loſe ſome of their bitterneſs. *Chambers.*

2. *Chards* of beet, are plants of white beet tranſplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midſt, have a large white, thick, downy, and cotton-like main ſhoot, which is the true *chard.* *Mortimer.*

To CHARGE. *v. a.* [*charger*, Fr. *caricare*, Ital. from *carrus*, Lat.]

1. To entruſt; to commiſſion for a certain purpoſe. It has *with* before the thing entruſted.

And the captain of the guard *charged* Joſeph *with* them, and he ſerved them. *Geneſis*, xl. 4.

What you have *charged* me *with*, that I have done.
Shakeſp. King Lear.

2. To impute as a debt, with *on* before the debtor.

My father's, mother's, brother's death, I pardon:
That's ſomewhat ſure; a mighty ſum of murder,
Of innocent and kindred blood ſtruck off,
My prayers and penance ſhall diſcount for theſe,
And beg of heav'n to *charge* the bill *on* me. *Dryden.*

It is not barely the ploughman's pains, the reaper's and threſher's toil, and the baker's ſweat, is to be counted into the bread we eat; the plough, mill, oven, or any other utenſils, muſt all be *charged on* the account of labour. *Locke.*

3. To impute; with *on* before the perſon to whom any thing is imputed.

No more accuſe thy pen, but *charge* the crime
On native ſloth, and negligence of time. *Dryden.*

It is eaſy to account for the difficulties he *charges on* the peripatetick doctrine. *Locke.*

Perverſe mankind! whoſe wills, created free,
Charge all their woes *on* abſolute decree;
All to the dooming gods their guilt tranſlate,
And follies are miſcall'd the crimes of fate. *Pope.*

We *charge* that *upon* neceſſity, which was really deſired and choſen. *Watts's Logick.*

4. To impoſe as a taſk. It has *with* before the thing impoſed.

The goſpel *chargeth* us *with* piety towards God, and juſtice and charity to men, and temperance and chaſtity in reference to ourſelves. *Tillotſon.*

5. To accuſe; to cenſure.

Speaking thus to you, I am ſo far from *charging* you as guilty in this matter, that I can ſincerely ſay, I believe the exhortation wholly needleſs. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

6. To accuſe. It has *with* before the crime.

And his angels he *charged with* folly. *Job*, iv. 18.

7. To challenge.

The prieſt ſhall *charge* her by an oath. *Numb.* v. 19.

Thou canſt not, cardinal, deviſe a name
So ſlight, unworthy, and ridiculous,
To *charge* me to an anſwer as the pope. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

8. To command.

I may not ſuffer you to viſit them;
The king hath ſtrictly *charg'd* the contrary. *Shakeſp. R.* III.

Why doſt thou turn thy face? I *charge* thee, anſwer
To what I ſhall enquire. *Dryden and Lee's OEdipus.*

I *charge* thee, ſtand,
And tell thy name and buſineſs in the land. *Dryden.*

9. To fall upon; to attack; to make an onſet.

With his prepared ſword he *charges* home
My unprovided body, lanc'd my arm. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The Grecians rally, and their pow'rs unite;
With fury *charge* us, and renew the fight. *Dryden.*

Like your heroes of antiquity, he *charges* in iron, and ſeems to deſpiſe all ornament, but intrinſick merit. *Granville.*

10. To burden; to load.

Here's the ſmell of blood ſtill; all the perfumes of Arabia will not ſweeten this little hand. Oh! oh! oh!——What a ſigh is there? the heart is ſorely *charged.* *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

When often urg'd, unwilling to be great,
Your country calls you from your lov'd retreat,
And ſends to ſenates, *charg'd* with common care,
Which none more ſhuns, and none can better bear. *Dryden.*

Like meat ſwallowed down for pleaſure and greedineſs, which only *charges* the ſtomach, or fumes into the brain. *Temple.*

A fault in the ordinary method of education, is the *charging* of childrens memories with rules and precepts. *Locke.*

11. To fill.

It is pity the obeliſks in Rome had not been *charged* with ſeveral parts of the Egyptian hiſtories, inſtead of hieroglyphicks. *Addiſon on Italy.*

12. To load a gun with powder and bullets.

CHARGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Care; truſt; cuſtody.

One of the Turks laid down letters upon a ſtone, ſaying, that in them was contained that they had in *charge.*
Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.

A hard diviſion, when the harmleſs ſheep
Muſt leave their lambs to hungry wolves in *charge.* *Fairfax.*

He enquired many things, as well concerning the princes which had the *charge* of the city, whether they were in hope to defend the ſame. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

2. Precept; mandate; command.

Saul might even lawfully have offered to God thoſe reſerved ſpoils, had not the Lord, in that particular caſe, given ſpecial *charge* to the contrary. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 17.

It is not for nothing, that St. Paul giveth *charge* to beware of philoſophy; that is to ſay, ſuch knowledge as men by natural reaſon attain unto. *Hooker*, *b.* iii. § 8.

The leaders having *charge* from you to ſtand,
Will not go off until they hear you ſpeak. *Shakeſp. H.* IV.

He, who requires
From us no other ſervice than to keep
This one, this eaſy *charge*, of all the trees
In paradiſe, that bear delicious fruit
So various, not to taſte that only tree
Of knowledge, planted by the tree of life. *Par. Loſt*, *b.* iv.

3. Commiſſion; truſt conferred; office.

If large poſſeſſions, pompous titles, honourable *charges*, and profitable commiſſions, could have made this proud man happy, there would have been nothing wanting to his eſtabliſhment. *L'Eſtrange.*

Go firſt the maſter of thy herds to find
True to his *charge* a loyal ſwain and kind. *Pope.*

4. It had anciently ſometimes *over* before the thing committed to truſt.

I gave my brother *charge over* Jeruſalem; for he was a faithful man, and feared God above many. *Nehemiah*, vii. 2.

5. It has *of* before the ſubject of command or truſt.

Haſt thou eaten of the tree,
Whereof I gave thee *charge* thou ſhould'ſt not eat?
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, *b.* x. *l.* 12[illegible].

6. It has *upon* before the perſon charged.

He loves God with all his heart, that is, with that degree of love, which is the higheſt point of our duty, and of God's *charge upon* us. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

7. Accuſation; imputation.

We need not lay new matter to his *charge*:
What you have ſeen him do, and heard him ſpeak,
Beating your officers, curſing yourſelves. *Shakeſp. Coriolan.*

Theſe very men are continually reproaching the clergy, and laying

laying to their *charge* the pride, the avarice, the luxury, the ignorance, and ſuperſtition of popiſh times. *Swift.*

8. The perſon or thing entruſted to care or management.

Why haſt thou, Satan, broke the bounds preſcrib'd
To thy tranſgreſſions, and diſturb'd the *charge*
Of others? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* iv. *l.* 879.

More had he ſaid, but, fearful of her ſtay,
The ſtarry guardian drove his *charge* away,
To ſome freſh paſture. *Dryden.*

Our guardian angel ſaw them where they ſate
Above the palace of our ſlumb'ring king;
He ſigh'd, abandoning his *charge* to fate. *Dryden.*

This part ſhould be the governour's principal care; that an habitual gracefulneſs and politeneſs, in all his carriage, may be ſettled in his *charge*, as much as may be, before he goes out of his hands. *Locke.*

9. An exhortation of a judge to a jury.

10. Expence; coſt.

Being long ſince made weary with the huge *charge*, which you have laid upon us, and with the ſtrong endurance of ſo many complaints. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Their *charge* was always born by the queen, and duly paid out of the exchequer. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Witneſs this army of ſuch maſs and *charge*,
Led by a delicate and tender prince. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

He liv'd as kings retire, though more at large,
From publick buſineſs, yet of equal *charge.* *Dryden.*

11. It is, in later times, commonly uſed in the plural, *charges.*

A man ought warily to begin *charges*, which, once begun, will continue. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Ne'er put yourſelf to *charges*, to complain
Of wrong, which heretofore you did ſuſtain. *Dryden.*

The laſt pope was at conſiderable *charges*, to make a little kind of harbour in this place. *Addiſon on Italy.*

12. Onſet.

And giving a *charge* upon their enemies, like lions, they ſlew eleven thouſand footmen, and ſixteen hundred horſemen, and put all the others to flight. 2 *Macc.* xi. 11.

Honourable retreats are no ways inferiour to brave *charges*; as having leſs of fortune, more of diſcipline, and as much of valour. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

13. The ſignal to fall upon enemies.

Our author ſeems to ſound a *charge*, and begins like the clangour of a trumpet. *Dryden.*

14. The poſture of a weapon fitted for the attack or combat.

Their neighing courſers, daring of the ſpur,
Their armed ſtaves in *charge*, their beavers down.
Shakeſp. Henry IV. *p.* ii.

15. The quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.

16. Among farriers.

Charge is a preparation, or a ſort of ointment, of the conſiſtence of a thick decoction, which is applied to the ſhoulder-ſplaits, inflammations, and ſprains of horſes.

A *charge* is of a middle nature, between an ointment and a plaiſter, or between a plaiſter and a cataplaſm.
Farrier's Dict.

17. In heraldry.

The *charge* is that which is born upon the colour, except it be a coat divided only by partition. *Peacham.*

CHA'RGEABLE. *adj.* [from *charge.*]

1. Expenſive; coſtly.

Divers bulwarks were demoliſhed upon the ſea coaſts, in peace *chargeable*, and little ſerviceable in war. *Hayward.*

Neither did we eat any man's bread for nought, but wrought with labour and travel night and day, that we might not be *chargeable* to any of you. 2 *Theſſ.* iii. 9.

There was another accident of the ſame nature on the Sicilian ſide, much more pleaſant, but leſs *chargeable*; for it coſt nothing but wit. *Wotton.*

Conſidering the *chargeable* methods of their education, their numerous iſſue, and ſmall income, it is next to a miracle, that no more of their children ſhould want. *Atterbury.*

2. Imputable, as a debt or crime.

Nothing can be a reaſonable ground of deſpiſing a man, but ſome fault or other *chargeable* upon him. *South.*

3. Subject to charge or accuſation; accuſable.

Your papers would be *chargeable* with ſomething worſe than indelicacy; they would be immoral. *Spectator*, N° 286.

CHA'RGEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *chargeable.*] Expence; coſt; coſtlineſs.

That which moſt deters me from ſuch trials, is not their *chargeableneſs*, but their unſatisfactorineſs, though they ſhould ſucceed. *Boyle.*

CHA'RGEABLY. *adv.* [from *chargeable.*] Expenſively; at great coſt.

He procured it not with his money, but by his wiſdom; not *chargeably* bought by him, but liberally given by others by his means. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

CHA'RGER. *n. ſ.* [from *charge.*] A large diſh.

All the tributes land and ſea affords,
Heap'd in great *chargers*, load our ſumptuous boards.
Denham.

This golden *charger*, ſnatch'd from burning Troy,
Anchiſes did in ſacrifice employ. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Ev'n Lamb himſelf, at the moſt ſolemn feaſt,
Might have ſome *chargers* not exactly dreſs'd.
King's Art of Cookery.

Nor dare they cloſe their eyes,
Void of a bulky *charger* near their lips,
With which in often interrupted ſleep,
Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry furr'd tongues. *Philips.*

CHA'RILY. *adv.* [from *chary.*] Warily; frugally.

CHA'RINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *chary.*] Caution; nicety; ſcrupulouſneſs.

I will conſent to act any villainy againſt him, that may not ſully the *charineſs* of our honeſty. *Shak. Merry W. of Windſor.*

CHA'RIOT. *n. ſ.* [*car-rhod*, Welch, a wheeled car; for it is known the Britons fought in ſuch; *charriot*, Fr. *carretta*, Ital.]

1. A carriage of pleaſure, or ſtate.

Thy grand captain Antony
Shall ſet thee on triumphant *chariots*, and
Put garlands on thy head. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

He ſkims the liquid plains,
High on his *chariot*, and with looſen'd reins,
Majeſtick moves along. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. A car in which men of arms were anciently placed.

3. A lighter kind of coach with only back ſeats.

To CHA'RIOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To convey in a chariot. This word is rarely uſed.

An angel all in flames aſcended
As in a firy column *charioting*
His godlike preſence. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

CHARIOTE'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *chariot.*] He that drives the chariot. It is uſed only in ſpeaking of military chariots, and thoſe in the ancient publick games.

The gaſping *charioteer* beneath the wheel
Of his own car. *Dryden's Fables.*

The burning chariot, and the *charioteer*,
In bright Boötes and his wane appear. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Show us the youthful handſome *charioteer*,
Firm in his ſeat, and running his career. *Prior.*

CHARIOT RACE. *n. ſ.* [from *chariot* and *race.*] A ſport anciently uſed, where chariots were driven for the prize, as now horſes run.

There is a wonderful vigour and ſpirit in the deſcription of the horſe and *chariotrace.* *Addiſon on the Georgicks.*

CHA'RITABLE. *adj.* [*charitable*, Fr. from *charité.*]

1. Kind in giving alms; liberal to the poor.

He that hinders a *charitable* perſon from giving alms to a poor man, is tied to reſtitution, if he hindered him by fraud or violence. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Shortly thou wilt behold me poor, and kneeling
Before thy *charitable* door for bread. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

How ſhall we then wiſh, that it might be allowed us to live over our lives again, in order to fill every minute of them with *charitable* offices! *Atterbury.*

Health to himſelf, and to his infants bread
The lab'rer bears: what his hard heart denies,
His *charitable* vanity ſupplies. *Pope.*

2. Kind in judging of others; diſpoſed to tenderneſs; benevolent.

How had you been my friends elſe? Why have you that *charitable* title from thouſands, did you not chiefly belong to my heart? *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Of a politick ſermon that had no divinity, the king ſaid to biſhop Andrews, Call you this a ſermon? The biſhop anſwered; By a *charitable* conſtruction it may be a ſermon. *Bacon.*

CHA'RITABLY. *adv.* [from *charity.*]

1. Kindly; liberally; with inclination to help the poor.

2. Benevolently; without malignity.

Nothing will more enable us to bear our croſs patiently, injuries *charitably*, and the labour of religion comfortably.
Taylor's Guide to Devotion.

'Tis beſt ſometimes your cenſure to reſtrain,
And *charitably* let the dull be vain. *Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.*

CHA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*charité*, Fr. *charitas*, Lat.]

1. Tenderneſs; kindneſs; love.

By thee,
Founded in reaſon, loyal, juſt, and pure,
Relations dear, and all the *charities*
Of father, ſon, and brother, firſt were known.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, *b.* iv. *l.* 756.

2. Goodwill; benevolence; diſpoſition to think well of others.

My errours, I hope, are only thoſe of *charity* to mankind, and ſuch as my own *charity* has cauſed me to commit, that of others may more eaſily excuſe. *Dryden's Religio Laici, Preface.*

3. The theological virtue of univerſal love.

Concerning *charity*, the final object whereof is that incomprehenſible beauty which ſhineth in the countenance of Chriſt, the Son of the living God. *Hooker*, *b.* i. *p.* 38.

Peace, peace, for ſhame, if not for *charity.*—
—Urge neither *charity* nor ſhame to me;
Uncharitably with me have you dealt. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Only

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Only add
Deeds to thy knowledge anſwerable, add faith;
Add virtue, patience, temperance, add love,
By name to come call'd *charity*, the ſoul
Of all the reſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.*xii. *l.* 584.

Faith believes the revelations of God; hope expects his promiſes; *charity* loves his excellencies and mercies. *Taylor.*

But laſting *charity*'s more ample ſway,
Nor bound by time, nor ſubject to decay,
In happy triumph ſhall for ever live. *Prior.*

Charity, or a love of God, which works by a love of our neighbour, is greater than faith or hope. *Atterbury.*

4. Liberality to the poor.

The heathen poet, in commending the *charity* of Dido to the Trojans, ſpoke like a chriſtian. *Dryden's Fables, Dedicat.*

5. Alms; relief given to the poor.

We muſt incline to the king; I will look for him, and privily relieve him; go you and maintain talk with the duke, that my *charity* be not of him perceived. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

The ant did well to reprove the graſshopper for her ſlothfulneſs; but ſhe did ill then to refuſe her a *charity* in her diſtreſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CHARK. *v. a.* To burn to a black cinder, as wood is burned to make charcoal.

Exceſs, either with an apoplexy, knocks a man on the head, or, with a fever, like fire in a ſtrong-water ſhop, burns him down to the ground; or if it flames not out, *charks* him to a coal. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b.* iii. *c.* v. § 10.

CHA'RLATAN. *n. ſ.* [*charlatan*, Fr. *ciarlatano*, Ital. from *ciarlare*, to chatter.] A quack; a mountebank; an empirick.

Saltimbanchoes, quackſalvers, and *charlatans*, deceive them in lower degrees. *Brown's Vulgar Errours. b.* i. *c.* 3.

For *charlatans* can do no good,
Until they're mounted in a crowd. *Hudibras.*

CHARLATA'NICAL. *adj.* [from *charlatan.*] Quackiſh; ignorant.

A cowardly ſoldier, and a *charlatanical* doctor, are the principal ſubjects of comedy. *Cowley, Preface.*

CHA'RLATANRY. *n. ſ.* [from *charlatan.*] Wheedling; deceit; cheating with fair words.

CHARLES'S-WAIN. *n. ſ.* The northern conſtellation, called the Bear.

There are ſeven ſtars in Urſa minor, and in *Charles's-wain*, or Plauſtrum of Urſa major, ſeven. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CHA'RLOCK. *n. ſ.* A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower. It is a ſpecies of Mithridate muſtard.

CHARM. *n. ſ.* [*charme*, Fr. *carmen*, Latin.]

1. Words, or philtres, or characters, imagined to have ſome occult or unintelligible power.

I never knew a woman ſo dote upon a man; ſurely I think you have *charms.*——Not I, I aſſure thee; ſetting the attraction of my good parts aſide, I have no other *charms.* *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

There have been ever uſed, either barbarous words, of no ſenſe, leſt they ſhould diſturb the imagination, or words of ſimilitude, that may ſecond and feed the imagination: and this was ever as well in heathen *charms*, as in *charms* of later times. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 948.

Alcyone he names amidſt his pray'rs,
Names as a *charm* againſt the waves and wind,
Moſt in his mouth, and ever in his mind. *Dryden.*

Antæus could, by magick *charms*,
Recover ſtrength, whene'er he fell. *Swift.*

2. Something of power to ſubdue oppoſition, and gain the affections.

Well ſounding verſes are the *charm* we uſe,
Heroick thoughts and virtue to infuſe. *Roſcommon.*

But what avail her unexhauſted ſtores,
Her blooming mountains and her ſunny ſhores,
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,
The ſmiles of nature, and the *charms* of art,
While proud oppreſſion in her vallies reigns,
And tyranny uſurps her happy plains? *Addiſon.*

To CHARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fortify with charms againſt evil.

Let fall thy blade on vulnerable creſts,
I bear a *charmed* life, which muſt not yield
To one of woman born. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. To make powerful by charms.

Arcadia was the *charmed* circle, where all his ſpirits for ever ſhould be enchanted. *Sidney, b.* ii.

3. To ſubdue by ſome ſecret power; to amaze.

I, in mine own woe *charm'd*,
Could not find death, where I did hear him groan;
Nor feel him where he ſtruck. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

4. To ſubdue the mind by pleaſure.

'Tis your graces
That from my muteſt conſcience to my tongue,
Charms this report out. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Amoret! my lovely foe,
Tell me where thy ſtrength does lie:
Where the pow'r that *charms* us ſo,
In thy ſoul, or in thy eye? *Waller.*

CHA'RMER. *n. ſ.* [from *charm.*] One that has the power of charms, or enchantments.

That handkerchief
Did an Egyptian to my mother give;
She was a *charmer*, and could almoſt read
The thoughts of people. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

The paſſion you pretended,
Was only to obtain;
But when the charm is ended,
The *charmer* you diſdain. *Dryden's Sp. Friar.*

CHA'RMING. *particip. adj.* [from *charm.*] Pleaſing in the higheſt degree.

For ever all goodneſs will be *charming*, for ever all wickedneſs will be moſt odious. *Sprat.*

O *charming* youth! in the firſt op'ning page,
So many graces in ſo green an age. *Dryden.*

CHA'RMINGLY. *adv.* [from *charming.*] In ſuch a manner as to pleaſe exceedingly.

She ſmiled very *charmingly*, and diſcovered as fine a ſet of teeth as ever eye beheld. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 11.

CHA'RMINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *charming.*] The power of pleaſing.

CHA'RNEL. *adj.* [*charnel*, Fr.] Containing fleſh, or carcaſes.

Such are thoſe thick and gloomy ſhadows damp
Oft found in *charnel* vaults, and ſepulchres,
Ling'ring and ſitting by a new-made grave. *Milton.*

CHA'RNEL-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*charnier*, Fr. from *caro, carnis*, Latin.] The place under churches where the bones of the dead are repoſited.

If *charnel-houſes* and our graves muſt ſend
Thoſe, that we bury, back; our monuments
Shall be the maws of kites. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

When they were in thoſe *charnel-houſes*, every one was placed in order, and a black pillar or coffin ſet by him. *Taylor.*

CHART. *n. ſ.* [*charta*, Lat.] A delineation or map of coaſts, for the uſe of ſailors. It is diſtinguiſhed from a *map*, by repreſenting only the coaſts.

The Portugueſe, when they had doubled the Cape of Good-Hope, found ſkilful pilates, uſing aſtronomical inſtruments, geographical *charts*, and compaſſes. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CHA'RTER. *n. ſ.* [*charta*, Latin.]

1. A *charter* is a written evidence of things done between man and man. *Charters* are divided into *charters* of the king, and *charters* of private perſons. *Charters* of the king are thoſe, whereby the king paſſeth any grant to any perſon or more, or to any body politick: as a *charter* of exemption, that no man ſhall be empannelled on a jury; *charter* of pardon, whereby a man is forgiven a felony, or other offence. *Cowel.*

If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your *charter*, and your city's freedom.
Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.

Here was that *charter* ſeal'd, wherein the crown
All marks of arbitrary power lays down. *Denham.*

She ſhakes the rubbiſh from her mounting brow,
And ſeems to have renew'd her *charter*'s date,
Which heav'n will to the death of time allow. *Dryden.*

2. Any writing beſtowing privileges or rights.

It is not to be wondered, that the great *charter* whereby God beſtowed the whole earth upon Adam, and confirmed it unto the ſons of Noah, being as brief in word as large in effect, hath bred much quarrel of interpretation. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

God renewed this *charter* of man's ſovereignty over the creatures. *South.*

3. Privilege; immunity; exemption.

I muſt have liberty,
Withal as large a *charter* as the wind,
To blow on whom I pleaſe; for ſo fools have;
And they that are moſt gauled with my folly,
They moſt muſt laugh. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

My mother,
Who has a *charter* to extol her blood,
When ſhe does praiſe me, grieves me. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

CHARTER-PARTY. *n. ſ.* [*chartre partie*, Fr.] A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy.

Charter-parties, or contracts, made even upon the high ſea, touching things that are not in their own nature maritime, belong not to the admiral's juriſdiction. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

CHA'RTERED. *adj.* [from *charter.*] Inveſted with privileges by charter; privileged.

When he ſpeaks,
The air, a *charter'd* libertine, is ſtill. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

CHA'RY. *adj.* [from *care.*] Careful; cautious; wary; frugal.

Over his kindred he held a wary and *chary* care, which bountifully was expreſſed, when occaſion ſo required. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

The *charieſt* maid is prodigal enough,
If ſhe unmaſk her beauty to the moon. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CHASE. *v. a.* [*chaſſer*, Fr.]

1. To hunt.

2. To purſue as an enemy.

And Abimelech *chaſed* him, and he fled before him. *Jud.* ix. 40.

3. To follow as a thing deſirable.

4. To drive.

Thus *chaſed* by their brother's endleſs malice, from prince to prince, and from place to place, they, for their ſafety, fled at laſt to the city of Biſennis. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

When the following morn had *chas'd* away
The flying ſtars, and light reſtor'd the day. *Dryden.*

To CHASE *Metals.* See To ENCHASE.

CHASE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Hunting; purſuit of any thing as game.

Whilſt he was haſt'ning, in the *chaſe*, it ſeems,
Of this fair couple, meets he on the way
The father of this ſeeming lady. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

There is no *chaſe* more pleaſant, methinks, than to drive a thought, by good conduct, from one end of the world to another, and never to loſe ſight of it till it fall into eternity. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Fitneſs to be hunted, appropriation to *chaſe* or ſport.

Concerning the beaſts of *chaſe*, whereof the buck is the firſt, he is called the firſt year a fawn. *Shakeſp. Love's L. Loſt.*

A maid I am, and of thy virgin train;
Oh! let me ſtill that ſpotleſs name retain,
Frequent the foreſts, thy chaſte will obey,
And only make the beaſts of *chaſe* my prey. *Dryden.*

3. Purſuit of an enemy, or of ſomething noxious.

The admiral, with ſuch ſhips only as could ſuddenly be put in readineſs, made forth towards them; inſomuch as of one hundred ſhips, there came ſcarce thirty to work: howbeit, with them, and ſuch as came daily in, we ſet upon them, and gave them *chaſe.* *Bacon.*

One day, upon the ſudden, he ſallied out upon them with certain troops of horſemen, with ſuch violence, that, at the firſt onſet, he overthrew them, and, having them in *chaſe*, did ſpeedy execution. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

They ſeek that joy, which us'd to glow,
Expanded on the hero's face;
When the thick ſquadrons preſt the foe,
And William led the glorious *chaſe.* *Prior.*

4. Purſuit of ſomething as deſirable.

Yet this mad *chaſe* of fame, by few purſu'd,
Has drawn deſtruction on the multitude. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

5. Hunting match.

Tell him, h'ath made a match with ſuch a wrangler,
That all the courts of France will be diſturb'd
With *chaſes.* *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

6. The game hunted.

She, ſeeing the towering of her purſued *chaſe*, went circling about, riſing ſo with the leſs ſenſe of riſing. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Hold, Warwick: ſeek thee out ſome other *chaſe*,
For I myſelf muſt put this deer to death. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Honour's the nobleſt *chaſe*; purſue that game,
And recompence the loſs of love with fame. *Granville.*

7. Open ground ſtored with ſuch beaſts as are hunted.

A receptacle for deer and game, of a middle nature between a foreſt and a park; being commonly leſs than a foreſt, and not endued with ſo many liberties; and yet of a larger compaſs, and ſtored with greater diverſity of game than a park. A *chaſe* differs from a foreſt in this, becauſe it may be in the hands of a ſubject, which a foreſt, in its proper nature, cannot; and from a park, in that it is not incloſed, and hath not only a larger compaſs, and more ſtore of game, but likewiſe more keepers and overſeers. *Cowel.*

He and his lady both are at the lodge,
Upon the northſide of this pleaſant *chaſe.* *Shakeſp. Tit. And.*

8. *The* CHASE *of a gun*, is the whole bore or length of a piece, taken withinſide. *Chambers.*

CHASE-GUN. *n. ſ.* [from *chaſe* and *gun.*] Guns in the forepart of the ſhip, fired upon thoſe that are purſued.

Mean time the Belgians tack upon our rear,
And raking *chaſe-guns* through our ſtern they ſend. *Dryden.*

CHA'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *chaſe.*] Hunter; purſuer; driver.

Then began
A ſtop i' th' *chaſer*, a retire; anon
A rout, confuſion thick. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

So faſt he flies, that his reviewing eye
Has loſt the *chaſers*, and his ear the cry. *Denham.*

Stretch'd on the lawn, his ſecond hope ſurvey,
At once the *chaſer*, and at once the prey.
Lo Rufus tugging at the deadly dart,
Bleeds in the foreſt like a wounded hart. *Pope.*

CHASM. *n. ſ.* [χάσμα.]

1. A breach uncloſed; a cleft; a gape; an opening.

In all that viſible corporeal world, we ſee no *chaſms* or gaps. *Locke.*

The water of this orb communicates with that of the ocean, by means of certain hiatuſes or *chaſms* paſſing betwixt it and the bottom of the ocean. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

The ground aduſt her riv'n mouth diſparts,
Horrible *chaſm!* profound. *Philips.*

2. A place unfilled; a vacuity.

Some lazy ages, loſt in eaſe,
No action leave to buſy chronicles;

Such, whoſe ſupine felicity but makes,
In ſtory *chaſms*, in epochas miſtakes. *Dryden.*

CHA'SSELAS. n. ſ. [French.] A ſort of grape. See VINE.

CHASTE. *adj.* [*chaſte*, Fr. *caſtus*, Lat.]

1. Pure from all commerce of ſexes; as a *chaſte* virgin.

2. With reſpect to language; pure; uncorrupt; not mixed with barbarous phraſes.

3. Without obſcenity.

Among words which ſignify the ſame principal ideas, ſome are clean and decent, others unclean; ſome *chaſte*, others obſcene. *Watts's Logick.*

4. True to the marriage bed.

Love your children, be diſcreet, *chaſte*, keepers at home. *Titus*, ii. 5.

CHASTE-TREE. *n. ſ.* [*vitex*, Lat.]

The flower conſiſts of one leaf, with two lips; the forepart is tuboloſe, from whoſe flower-cup riſes the pointal, which becomes an almoſt ſpherical fruit, divided into four cells. The leaves are fingered like thoſe of hemp. This tree will grow to be eight or ten feet high, and produce their ſpikes of flowers at the extremity of every ſtrong ſhoot in autumn. *Miller.*

To CHA'STEN. *v. a.* [*chaſtier*, Fr. *caſtigo*, Lat.] To correct; to puniſh; to mortify.

Chaſten thy ſon while there is hope, and let not thy ſoul ſpare for his crying. *Prov.* xix. 18.

I follow thee, ſafe guide! the path
Thou lead'ſt me; and to the hand of heav'n ſubmit,
However *chaſt'ning.* *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 373.

Some feel the rod,
And own, like us, the father's *chaſt'ning* hand. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

From our loſt purſuit ſhe wills to hide
Her cloſe decrees, and *chaſten* human pride. *Prior.*

To CHASTI'SE. *v. a.* [*caſtigo*, Lat. antiently accented on the firſt ſyllable, now on the laſt.]

1. To puniſh; to correct by puniſhment; to afflict for faults.

My breaſt I'll burſt with ſtraining of my courage,
But I will *chaſtiſe* this high minded ſtrumpet. *Sha. Hen.* VI.

I am glad to ſee the vanity or envy of the canting chymiſts thus diſcovered and *chaſtiſed.* *Boyle's Sceptical Chymiſt.*

How ſeldom is the world affrighted or *chaſtiſed* with ſigns or prodigies, earthquakes or inundations, famines or plagues? *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

Like you, commiſſion'd to *chaſtiſe* and bleſs,
He muſt avenge the world, and give it peace. *Prior.*

2. To reduce to order, or obedience.

Hie thee hither,
That I may pour my ſpirits in thine ear,
And *chaſtiſe*, with the valour of my tongue,
All that impedes thee. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Know, Sir, that I
Will not wait pinion'd at your maſter's court,
Nor once be *chaſtis'd* with the ſober eye
Of dull Octavia. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

The gay ſocial ſenſe
By decency *chaſtis'd.* *Thomſon.*

CHASTI'SEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*chaſtiment*, Fr.] Correction; puniſhment. Theſe words are all commonly, though not always, uſed of domeſtick or parental puniſhment.

Shall I ſo much diſhonour my fair ſtars,
On equal terms to give him *chaſtiſement?* *Shakeſp. R.* II.

He held the *chaſtiſement* of one which moleſted the ſee of Rome, pleaſing to God. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

For ſeven years what can a child be guilty of, but lying, or ill-natur'd tricks; the repeated commiſſion of which ſhall bring him to the *chaſtiſement* of the rod. *Locke.*

He receives a fit of ſickneſs as the kind *chaſtiſement* and diſcipline of his heavenly father, to wean his affections from the world. *Bentley.*

CHA'STITY. *n. ſ.* [*caſtitas*, Lat.]

1. Purity of the body.

Who can be bound by any ſolemn vow,
To force a ſpotleſs virgin's *chaſtity?* *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Chaſtity is either abſtinence or continence: abſtinence is that of virgins or widows; continence of married perſons: chaſte marriages are honourable and pleaſing to God. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Ev'n here where frozen *chaſtity* retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires. *Pope.*

2. Freedom from obſcenity.

There is not *chaſtity* enough in language,
Without offence to utter them. *Sh. Much ado about Nothing.*

3. Freedom from bad mixture of any kind.

CHASTI'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *chaſtiſe.*] The perſon that chaſtiſes; a puniſher; a corrector.

CHA'STLY. *adv.* [from *chaſte.*] Without incontinence; purely; without contamination.

You ſhould not paſs here: no, though it were as virtuous to lie as to live *chaſtely.* *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Make firſt a ſong of joy and love,
Which *chaſtely* flame in royal eyes. *Wotton.*

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Succeſſion of a long deſcent,
Which *chaſtly* in the channels ran,
And from our demi-gods began. *Dryden.*

CHA'STNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *chaſte.*] Chaſtity; purity.

To CHAT. *v. n.* [from *caqueter*, Fr. *Skinner*; perhaps from *achat*, purchaſe or cheapening, on account of the prate naturally produced in a bargain; or only, as it is moſt likely, contracted from *chatter.*] To prate; to talk idly; to prattle; to cackle; to chatter; to converſe at eaſe.

Thus *chatten* the people in their ſteads,
Ylike as a monſter of many heads. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Becauſe that I familiarly ſometimes,
Do uſe you for my fool, and *chat* with you,
Your ſaucineſs will jeſt upon my love. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

All tongues ſpeak of him, and the bleared ſights
Are ſpectacled to ſee him. Your prattling nurſe
Into a rapture lets her baby cry,
While ſhe *chats* him. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The ſhepherds on the lawn
Sat ſimply *chatting* in a ruſtick row. *Milton.*

With much goodwill the motion was embrac'd,
To *chat* a while on their adventures paſs'd. *Dryden.*

CHAT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Idle talk; prate; ſlight or negligent tattle.

Lords that can prate
As amply and unneceſſarily,
As this Gonzalo, I myſelf would make
A chough of as deep *chat.* *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

The time between before the fire they ſat,
And ſhorten'd the delay by pleaſing *chat.* *Drdyen.*

The leaſt is no inconſiderable good, but ſuch as he confeſſes is far greater than the tickling of his palate with a glaſs of wine, or the idle *chat* of a ſoaking club. *Locke.*

Snuff, or the fan, ſupplies each pauſe of *chat*,
With ſinging, laughing, ogling, and all that. *Pope.*

CHAT. *n. ſ.* The keys of trees are called *chats*, as aſh *chats.*

CHA'TELLANY. *n. ſ.* [*châtelenie*, Fr.] The diſtrict under the dominion of a caſtle.

Here are about twenty towns and forts of great importance, with their *chatellanies* and dependencies. *Dryden.*

CHA'TTEL. *n. ſ.* [See CATTLE.] Any moveable poſſeſſion: a term now ſcarce uſed but in forms of law.

Nay, look not big, nor ſtamp, nor ſtare, nor fret;
I will be maſter of what is mine own;
She is my goods, my *chattels.* *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Honour's a leaſe for lives to come,
And cannot be extended from
The legal tenant: 'tis a *chattle*
Not to be forfeited in battle. *Hudibras, p.* i. *c.* iii.

To CHA'TTER. *v. n.* [*caqueter*, Fr.]

1. To make a noiſe as a pie, or other unharmonious bird.

Nightingales ſeldom ſing, the pie ſtill *chattereth.* *Sidney.*

So doth the cuckow, when the mavis ſings,
Begin his witleſs note apace to *chatter.* *Spenſer's Sonnets.*

There was a crow ſat *chattering* upon the back of a ſheep; Well, ſirrah, ſays the ſheep, you durſt not have done this to a dog. *L'Eſtrange.*

Your birds of knowledge, that in duſky air
Chatter futurity. *Dryden and Lee's OEdipus.*

2. To make a noiſe by colliſion of the teeth.

Stood Theodore ſurpriz'd in deadly fright,
With *chatt'ring* teeth, and briſtling hair upright. *Dryden.*

Dip but your toes into cold-water,
Their correſpondent teeth will *chatter.* *Prior.*

3. To talk idly or careleſly.

Suffer no hour to paſs away in a lazy idleneſs, an impertinent *chattering*, or uſeleſs trifles. *Watts's Logick.*

CHA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Noiſe like that of a pie or monkey.

The mimick ape began his *chatter*,
How evil tongues his life beſpatter. *Swift.*

2. Idle prate.

CHA'TTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *chatter.*] An idle talker; a pratler.

CHA'TWOOD. *n. ſ.* Little ſticks; fuel.

CHA'VENDER. *n. ſ.* [*Cheveſne*, Fr.] The chub; a fiſh.

Theſe are a choice bait for the chub, or *chavender*, or indeed any great fiſh. *Walton's Angler.*

CHAUMONTE'LLE. n. ſ. [Fr.] A ſort of pear; which ſee.

To CHAW. *v. a.* [*kawen*, Germ.] To champ between the teeth; to maſticate; to chew.

I home returning, fraught with foul deſpight,
And *chawing* vengeance all the way I went. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.

They come to us, but us love draws;
He ſwallows us, and never *chaws*;
He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry. *Donne.*

Whether he found any uſe of *chawing* little ſponges, dipt in oil, in his mouth, when he was perfectly under water, and at a diſtance from his engine. *Boyle.*

The man who laugh'd but once to ſee an aſs
Mumbling to make the croſs-grain'd thiſtles paſs,
Might laugh again, to ſee a jury *chaw*
The prickles of unpalatable law. *Dryden.*

CHAW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The chap; the upper or under part of a beaſt's mouth.

I will turn thee back, and put hooks into thy *chaws*, and will bring thee forth and all thine army. *Ezek.* xxxviii. 4.

CHA'WDRON. *n. ſ.* Entrails.

Add thereto a tyger's *chawdron*,
For the ingredients of our cauldron. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

CHEAP. *adj.* [ceapan, Sax. *koopen*, Dutch, to buy.]

1. To be had at a low rate; purchaſed for a ſmall price.

Where there are a great many ſellers to a few buyers, there the thing to be ſold will be *cheap.* On the other ſide, raiſe up a great many buyers for a few ſellers, and the ſame thing will immediately turn dear. *Locke.*

2. Of ſmall value; eaſy to be had; not reſpected.

The goodneſs, that is *cheap* in beauty, makes
Beauty brief in goodneſs. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Had I ſo laviſh of my preſence been,
So common hackney'd in the eyes of men,
So ſtale and *cheap* to vulgar company. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

He that is too much in any thing, ſo that he giveth another occaſion of ſociety, maketh himſelf *cheap.* *Bacon.*

May your ſick fame ſtill languiſh till it die,
And you grow *cheap* in every ſubject's eye. *Dryden.*

The uſual titles of diſtinction, which belong to us, are turned into terms of deriſion and reproach, and every way is taken by profane men, towards rendering us *cheap* and contemptible. *Atterbury.*

CHEAP. *n. ſ.* [*cheping* is an old word for *market*; whence *Eaſtcheap, Cheapſide.*] Market; purchaſe; bargain; as good *cheap*; [*a bon marche*, Fr.]

The ſame wine that comes out of Candia, which we pay ſo dear for now a days, in that good world was very good *cheap.* *Sidney, b.* ii.

It is many a man's caſe to tire himſelf out with hunting after that abroad, which he carries about him all the while, and may have it better *cheap* at home. *L'Eſtrange.*

Some few inſulting cowards, who love to vapour good *cheap*, may trample on thoſe who give leaſt reſiſtance. *Decay of Piety.*

To CHE'APEN. *v. a.* [ceapan, Sax. to buy.]

1. To attempt to purchaſe; to bid for any thing; to aſk the price of any commodity.

Rich ſhe ſhall be, that's certain; wiſe, or I'll none; virtuous, or I'll never *cheapen* her; fair, or I'll never look on her. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

The firſt he *cheapened* was a Jupiter, which would have come at a very eaſy rate. *L'Eſtrange.*

So in a morning, without bodice,
Slipt ſometimes out to Mrs. Thody's,
To *cheapen* tea. *Prior.*

To ſhops in crouds the daggled females fly,
Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy. *Swift.*

2. To leſſen value.

My hopes purſue a brighter diadem.
Can any brighter than the Roman be?
I find my profer'd love has *cheapen'd* me. *Dryd. Tyrr. Love.*

CHE'APLY. *adv.* [from *cheap.*] At a ſmall price; at a low rate.

By theſe I ſee
So great a day as this is *cheaply* bought. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Blood, rapines, maſſacres, were *cheaply* bought,
So mighty recompence your beauty brought. *Dryden.*

CHE'APNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cheap.*] Lowneſs of price.

Ancient ſtatutes incite merchant ſtrangers to bring in commodities; having for end *cheapneſs.* *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The diſcredit which is grown upon this kingdom, has been the great diſcouragement to other nations to tranſplant themſelves hither, and prevailed farther than all the invitations which the *cheapneſs* and plenty of the country has made them. *Temple.*

CHEAR. See CHEER.

To CHEAT. *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation; probably from *acheter*, Fr. to purchaſe, alluding to the tricks uſed in making bargains. See the noun.]

1. To defraud; to impoſe upon; to trick. It is uſed commonly of low cunning.

It is a dangerous commerce, where an honeſt man is ſure at firſt of being *cheated*; and he recovers not his loſſes, but by learning to *cheat* others. *Dryden.*

There are a ſort of people who find that the moſt effectual way to *cheat* the people, is always to pretend to infallible cures. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

2. It has *of* before the thing taken away by fraud.

I that am curtail'd by this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by diſſembling nature,
Deform'd, unfiniſh'd. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

CHEAT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. Some think abbreviated from *eſcheat*, becauſe many fraudulent meaſures being taken by the lords of manours in procuring eſcheats, *cheat* the abridgment was brought to convey a bad meaning.]

1. A fraud; a trick; an impoſture.

The pretence of publick good is a *cheat* that will ever paſs, though ſo abuſed by ill men, that I wonder the good do not grow aſhamed to uſe it. *Temple.*

Emp'rick politicians uſe deceit,
Hide what they give, and cure but by a *cheat.* *Dryden.*

When I conſider life, 'tis all a *cheat*;
Yet, fool'd with hope, men favour the deceit.
Truſt on, and think tomorrow will repay;
Tomorrow's falſer than the former day;
Lyes worſe; and while it ſays, we ſhall be bleſt,
With ſome new joys cuts off what we poſſeſt. *Dryden.*

2. A perſon guilty of fraud.

Diſſimulation can be no further uſeful than it is concealed; for as much as no man will truſt a known *cheat.* *South.*

Like that notorious *cheat*, vaſt ſums I give,
Only that you may keep me while I live. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

CHE'ATER. *n. ſ.* [from *cheat.*] One that practiſes fraud.

I will be *cheater* to them both, and they ſhall be exchequers to me. [It is here for eſcheater.] *Shakeſp. M. W. of W.*

They ſay this town is full of couzenage,
As nimble juggiers that deceive the eye;
Diſguiſed *cheaters*, prating mountebanks,
And many ſuch like libertines of ſin. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Err.*

He is no ſwaggerer, hoſteſs; a tame *cheater* i' faith.——*Cheater*, call you him? I will bar no honeſt man my houſe, nor no *cheater.* *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

All ſorts of injurious perſons, the ſacrilegious, the detainers of tithes, *cheaters* of mens inheritances, falſe witneſſes and accuſers. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

To CHECK. *v. a.* [from the French *echecs*, cheſs; from whence we uſe, at that game, the term *checkmate*, when we ſtop our adverſary from carrying on his play any farther.]

1. To repreſs; to curb.

Reſerve thy ſtate; with better judgment *check*
This hideous raſhneſs. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

How fames may be ſown and raiſed, how they may be ſpread and multiplied, and how they may be *checked* and laid dead. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

I hate when vice can bolt her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to *check* her pride. *Milton.*

He who ſat at a table, richly and delicioufly furniſhed, but with a ſword hanging over his head by one ſingle thread or hair, ſurely had enough to *check* his appetite. *South.*

2. To reprove; to chide.

Richard, with his eye brimful of tears,
Then *check'd* and rated by Northumberland,
Did ſpeak theſe words, now prov'd a prophecy. *Shakeſp.*

His fault is much, and the good king his maſter
Will *check* him for't. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. To compare a bank note or other bill, with the correſpondent cipher.

4. To control by a counter reckoning.

To CHECK. *v. n.*

1. To ſtop; to make a ſtop; with *at.*

With what wing the ſtanyel *checks at* it. *Shakeſp.*

He muſt obſerve their mood on whom he jeſts,
The quality of the perſons, and the time;
And, like the haggard, *check at* every feather
That comes before his eye. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is diſabled for the future, or elſe *checks at* any vigorous undertaking ever after. *Locke.*

2. To claſh; to interfere.

If love *check* once with buſineſs, it troubleth mens fortunes. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

I'll avoid his preſence;
It *checks* too ſtrong upon me. *Dryden's All for Love.*

CHECK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Repreſſure; ſtop; rebuff.

I do know, the ſtate,
However this may gall him with ſome *check*,
Cannot with ſafety caſt him. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Rebellion in this land ſhall loſe his ſway,
Meeting the *check* of ſuch another day. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

We ſee, alſo, that kings that have been fortunate conquerors in their firſt years, muſt have ſome *check* or arreſt in their fortunes. *Bacon's Eſſay.*

God hath of late years manifeſted himſelf in a very dreadful manner, as if it were on purpoſe to give a *check* to this inſolent impiety. *Tillotſon.*

It was this viceroy's zeal, which gave a remarkable *check* to the firſt progreſs of chriſtianity. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 32.

God put it into the heart of one of our princes, to give a *check* to that ſacrilege, which had been but too much winked at. *Atterbury.*

The great ſtruggle with his paſſions is in the firſt *check.* *Rogers.*

2. Reſtraint; curb; government.

They who come to maintain their own breach of faith, the *check* of their conſciences much breaketh their ſpirit. *Hayw.*

The impetuoſity of the new officer's nature needed ſome reſtraint and *check*, for ſome time, to his immoderate pretences and appetite of power. *Clarendon.*

Some free from rhyme or reaſon, rule or *check*,
Break Priſcian's head, and Pegaſus's neck. *Pope.*

While ſuch men are in truſt, who have no *check* from within, nor any views but towards their intereſt. *Swift.*

3. A reproof; a ſlight.

Oh! this life
Is nobler than attending for a *check*;
Richer than doing nothing for a bauble. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

4. A diſlike; a ſudden diſguſt; ſomething that ſtops the progreſs.

Say I ſhould wed her, would not my wiſe ſubjects
Take *check*, and think it ſtrange? perhaps revolt? *Dryden.*

5. In falconry, is when a hawk forſakes her proper game to follow rooks, pies, or other birds that croſs her in her flight. *Chambers.*

A young woman is a hawk upon her wings; and if ſhe be handſome, ſhe is the more ſubject to go out on *check.* *Suckling.*

When whiſtled from the fiſt,
Some falcon ſtoops at what her eye deſign'd,
And with her eagerneſs, the quary miſs'd,
Streight flies at *check*, and clips it down the wind. *Dryden.*

6. The perſon checking; the cauſe of reſtraint; a ſtop.

He was unhappily too much uſed as a *check* upon the lord Coventry. *Clarendon.*

A ſatyrical poet is the *check* of the laymen on bad prieſts. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

The letters have the natural production by ſeveral *checks* or ſtops, or, as they are uſually called, articulations of the breath or voice. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

7. The correſpondent cipher of a bank bill.

8. A term uſed in the game of cheſs, when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king.

9. *Clerk of the* CHECK, in the king's houſhold, has the check and controulment of the yeomen of the guard, and all the uſhers belonging to the royal family.

10. *Clerk of the* CHECK, in the king's navy at Plymouth, is alſo the name of an officer inveſted with like powers. *Chambers.*

To CHE'CKER. } *v. a.* [from *echecs*, cheſs, Fr.] To variegate or
To CHE'QUER. } diverſify, in the manner of a cheſs-board, with alternate colours, or with darker and brighter parts.

The grey-ey'd morn ſmiles on the frowning night,
Check'ring the eaſtern clouds with ſtreaks of light. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

The green leaves quiver with the cooling wind,
And make a *checquer'd* ſhadow on the ground. *Shakeſp.*

As the ſnake roll'd in the flow'ry bank,
With ſhining *checker'd* ſlough doth ſting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

The wealthy ſpring yet never bore
That ſweet, nor dainty flower,
That damask'd not the *checker'd* floor
Of Cynthia's ſummer bower. *Drayton's Cynthia.*

Many a youth and many a maid,
Dancing in the *checker'd* ſhade. *Milton.*

In the cheſs-board, the uſe of each cheſs-man is determined only within that *chequered* piece of wood. *Locke.*

In our preſent condition, which is a middle ſtate, our minds are, as it were, *chequered* with truth and falſehood. *Addiſon.*

The ocean intermixing with the land, ſo as to *checker* it into earth and water. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Here waving groves a *checker'd* ſcene diſplay,
And part admit, and part exclude the day. *Pope.*

CHE'CKER. } Work varied alternately as to its colours or
CHECKER-WORK. } materials.

Nets of *checker-work* and wreaths of chain-work for the chapiters which were upon the top of the pillars. 1 *Kings*, vii. 17.

CHE'CKMATE. *n. ſ.* [*echec et mat*, Fr.] The movement on the cheſs-board, that kills the oppoſite men, or hinders them from moving.

Love they him called, that gave me the *checkmate*,
But better might they have behote him hate. *Spenſer.*

CHE'CKROLL. *n. ſ.* [from *check* and *roll.*] A roll or book, containing the names of ſuch as are attendants on, and in pay to great perſonages, as their houſhold ſervants. It is otherwiſe called the *chequer-roll.* *Cowel.*

Not daring to extend this law further than to the king's ſervants in *checkroll*, leſt it ſhould have been too harſh to the gentlemen and other commons of the kingdom. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

CHEEK. *n. ſ.* [ceac, Saxon.]

1. The ſide of the face below the eye.

And now and then an ample tear trill'd down
Her delicate *cheek.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Her beauty hangs upon the *cheek* of night,
Like a rich jewel in an Æthiop's ear. *Shakeſp. Rom. and Jul.*

I ſhall ſurvey and ſpy
Death in thy *cheeks*, and darkneſs in thy eye. *Donne.*

Daughter of the roſe, whoſe *cheeks* unite
The diff'ring titles of the red and white,
Who heaven's alternate beauty well diſplay
The bluſh of morning and the milky way. *Dryden.*

2. A general name among mechanicks for almoſt all thoſe pieces of their machines and inſtruments that are double, and perfectly alike. *Chambers.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

CHE'EKBONE. *n. ſ.* [from *cheek* and *bone.*]

I cut afterwards into the tumour, and felt the ſlug: it lay partly under the os jugale, or *cheekbone.* *Wiſeman.*

CHE'EKTOOTH. *n. ſ.* [from *cheek* and *tooth.*] The hinder tooth or tusk.

He hath the *cheekteeth* of a great lion. *Joel,* i. 6.

CHEER. *n. ſ.* [*chere,* Fr. entertainment; *cara,* Sp. the countenance. It ſeems to have, in Engliſh, ſome relation to both theſe ſenſes.]

1. Entertainment; proviſions ſerved at a feaſt.

But though my cates be mean, take them in good part;
Better *cheer* you may have, but not with better heart.
Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.

His will was never determined to any purſuit of good *cheer,* poignant ſauces, and delicious wines. *Locke.*

2. Invitation to gaiety.

My royal lord,
You do not give the *cheer*; the feaſt is ſold
That is not often vouched, while 'tis making
'Tis given with welcome. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

3. Gaiety; jollity.

I have not that alacrity of ſpirit,
Nor *cheer* of mind, that I was wont to have. *Shakeſp. R.* III.

4. Air of the countenance.

Right faithful true he was in deed and word,
But of his *cheer* did ſeem too ſolemn ſad.
Nothing did he dread, but ever was ydrad. *Spenſ. Fairy Q.*

Which publick death, receiv'd with ſuch a *cheer,*
As not a ſigh, a look, a ſhrink bewrays
The leaſt felt touch of a degenerous fear,
Gave life to envy, to his courage praiſe. *Daniel's Civil W.*

He ended; and his words their drooping *cheer*
Enlighten'd, and their languiſh'd hope reviv'd. *Milton.*

At length appear
Her griſly brethren ſtretch'd upon the bier:
Pale at the ſudden ſight, ſhe chang'd her *cheer.*
Dryden's Fables.

5. Perhaps temper of mind in general.

Then were they all of good *cheer,* and they alſo took ſome meat. *Acts,* xxvii. 36.

To CHEER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incite; to encourage; to inſpirit.

He complained in vain, that he was betrayed: yet, for all that, he was nothing diſcouraged, but *cheered* up the footmen.
Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.

He *cheer'd* the dogs to follow her who fled,
And vow'd revenge on her devoted head. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To comfort; to conſole.

I died, ere I could lend thee aid;
But *cheer* thy heart, and be thou not diſmay'd.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

Diſpleas'd at what, not ſuffering, they had ſeen,
They went to *cheer* the faction of the green. *Dryden.*

3. To gladden.

Hark! a glad voice the lonely deſert *cheers*;
Prepare the way, a god, a god appears. *Pope's Meſſiah.*
The ſacred ſun, above the waters rais'd,
Thro' heaven's eternal brazen portals blaz'd,
And wide o'er earth diffus'd his *cheering* ray. *Pope.*

To CHEER. *v. n.* To grow gay or gladſome.

At ſight of thee my gloomy ſoul *cheers* up;
My hopes revive, and gladneſs dawns within me.
A. Philips's Diſtreſt Mother.

CHE'ERER. *n. ſ.* [from *to cheer.*] Gladner; giver of gaiety.

To thee alone be praiſe,
From whom our joy deſcends,
Thou *cheerer* of our days. *Wotton.*

Angling was, after tedious ſtudy, a reſt to his mind, a *cheerer* of his ſpirits, a diverter of ſadneſs, a calmer of unquiet thoughts. *Walton's Angler.*

Saffron is the ſafeſt and moſt ſimple cordial, the greateſt reviver of the heart, and *cheerer* of the ſpirits. *Temple.*

Prime *cheerer,* light,
Of all material beings firſt and beſt. *Thomſon's Summer.*

CHE'ERFUL. *adj.* [from *cheer* and *full.*]

1. Gay; full of life; full of mirth.

The *cheerful* birds of ſundry kind
Do chaunt ſweet muſic to delight his mind. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.

2. Having an appearance of gaiety.

A merry heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance: but by ſorrow of the heart the ſpirit is broken. *Prov.* xv. 13.

CHE'ERFULLY. *adv.* [from *cheerful.*] Without dejection; with willingneſs; with gaiety.

Pluck up thy ſpirits, look *cheerfully* upon me.
Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.

To their known ſtations *cheerfully* they go. *Dryden.*

Doctrine is that which muſt prepare men for diſcipline; and men never go on ſo *cheerfully,* as when they ſee where they go. *South.*

May the man
That *cheerfully* recounts the female's praiſe,
Find equal love, and love's untainted ſweets
Enjoy with honour. *Philips.*

CHE'ERFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cheerful.*]

1. Freedom from dejection; alacrity.

With what reſolution and *cheerfulneſs,* with what courage and patience did vaſt numbers of all ſorts of people, in the firſt ages of chriſtianity, encounter all the rage and malice of the world, and embrace torments and death? *Tillotſon.*

2. Freedom from gloomineſs.

I remember, then I marvelled to ſee her receive my commandments with ſighs, and yet do them with *cheerfulneſs.* *Sidney, b.* ii.

CHE'ERLESS. *adj.* [from *cheer.*] Without gaiety, comfort, or gladneſs.

For ſince mine eye your joyous ſight did miſs,
My cheerful day is turn'd to *cheerleſs* night. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

On a bank, beſide a willow,
Heav'n her cov'ring, earth her pillow,
Sad Amynta ſigh'd alone,
From the *cheerleſs* dawn of morning
Till the dews of night returning. *Dryden.*

Cheerleſs towns, far diſtant, never bleſs'd. *Thomſon.*

CHE'ERLY. *adj.* [from *cheer.*]

1. Gay; cheerful.

They are uſeful to mankind, in affording them convenient ſituations of houſes and villages, reflecting the benign and cheriſhing ſun beams, and ſo rendering their habitations both more comfortable and more *cheerly* in winter. *Ray on Creation.*

Under heavy arms the youth of Rome
Their long laborious marches overcome;
Cheerly their tedious travels undergo. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. Not gloomy.

CHE'ERLY. *adv.* [from *cheer.*] Cheerfully.

In God's name, *cheerly* on, courageous friends,
To reap the harveſt of perpetual peace,
By this one bloody trial of ſharp war. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Oft liſtening how the hounds and horn
Cheerly rouſe the ſlumb'ring morn. *Milton.*

CHE'ERY. *adj.* [from *cheer.*] Gay; ſprightly; having the power to make gay.

Come, let us hie, and quaff a *cheery* bowl;
Let cider new waſh ſorrow from thy ſoul. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

CHEESE. *n. ſ.* [*caſeus,* Lat. cyſe, Saxon.] A kind of food made by preſſing the curd of coagulated milk, and ſuffering the maſs to dry.

I will rather truſt a Fleming with my butter, parſon Hugh the Welchman with my *cheeſe,* than my wife with herſelf.
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.

CHE'ESECAKE. *n ſ.* [from *cheeſe* and *cake.*] A cake made of ſoft curds, ſugar and butter.

Effeminate he ſat, and quiet;
Strange product of a *cheeſecake* diet. *Prior.*

Where many a man at variance with his wife,
With ſoft'ning mead and *cheeſecake* ends the ſtrife.
King's Art of Cookery.

CHE'ESEMONGER. *n. ſ.* [from *cheeſe* and *monger.*] One who deals in cheeſe.

A true owl of London,
That gives out he is undone,
Being a *cheeſemonger,*
By truſting. *Ben Johnſon's Owls.*

CHE'ESEPRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cheeſe* and *preſs.*] The preſs in which the curds are preſſed.

The cleanly *cheeſepreſs* ſhe could never turn,
Her aukward fiſt did ne'er employ the churn. *Gay's Paſt.*

CHE'ESEVAT. *n. ſ.* [from *cheeſe* and *vat.*] The woodencaſe in which the curds are confined when they are preſſed into cheeſe.

His ſenſe occaſions the careleſs ruſtick to judge the ſun no bigger than a *cheeſevat.* *Glanville's Scepſis, c.* 10.

CHE'ESY. *adj.* [from *cheeſe.*] Having the nature or form of cheeſe.

Acids mixed with them precipitate a tophaceous chalky matter, but not a *cheeſy* ſubſtance. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CHE'LY. *n. ſ.* [*chela,* Lat.] The claw of a ſhell fiſh.

It happeneth often, I confeſs, that a lobſter hath the *chely,* or great claw, of one ſide longer than the other.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. *c.* 5.

CHEMISTRY. See CHYMISTRY.

CHEQUER. See CHECKER.

To CHE'RISH. *v. a.* [*cherir,* Fr.] To ſupport and forward with encouragement, help, and protection; to ſhelter; to nurſe up.

Whenever Buckingham doth turn his hate
Upon your grace, and not with duteous love
Doth *cheriſh* you and yours, God puniſh me
With hate in thoſe where I expect moſt love. *Shak. R.* III.

I would I were thy bird.———
——— ——— Sweet, ſo would I;
But I ſhould kill thee with too much *cheriſhing.*
Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.

What doth *cheriſh* weeds but gentle air? *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

Magiſtrates have always thought themſelves concerned to *cheriſh* religion, and to maintain in the minds of men the belief of a God and another life. *Tillotſon.*

But old god Saturn, which doth all devour,
Doth *cheriſh* her, and ſtill augments her might. *Davies.*

He that knowingly commits an ill, has the upbraidings of his own conſcience; thoſe who act by error, have its *cheriſhings* and encouragements to confirm and animate them.
Decay of Piety.

CHE'RISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *cheriſh.*] An encourager; a ſupporter.

One of their greateſt praiſes it is to be the maintainers and *cheriſhers* of a regular devotion, a reverend worſhip, a true and decent piety. *Sprat's Serm.*

CHE'RISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *cheriſh.*] Encouragement; ſupport; comfort. It is now obſolete.

The one lives, her age's ornament,
That with rich bounty and dear *cheriſhment,*
Supports the praiſe of noble poeſie.
Spenſer's Tears of the Muſes.

CHE'RRY. *n. ſ.* }
CHE'RRY-TREE. *n. ſ.* } [*ceriſe,* Fr. *ceraſus,* Lat.]

The tree hath large ſhining leaves: the fruit grows on long pedicles, and is roundiſh or heart-ſhaped: the ſtone is ſhort, tumid, and roundiſh. The ſpecies are; 1. The common red or garden cherry. 2. Large Spaniſh cherry. 3. The red heart cherry. 4. The white heart cherry. 5. The bleeding heart cherry. 6. The black heart cherry. 7. The May cherry. 8. The black cherry, or mazard. 9. The archduke cherry. 10. The yellow Spaniſh cherry. 11. The Flanders cluſter cherry. 12. The carnation cherry. 13. The large black cherry. 14. The bird cherry. 15. The red bird or Corniſh cherry. 16. The largeſt double flowered cherry. 17. The double flowered cherry. 18. The common wild cherry. 19. The wild northern Engliſh cherry, with late ripe fruit. 20. The ſhock or perfumed cherry. 21. The cherrytree with ſtriped leaves. And many other ſorts of cherries; as the amber cherry, lukeward, corone, Gaſcoigne, and the morello, which is chiefly planted for preſerving.

This fruit was brought out of Pontus at the time of the Mithridatick victory, by Lucullus, in the year of Rome 680; and was brought into Britain about 120 years afterwards, which was *An. Dom.* 55; and was ſoon after ſpread through moſt parts of Europe. It is generally eſteemed for its earlineſs, being of the firſt tree-fruits that appears to welcome in the fruit-ſeaſon. *Miller.*

Some devils aſk but the parings of one's nail, a pin, a nut, a *cherry* ſtone; but ſhe, more covetous, would have a chain.
Shakeſ. Com. of Errors.

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light-yellow eating *cherries,* with his face and boſom ſun-burnt. *Peacham.*

All this done by a little ſpark of life, which, in its firſt appearance, might be incloſed in the hollow of a *cherry* ſtone.
Hale's Orig. of Mankind.

All the ideas of all the ſenſible qualities of a *cherry* come into my mind by ſenſation. *Locke.*

CHE'RRY. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.] Reſembling a *cherry* in colour.

Shore's wife hath a pretty foot,
A *cherry* lip, a paſſing pleaſing tongue. *Shakeſ. Rich.* III.

CHE'RRY BAY. See LAUREL.

CHE'RRYCHEEKED. *adj.* [from *cherry* and *cheek.*] Having ruddy cheeks.

I warrant them *cherrycheek'd* country girls. *Cong. Old Bat.*

CHE'RRYPIT. *n. ſ.* [from *cherry* and *pit.*] A child's play, in which they throw cherry ſtones into a ſmall hole.

What! man, 'tis not for gravity to play at *cherrypit.*
Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.

CHERSONE'SE. *n. ſ.* [χερσόνησος.] A peninſula; a tract of land almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea, but joined to the continent by a narrow neck or iſthmus.

CHERT. *n. ſ.* [from *quartz,* Germ.] A kind of flint.

Flint is moſt commonly found in form of nodules; but 'tis ſometimes found in thin ſtratæ, when 'tis called *chert.* *Woodw.*

CHE'RUB. *n. ſ.* [כרב *plur.* כרבים It is ſometimes written in the plural, improperly, cherubims.]

A celeſtial ſpirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the ſeraphim. All the ſeveral deſcriptions which the Scripture gives us of *cherubin,* differ from one another; as they are deſcribed in the ſhapes of men, eagles, oxen, lions, and in a compoſition of all theſe figures put together. The hieroglyphical repreſentations in the embroidery upon the curtains of the Tabernacle, were called by Moſes, *Exod.* xxvi. 1. *cherubim* of cunning work. *Calmet.*

The roof o' th' chamber
With gold *cherubims* is fretted. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Heav'n's *cherubin* hors'd,
Upon the ſightleſs courſers of the air,
Shall blow the horrid deed in ev'ry eye,
That tears ſhall drown the wind. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Some *cherub* finiſhes, what you begun,
And to a miracle improves a tune. *Prior.*

CHERU'BICK. *adj.* [from *cherub.*] Angelick; relating to the cherubim.

Attentive, and with more delighted ear,
Divine inſtructor! I have heard, than when
Cherubick ſongs by night from neighb'ring hills
Aerial muſick ſend. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v. *l.* 547.

And on the eaſt ſide of the garden place,
Where entrance up from Eden eaſieſt climbs,
Cherubick watch. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 120.

CHE'RUBIN. *adj.* [from *cherub.*] Angelical.

This fell whore of thine,
Hath in her more deſtruction than thy ſword,
For all her *cherubin* look. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

CHE'RVIL. *n. ſ.* [*chærophyllum,* Lat.] It is an umbelliferous plant, whoſe leaves are divided into many ſegments: the petals of the flower are bifid and heart-ſhaped; and each flower is ſucceeded by two long ſeeds, not furrowed. The ſpecies are; 1. Garden *chervil.* 2. Wild perennial *chervil,* or cow-weed. The firſt of theſe ſpecies is cultivated for ſallads. *Miller.*

To CHE'RUP. *v. n.* [from *cheer*; perhaps from *cheer up*; corrupted to *cherip.*] To chirp; to uſe a cheerful voice.

The birds
Frame to thy ſong their cheerful *cheriping*;
Or hold their peace for ſhame of thy ſweet lays. *Spenſ. Paſt.*

CHE'SLIP. *n. ſ.* A ſmall vermin, that lies under ſtones or tiles. *Skinner.*

CHESS. *n. ſ.* [*echec,* Fr.] A nice and abſtruſe game, in which two ſets of men are moved in oppoſition to each other.

This game the Perſian magi did invent,
The force of Eaſtern wiſdom to expreſs;
From thence to buſy Europeans ſent,
And ſtyl'd by modern Lombards penſive *cheſs.* *Denham.*

So have I ſeen a king on *cheſs,*
(His rooks and knights withdrawn,
His queen and biſhops in diſtreſs)
Shifting about, grow leſs and leſs,
With here and there a pawn. *Dryden.*

CHE'SS-APPLE. *n. ſ.* See WILD SERVICE, of which it is a ſpecies.

CHE'SS-BOARD *n. ſ.* [from *cheſs* and *board.*] The board or table on which the game of cheſs is plaid.

And cards are dealt, and *cheſsboards* brought,
To eaſe the pain of coward thought. *Prior.*

CHE'SS-MAN. *n. ſ.* [from *cheſs* and *man.*] A puppet for cheſs.

A company of *cheſsmen,* ſtanding on the ſame ſquares of the cheſsboard where we left them: we ſay, they are all in the ſame place, or unmoved. *Locke.*

CHE'SS-PLAYER. *n ſ* [from *cheſs* and *player.*] A gameſter at cheſs.

Thus like a ſkilful *cheſsplayer,* by little and little, he draws out his men, and makes his pawns of uſe to his greater perſons *Dryden on Dramatick Poeſy.*

CHE'SSOM.

The tender *cheſſom* and mellow earth is the beſt, being mere mould, between the two extremes of clay and ſand; eſpecially if it be not loomy and binding. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 665.

CHEST. *n. ſ.* [cyſt, Sax. *ciſta,* Lat.]

1. A box of wood or other materials, in which things are laid up.

He will ſeek there, on my word: neither preſs, *cheſt,* trunk, well, vault, but he hath an abſtract for the remembrance of ſuch places. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

But more have been by avarice oppreſt,
And heaps of money crowded in the *cheſt.* *Dryd. Juv. Sat.*

2. A CHEST *of Drawers.* A caſe with boxes or drawers.

3. The trunk of the body, or cavity from the ſhoulders to the belly.

Such as have round faces, or broad *cheſts,* or ſhoulders, have ſeldom or never long necks. *Brown's Vul. Err. b.* vii. *c.* 14.

He deſcribes another by the largeneſs of his *cheſt,* and breadth of his ſhoulders. *Pope's Notes on the Iliad.*

To CHEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To repoſite in a cheſt; to hoard.

CHEST-FOUNDERING. *n. ſ.* A diſeaſe in horſes. It comes near to a pleuriſy, or peripneumony, in a human body. *Far. Dict.*

CHE'STED. *adj.* [from *cheſt.*] Having a cheſt; as broad-cheſted, narrow-cheſted.

CHE'STER. See CASTOR.

CHE'STNUT. *n. ſ.* }
CHE'STNUT-TREE. *n. ſ.* } [*chaſtaigne,* Fr. *caſtanea,* Lat.]

1. The tree hath katkins, which are placed at remote diſtances from the fruit, on the ſame tree. The outer coat of the fruit is very rough; and has two or three nuts included in each huſk or covering. This tree was formerly in greater plenty, as may be proved by the old buildings in London, which were, for the moſt part, of this timber; which is equal in value to the beſt oak, and, for many purpoſes, far exceeds it, particularly for making veſſels for liquors; it having a property, when once thoroughly ſeaſoned, to maintain its bulk conſtantly, and is not ſubject to ſhrink or ſwell, like other timber. *Miller.*

2. The fruit of the cheſtnut-tree.

A woman's tongue,
That gives not half ſo great a blow to th' ear,
As will a *cheſtnut* in a farmer's fire. *Shakeſ. Tam. of the Shrew.*

October has a baſket of ſervices, medlars and *cheſtnuts,* and fruits that ripen at the latter time. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. The name of a brown colour.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

His hair is of a good colour.——
——An excellent colour: your *chestnut* was ever the only colour. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Merab's long hair was glossy *chestnut* brown. *Cowl. Dav.*

CHE'STON. *n. s.* See PLUM, of which it is a species.

CHEVALI'ER. *n. s.* [*chevalier*, Fr.] A knight; a gallant strong man.

Renowned Talbot doth expect my aid;
And I am lowted by a traitor villain,
And cannot help the noble *chevalier*. *Shakes. Hen.* VI. *p.* I.

CHEVA'UX de Frise. *n. s.* [Fr. The singular *Cheval de Frise* is seldom used.] The Friesland horse, which is a piece of timber, larger or smaller, and traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long; used in defending a passage, stopping a breach, or making a retrenchment to stop the cavalry. It is also called a turnpike, or tourniquet. *Chambers.*

CHE'VEN. *n. s.* [*chevesne*, Fr.] A river fish; the same with chub.

CHE'VERIL. *n. s.* [*cheverau*, Fr.] A kid; kidleather.

A sentence is but a *cheveril* glove to a good wit: how quickly the wrong side may be turned outward. *Shakesp. Twelf. Night.*

Which gifts the capacity
Of your soft *cheveril* conscience would receive,
If you might please to stretch it. *Shakespeare's Henry* VII.

O, here's a wit of *cheveril*, that stretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

CHE'VISANCE. *n. s.* [*chevisance*, Fr.] Enterprize; atchievement; A word now not in use.

Fortune, the foe of famous *chevisance*,
Seldom, said Guyon, yields to virtue's aid,
But in her way throws mischief and mischance.
Fairy Queen, *b.* ii. *cant.* 9. *stan.* 8.

CHE'VRON. *n. s.* [French.] One of the honourable ordinaries in heraldry. It represents two rafters of a house, set up as they ought to stand. *Harris.*

To CHEW. *v. a.* [ceopyan, Sax. *kauwen*, Dutch. It is very frequently pronounced *chaw*, and perhaps properly.]

1. To grind with the teeth; to masticate.

If little faults, proceeding on distemper,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,
When capital crimes, *chew'd*, swallow'd, and digested,
Appear before us. *Shakespeare's Henry* V.

Pacing through the forest,
Chewing the food of sweet and bitter fancy. *Sh. As you like it.*

This pious cheat, that never suck'd the blood,
Nor *chew'd* the flesh of lambs. *Dryden's Fables.*

The vales
Descending gently, where the lowing herd
Chews verd'rous pasture. *Philips.*

By *chewing*, solid aliment is divided into small parts: in a human body, there is no other instrument to perform this action but the teeth. By the action of *chewing*, the spittle and mucus are squeezed from the glands, and mixed with the aliment; which action, if it be long continued, will turn the aliment into a sort of chyle. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To meditate; or ruminate in the thoughts.

While the fierce monk does at his trial stand,
He *chews* revenge, abjuring his offence:
Guile in his tongue, and murder in his hand,
He stabs his judge, to prove his innocence. *Prior.*

3. To taste without swallowing.

Heav'n's in my mouth,
As if I did but only *chew* its name. *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be *chewed* and digested: that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, with diligence and attention. *Bacon, Essay* 51.

To CHEW. *v. n.* To champ upon; to ruminate.

I will with patience hear, and find a time;
'Till then, my noble friend, *chew* upon this. *Shak. Jul. Cæs.*

Inculcate the doctrine of disobedience, and then leave the multitude to *chew* upon't. *L'Estrange, Fab.* 67.

Old politicians *chew* on wisdom past,
And blunder on in business to the last. *Pope's Epist.* 1. *l.* 244.

CHICA'NE. *n. s.* [*chicane*, Fr. derived by *Menage* from the Spanish word *chico*, little.]

1. The art of protracting a contest by petty objection and artifice.

The general part of the civil law concerns not the *chicane* of private cases, but the affairs and intercourse of civilized nations, grounded upon the principles of reason. *Locke on Educ.*

His attornies have hardly one trick left; they are at an end of all their *chicane*. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

2. Artifice in general. This sense is only in familiar language.

Unwilling then in arms to meet,
He strove to lengthen the campaign,
And save his forces by *chicane*. *Prior.*

To CHICA'NE. *v. n.* [*chicaner*, Fr.] To prolong a contest by tricks.

CHICA'NER. *n. s.* [*chicaneur*, Fr.] A petty sophister; a trifling disputant; a wrangler.

This is the only way to distinguish the two most different things I know in the world, a logical *chicaner* from a man of reason. *Locke on Human Understanding, S.* 3.

CHICA'NERY. *n. s.* [*chicanerie*, Fr.] Sophistry; mean arts of wrangle.

His anger at his ill success, caused him to destroy the greatest part of these reports; and only to preserve such as discovered most of the *chicanery* and futility of the practice. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

CHICHES. *n. s.* See CHICKPEAS.

CHI'CHLING VETCH. *n. s.* [*lathyrus*, Lat.] The plants of this species produce abundance of flowers, which are very ornamental in basons or pots of flowers to place in chimnies, and other parts of large rooms. In Germany they are cultivated, and eaten as peas, though neither so tender nor well tasted. *Miller.*

CHICK. *n. s.* }
CHICKEN. *n. s.* } [cicen, Sax. *kiecken*, Dut.]

1. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or small bird.

All my pretty ones?
What, all my pretty *chickens*, and their dam,
At one fell swoop! *Shakespear's Macbeth.*

For when the shell is broke, out comes a *chick*. *Davies.*

While it is a *chick*, and hath no spurs, nor cannot hurt, nor yet hath seen the like motion, yet he readily practiseth it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Ev'n since she was a se'n-night old, they say,
Was chaste and humble to her dying day;
Nor *chick*, nor hen, was known to disobey. *Dryd. Fables.*

Having the notion that one laid the egg out of which the other was hatched, I have a clear idea of the relation of dam and *chick*. *Locke.*

On rainy days alone I dine,
Upon a *chick* and pint of wine:
On rainy days I dine alone,
And pick my *chicken* to the bone. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. A word of tenderness.

My Ariel, *chick*,
This is thy charge. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

3. A term for a young girl.

Then, Chloe, still go on to prate
Of thirty-six and thirty-eight;
Pursue your trade of scandal-picking,
Your hints, that Stella is no *chicken*. *Swift.*

CHI'CKENHEARTED. *adj.* [from *chicken* and *heart.*] Cowardly; timorous; fearful.

Now we set up for tilting in the pit,
Where 'tis agreed by bullies, *chickenhearted*,
To fright the ladies first, and then be parted. *Prol. to Sp. Fr.*

The CHI'CKENPOX. *n. s.* An exanthematous distemper, so called from its being of no very great danger.

CHI'CKLING. *n. s.* [from *chick.*] A small chicken.

CHI'CKPEAS. *n. s.* [from *chick* and *pea.*]

It hath a papilionaceous flower, succeeded by short swelling pods, like the inflated bladder of a fish: the seeds are shaped like a ram's head. It is seldom cultivated in England, where peas will do well, which are much preferable. *Miller.*

CHI'CKWEED. *n. s.* [*chick* and *weed.*] The name of a plant.

Green mint, or *chickweed*, are common applications, and of good use, in all the hard swellings of the breast, occasioned by milk. *Wiseman of Tumours.*

To CHIDE. *v. a.* preter. *chid* or *chode*, part. *chid* or *chidden.* [ciban, Sax.]

1. To reprove; to check; to correct with words: applied to persons.

Chide him for faults, and do it reverently,
When you perceive his blood inclin'd to mirth. *Sh. Hen.* VI.

If he do set
The very wings of reason to his heels,
And fly like *chidden* Mercury from Jove. *Sh. Troil. & Cres.*

Those, that do teach your babes,
Do it with gentle means, and easy tasks;
He might have *chid* me so: for, in good faith,
I am a child to chiding. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Scylla wept,
And *chid* her barking waves into attention. *Milton.*

Above the waves as Neptune shew'd his face,
To *chide* the winds, and save the Trojan race. *Waller.*

You look, as if yon stern philosopher
Had just now *chid* you. *Addison's Cato.*

If any woman of better fashion in the parish happened to be absent from church, they were sure of a visit from him, to *chide* and to dine with her. *Swift.*

2. To drive away with reproof.

Margaret my queen, and Clifford too,
Have *chid* me from the battle. *Shakespeare's Henry* VI.

3. To blame; to reproach: applied to things.

Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long delay,
And fountains, o'er the pebbles, *chid* your stay. *Dryden.*

I *chid* the folly of my thoughtless haste;
For, the work perfected, the joy was past. *Prior.*

To CHIDE, *v. n.*

1. To clamour; to scold.

2

What

What had he to do to *chide* at me. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Next morn, betimes, the bride was missing:
The mother scream'd, the father *chid*,
Where can this idle wench be hid? *Swift.*

2. To quarrel with.

The business of the state does him offence,
And he does *chide* with you. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

3. To make a noise.

My duty,
As doth a rock against the *chiding* flood,
Should the approach of this wild river break,
And stand unshaken yours. *Shakespear's Henry* VIII.

CHI'DER. *n. s.* [from *chide.*] A rebuker; a reprover.

Not her that chides, sir, at any hand, I pray.—
I love no *chiders*, sir. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

CHIEF. *adj.* [*chef*, the head, Fr.]

1. Principal; most eminent; above the rest in any respect.

These were the *chief* of the officers that were over Solomon's works. 1 *Kings* ix. 23.

The hand of the princes and rulers hath been *chief* in this trespass. *Ezra* ix. 2.

Your country, *chief* in arms, abroad defend;
At home, with morals, arts, and laws amend. *Pope's Epist.*

2. Eminent; extraordinary.

A froward man soweth strife, and a whisperer separateth *chief* friends *Proverbs* xvi. 28.

3. Capital; of the first order; that to which other parts are inferior, or subordinate.

I came to have a good general view of the apostle's main purpose in writing the epistle, and the *chief* branches of his discourse wherein he prosecuted it. *Locke's Pref. to St. Paul's Ep.*

4. It is used by some writers in the superlative degree; but, I think, improperly: the comparative is never found.

We beseech you, bend you to remain
Here in the cheer and comfort of our eye,
Our *chiefest* courtier, cousin, and our son. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Doeg an Edomite, the *chiefest* of the herdmen. 1 *Sa* xxi. 7.

He sometimes denied admission to the *chiefest* officers of the army. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

CHIEF. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A commander; a leader.

Is pain to them
Less pain, less to be fled? or thou than they
Less hardy to endure? courageous *chief!*
The first in flight from pain. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* iv.

After or before were never known
Such *chiefs*; as each an army seem'd alone. *Dryden's Fab.*

A wit's a feather, and a *chief* a rod;
An honest man's the noblest work of God. *Pope's Ess. on Man.*

A prudent *chief* not always must display
His pow'rs in equal ranks, and fair array;
But with th' occasion and the place comply,
Conceal his force, nay seem sometimes to fly. *Po. Ess. Crit.*

2. In CHIEF, in law. *In capite*, without a superior lord.

All sums demandable, either for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in *chief*, or for the pardon of any such alienation already made without licence, have been stayed in the way to the hanaper. *Bacon's Off. Alienations.*

I shall be proud to hold my dependance on you in *chief*, as I do part of my small fortune in Wiltshire. *Dryd. Ded. to Cleom.*

3. In Spenser it seems to signify somewhat like atchievement; a mark of distinction.

Where be the nosegays that she dight for thee?
The coloured chaplets wrought with a *chief*,
The knottish rush-rings, and gilt rosemary. *Spens. Past.*

4. In heraldry.

The *chief* is so called of the French word *chef*, the head or upper part: this possesses the upper third part of the escutcheon. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CHI'EFLESS. *adj.* [from *chief.*] Without a head; without a leader.

And *chiefless* armies doz'd out the campaign,
And navies yawn'd for orders on the main. *Dunciad, b.* iv.

CHI'EFLY. *adv.* [from *chief.*] Principally; eminently; more than common.

Any man who will seriously consider the nature of an epic poem, what actions it describes, and what persons they are *chiefly* whom it informs, will find it a work full of difficulty. *Dryden's Juven. Preface.*

Those parts of the kingdom, where the number and estates of the dissenters *chiefly* lay. *Swift.*

CHI'EFRIE. *n. s.* [from *chief.*] A small rent paid to the lord Paramount.

They shall be well able to live upon those lands, to yield her majesty reasonable *chiefrie*, and also give a competent maintenance unto the garrisons. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Would the reserved rent at this day be any more than a small *chiefrie*. *Swift.*

CHI'EFTAN. *n. s.* [from *chief*, *n. s.* captain.]

1. A leader; a commander.

That forc'd their *chieftain*, for his safety's sake,
(Their *chieftain* Humber named was aright)
Unto the mighty stream him to betake,
Where he an end of battle and of life did make. *Fairy Qu.*

2. The head of a clan.

It broke, and absolutely subdued all the lords and *chieftains* of the Irishry. *Davies on Ireland.*

CHIE'VANCE. *n. s.* [probably from *achevance*, Fr. purchase.] Traffick, in which money is extorted; as discount. Now obsolete.

There were good laws against usury, the bastard use of money; and against unlawful *chievances* and exchanges, which is bastard usury. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

CHILBLA'IN. *n. s.* [from *chill*, cold, and *blain*; so that Temple seems mistaken in his etymology, or has written it wrong to serve a purpose.] Sores made by frost.

I remembered the cure of *childblanes* when I was a boy, (which may be called the children's gout) by burning at the fire. *Temple.*

CHILD. *n. s.* in the plural CHILDREN. [cild, Sax.]

1. An infant, or very young person.

In age, to wish for youth is full as vain,
As for a youth to turn a *child* again. *Denham.*

We should no more be kinder to one *child* than to another, than we are tender of one eye more than of the other. *L'Estr.*

The young lad must not be ventured abroad at eight or ten, for fear of what may happen to the tender *child*; though he then runs ten times less risque than at sixteen. *Locke.*

The stroak of death is nothing: *children* endure it, and the greatest cowards find it no pain. *Wake's Prep for Death.*

2. One in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent.

Where *children* have been exposed, or taken away young, and afterwards have approached to their parents presence, the parents, though they have not known them, have had a secret joy, or other alteration thereupon. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 239.

I shall see
The winged vengeance overtake such *children*. *Shakes. K. L.*

So unexhausted her perfections were,
That for more *children*, she had more to spare. *Dryden.*

He in a fruitful wife's embraces old,
A long increase of *children's children* told. *Add. Ovid's Met.*

3. In the language of Scripture.

One weak in knowledge. *Isa.* x. 19. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 11.
Such as are young in grace. 1 *John*, ii. 13.
Such as are humble and docile. *Matt.* xvii. 3, 4.

The descendants of a man, how remote soever, are called *children*; as the *children* of Edom, the *children* of Israel.

The *children* of light, the *children* of darkness; who follow light, who remain in darkness.

The elect, the blessed, are also called the *children* of God.

How is he numbered among the *children* of God, and his lot is among the saints! *Wisdom*, v. 5.

In the New Testament, believers are commonly called *children* of God.

Ye are all the *children* of God, by faith in Jesus Christ. *Gal.* iii. 26. *Calmet.*

4. A girl child.

Mercy on's, a bearne! a very pretty bearne!
A boy, or *child*, I wonder! *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

5. Any thing, the product or effect of another.

Macduff, this noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black scruples. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

6. *To be with* CHILD. To be pregnant.

If it must stand still, let wives with *child*,
Pray that their burthen may not fall this day,
Lest that their hopes prodigiously be crost. *Shakesp. K. John.*

To CHILD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring children.

The spring, the summer,
The *childing* autumn, angry winter change
Their wonted liveries. *Shakesp. Midsummer Night Dream.*

As to *childing* women, young vigorous people, after irregularities of diet, in such it begins with hæmorrhages. *Arbuthnot.*

CHI'LDBEARING, participial substantive. [from *child* and *bear.*] The act of bearing children.

To thee,
Pains only in *childbearing* were foretold,
And, bringing forth, soon recompens'd with joy,
Fruit of thy womb. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* x. *l.* 1051.

The timorous and irresolute Sylvia has demurred 'till she is past *childbearing*. *Addison's Spectat.* N°. 89.

CHI'LDBED. *n. s.* [from *child* and *bed.*] The state of a woman bringing a child, or being in labour.

The funerals of prince Arthur, and of queen Elizabeth, who died in *childbed* in the Tower. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Pure, as when wash'd from spot of *childbed* stain. *Par. Reg.*

Yet these, tho' poor, the pain of *childbed* bear. *Dryd. Juv.*

Let no one be actually married, 'till she hath the *childbed* pillows. *Spect.* N°. 606.

Women in *childbed* are in the case of persons wounded. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CHI'LDBIRTH. *n. s.* [from *child* and *birth.*] Travail; labour; the time of bringing forth; the act of bringing forth.

The

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The mother of Pyrocles, ſhortly after her *childbirth*, died. *Sidney, b.* ii.

A kernel void of any taſte, but not ſo of virtue, eſpecially for women travailling in *childbirth*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

In the whole ſex of women, God hath decreed the ſharpeſt pains of *childbirth*; to ſhew, that there is no ſtate exempt from ſorrow. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

He to his wife, before the time aſſign'd
For *childbirth* came, thus bluntly ſpoke his mind. *Dryden.*

CHI'LDED. *adj.* [from *child.*] Furniſhed with a child.

How light and portable my pain ſeems now,
When that which makes me bend, makes the king bow;
He *childed* as I father'd. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

CHI'LDERMAS DAY. [from *child* and *maſs.*]

The day of the week, throughout the year, anſwering to the day on which the feaſt of the holy Innocents is ſolemnized, which weak and ſuperſtitious perſons think an unlucky day.

So you talk not of hares, or ſuch uncouth things; for that proves as ominous to the fiſherman, as the beginning of a voyage on the day when *childermas day* fell, doth to the mariner. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

CHI'LDHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *child*, cilbhab, Sax.]

1. The ſtate of infants; or, according to ſome, the time in which we are children.

Now I have ſtain'd the *childhood* of our joy
With blood, remov'd but little from our own. *Sh. R. & J.*

The ſons of lords and gentlemen ſhould be trained up in learning from their *childhoods*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Seldom have I ceas'd to eye
Thy infancy, thy *childhood*, and thy youth. *Milt. Pa. Reg.*

The ſame authority that the actions of a man have with us in our *childhood*, the ſame, in every period of life, has the practice of all whom we regard as our ſuperiours. *Rogers's Ser.*

2. The time of life between infancy and puberty.

Infancy and *childhood* demand thin, copious, nouriſhing aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The properties of a child.

Their love in early infancy began,
And roſe as *childhood* ripen'd into man. *Dryden's Fables.*

CHI'LDISH. *adj.* [from *child.*]

1. Having the qualities of a child; trifling; ignorant; ſimple.

Learning hath its infancy, when it is but beginning and almoſt *childiſh*: then its youth, when it is luxuriant and juvenile. *Bacon's Eſſay,* 58.

2. Becoming only children; trivial; puerile.

Muſidorus being elder by three or four years, by the difference there was taken away the occaſion of *childiſh* contentions. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The lion's whelps ſhe ſaw how he did bear,
And lull in rugged arms withouten *chi diſh* fear. *Fairy Qu.*

When I was yet a child, no *childiſh* play
To me was pleaſing; all my mind was ſet
Serious to learn and know. *Paradiſe Regained, b.* 1.

The fathers looked on the worſhip of images as the moſt ſilly and *childiſh* thing in the world. *Stillingfleet's Defence.*

One that hath newly learn'd to ſpeak and go,
Loves *childiſh* plays. *Roſcommon.*

They have ſpoiled the beauty of the walls with abundance of *childiſh* ſentences, that conſiſt often in a jingle of words. *Addiſon on Italy.*

By converſation the *childiſh* humours of their younger days might be worn out. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

CHI'LDISHLY. *adv.* [from *childiſh.*] In a childiſh trifling way; like a child.

Together with his fame their infamy was ſpread, who had ſo raſhly and *childiſhly* ejected him. *Hooker's Preface.*

It is a thick miſty error, ſupported by ſome men of excellent judgment in their own profeſſions, but *childiſhly* unſkilful in any thing beſides. *Hayward on Edward* VI.

CHI'LDISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *childiſh.*]

1. Puerility; triflingneſs.

The actions of *childiſhneſs*, and unfaſhionable carriage, time and age will of itſelf be ſure to reform. *Locke.*

Nothing in the world could give a truer idea of the ſuperſtition, credulity, and *childiſhneſs* of the Roman catholick religion. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Harmleſſneſs.

Speak thou, boy;
Perhaps thy *childiſhneſs* will move him more
Than can our reaſons. *Shakeſpear's Coriolanus.*

CHI'LDLESS. *adj.* [from *child.*] Without children; without offſpring.

As thy ſword hath made women *childleſs*, ſo ſhall thy mother be *childleſs* among women. 1 *Samuel*, xv. 33.

A man ſhall ſee the nobleſt works and foundations have proceeded from *childleſs* men; which have ſought to expreſs the images of their minds, where thoſe of their bodies have failed: ſo the care of poſterity is moſt in them that have no poſterity. *Bacon's Eſſay,* 7.

Childleſs thou art, *childleſs* remain: ſo death
Shall be deceiv'd his glut. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 989.

She can give you the reaſon why ſuch a one died *childleſs*. *Spectator*, N°. 403.

CHI'LDLIKE. *adj.* [from *child* and *like.*] Becoming or beſeeming a child.

Who can owe no leſs than *childlike* obedience to her that hath more than motherly care. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 8.

I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cheriſh'd by her *childlike* duty. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHI'LIAD. *n. ſ.* [from χιλιας.] A thouſand; a collection or ſum containing a thouſand.

We make cycles and periods of years; as decads, centuries, *chiliads*, &c. for the uſe of computation in hiſtory. *Holder.*

CHILIA'EDRON. *n. ſ.* [from χιλια.] A figure of a thouſand ſides.

In a man, who ſpeaks of a *chiliaedron*, or a body of a thouſand ſides, the idea of the figure may be very confuſed, though that of the number be very diſtinct. *Locke.*

CHILIFA'CTVE. *adj.* [from *chile.*] That which makes chile.

Whether this be not effected by ſome way of corroſion, rather than any proper digeſtion, *chilifactive* mutation, or alimental converſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b.* iii. *c.* 23.

CHILIFA'CTORY. *adj.* [from *chile.*] That which has the quality of making chile.

We ſhould rather rely upon a *chilifactory* menſtruum, or digeſtive preparation drawn from ſpecies or individuals, whoſe ſtomachs peculiarly diſſolve lapideous bodies. *Brown's Vul. Er.*

CHILIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *chile.*] The act of making chile.

Nor will we affirm that iron is indigeſted in the ſtomach of the Oſtriche; but we ſuſpect this effect to proceed not from any liquid reduction, or tendence to *chylification*, by the power of natural heat. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b.* iii. *c.* 22.

CHILL. *adj.* [cele, Sax.]

1. Cold; that which is cold to the touch.

And all my plants I ſave from nightly ill,
Of noiſom winds, and blaſting vapours *chill*. *Milton.*

2. Cold; having the ſenſation of cold; ſhivering with cold.

My heart, and my *chill* veins, now freezing with deſpair. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

3. Depreſſed; dejected; diſcouraged.

CHILL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Chilneſs; cold.

I very well know one to have a ſort of *chill* about his præcordia and head. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

To CHILL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make cold.

Age has not yet
So ſhrunk my ſinews, or ſo *chill'd* my veins,
But conſcious virtue in my breaſt remains. *Dryd. Aurengzeb.*

Heat burns his riſe, froſt *chills* his ſetting beams,
And vex the world with oppoſite extremes. *Creech's Manil.*

Each changing ſeaſon does its poiſon bring;
Rheums *chill* the winter, agues blaſt the ſpring. *Prior.*

Now no more the drum
Provokes to arms; or trumpet's clangor ſhrill
Affrights the wives, or *chills* the virgin's blood. *Philips.*

2. To depreſs; to deject; to diſcourage.

Every thought on God *chills* the gaiety of his ſpirits, and awakens terrors, which he cannot bear. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. To blaſt with cold.

The fruits periſh on the ground,
Or ſoon decay, by ſnows immod'rate *chill'd*,
By winds are blaſted, or by lightning kill'd. *Blackm. Creat.*

CHI'LLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *chilly.*] A ſenſation of ſhivering cold.

If the patient ſurvives three days, the acuteneſs of the pain abates, and a *chillineſs* or ſhivering affects the body. *Arbuthnot.*

CHI'LLY. *adj.* [from *chill.*] Somewhat cold.

A *chilly* ſweat bedews
My ſhudd'ring limbs. *Philips.*

CHI'LNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *chill.*] Coldneſs; want of warmth.

If you come out of the ſun ſuddenly into a ſhade, there followeth a *chilneſs* or ſhivering in all the body. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

This, while he thinks, he lifts aloft his dart,
A gen'rous *chilneſs* ſeizes ev'ry part,
The veins pour back the blood, and fortify the heart. *Dryd.*

CHIMB. *n. ſ.* [*kime*, Dut.] The end of a barrel or tub.

CHIME. *n. ſ.* [The original of this word is doubtful. *Junius* and *Minſhew* ſuppoſe it corrupted from *cimbal*; *Skinner* from *gamme*, or *gamut*; *Henſhaw* from *chiamare*, to *call*, becauſe the *chime* calls to church. Perhaps it is only ſoftened from *chirme*, or *churme*, an old word for the ſound of many voices, or inſtruments making a noiſe together.]

1. The conſonant or harmonick ſound of many correſpondent inſtruments.

Hang our ſhaggy thighs with bells;
That, as we do ſtrike a tune,
In our dance, ſhall make a *chime*. *Ben Johnſon's Fairy Pr.*

The ſound
Of inſtruments, that made melodious *chime*,
Was heard, of harp and organ. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

Love virtue, ſhe alone is free;
She can teach you how to climb
Higher than the ſphery *chime*. *Milton.*

2. The

2. The correſpondence of ſound.

Love firſt invented verſe, and form'd the rhime,
The motion meaſur'd, harmoniz'd the *chime*. *Dryden's Fab.*

3. The ſound of bells, not rung by ropes, but ſtruck with hammers. In this ſenſe it is always uſed in the plural, *chimes*.

We have heard the *chimes* at midnight. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

4. The correſpondence of proportion or relation.

The conceptions of things are placed in their ſeveral degrees of ſimilitude; as in ſeveral proportions, one to another: in which harmonious *chimes*, the voice of reaſon is often drowned. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* ii. *c.* 6. *ſ.* 51.

To CHIME. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſound in harmony or conſonance.

To make the rough recital aptly *chime*,
Or bring the ſum of Gallia's loſs to rhime,
'Tis mighty hard. *Prior.*

2. To correſpond in relation or proportion.

Father and ſon, huſband and wife, and ſuch other correlative terms, do belong one to another; and, through cuſtom, do readily *chime*, and anſwer one another, in people's memories. *Locke.*

3. To agree; to fall in with.

He not only ſat quietly and heard his father railed at, but often *chimed* in with the diſcourſe. *Arbuth. Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

4. To ſuit with; to agree.

Any ſect, whoſe reaſonings, interpretation, and language, I have been uſed to, will, of courſe, make all *chime* that way; and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, ſeem harſh, ſtrange and uncouth to me. *Locke.*

5. To jingle; to clatter.

But with the meaner tribe I'm forc'd to *chime*,
And, wanting ſtrength to riſe, deſcend to rhime. *Smith.*

To CHIME. *v. a.* To move, or ſtrike, or ſound harmonically, or with juſt conſonancy.

With lifted arms they order ev'ry blow,
And *chime* their ſounding hammers in a row:
With labour'd anvils Ætna groans below. *Dryd. Georg.*

2. To ſtrike a bell with a hammer.

CHIME'RA, *n. ſ.* [*Chimæra*, Lat.] A vain and wild fancy, as remote from reality as the exiſtence of the poetical chimera, a monſter feigned to have the head of a lion, the belly of a goat, and the tail of a dragon.

In ſhort, the force of dreams is of a piece,
Chimeras all; and more abſurd, or leſs. *Dryden's Fables.*

No body joins the voice of a ſheep with the ſhape of a horſe, to be the complex ideas of any real ſubſtances, unleſs he has a mind to fill his head with *chimeras*, and his diſcourſe with unintelligible words. *Locke.*

CHIME'RICAL. *adj.* [from *chimera.*] Imaginary; fanciful; wildly, vainly, or fantaſtically conceived; fantaſtick.

Notwithſtanding the fineneſs of this allegory may attone for it in ſome meaſure, I cannot think that perſons of ſuch a *chimerical* exiſtence are proper actors in an epic poem. *Spectat.*

CHIME'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *chimerical.*] Vainly; wildly; fantaſtically.

CHI'MINAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *chimin*, an old law word for a road.] A toll for paſſage through a foreſt. *Cowel.*

CHI'MNEY. *n. ſ.* [*cheminée*, French.]

1. The paſſage through which the ſmoke aſcends from the fire in the houſe.

Chimnies, with ſcorn, rejecting ſmoke. *Swift.*

2. The turret raiſed above the roof of the houſe, for conveyance of the ſmoke.

The night has been unruly: where we lay,
Our *chimnies* were blown down. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

3. The fireplace.

The *chimney*
Is ſouth the chamber; and the chimneypiece,
Chaſte Dian bathing. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

The fire which the Chaldeans worſhipped for a god, is crept into every man's *chimney*. *Raleigh's Hiſt. b.* i. *c.* 68.

Low offices, which ſome neighbours hardly think it worth ſtirring from their *chimney* ſides to obtain. *Swift on Sac. Teſt.*

CHIMNEY-CORNER. *n. ſ.* [from *chimney* and *corner.*] The fireſide; the ſeat on each end of the firegrate; uſually noted in proverbial language for being the place of idlers.

Yet ſome old men
Tell ſtories of you in their *chimney-corner*. *Denh. Sophy.*

CHI'MNEYPIECE. *n. ſ.* [from *chimney* and *piece.*] The ornamental piece of wood, or ſtone, that is ſet round the fireplace.

Poliſh and brighten the marble hearths and *chimneypieces* with a clout dipt in greaſe; nothing maketh them ſhine ſo well. *Swift's Directions to the Houſemaid.*

CHI'MNEYSWEEPER. *n. ſ.* [from *chimney* and *ſweeper.*]

1. One whoſe trade it is to clean foul chimnies of ſoot.

To look like her, are *chimneyſweepers* black:
And ſince her time are colliers counted bright. *Shakeſp.*

The little *chimneyſweeper* ſkulks along,
And marks with ſooty ſtains the heedleſs throng. *Gay's Triv.*

Even lying Ned the *chimneyſweeper* of Savoy, and Tom the Portugal duſtman, put in their claims. *Arb. Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

2. It is uſed proverbially for one of a mean and vile occupation.

Golden lads and girls, all muſt,
As *chimneyſweepers*, come to duſt. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

CHIN. *n. ſ.* [cinne, Sax. *kinn*, Germ.] The part of the face beneath the under lip.

But all the words I could get of her, was wrying her waiſt, and thruſting out her *chin*. *Sidney.*

With his amazonian *chin* he drove
The briſtled lips before him. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

He rais'd his hardy head, which ſunk again,
And, ſinking on his boſom, knock'd his *chin*. *Dryd. Fables.*

CHI'NA. *n. ſ.* [from *China*, the country where it is made.] China ware; porcelain; a ſpecies of veſſels made in China, dimly tranſparent, partaking of the qualities of earth and glaſs. They are made by mingling two kinds of earth, of which one eaſily vitrifies; the other reſiſts a very ſtrong heat: when the vitrifiable earth is melted into glaſs, they are completely burnt.

Spleen, vapours, or ſmall pox, above them all,
And miſtreſs of herſelf, tho' *china* fall. *Pope's Epiſt* ii.

After ſupper, carry your plate and *china* together in the ſame baſket. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

CHI'NA-ORANGE. *n. ſ.* [from *China* and *orange.*] The ſweet orange; ſuppoſed originally of China.

Not many years has the *China-orange* been propagated in Portugal and Spain. *Mortimer's Art of Huſbandry.*

CHI'NA-ROOT. *n. ſ.* [from *China* and *root.*] A medicinal root, brought originally from China.

CHI'NCOUGH. *n. ſ.* [perhaps more properly *kincough*, from *kincken*, to pant, Dut. and *cough.*] A violent and convulſive cough, to which children are ſubject.

I have obſerved a *chincough*, complicated with an intermitting fever. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CHINE. *n. ſ.* [*eſchine*, Fr. *ſchiena*, Ital. *ſpina*, Lat. *cein*, Arm.]

1. The part of the back, in which the ſpine or backbone is found.

She ſtrake him ſuch a blow upon his *chine*, that ſhe opened all his body. *Sidney, b.* i.

He preſents her with the tuſky head,
And *chine*, with riſing briſtles roughly ſpread. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. A piece of the back of an animal.

Cut out the burly boned clown in *chines* of beef ere thou ſleep. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* 2.

He had killed eight fat hogs for this ſeaſon, and he had dealt about his *chines* very liberally amongſt his neighbours. *Spectat.*

To CHINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut into chines.

He that in his line did *chine* the long rib'd Apennine. *Dry.*

CHINK. *n. ſ.* [cinan, to gape, Sax.] A ſmall aperture longwiſe; an opening or gap between the parts of any thing.

Pyramus and Thiſby did talk through the *chink* of a wall. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

Plagues alſo have been raiſed by anointing the *chinks* of doors, and the like. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 916.

Though birds have no epiglottis, yet they ſo contract the *chink* of their larinx, as to prevent the admiſſion of wet or dry indigeſted. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

In vain ſhe ſearch'd each cranny of the houſe,
Each gaping *chink*, impervious to a mouſe. *Swift.*

Other inventions, falſe and abſurd, that are like ſo many *chinks* and holes to diſcover the rottenneſs of the whole fabrick. *South.*

To CHINK. *v. a.* [derived by *Skinner* from the ſound.] To ſhake ſo as to make a ſound.

He *chinks* his purſe, and takes his ſeat of ſtate:
With ready quills the dedicators wait. *Pope's Dunciad, b.* ii.

To CHINK. *v. n.* To ſound by ſtriking each other.

Lord Strutt's money ſhines as bright, and *chinks* as well, as 'ſquire South's. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

When not a guinea *chink'd* on Martin's boards,
And Atwill's ſelf was drain'd of all his hoards. *Swift.*

CHI'NKY. *adj.* [from *chink.*] Full of holes; gaping; opening into narrow clefts.

But plaiſter thou the *chinky* hives with clay. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.*

Grimalkin, to domeſtick vermin ſworn
An everlaſting foe, with watchful eye
Lies nightly brooding o'er a *chinky* gap,
Protending her fell claws, to thoughtleſs mice
Sure ruin. *Philips's Poems.*

CHINTS. *n. ſ.* Cloath of cotton made in India, and printed with colours.

Let a charming *chints*, and Bruſſels lace,
Wrap my cold limbs, and ſhade my lifeleſs face. *Pope's Ep.*

CHI'OPPINE. *n. ſ.* [from *chapin*, Span.] A high ſhoe, formerly worn by ladies.

Your ladyſhip is nearer heaven than when I ſaw you laſt, by the altitude of a *chioppine*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

The woman was a gianteſs, and yet walked always in *chioppines*. *Cowley.*

CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING, in the names of places, imply a market; from the Sax. cyppan ceapan, to buy. *Gibſon's Cam.*

To CHIP. *v. a.* [probably corrupted from *chop.*] To cut into ſmall pieces; to diminiſh, by cutting away a little at a time.

To return to our ſtatue in the block of marble, we ſee it ſometimes

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sometimes only begun to be *chipped*; sometimes rough hewn, and just sketched into an human figure. *Addis. Spectat.*

The critick strikes out all that is not just;
And 'tis ev'n so the butler *chips* his crust. *King's Cookery.*
Industry
Taught him to *chip* the wood, and hew the stone. *Thoms.*

CHIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A small piece taken off by a cutting instrument.

Cucumbers do extremely affect moisture, and over-drink themselves, which chaff or *chips* forbideth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

That *chip* made the iron swim, not by any natural power. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

The straw was laid below;
Of *chips* and serewood was the second row. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. A small piece, however made.

The manganese lies in the vein in lumps wrecked, in an irregular manner, among clay, coarse spar, and *chips* of stone. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CHI'PPING. *n. s.* [from *to chip.*] A fragment cut off.

They dung their land with the *chippings* of a sort of soft stone. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The *chippings* and filings of these jewels, could they be preserved, are of more value than the whole mass of ordinary authors. *Felton on the Classicks.*

CHIRA'GRICAL. *adj.* [*chiragra*, Lat.] Having the gout in the hand; subject to the gout in the hand.

Chiragrical persons do suffer in the finger as well as in the rest, and sometimes first of all. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, *b* iv. *c.* 5.

CHIRO'GRAPHER. *n. s.* [χεὶρ the hand, γραφω, to write.] He that exercises or professes the act or business of writing.

Thus passeth it from this office to the *chirographer's*, to be engrossed. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

CHIRO'GRAPHIST. *n. s.* [See CHIROGRAPHER.] This word is used in the following passage, I think improperly, for one that tells fortunes, by examining the hand: the true word is *chirosophist*, or *chiromancer*.

Let the phisiognomists examine his features; let the *chirographists* behold his palm; but, above all, let us consult for the calculation of his nativity. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

CHIRO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [See CHIROGRAPHER.] The art of writing.

CHIRO'MANCER. *n. s.* [See CHIROMANCY.] One that foretells future events by inspecting the hand.

The middle sort, who have not much to spare,
To *chiromancers'* cheaper art repair,
Who clap the pretty palm, to make the lines more fair.
Dryden's Juvenal, sat. vi.

CHI'ROMANCY. *n. s.* [χεὶρ, the hand, and μάντις, a prophet.] The art of foretelling the events of life, by inspecting the hand.

There is not much considerable in that doctrine of *chiromancy* that spots in the top of the nails, do signify things past; in the middle, things present; and at the bottom, events to come. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 22.

To CHIRP. *v. n.* [perhaps contracted from *cheer up.* The Dutch have *circken.*] To make a cheerful noise; as birds, when they call without singing.

She *chirping* ran, he peeping flew away,
'Till hard by them both he and she did stay. *Sidney.*

Came he right now to sing a raven's note;
And thinks he, that the *chirping* of a wren
Can chase away the first conceived sound. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

No *chirping* lark the welkin sheen invokes. *Gay's Past.*

The careful hen
Calls all her *chirping* family around. *Thomson's Spring.*

To CHIRP. *v. a.* [This seems apparently corrupted from *cheer up.*] To make cheerful.

Let no sober bigot here think it a sin,
To push on the *chirping* and moderate bottle. *Johns. Tav. Ac.*

Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks;
He takes his *chirping* pint, he cracks his jokes. *Pope.*

CHIRP. [from the verb.] The voice of birds or insects.

Winds over us whisper'd, flocks by us did bleat,
And *chirp* went the grasshopper under our feet. *Spectat.*

CHI'RPER. *n. s.* [from *chirp.*] One that chirps; one that is chearful.

To CHIRRE. *v. n.* [ceorian, Sax.] See CHURME.

To coo as a pigeon. *Junius.*

CHIRU'RGEON. *n. s.* [χειρουργὸς, from χεὶρ, the hand, and ἔργον, work.] One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications. It is now generally pronounced, and by many written, *surgeon.*

When a man's wounds cease to smart, only because he has lost his feeling, they are nevertheless mortal, for his not seeing his need of a *chirurgeon.* *South's Sermons.*

CHIRU'RGERY. *n. s.* [from *chirurgeon.*] The art of curing by external applications.

Gynecia having skill in *chirurgery*, an art in those days much esteemed. *Sidney, b.* i.

Nature could do nothing in her case without the help of *chirurgery*, in drying up the luxurious flesh, and making way to pull out the rotten bones. *Wiseman.*

CHIRU'RGICAL. } *adj.* See CHIRURGEON.
CHIRU'RGICK. }

1. Having qualities useful in outward applications to hurts.

As to the *chirurgical* or physical virtues of wax, it is reckoned a mean between hot and cold. *Mortim. Husbandry.*

2. Relating to the manual part of healing.

3. Manual in general, consisting in operations of the hand. This sense, though the first, according to etymology, is now scarce found.

The *chirurgical* or manual, doth refer to the making instruments, and exercising particular experiments. *Wilkins.*

CHI'SEL. *n. s.* [*ciseau*, Fr. of *scissum*, Lat.] An instrument with which wood or stone is pared away.

What fine *chisel*
Could ever yet cut breath? Let no man mock me,
For I will kiss her. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

There is such a seeming softness in the limbs, as if not a *chisel* had hewed them out of stone, but a pencil had drawn and stroaked them in oil. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Imperfect shapes: in marble such are seen,
When the rude *chisel* does the man begin. *Dryden.*

To CHI'SEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut with a chisel.

CHIT. *n. s.* [according to Dr. Hickes, from *kind*, Germ. child; perhaps from *chico*, little, Span.]

1. A child; a baby. Generally used of young persons in contempt.

These will appear such *chits* in story,
'Twill turn all politicks to jest. *Anonymous.*

2. The shoot of corn from the end of the grain. A cant term with maltsters.

Barley, couched four days, will begin to shew the *chit* or sprit at the root-end. *Mortimer's Husbandry*

3. A freckle, [from chick-pease.] In this sense it is seldom used.

To CHIT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sprout; to shoot at the end of the grain.

I have known barley *chit* in seven hours after it had been thrown forth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CHI'TCHAT. *n. s.* [corrupted by reduplication from *chat.*] Prattle; idle prate; idle talk. A word only used in ludicrous conversation.

I am a member of a female society, who call ourselves the *chitchat* club. *Spectat.* N°. 560.

CHI'TTERLINGS. *n. s.* without singular. [from *schyterlingh*, Dut. *Minshew*; from *kutteln*, Germ. *Skinner.*] The guts; the bowels. *Skinner.*

CHI'TTY. *adj.* [from *chit.*] Childish; like a baby.

CHI'VALROUS. *adj.* [from *chivalry.*] Relating to chivalry, or errant knighthood; knightly; warlike; adventurous; daring. A word now out of use.

And noble minds of yore allied were
In brave pursuit of *chivalrous* emprise. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

CHI'VALRY. *n. s.* [*chevalerie*, Fr. knighthood, from *cheval*, a horse; as *eques* in Latin.]

1. Knighthood; a military dignity.

There be now, for martial encouragement, some degrees and orders of *chivalry*; which, nevertheless, are conferred promiscuously upon soldiers and no soldiers. *Bacon's Essay*, 30.

2. The qualifications of a knight; as valour; dexterity in arms.

Thou hast slain
The flow'r of Europe for his *chivalry.* *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

I may speak it to my shame,
I have a truant been to *chivalry.* *Shakesp. Hen.* IV. *part* i.

3. The general system of knighthood.

Solemnly he swore,
That by the faith which knights to knighthood bore,
And whate'er else to *chivalry* belongs,
He would not cease 'till he reveng'd their wrongs. *Dryd. Fab.*

4. An adventure; an exploit.

They four doing acts more dangerous, though less famous, because they were but private *chivalries.* *Sidney, b.* ii.

5. The body or order of knights.

And by his light
Did all the *chivalry* of England move
To do brave acts. *Shakesp. Henry* IV. *part* ii.

6. In law.

Servitium militare, of the French, *chevalier*; a tenure of land by knights service. There is no land but is holden mediately or immediately of the crown, by some service or other; and therefore are all our freeholds, that are to us and our heirs, called *feuda*, fees, as proceeding from the benefit of the king. As the king gave to the nobles large possessions for this or that rent and service, so they parcelled out their lands, so received for rents and services as they thought good: and those services are by Littleton divided into *chivalry* and socage. The one is martial and military; the other, clownish and rustick. *Chivalry*, therefore, is a tenure of service, whereby the tenant is bound to perform some noble or military office unto his lord, and is of two sorts; either regal, that is, such as may hold only of the king; or such as may also hold of a common person as well as of the king. That which may hold only of the king is properly called sergeantry, and is again divided into grand or petit, *i. e.* great or small. *Chivalry* that may

may hold of a common person, as well as of the king, is called scutagium. *Cowel.*

7. It ought properly to be written *chevalry.* It is a word not much used, but in old poems or romances.

CHI'VES. *n. s.* [*cive*, Fr. *Skinner.*]

1. The threads or filaments rising in flowers, with seeds at the end.

The masculine or prolifick seed contained in the *chives*, or apices of the stamina. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. A species of small onion. *Skinner.*

CHLORO'SIS. *n. s.* [from χλωρὸς, green.] The green-sickness.

To CHOAK. See CHOKE.

CHO'COLATE. *n. s.* [*chocolate*, Span.]

1. The nut of the cacao-tree.

The tree hath a rose flower, of a great number of petals, from whose empalement arises the pointal, being a tube cut into many parts, which becomes a fruit shaped somewhat like a cucumber, and deeply furrowed, in which are contained several seeds, collected into an oblong heap, and slit down, somewhat like almonds. It is a native of America, and is found in great plenty in several places between the Tropicks, and grows wild. See COCOA. *Miller.*

2. The cake or mass, made by grinding the kernel of the cacao-nut with other substances, to be dissolved in hot water.

The Spaniards were the first who brought *chocolate* into use in Europe, to promote the consumption of their cacao-nuts, achiot, and other drugs, which their West Indies furnish, and which enter the composition of *chocolate.* *Chambers.*

3. The liquor, made by a solution of chocolate in hot water.

Chocolate is certainly much the best of these three exotick liquors: its oil seems to be both rich, alimentary, and anodyne. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

In fumes of burning *chocolate* shall glow,
And tremble at the sea that froths below! *Pope.*

CHO'COLATE-HOUSE. *n. s.* [*chocolate* and *house.*] A house where company is entertained with chocolate.

Ever since that time, Lisander has been twice a day at the *chocolate-house.* *Tatler*, N°. 54.

CHODE. [the old preterite, from *chide.*] See CHIDE.

And Jacob was wroth, and *chode* with Laban. *Gen.* xxxi.

CHOICE. *n. s.* [*choix*, French.]

1. The act of choosing; determination between different things proposed; election.

If you oblige me suddenly to chuse,
The *choice* is made; for I must both refuse. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

Soft elocution doth thy style renown,
Gentle or sharp, according to thy *choice*,
To laugh at follies, or to lash at vice. *Dryd. Pers. sat.* v.

2. The power of choosing; election.

Choice there is not, unless the thing which we take to be so in our power, that we might have refused it. If fire consume the stable, it chooseth not so to do, because the nature thereof is such that it can do no other. *Hooker, b.* i. *s.* 7.

There's no liberty like the freedom of having it at my own *choice*, whether I will live to the world, or to myself. *L'Estr.*

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no *choice.* Whereas all moral goodness consisteth in the elective act of the understanding will. *Grew's Cosmol. b.* iii. *c.* 2. *s.* 23.

Whether he will remove his contemplation from one idea to another, is many times in his *choice.* *Locke.*

3. Care in choosing; curiosity of distinction.

Julius Cæsar did write a collection of apophthegms: it is pity his book is lost; for I imagine they were collected with judgment and *choice.* *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

4. The thing chosen; the thing taken or approved, in preference to others.

Your *choice* is not so rich in birth as beauty:
That you might well enjoy her. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Take to thee, from among the cherubim,
Thy *choice* of flaming warriors. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* xi.

Now Mars, she said, let fame exalt her voice;
Nor let thy conquests only be her *choice.* *Prior.*

5. The best part of any thing, that is more properly the object of choice.

The *choice* and flower of all things profitable in other books, the psalms do both more briefly contain, and more movingly also express. *Hooker, b* v. *s.* 37.

Thou art a mighty prince: in the *choice* of our sepulchres bury thy dead. *Gen.* xxiii. 6.

Their riders, the flow'r and *choice*
Of many provinces, from bound to bound. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

6. Several things proposed at once, as objects of judgment and election.

A braver *choice* of dauntless spirits,
Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shakesp. K. John.*

7. *To make* CHOICE *of.* To choose; to take from several things proposed.

Wisdom, of what herself approves, makes *choice*,
Nor is led captive by the common voice. *Denham.*

CHOICE. *adj.* [*choisi*, French.]

1. Select; of extraordinary value.

After having set before the king the *choicest* of wines and fruits, told him the best part of his entertainment was to come. *Guardian*, N°. 167.

Thus in a sea of folly toss'd,
My *choicest* hours of life are lost. *Swift.*

2. Chary; frugal; careful. Used of persons.

He that is *choice* of his time, will also be *choice* of his company, and *choice* of his actions. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

CHO'ICELESS. *adj.* [from *choice.*] Without the power of choosing; without right of choice; not free.

Neither the weight of the matter, of which the cylinder is made, nor the round voluble form of it, are any more imputable to that dead *choiceless* creature, than the first motion of it was supposed to be; and, therefore, it cannot be a fit resemblance to shew the reconcileableness of fate with choice. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

CHO'ICELY. *adv.* [from *choice.*]

1. Curiously; with exact choice.

A band of men,
Collected *choicely* from each county some. *Shakesp. Hen.* IV.

2. Valuably; excellently.

It is certain it is *choicely* good. *Walton's Angler.*

CHO'ICENESS. *n. s.* [from *choice.*] Nicety; particular value.

Carry into the shade such auriculas, seedlings or plants, as are for their *choiceness* reserved in pots. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

CHOIR. *n. s.* [*chorus*, Latin.]

1. An assembly or band of singers.

They now assist the *choir*
Of angels, who their songs admire. *Waller.*

2. The singers in divine worship.

The *choir*,
With all the choicest musick of the kingdom,
Together sung *Te Deum.* *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

3. The part of the church where the choristers or singers are placed.

The lords and ladies, having brought the queen
To a prepar'd place in the *choir*, fell off
At distance from her. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

To CHOKE. *v. a.* [aceocan, Sax. from ceoca, the *cheek* or *mouth.* According to *Minshew*, from חנק; from whence, probably, the Spanish, *ahogar.*]

1. To suffocate; to kill by stopping the passage of respiration.

But when to my good lord I prove untrue,
I'll *choke* myself. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

While you thunder'd, clouds of dust did *choke*
Contending troops. *Waller.*

2. To stop up; to obstruct; to block up a passage.

Men troop'd up to the king's capacious court,
Whose portico's were *chok'd* with the resort. *Chapm. Odyssey.*

They are at a continual expence to cleanse the ports, and keep them from being *choked* up, by the help of several engines. *Addison on Italy.*

While prayers and tears his destin'd progress stay,
And crowds of mourners *choke* their sov'reign's way. *Tickell.*

3. To hinder by obstruction.

As two spent swimmers, that do cling together,
And *choke* their art. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

She cannot lose her perfect pow'r to see,
Tho' mists and clouds do *choke* her window-light. *Davies.*

It seemeth the fire is so *choked*, as not to be able to remove the stone. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 361.

You must make the mould big enough to contain the whole fruit, when it is grown to the greatest; for else you will *choke* the spreading of the fruit. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The fire, which *chok'd* in ashes lay,
A load too heavy for his soul to move,
Was upward blown below, and brush'd away by love. *Dryd.*

4. To suppress.

And yet we ventur'd; for the gain propos'd
Chok'd the respect of likely peril fear'd. *Shakesp. Hen.* IV.

Confess thee freely of thy sin:
For to deny each article with oath,
Cannot remove nor *choke* the strong conception
That I do groan withal. *Shakesp. Othello.*

5. To overpower; to suppress.

And that which fell among thorns are they, which, when they have heard, go forth, and are *choked* with cares, and riches, and pleasures of this life, and bring no fruit to perfection. *Luke*, viii. 14.

No fruitful crop the sickly fields return;
But oats and darnel *choke* the rising corn. *Dryden's Past.*

CHOKE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke. A cant word.

CHOKE-PEAR. *n. s.* [from *choke* and *pear.*]

1. A rough, harsh, unpalatable pear.

2. Any aspersion or sarcasm, by which another is put to silence. A low term.

Pardon me for going so low as to talk of giving *choke-pears.* *Clarissa.*

A CHO'KER. *n. s.* [from *choke.*]

1. One that chokes or suffocates another.

2. One that puts another to silence.

3. Any thing that cannot be answered.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Cho'ky. *adj.* [from *choke.*] That which has the power of ſuffocation.

Cho'lagogues. *n. ſ.* [χολὴ, *bile.*] Medicines which have the power of purging bile or choler.

CHO'LER. *n. ſ.* [*cholera*, Lat. from χολή.]

1. The bile.

Marcilius Ficimus increaſes theſe proportions, adding two more of pure *choler*. *Wotton on Education.*

There would be a main defect, if ſuch a feeding animal, and ſo ſubject unto diſeaſes from bilious cauſes, ſhould want a proper conveyance for *choler*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. The humour, which, by its ſuper-abundance, is ſuppoſed to produce iraſcibility.

It engenders *choler*, planteth anger;
And better 'twere that both of us did faſt,
Since, of ourſelves, ourſelves are cholerick,
Than feed it with ſuch over-roaſted fleſh. *Sh. Tam. of Shrew.*

3. Anger; rage.

Put him to *choler* ſtraight: he hath been uſed
Ever to conquer, and to have his word
Off contradiction. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

He, methinks, is no great ſcholar,
Who can miſtake deſire for *choler*. *Prior.*

Cho'lerick. *adj.* [*cholericus*, Latin.]

1. Abounding with choler.

Our two great poets being ſo different in their tempers, the one *cholerick* and ſanguine, the other phlegmatick and melancholick. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

2. Angry; iraſcible: of perſons.

Bull, in the main, was an honeſt plain-dealing fellow, *cholerick*, bold, and of a very unconſtant temper. *Arb. J. Bull.*

3. Angry; offenſive: of words or actions.

There came in *cholerick* haſte towards me about ſeven or eight knights. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Becanus threatneth all that read him, uſing his confident, or rather *cholerick* ſpeech. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Cho'lerickness. *n. ſ.* [from *cholerick.*] Anger; iraſcibility; peeviſhneſs.

To CHOOSE. *v. a.* I choſe, I have choſen or choſe. [*choiſir*, Fr. ceoſan, Sax. *kieſen*, Germ.]

1. To take by way of preference of ſeveral things offered; not to reject.

Did I *chooſe* him out of all the tribes of Iſrael to be my prieſt. 1 *Sam.* ii. 28.

I may neither *chooſe* whom I would, nor refuſe whom I diſlike. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

If he ſhould offer to *chooſe*, and *chooſe* the right caſket, you ſhould refuſe to perform your father's will, if you ſhould refuſe to accept him. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. To take; not to refuſe.

Let us *chooſe* to us judgment; let us know among ourſelves what is good. *Job*, xxxiv. 4.

The will has ſtill ſo much freedom left as to enable it to *chooſe* any act in its kind good; as alſo to refuſe any act in its kind evil. *South's Sermons.*

3. To ſelect; to pick out of a number.

Chooſe you a man for you, and let him come down to me. 1 *Sa.* xvii. 8.

How much leſs ſhall I anſwer him, and *chooſe* out my words to reaſon with him? *Job*, ix. 14.

4. To elect for eternal happineſs; to predeſtinate to life. A term of theologians.

To Choose. *v. n.* To have the power of choice between different things. It is generally joined with a negative, and ſignifies muſt neceſſarily be.

Without the influence of the Deity ſupporting things, their utter annihilation could not *chooſe* but follow. *Hooker, b.* v.

Knaves abroad,
Who having by their own importunate ſuit,
Convinced or ſupplied them, they cannot *chooſe*
But they muſt blab. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

When a favourite ſhall be raiſed upon the foundation of merit, then can he not *chooſe* but proſper. *Bacon's Adv. to Vill.*

Threw down a golden apple in her way;
For all her haſte, ſhe could not *chooſe* but ſtay. *Dryden.*

Thoſe who are perſuaded that they ſhall continue for ever, cannot *chooſe* but aſpire after a happineſs commenſurate to their duration. *Tillotſon.*

Cho'oser. *n. ſ.* [from *chooſe.*] He that has the power or office of chooſing; elector.

Come all into this nut, quoth ſhe;
Come cloſely in, be rul'd by me;
Each one may here a *chooſer* be,
For room you need not wreſtle. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

In all things to deal with other men, as if I might be my own *chooſer*. *Hammond's Pract. Catechiſm.*

This generality is not ſufficient to make a good *chooſer*, without a more particular contraction of his judgment. *Wott.*

To CHOP. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dut. *couper*, French.]

1. To cut with a quick blow.

What ſhall we do, if we perceive
Lord Haſtings will not yield to our complots?
——*Chop* off his head, man. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Within theſe three days his head is to be *chopt* off. *Shakeſp.*

And where the cleaver *chops* the heifer's ſpoil,
Thy breathing noſtril hold. *Gay's Trivia.*

2. To devour eagerly, with *up*.

You are for making a haſty meal, and for *chopping up* your entertainment, like an hungry clown. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

Upon the opening of his mouth he drops his breakfaſt, which the fox preſently *chopp'd up*. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

3. To mince; to cut into ſmall pieces.

They break their bones, and *chop* them in pieces, as for the pot. *Mic.* iii. 3.

Some grannaries are made with clay, mixed with hair, *chopped* ſtraw, mulch, and ſuch like. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

By dividing of them into chapters and verſes, they are ſo *chopped* and minced, and ſtand ſo broken and divided, that the common people take the verſes uſually for different aphoriſms. *Locke's Preface to St. Paul's Epiſtles.*

4. To break into chinks.

I remember the cow's dugs, that her pretty *chopt* hands had milked. *Shakeſ As you like it.*

To Chop. *v. n.*

1. To do any thing with a quick and unexpected motion, like that of a blow: as we ſay, the wind *chops* about, that is changes ſuddenly.

If the body repercuſſing be near, and yet not ſo near as to make a concurrent echoe, it *choppeth* with you upon the ſudden. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 248.

Out of greedineſs to get both, he *chops* at the ſhadow, and loſes the ſubſtance. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 6.

2. To light or happen upon a thing ſuddenly, with *upon*.

To Chop. *v. a.* [ceapan, Sax. *koopen*, Dut. to buy.]

1. To purchaſe generally by way of truck; to give one thing for another.

The *chopping* of bargains, when a man buys, not to hold, but to ſell again grindeth upon the ſeller and the buyer. *Bacon.*

2. To put one thing in the place of another.

Sets up communities and ſenſes,
To *chop* and change intelligencies. *Hudib. p.* iii. *cant.* 3.

Affirm the Trigons *chopp'd* and chang'd,
The watry with the fiery rang'd. *Hudib. p.* ii. *cant.* 3.

We go on *chopping* and changing our friends, as well as our horſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To bandy; to altercate; to return one thing or word for another.

Let not the council at the bar *chop* with the judge, nor wind himſelf into the handling of the cauſe a-new, after the judge hath declared his ſentence. *Bacon, Eſſay* 57.

You'll never leave off your *chopping* of logick, 'till your ſkin is turned over your ears for prating. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Chop. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A piece chopped off. See Chip.

Sir William Capel compounded for ſixteen hundred pounds, yet Empſon would have cut another *chop* out of him, if the king had not died. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. A ſmall piece of meat, commonly of mutton.

Old Croſs condemns all perſons to be ſops,
That can't regale themſelves with mutton *chops*. *King's Cook.*

3. A crack, or cleft.

An infuſion in water will make wood to ſwell; as we ſee in the filling of the *chops* of bowls, by laying them in water. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 80.

Chop-house. *n. ſ.* [*chop* and *houſe.*] A mean houſe of entertainment, where proviſion ready dreſſed is ſold.

I loſt my place at the *chop-houſe*, where every man eats in publick a meſs of broth, or chop of meat, in ſilence. *Spectat.*

CHO'PIN. n. ſ. [French.]

1. A French liquid meaſure, containing nearly a pint of Wincheſter.

2. A term uſed in Scotland for a quart, of wine meaſure.

Cho'pping. participial, *adj.* [In this ſenſe, of uncertain etymology.] An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of ludicrous commendation: imagined by *Skinner* to ſignify *luſty*, from caſ, Sax. by others to mean a child that would bring money at a market. Perhaps a greedy, hungry child, likely to live.

Both Jack Freeman and Ned Wild,
Would own the fair and *chopping* child. *Fenton.*

Chopping-block. *n. ſ.* [*chop* and *block.*] A log of wood, on which any thing is laid to be cut in pieces.

The ſtrait ſmooth elms are good for axel-trees, boards, *chopping-blocks*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Chopping-knife. *n. ſ.* [*chop* and *knife.*] A knife with which cooks mince their meat.

Here comes Dametas, with a ſword by his ſide, a forreſt-bill on his neck, and a *chopping-knife* under his girdle. *Sidney.*

Cho'ppy. *adj.* [from *chop.*] Full of holes, clefts, or cracks.

You ſeem to underſtand me,
By each at once her *choppy* finger laying
Upon her ſkinny lips. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Chops. *n. ſ.* without a ſingular. [corrupted probably from Chaps, which ſee.]

1. The mouth of a beaſt.

So ſoon as my *chops* begin to walk, yours muſt be walking too, for company. *L'Eſtrange's Fab.*

2. The mouth of a man, uſed in contempt.

He ne'er ſhook hands, nor bid farewel to him,
'Till he unſeam'd him from the nape to th' *chops*. *Shakeſ.*

3. The mouth of any thing in familiar language; as of a river; of a ſmith's vice.

Cho'ral. *adj.* [from *chorus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to or compoſing a choir or concert.

Choral ſymphonies. *Milton.*

2. Singing in a choir.

And *choral* ſeraphs ſung the ſecond day. *Amhurſt.*

CHORD. *n. ſ.* [*chorda*, Lat. When it ſignifies a rope or ſtring in general, it is written *cord*: when its primitive ſignification is preſerved, the *h* is retained.]

1. The ſtring of a muſical inſtrument.

Who mov'd
Their ſtops and *chords*, was ſeen; his volant touch
Inſtinct thro' all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and purſu'd tranſverſe the reſonant fugue. *Milt. P. L.*

2. In geometry a right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

To Chord. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with ſtrings or chords; to ſtring.

What paſſion cannot muſick raiſe and quell?
When Jubal ſtruck the *chorded* ſhell,
His liſt'ning brethren ſtood around. *Dryden.*

Chorde'e. *n. ſ.* [from *chorda*, Lat.] A contraction of the frœnum.

Cho'rion. *n. ſ.* [χωρεῖν, to contain.] The outward membrane that enwraps the fœtus.

Cho'rister. *n. ſ.* [from *chorus.*]

1. A ſinger in cathedrals; uſually a ſinger of the lower order; a ſinging boy.

2. A ſinger in a concert. This ſenſe is, for the moſt part, confined to poetry.

And let the roaring organs loudly play
The praiſes of the Lord in lively notes;
The whiles, with hollow throats,
The *choriſters* the joyous anthem ſing. *Spenſer's Epithal.*

The new-born phœnix takes his way;
Of airy *choriſters* a numerous train
Attend his progreſs. *Dryden.*

The muſical voices and accents of the aerial *choriſters*. *Ray.*

Choro'grapher. *n. ſ.* [from χωρὴ, a region, and γεάφω, to deſcribe.] He that deſcribes particular regions or countries.

Chorogra'phical. *adj.* [See Chorographer.] Deſcriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down the boundaries of countries.

I have added a *chorographical* deſcription of this terreſtrial paradiſe. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Chorogra'phically. *adv.* [from *chorographical.*] In a chorographical manner; according to the rule of chorography; in a manner deſcriptive of particular regions.

Choro'graphy. *n. ſ.* [See Chorographer.] The art or practice of deſcribing particular regions, or laying down the limits and boundaries of particular provinces. It is leſs in its object than geography, and greater than topography.

Cho'rus. *n. ſ.* [*chorus*, Latin.]

1. A number of ſingers; a concert.

The Grecian tragedy was at firſt nothing but a *chorus* of ſingers; afterwards one actor was introduced. *Dryden.*

Never did a more full and unſpotted *chorus* of human creatures join together in a hymn of devotion. *Addiſ. Guardian.*

In praiſe ſo juſt let every voice be join'd,
And fill the gen'ral *chorus* of mankind! *Pope's Eſſ. Crit.*

2. The perſons who are ſuppoſed to behold what paſſes in the acts of a tragedy, and ſing their ſentiments between the acts.

For ſupply,
Admit me *chorus* to this hiſtory. *Shakeſp. Henry* V. *Prol.*

3. The ſong between the acts of a tragedy.

4. Verſes of a ſong in which the company join the ſinger.

Chose. [the preter tenſe, from *To chooſe.*]

Our ſovereign here above the reſt might ſtand,
And here be *choſe* again to rule the land. *Dryden.*

Cho'sen. [the participle paſſive, from *To chooſe.*]

If king Lewis vouchſafe to furniſh us
With ſome few bands of *choſen* ſoldiers,
I'll undertake to land them on our coaſt. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Chough. *n. ſ.* [ceo, Sax. *choucas*, Fr.] A bird which frequents the rocks by the ſea ſide, like a jackdaw, but bigger. *Hanmer.*

In birds, kites and keſtrels have a reſemblance with hawks, crows with ravens, daws and *choughs*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To crows the like impartial grace affords,
And *choughs* and daws, and ſuch republick birds. *Dryden.*

Choule. *n. ſ.* [commonly pronounced and written *jowl.*] The crop of a bird.

The *choule* or crop, adhering unto the lower ſide of the bill, and ſo deſcending by the throat, is a bag or ſachel. *Br. Vul. Er.*

To Chouse. *v. a.* [The original of this word is much doubted by *Skinner*, who tries to deduce it from the French *goſſer*, to laugh at; or *joncher*, to wheedle; and from the Teutonick

koſen, to prattle. It is perhaps a fortuitous and cant word, without etymology.]

1. To cheat; to trick; to impoſe upon.

Freedom and zeal have *chous'd* you o'er and o'er;
Pray give us leave to bubble you once more. *Dryd. Pr. to Alb.*

From London they came, ſilly people to *chouſe*,
Their lands and their faces unknown. *Swift.*

2. It has *of* before the thing taken away by fraud.

When geeſe and pullen are ſeduc'd,
And ſows *of* ſucking pigs are *chous'd*. *Hud. part* ii. *cant.* 3.

A Chouse. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. This word is derived by *Henſhaw* from *kiaus*, or *chiaus*, a meſſenger of the Turkiſh court; who, ſays he, is little better than a *fool.*]

1. A bubble; a tool; a man fit to be cheated.

A ſottiſh *chouſe*,
Who, when a thief has robb'd his houſe,
Applies himſelf to cunning men. *Hudib. part* iii. *cant.* 3.

2. A trick or ſham.

To Cho'wter. *v. n.* To grumble or mutter like a froward child. *Philips.*

Chrism. *n. ſ.* [χρῖσμα, an ointment.] Unguent; or unction: it is only applied to ſacred ceremonies.

One act never to be repeated, is not the thing that Chriſt's eternal prieſthood, denoted eſpecially by his unction or *chriſm*, refers to. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

Chri'som. *n. ſ.* [See Chrism.] A child that dies within a month after its birth. So called from the chriſom-cloath, a cloath anointed with holy unguent, which the children anciently wore till they were chriſtened.

When the convulſions were but few, the number of *chriſoms* and infants was greater. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

To Chri'sten. *adj.* [cḣiſtnian, Sax.]

1. To baptize; to initiate into chriſtianity by water.

2. To name; to denominate.

Where ſuch evils as theſe reign, *chriſten* the thing what you will, it can be no better than a mock millenium. *Burnet.*

Chri'stendom. *n. ſ.* [from *Chriſt* and *dom.*] The collective body of chriſtianity; the regions of which the inhabitants profeſs the chriſtian religion.

What hath been done, the parts of *Chriſtendom* moſt afflicted can beſt teſtify. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſ.* 14.

An older and a better ſoldier, none
That *Chriſtendom* gives out. *Shakeſp.*

His computation is univerſally received over all *Chriſtendom*. *Holder on Time.*

Chri'stening. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The ceremony of the firſt initiation into chriſtianity.

The queen was with great ſolemnity crowned at Weſtminſter, about two years after the marriage; like an old *chriſtening*, that had ſtaid long for godfathers. *Bacon's H.* VII.

We ſhall inſert the cauſes, why the account of *chriſtenings* hath been neglected more than that of burials. *Graunt's B. M.*

The day of the *chriſtening* being come, the houſe was filled with goſſips. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

CHRI'STIAN. *n. ſ.* [*Chriſtianus*, Lat.] A profeſſor of the religion of Chriſt.

We *chriſtians* have certainly the beſt and the holieſt, the wiſeſt and moſt reaſonable religion in the world. *Tillotſon.*

Chri'stian. *adj.* Profeſſing the religion of Chriſt.

I'll not be made a ſoft and dull-ey'd fool,
To ſhake the head, relent, and ſigh, and yield
To *chriſtian* interceſſors. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Christian-name. *n. ſ.* The name given at the font, diſtinct from the Gentilitious name, or ſurname.

Chri'stianism. *n. ſ.* [*chriſtianiſmus*, Lat.]

1. The chriſtian religion.

2. The nations profeſſing chriſtianity.

Christia'nity. *n. ſ.* [*chrêtientè*, French.] The religion of chriſtians.

God doth will that couples, which are married, both infidels, if either party be converted unto *chriſtianity*, this ſhould not make ſeparation. *Hooker, b.* 2. *ſ.* 5.

Every one, who lives in the habitual practice of any voluntary ſin, cuts himſelf off from *chriſtianity*. *Addiſ. on Ch. Rel.*

To Chri'stianize. *v. a.* [from *chriſtian.*] To make chriſtian; to convert to chriſtianity.

The principles of platonick philoſophy, as it is now *chriſtianized*. *Dryden's Juv. Dedicat.*

Chri'stianly. *adv.* [from *chriſtian.*] Like a chriſtian; as becomes one who profeſſes the holy religion of Chriſt.

Chri'stmas. *n. ſ.* [from *Chriſt* and *maſs.*] The day on which the nativity of our bleſſed Saviour is celebrated, by the particular ſervice of the church.

A Christmas-box. *n. ſ.* [from *chriſtmas* and *box.*] A box in which little preſents are collected at Chriſtmas.

When time comes round, a *Chriſtmas-box* they bear,
And one day makes them rich for all the year. *Gay's Trivia.*

Christmas-flower. *n. ſ.* See Hellebore.

Christ's-thorn. *n. ſ.* [So called, as *Skinner* fancies, becauſe the thorns have ſome likeneſs to a croſs.]

It hath long ſharp ſpines: the flower has five leaves, in form

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of a roſe: out of the flower-cup, which is divided into ſeveral ſegments, riſes the pointal, which becomes a fruit, ſhaped like a bonnet, having a ſhell almoſt globular, which is divided into three cells, in each of which is contained a roundiſh ſeed. This is by many perſons ſuppoſed to be the plant from which our Saviour's crown of thorns was compoſed. *Miller.*

CHROMA'TICK. *adj.* [χρῶμα, colour.]

1. Relating to colour.

I am now come to the third part of painting, which is called the *chromatick*, or colouring. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. Relating to a certain ſpecies of antient muſic, now unknown.

It was obſerved he never touched his lyre in ſuch a truly *chromatick* and enharmonick manner, as upon that occaſion. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

CHRO'NICAL. } *adj.* [from χρόνος, time.]
CHRO'NICK. }

A *chronical* diſtemper is of length; as dropſies, Aſthma's, and the like. *Quincy.*

Of diſeaſes ſome are *chronical*, and of long duration; as quartane agues, ſcurvy, &c. wherein we defer the cure unto more advantageous ſeaſons. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The lady's uſe of all theſe excellencies is to divert the old man, when he is out of the pangs of a *chronical* diſtemper. *Spectat.* Nº. 449.

CHRO'NICLE. *n. ſ.* [*chronique*, Fr. from χρόνος, time.]

1. A regiſter or account of events in order of time.

No more yet of this;
For 'tis a *chronicle* of day by day,
Not a relation for a breakfaſt. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

2. A hiſtory.

You lean too confidently on thoſe Iriſh *chronicles*, which are moſt fabulous and forged. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

If from the field I ſhould return once more,
I and my ſword will earn my *chronicle*. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

I'm traduc'd by tongues, which neither knows
My faculties nor perſon, yet will be
The *chronicles* of my doing. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

I give up to hiſtorians the generals and heroes which crowd their annals, together with thoſe which you are to produce for the Britiſh *chronicle*. *Dryden.*

To CHRO'NICLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To record in chronicle, or hiſtory.

This to rehearſe, ſhould rather be to *chronicle* times than to ſearch into reformation of abuſes in that realm. *Spenſ. Irel.*

2. To regiſter; to record.

For now the devil, that told me I did well,
Says that this deed is *chronicled* in hell. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Love is your maſter; for he maſters you:
And he that is ſo yoked by a fool,
Methinks, ſhould not be *chronicled* for wiſe. *Shakeſp.*

I ſhall be the jeſt of the town; nay, in two days I expect to be *chronicled* in ditty, and ſung in woful ballad. *Cong. Old Bat.*

CHRO'NICLER. *n. ſ.* [from *chronicle*.]

1. A writer of chronicles; a recorder of events in order of time.

Here gathering *chroniclers*, and by them ſtand
Giddy fantaſtick poets of each land. *Donne.*

2. A hiſtorian; one that keeps up the memory of things paſt.

I do herein rely upon theſe bards, or Iriſh *chroniclers*. *Spenſ.*

This cuſtom was held by the druids and bards of our antient Britons, and of latter times by the Iriſh *chroniclers*, called rimers. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

CHRO'NOGRAM. *n. ſ.* [χρόνος, time, and γράφω, to write.] An inſcription including the date of any action.

Of this kind the following is an example:
Gloria lauſque *Deo*, ſæCLorVM in ſæcVla ſunt.

A *chronogrammatical* verſe, which includes not only this year 1660, but numerical letters enough to reach above a thouſand years further, until the year 2867. *Howel's Parley.*

CHRONOGRAMMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *chronogram.*] Belonging to a chronogram. See the laſt example.

CHRONOGRA'MMATIST. *n. ſ.* [from *chronogram*] A writer of chronograms.

There are foreign univerſities, where, as you praiſe a man in England for being an excellent philoſopher or poet, it is an ordinary character to be a great *chronogrammatiſt*. *Addiſon.*

CHRONO'LOGER. *n. ſ.* [χρόνος, time, and λόγος, doctrine.] He that ſtudies or explains the ſcience of computing paſt time, or of ranging paſt events according to their proper years.

Chronologers differ among themſelves about moſt great epocha's. *Holder on Time.*

CHRONOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *chronology*.] Relating to the doctrine of time.

Thus much touching the *chronological* account of ſome times and things paſt, without confining myſelf to the exactneſs of years. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CHRONOLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *chronological.*] In a chronological manner; according to the laws or rules of chronology; according to the exact ſeries of time.

CHRONO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [See CHRONOLOGER.] One that ſtudies or explains time; one that ranges paſt events according to the order of time; a chronologer.

According to theſe *chronologiſts*, the prophecy of the Rabin that the world ſhould laſt but ſix thouſand years, has been long diſproved. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

All that learned noiſe and duſt of the *chronologiſt* is wholly to be avoided. *Locke on Education.*

CHRONO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [χρόνος, time, and λόγος, doctrine.] The ſcience of computing and adjuſting the periods of time; as the revolution of the ſun and moon; and of computing time paſt, and referring each event to the proper year.

And the meaſure of the year not being ſo perfectly known to the ancients, rendered it very difficult for them to tranſmit a true *chronology* to ſucceeding ages. *Holder on Time.*

Where I allude to the cuſtoms of the Greeks, I believe I may be juſtified by the ſtricteſt *chronology*; though a poet is not obliged to the rules that confine an hiſtorian. *Prior.*

A CHRONO'METER. *n. ſ.* [χρόνος and μέτρον.] An inſtrument for the exact menſuration of time.

According to obſervation made with a pendulum *chronometer*, a bullet, at its firſt diſcharge, flies five hundred and ten yards in five half ſeconds. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

CHRY'SALIS. *n. ſ.* [from χρυσός, gold, becauſe of the golden colour in the nymphæ of ſome inſects.]

A term uſed by ſome naturaliſts for aurelia, or the firſt apparent change of the maggot of any ſpecies of inſects. *Chamb.*

CHRY'SOLITE. *n. ſ.* [χρυσός, gold, and λίθος, a ſtone.]

A precious ſtone of a duſky green, with a caſt of yellow. *Woodward's Meth. Foſſ.*

Such another world,
Of one intire and perfect *chryſolite*,
I'd not have ſold her for. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

If metal, part ſeem'd gold, part ſilver clear:
If ſtone, carbuncle moſt, or *chryſolite*. *Milt. Par. Loſt, b.* iii.

CHRYSO'PRASUS. *n. ſ.* [χρυσός, gold, and *praſinus*, green] A precious ſtone of a yellow colour, approaching to green.

The ninth a topaz, the tenth a *chryſopraſus*. *Rev.* xxi. 20.

CHUB. *n. ſ.* [from *cop*, a great head, *Skinner*.] A river fiſh. The chevin.

The *chub* is in prime from Midmay to Candlemas, but beſt in winter. He is full of ſmall bones: he eats wateriſh; not firm, but limp and taſteleſs: nevertheleſs, he may be ſo dreſſed as to make him very good meat. *Walton's Angler.*

CHU'BBED. *adj.* [from *chub.*] Big-headed like a chub.

To CHUCK. *v. n.* [A word probably formed in imitation of the ſound that it expreſſes; or perhaps corrupted from *chick.*] To make a noiſe like a hen, when ſhe calls her chickens.

To CHUCK. *v. a.*

1. To call as a hen calls her young.

Then crowing, clapp'd his wings, th' appointed call,
To *chuck* his wives together in the hall. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To give a gentle blow under the chin, ſo as to make the mouth ſtrike together.

Come, *chuck* the infant under the chin, force a ſmile, and cry, ay, the boy takes after his mother's relations. *Cong. O. B.*

CHUCK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a hen.

He made the *chuck* four or five times, that people uſe to make to chickens when they call them. *Temple.*

2. A word of endearment, corrupted from chicken or chick.

Come, your promiſe.——What promiſe, *chuck*? *Sh. Othello.*

3. A ſudden ſmall noiſe.

CHUCK-FARTHING. *n. ſ.* [*chuck* and *farthing.*] A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath.

He loſt his money at *chuck-farthing*, ſhuffle-cap, and all-fours. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

To CHU'CKLE. *v. n.* [*ſchaecken*, Dut.] To laugh vehemently; to laugh convulſively.

What tale ſhall I to my old father tell?
'Twill make him *chuckle* thou'rt beſtow'd ſo well. *Dryd.*

She to intrigues was e'en hard hearted;
She *chuckl'd* when a bawd was carted. *Prior.*

To CHU'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *chuck.*]

1. To call as a hen.

I am not far from the women's apartment, I am ſure; and if theſe birds are within diſtance, here's that will *chuckle* 'em together. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. To cocker; to fondle.

Your confeſſor, that parcel of holy guts and garbidge; he muſt *chuckle* you, and moan you. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

CHU'ET. *n. ſ.* [probably from *To chew.*] An old word, as it ſeems, for forced meat.

As for *chuets*, which are likewiſe minced meat, inſtead of butter and fat, it were good to moiſten them partly with cream, or almond or piſtacho milk. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº. 54.

CHUFF. *n. ſ.* [A word of uncertain derivation; perhaps corrupted from *chub*, or derived from *kwf*, Welſh, a ſtock.] A coarſe, fat-headed, blunt clown.

Hang ye, gorbellied knaves, are you undone? No, ye fat *chuffs*, I would your ſtore were here. *Shakeſ. Henry* IV.

A leſs generous *chuff* than this in the fable, would have hugged his bags to the laſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

CHU'FFILY. *adv.* [from *chuffy.*] Surlily; ſtomachfully.

John anſwered *chuffily*. *Clariſſa.*

CHU'FFINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *chuffy*] Clowniſhneſs; ſurlineſs.

I

CHU'FFY.

CHU'FFY. *adj.* [from *chuff.*] Blunt; ſurly; fat.

CHUM. *n. ſ.* [*chom*, Armorick, to live together.] A chamber fellow; a term uſed in the univerſities.

CHUMP. *n. ſ.* A thick heavy piece of wood, leſs than a block.

When one is battered to ſhivers, they can quickly, of a *chump* of wood, accommodate themſelves with another. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

CHURCH. *n. ſ.* [cyrce, Sax. κυριακή.]

1. The collective body of chriſtians, uſually termed the catholick church.

The *church* being a ſupernatural ſociety, doth differ from natural ſocieties in this; that the perſons unto whom we aſſociate ourſelves in the one, are men, ſimply conſidered as men; but they to whom we be joined in the other, are God, angels, and holy men. *Hooker, b.* i. *p.* 45.

2. The body of chriſtians adhering to one particular opinion, or form of worſhip.

The *church* is a religious aſſembly, or the large fair building where they meet; and ſometimes the ſame word means a ſynod of biſhops, or of preſbyters; and in ſome places it is the pope and a general council. *Watts's Logick.*

3. The place which chriſtians conſecrate to the worſhip of God.

That *churches* were conſecrated unto none but the Lord only, the very general name chiefly doth ſufficiently ſhew: *church* doth ſignify no other thing than the Lord's houſe. *Hook.*

Tho' you unty the winds, and let them fight
Againſt the *churches*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

4. It is uſed frequently in conjunction with other words; as *church-member*, the member of a church; *church-power*, ſpiritual or eccleſiaſtical authority.

To CHURCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church, after any ſignal deliverance, as from the danger of childbirth.

CHURCH-ALE. *n. ſ.* [from *church* and *ale.*] A wake, or feaſt, commemoratory of the dedication of the church.

For the *church-ale*, two young men of the pariſh are yearly choſen to be wardens, who make collection among the pariſhioners of what proviſion it pleaſeth them to beſtow. *Carew.*

CHURCH-ATTIRE. *n. ſ.* The habit in which men officiate at divine ſervice.

Theſe and ſuch like were their diſcourſes, touching that *church-attire*, which with us for the moſt part is uſed in publick prayer. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 29.

CHURCH-AUTHORITY. *n. ſ.* Eccleſiaſtical power; ſpiritual juriſdiction.

In this point of *church-authority*, I have ſifted all the little ſcraps alleged. *Atterbury.*

CHURCH-BURIAL. *n. ſ.* Burial according to the rites of the church.

The biſhop has the care of ſeeing that all chriſtians, after their deaths, be not denied *church-burial*, according to the uſage and cuſtom of the place. *Ayliffe's Paergon.*

CHURCH-FOUNDER. *n. ſ.* He that builds or endows a church.

Whether emperors or biſhops in thoſe days were *church-founders*, the ſolemn dedication of churches they thought not to be a work in itſelf either vain or ſuperſtitious. *Hooker.*

CHURCHMAN. *n. ſ.* [*church* and *man.*]

1. An eccleſiaſtic; a clergyman; one that miniſters in ſacred things.

If any thing be offered to you touching the church and *churchmen*, or church-government, rely not only upon yourſelf. *Bacon's Advice to Villers.*

A very difficult work to do, to reform and reduce a church into order, that had been ſo long neglected, and that was ſo ill filled by many weak and more wilful *churchmen*. *Clarend.*

Patience in want, and poverty of mind,
Theſe marks of church and *churchmen* he deſign'd,
And living taught, and dying left behind. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. An adherent to the church of England.

CHURCH-WARDENS. *n. ſ.* [See WARDEN.] Are officers yearly choſen, by the conſent of the miniſter and pariſhioners, according to the cuſtom of each place, to look to the church, church-yard, and ſuch things as belong to both; and to obſerve the behaviour of the pariſhioners, for ſuch faults as appertain to the juriſdiction or cenſure of the eccleſiaſtical court. They are a kind of corporation, enabled by law to ſue for any thing belonging to their church, or poor of their pariſh. *Cowel.*

There ſhould likewiſe *church-wardens*, of the graveſt men in the pariſh, be appointed, as they be here in England. *Spenſ.*

Our *church-wardens*
Feaſt on the ſilver, and give us the farthings. *Gay.*

CHURCHYARD. *n. ſ.* The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

I am almoſt afraid to ſtand alone
Here in the *churchyard*, yet I will adventure. *Shakeſpeare.*

In *churchyards*, where they bury much, the earth will conſume the corps in far ſhorter time than other earth will. *Bacon.*

No place ſo ſacred from ſuch fops is barr'd;
Nor is Paul's church more ſafe than Paul's *churchyard*. *Pope.*

CHURL. *n. ſ.* [ceorl, Sax. *carl*, in German, is ſtrong, ruſticks being always obſerved to be ſtrong bodied.]

1. A ruſtick; a countryman; a labourer.

One of the baſer ſort, which they call *churls*, being reproved for his oath, anſwered confidently, that his lord commanded him. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Churl, upon thy eyes I throw
All the pow'r this charm doth owe. *Shak. Midſ. Night's Dr.*

From this light cauſe th' infernal maid prepares
The country *churls* to miſchief, hate, and wars. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. A rude, ſurly, ill-bred man.

A *churl's* courteſy rarely comes, but either for gain or falſhood. *Sidney, b.* ii.

3. A miſer; a niggard; a ſelfiſh or greedy wretch.

Poiſon, I ſee, hath been his timeleſs end!
O *churl*, drink all, and leave no friendly drop
To help me after. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

CHU'RLISH. *adj.* [from *churl*]

1. Rude; brutal; harſh; auſtere; ſour; mercileſs; unkind; uncivil.

A ſea of melting pearl, which ſome call tears,
Thoſe at her father's *churliſh* feet ſhe tender'd. *Shakeſp.*

The interruption of their *churliſh* drums
Cuts off more circumſtance: they are at hand
To parly, or to fight. *Shakeſp. King John.*

A lion in love with a laſs, deſired her father's conſent. The anſwer was *churliſh* enough, He'd never marry his daughter to a brute. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

He the purſuit of *churliſh* beaſts,
Preferr'd to ſleeping on her breaſts. *Waller.*

2. Selfiſh; avaritious.

The man was *churliſh* and evil in his doings. 1 *Sa.* xxv. 3.

This ſullen *churliſh* thief,
Had all his mind plac'd upon Mully's beef. *King's M. of M.*

3. [Of things.] Unpliant; croſs-grained; unmanageable; harſh; not yielding.

If there be emiſſion of ſpirit, the body of the metal will be hard and *churliſh*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº. 326.

The Corniſh men were become, like metal often fired and quenched, *churliſh*, and that would ſooner break than bow. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

In the hundreds of Eſſex they have a very *churliſh* blue clay. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. Intractable; vexatious.

Will you again unknit
This *churliſh* knot of all abhorred war. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Spain found the war ſo *churliſh* and longſome, as they found they ſhould conſume themſelves in an endleſs war. *Bacon.*

Spreads a path clear as the day,
Where no *churliſh* rub ſays nay. *Craſhaw.*

CHU'RLISHLY. *adv.* [from *churliſh.*] Rudely; brutally.

To the oak, now regnant, the olive did *churliſhly* put over the ſon for a reward of the ſervice of his ſire. *Howel's Voc. For.*

CHU'RLISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *churliſh*; cyrliſcneſſe, Saxon.] Brutality; ruggedneſs of manner.

Better is the *churliſhneſs* of a man than a courteous woman. *Ecclus.* xlii. 14.

In the *churliſhneſs* of fortune, a poor honeſt man ſuffers in this world. *L'Eſtrange.*

CHURME. *n. ſ.* [more properly *chirm*, from the Saxon cyrme, a clamour or noiſe; as *to chirre* is to coo as a turtle.] A confuſed ſound; a noiſe.

He was conveyed to the Tower with the *churme* of a thouſand taunts and reproaches. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

A CHURN. *n. ſ.* [properly *chern*, from *kern*, Dut. cerene, Sax.] The veſſel in which the butter is, by long and violent agitation, coagulated and ſeparated from the ſerous parts of the milk.

Her aukward fiſt did ne'er employ the *churn*. *Gay's Paſt.*

To CHURN. *v. a.* [*kernen*, Dutch.]

1. To agitate or ſhake any thing by a violent motion.

Perchance he ſpoke not; but
Like a full acorn'd boar, a *churning* on,
Cried Oh. *Shakeſp.*

Froth fills his chaps, he ſends a grunting ſound,
And part he *churns*, and part befoams the ground. *Dryden.*

Churn'd in his teeth, the foamy venom roſe. *Ad. Ov. Met.*

The mechaniſm of nature, in converting our aliment, conſiſts in mixing with it animal juices, and, in the action of the ſolid parts, *churning* them together. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To make butter by agitating the milk.

The *churning* of milk bringeth forth butter. *Prov.* xxx. 33.

You may try the force of imagination, upon ſtaying the coming of butter after the *churning*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

CHU'RRWORM. *n. ſ.* [from cyrran, Sax.] An inſect that turns about nimbly; called alſo a fancricket. *Skinner. Philips.*

To CHUSE. See To CHOOSE.

CHYLA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *chyle.*] Belonging to chyle; conſiſting of chyle.

When the ſpirits of the chyle have half fermented the *chylaceous* maſs, it has the ſtate of drink, not ripened by fermentation. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CHYLE. *n. ſ.* [χυλός.] The white juice formed in the ſtomach by digeſtion of the aliment, and afterwards changed into blood.

This

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This powerful ferment, mingling with the parts,
The leven'd maſs to milky *chyle* converts. *Blackm. Creation.*

The *chyle* itſelf cannot paſs through the ſmalleſt veſſels. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CHYLIFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *chyle.*] The act or proceſs of making chyle in the body.

Drinking exceſſively during the time of *chylifaction*, ſtops perſpiration. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CHYLIFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *chylus* and *facio*, to make, Lat.] Having the power of making chyle.

CHYLOPOE'TICK. *adj.* [χύλος, and ποιέω.] Having the power, or the office, of forming chyle.

According to the force of the *chylopoetick* organs, more or leſs chyle may be extracted from the ſame food. *Arbuthnot.*

CHY'LOUS. *adj.* [from *chyle.*] Conſiſting of chyle; partaking of chyle.

Milk is the *chylous* part of an animal, already prepared. *Arb.*

CHY'MICAL. } *adj.* [*chymicus*, Latin.]
CHY'MICK. }

1. Made by chymiſtry.

I'm tir'd with waiting for this *chymick* gold,
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden.*

The medicines are ranged in boxes, according to their diſtinct natures, whether *chymical* or Galenical preparations. *Watts's Improvement of Mind, p. i. c. 17.*

2. Relating to chymiſtry.

Methinks already, from this *chymick* flame,
I ſee a city of more precious mold. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

With *chymic* art exalts the min'ral pow'rs,
And draws the aromatick ſouls of flow'rs. *Pope's Windſ. For.*

CHY'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *chymical.*] In a chymical manner.

CHY'MIST. *n. ſ.* [See CHY'MISTRY.] A profeſſor of chymiſtry; a philoſopher by fire.

The ſtarving *chymiſt*, in his golden views
Supremely bleſt. *Pope's Eſſay on Man, Epiſt.* ii.

CHY'MISTRY. *n. ſ.* [derived by ſome from χυμὸς, juice, or χύω; to melt; by others from an oriental word, *kema*, black. According to the etymology, it is written with *y* or *e.*]

An art whereby ſenſible bodies contained in veſſels, or capable of being contained therein, are ſo changed, by means of certain inſtruments, and principally fire, that their ſeveral powers and virtues are thereby diſcovered, with a view to philoſophy, or medicine. *Boerhaave.*

Operations of *chymiſtry* fall ſhort of vital force: no chymiſt can make milk or blood of graſs. *Arbuthnot on Aliment.*

CIBA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*cibarius*, Lat. from *cibus*, food.] Relating to food; uſeful for food; edible.

CI'BOL. *n. ſ.* [*ciboule*, Fr.] A ſmall ſort of onion uſed in ſallads. See ONION. This word is common in the Scotch dialect; but the *l* is not pronounced.

Ciboules, or ſcallions, are a kind of degenerate onions. *Mort.*

CI'CATRICE. } *n. ſ.* [*cicatrix*, Latin.]
CI'CATRIX. }

1. The ſcar remaining after a wound.

One captain Spurio with his *cicatrice*, an emblem of war, here on his ſiniſter cheek. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

2. A mark; an impreſſure: ſo uſed by Shakeſpeare leſs properly.

Lean but upon a ruſh
The *cicatrice* and capable impreſſure
Thy palm ſome moment keeps. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

CICATRISANT. *n. ſ.* [from *cicatrice.*] An application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRISIVE. *adj.* [from *cicatrice.*] Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

CICATRIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cicatrice.*]

1. The act of healing the wound.

A vein burſted, or corroded in the lungs, is looked upon to be for the moſt part incurable, becauſe of the continual motion and coughing of the lungs, tearing the gap wider, and hindering the conglutination and *cicatrization* of the vein. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

2. The ſtate of being healed, or ſkinned over.

To CI'CATRIZE. *v. a.* [from *cicatrix.*]

1. To apply ſuch medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as heal and ſkin them over. *Quincy.*

2. To heal and induce the ſkin over a ſore.

We incarned, and in a few days *cicatrized* it with a ſmooth cicatrix. *Wiſeman on Tumours.*

CI'CELY. *n. ſ.* A ſort of herb. See SWEET CICELY.

CICHORA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *cichorium*, Lat.] Having the qualities of ſuccory.

Diureticks plentifully evacuate the ſalt ſerum; as all acid diureticks, and the teſtaceous and bitter *cichoraceous* plants. *Floyer on the Humours.*

To CI'CURATE. *v. a.* [*cicuro*, Lat.] To tame; to reclaim from wildneſs; to make tame and tractable.

After carnal converſation poiſons may yet retain ſome portion of their natures; yet are ſo refracted, *cicurated*, and ſubdued, as not to make good their deſtructive malignities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. 7. c. 18.*

CICURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *circurate.*] The act of taming or reclaiming from wildneſs.

This holds not only in domeſtick and manſuete birds; for then it might be the effect of *cicuration* or inſtitution; but in the wild. *Ray on the Creation.*

CI'DER. *n. ſ.* [*cidre*, Fr. *ſidra*, Ital. *ſicera*, Lat. σίκερα, שכר.]

1. All kind of ſtrong liquors, except wine. This ſenſe is now wholly obſolete.

2. Liquor made of the juice of fruits preſſed.

We had alſo drink, wholſome and good wine of the grape, a kind of *cider* made of a fruit of that country; a wonderful pleaſing and refreſhing drink. *Bacon's New Atlant.*

3. The juice of apples expreſſed and fermented.

To the utmoſt bounds of this
Wide univerſe Silurian *cider* born,
Shall pleaſe all taſtes, and triumph o'er the vine. *Philips.*

CI'DERIST. *n. ſ.* [from *cider.*] A maker of cider.

When the *ciderifts* have taken care for the beſt fruit, and ordered them after the beſt manner they could, yet hath their cider generally proved pale, ſharp, and ill taſted. *Mortimer.*

CI'DERKIN. *n. ſ.* [from *cider.*]

A low word uſed for the liquor made of the murk or groſs matter of apples, after the cider is preſſed out, and a convenient quantity of boiled water added to it; the whole infuſing for about forty-eight hours. *Philips's World of Words.*

Ciderkin is made for common drinking, and ſupplies the place of ſmall beer. *Mortimer.*

CIELING. *n. ſ.* See CEILING.

CIERGE. n. ſ. [French.] A candle carried in proceſſions.

CI'LIARY. *adj.* [*cilium*, Lat.] Belonging to the eyelids.

The *ciliary* proceſſes, or rather the ligaments, obſerved in the inſide of the ſclerotick tunicles of the eye, do ſerve inſtead of a muſcle, by the contraction, to alter the figure of the eye. *Ray on Creation.*

CILI'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *cilicium*, hair-cloth, Lat.] Made of hair.

A garment of camel's hair; that is, made of ſome texture of that hair, a coarſe garment, a *cilicious* or ſackcloth habit, ſuitable to the auſterity of his life. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CI'MA. See CYMATIUM.

CIMA'R. See SIMAR.

CIME'LIARCH. *n. ſ.* [from κειμηλιάρχης.] The chief keeper of plate, veſtments, and things of value belonging to a church; a church-warden. *Dict.*

CI'METER. *n. ſ.* [*cimitarra*, Span. and Portug. from *chimeteir*, Turkiſh. *Bluteau's Portugueſe Dictionary.*] A ſort of ſword uſed by the Turks; ſhort; heavy; and recurvated, or bent backward. This word is ſometimes erroneouſly ſpelt *ſcimitar*, and *ſcymeter*; as in the following examples.

By this *ſcimitar*,
That ſlew the ſophy and a Perſian prince,
That won three fields of ſultan Solyman. *Shak. Mer. of Ven.*

Our armours now may ruſt, our idle *ſcymiters*
Hang by our ſides for ornament, not uſe. *Dryd. Don Sebaſt.*

CI'NCTURE. *n. ſ.* [*cinctura*, Latin.]

1. Something worn round the body.

Now happy he, whoſe cloak and *cincture*
Hold out this tempeſt. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Columbus found th' American, ſo girt
With feather'd *cincture*, naked elſe, and wild. *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*

He binds the ſacred *cincture* round his breaſt. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

2. An incloſure.

The court and priſon being within the *cincture* of one wall. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. [In architecture.] A ring or liſt at the top and bottom of the ſhaft of a column; ſeparating the ſhaft at one end from the baſe, at the other from the capital. It is ſuppoſed to be in imitation of the girths or ferrils anciently uſed, to ſtrengthen and preſerve the primitive wood-columns. *Chambers.*

CI'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*ceindre*, Fr. from *cineres*, Latin.]

1. A maſs ignited and quenched, without being reduced to aſhes.

I ſhould make very forges of my cheeks,
That would to *cinders* burn up modeſty,
Did but I ſpeak thy deeds. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

There is in ſmiths *cinders*, by ſome adheſion of iron, ſometimes to be found a magnetical operation. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

So ſnow on Ætna does unmelted lie,
Whoſe rolling flames and ſcatter'd *cinders* fly. *Waller.*

2. A hot coal that has ceaſed to flame.

If from adown the hopeful chops
The fat upon a *cinder* drops,
To ſtinking ſmoke it turns the flame. *Swift.*

CINDER-WENCH. } *n. ſ.* [*cinder* and *woman.*] A woman
CINDER-WOMAN. } whoſe trade is to rake in heaps of aſhes for cinders.

'Tis under ſo much naſty rubbiſh laid,
To find it out's the *cinder-woman's* trade. *Eſſay on Satire.*

She had above five hundred ſuits of fine cloaths, and yet went abroad like a *cinder-wench.* *Arbuth. Hiſt. of John Bull.*

In the black form of *cinder-wench* ſhe came,
When love, the hour, the place had baniſh'd ſhame. *Gay.*

CINERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cineres*, Lat.] The reduction of any thing by fire to aſhes. A term of chymiſtry.

CINERI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*cinericius*, Lat.] Having the form or ſtate of aſhes.

The nerves ariſe from the glands of the *cineritious* part of the brain, and are terminated in all the parts of the body. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

CINE'RULENT. *adj.* [from *cineres*, Lat.] Full of aſhes *Dict.*

CI'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [from *cingulum*, Lat.] A girth for a horſe. *Dict.*

CI'NNABAR. *n. ſ.* [*cinnabaris*, Latin.] Cinnabar is native or factitious: the factitious cinnabar is called vermilion.

Cinnabar is the ore out of which quickſilver is drawn, and conſiſts partly of a mercurial, and partly of a ſulphureo-ochreous matter. *Woodward's Meth. Foſſi.*

The particles of mercury uniting with the particles of ſulphur, compoſe *cinnabar.* *Newt. Opt.*

CINNABAR *of Antimony*, is made of mercury, ſulphur, and crude antimony.

CI'NNAMON. *n. ſ.* [*cinnamomum*, Lat.] The fragrant bark of a low tree in the iſland of Ceylon, poſſeſſed by the Dutch, in the Eaſt Indies. Its leaves reſemble thoſe of the olive, both as to ſubſtance and colour. The fruit reſembles an acorn or olive, and has neither the ſmell nor taſte of the bark. When boiled in water, it yields an oil, which, as it cools and hardens, becomes as firm and white as tallow; the ſmell of which is agreeable in candles. The trees are chiefly propagated by a ſort of pigeons which feed on the fruit, and, carrying it to their young, drop it where it takes root. Cinnamon is chiefly uſed in medicine as an aſtringent. The cinnamon of the ancients was different from ours. *Chambers.*

Let Araby extol her happy coaſt,
Her *cinnamon* and ſweet amomum boaſt. *Dryden's Fables.*

CINNAMON *Water* is made by diſtilling the bark, firſt infuſed in barley water, in ſpirit of wine or white wine. *Chambers.*

CINQUE. n. ſ. [Fr.] A Five. It is uſed in games alone; but is often compounded with other words.

CINQUE-FOIL. *n. ſ.* [*cinque feuille*, Fr.] A kind of five leaved clover.

CINQUE-PACE. *n. ſ.* [*cinque pas*, Fr.] A kind of grave dance.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting is a Scotch jig, a meaſure, and a *cinque pace.* The firſt ſuit is hot and haſty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantaſtical; the wedding, mannerly and modeſt, as a meaſure, full of ſtate and gravity; and then comes repentance, and, with his bad legs, falls into the *cinque pace* faſter and faſter, 'till he ſinks into his grave. *Shakeſp.*

CINQUE-PORTS. *n. ſ.* [*cinque ports*, Fr.]

Thoſe havens that lie towards France, and therefore have been thought by our kings to be ſuch as ought moſt vigilantly to be obſerved againſt invaſion. In which reſpect, the places where they are have a ſpecial governour or keeper, called by his office Lord Warden of the *cinque ports*; and divers privileges granted to them, as a particular juriſdiction, their warden having the authority of an admiral among them, and ſending out writs in his own name. The *cinque ports* are Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Haſtings, Winchelſea, Rumney, and Hithe; ſome of which, as the number exceeds five, muſt either be added to the firſt inſtitution by ſome later grant, or accounted as appendants to ſome of the reſt. *Cowel.*

They, that bear
The cloth of ſtate above her, are four barons
Of the *cinque ports.* *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

CINQUE-SPOTTED. *adj.* Having five ſpots.

On her left breaſt
A mole, *cinque ſpotted*, like the crimſon drops
I' th' bottom of a cowſlip. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

CI'ON. *n. ſ.* [*ſion*, or *ſcion*, French.]

1. A ſprout; a ſhoot from a plant

We have reaſon to cool our raging motions, our carnal ſtings, our unbitted luſts; whereof I take this that you call love, to be a ſect or *cion.* *Shakeſp. Othello.*

The ſtately Caledonian oak, newly ſettled in his triumphant throne, begirt with *cions* of his own royal ſtem. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

2. The ſhoot engrafted or inſerted on a ſtock.

The *cion* over-ruleth the ſtock quite; and the ſtock is but paſſive only, and giveth aliment, but no motion to the graft. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 421.

CI'PHER. *n. ſ.* [*chifre*, Fr. *zifra*, Ital. *cifra*, low Lat. from an oriental root.]

1. An arithmetical character, by which ſome number is noted; a figure.

2. An arithmetical mark, which, ſtanding for nothing itſelf, increaſes the value of the other figures.

Mine were the very *cipher* of a function,
To find the faults, whoſe fine ſtands in record,
And let go by the actor. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

If the people be ſomewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or *ciphers* in the privation or tranſlation. *Bac.*

As, in accounts, *ciphers* and figures paſs for real ſums, ſo names paſs for things. *South's Sermons.*

3. An intertexture of letters engraved uſually on boxes or plate.

Troy flam'd in burniſh'd gold; and o'er the throne,
Arms and the man in golden *ciphers* ſhone. *Pop. Temp. of F.*

Some mingling ſtir the melted tar, and ſome

Deep on the new-ſhorn vagrant's heaving ſide,
To ſtamp the maſter's *cipher*, ready ſtand. *Thomſ. Summer.*

4. A character in general.

In ſucceeding times this wiſdom began to be written in *ciphers* and characters, and letters bearing the form of creatures. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

5. A ſecret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it.

This book, as long liv'd as the elements,
In *cipher* writ, or new made idioms. *Donne.*

He was pleaſed to command me to ſtay at London, to ſend and receive all his letters; and I was furniſhed with mine ſeveral *ciphers*, in order to it. *Denham's Dedication.*

To CI'PHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To practice arithmetick.

You have been bred to buſineſs; you can *cipher*: I wonder you never uſed your pen and ink. *Arbuth. Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

To CIPHER. *v. a.* To write in occult characters.

He frequented ſermons, and penned notes: his notes he *ciphered* with Greek characters. *Hayward on Edward VI.*

To CI'RCINATE. *v. a.* [*circino*, Lat.] To make a circle; to compaſs round, or turn round. *Bailey.*

CIRCINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*circinatio*, Lat.] An orbicular motion; a turning round; a meaſuring with the compaſſes. *Bailey.*

CI'RCLE. *n. ſ.* [*circulus*, Latin.]

1. A line continued 'till it ends where it begun, having all its parts equidiſtant from a common center.

Any thing, that moves round about in a *circle*, in leſs time than our ideas are wont to ſucceed one another in our minds, is not perceived to move; but ſeems to be a perfect intire *circle* of that matter, or colour, and not a part of a *circle* in motion. *Locke.*

Then a deeper ſtill,
In *circle* following *circle*, gathers round
To cloſe the face of things. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. The ſpace included in a circular line.

3. A round body; an orb.

It is he that ſitteth upon the *circle* of the earth. *Iſ.* xi. 22.

4. Compaſs; incloſure.

A great magician,
Obſcured in the *circle* of the foreſt. *Shakeſ. As you like it.*

5. An aſſembly ſurrounding the principal perſon.

To have a box where eunuchs ſing,
And, foremoſt in the *circle*, eye a king. *Pope's Hor. Ep.* i.

6. A company; an aſſembly.

I will call over to him the whole *circle* of beauties that are diſpoſed among the boxes. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 10.

Ever ſince that time, Liſander viſits in every *circle.* *Tatler.*

7. Any ſeries ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated.

There be divers fruit-trees in the hot countries, which have bloſſoms and young fruit, and young fruit and ripe fruit, almoſt all the year, ſucceeding one another; but this *circle* of ripening cannot be but in ſucculent plants, and hot countries. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 581.

Thus in a *circle* runs the peaſant's pain,
And the year rolls within itſelf again. *Dryd. Virg. Geor.*

8. An inconcluſive form of argument, in which the foregoing propoſition is proved by the following, and the following propoſition inferred from the foregoing.

That heavy bodies deſcend by gravity; and again, that gravity is a quality whereby an heavy body deſcends, is an impertinent *circle*, and teacheth nothing. *Glanv. Sceps. c.* 20.

That fallacy called a *circle*, is when one of the premiſſes in a ſyllogiſm is queſtioned and oppoſed, and we intend to prove it by the concluſion. *Watts's Logick.*

9. Circumlocution; indirect form of words.

Has he given the lye
In *circle* or oblique, or ſemicircle,
Or direct parallel? You muſt challenge him. *Flet. Q. of Cor.*

10. CIRCLES *of the German Empire.* Such provinces and principalities as have a right to be preſent at diets. They are in number ten. *Trevoux.*

To CI'RCLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To move round any thing.

The lords that were appointed to *circle* the hill, had ſome days before planted themſelves in places convenient. *Bacon.*

Another Cynthia her new journey runs,
And other planets *circle* other ſuns. *Pope's Dunciad, b.* iii.

2. To incloſe; to ſurround.

What ſtern ungentle hands
Have lopp'd and hew'd, and made thy body bare
Of her two branches, thoſe ſweet ornaments,
Whoſe *circling* ſhadows kings have ſought to ſleep in. *Shak.*

While theſe fond arms, thus *circling* you, may prove
More heavy chains than thoſe of hopeleſs love. *Prior.*

Unſeen, he glided thro' the joyous crowd,
With darkneſs *circled*, and an ambient cloud. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

3. *To* CIRCLE *in.* To confine; to keep together.

We term thoſe things dry which have a conſiſtence within themſelves, and which, to enjoy a determinate figure, do not require the ſtop or hindrance of another body to limit and *circle* them *in.* *Digby on Bodies.*

To CI'RCLE. *v. n.* To move circularly; to end where it begins.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

The well fraught bowl
Circles inceſſant; whilſt the humble cell
With quavering laugh, and rural jeſts, reſounds. *Philips.*

Now the *circling* years diſcloſe
The day predeſtin'd to reward his woes. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

CI'RCLED. *adj.* [from *circle.*] Having the form of a circle; round.

Th' inconſtant moon,
That monthly changes in her *circled* orb. *Shakeſp. R. and J.*

CI'RCLET. *n. ſ.* [from *circle.*] A circle; an orb.

Then take repaſt, 'till Heſperus diſplay'd
His golden *circlet* in the weſtern ſhade. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

CI'RCLING. *participial adj.* [from *To circle.*] Having the form of a circle; circular; round.

Round he ſurveys, and well might, where he ſtood
So high above the *circling* canopy
Of night's extended ſhade. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.

CI'RCUIT. *n. ſ.* [*circuit*, Fr. *circuitus*, Latin.]

1. The act of moving round any thing.

The circuits, in former times, went but round about the pale; as the *circuit* of the cynoſura about the pole. *Davies.*

There are four moons alſo perpetually rolling round the planet Jupiter, and carried along with him in his periodical *circuit* round the ſun. *Watts's Improvement.*

2. The ſpace incloſed in a circle.

He led me up
A woody mountain, whoſe high top was plain
A *circuit* wide inclos'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

3. Space; extent; meaſured by travelling round.

He attributeth unto it ſmallneſs, in reſpect of *circuit.* *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 19.

The lake of Bolſena is reckoned one and twenty miles in *circuit.* *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. A ring; a diadem; that by which any thing is incircled.

And this fell tempeſt ſhall not ceaſe to rage,
Until the golden *circuit* on my head
Do calm the fury of this mad-brain'd flaw. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

5. The viſitations of the judges for holding aſſiſes.

6. The tract of country viſited by the judges.

7. CIRCUIT *of Action.* In law, is a longer courſe of proceeding to recover the thing ſued for than is needful. *Cowel.*

To CI'RCUIT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move circularly.

Pining with equinoctial heat, unleſs
The cordial cup perpetual motion keep,
Quick *circuiting.* *Philips.*

CIRCUITE'ER. *n ſ.* [from *circuit.*] One that travels a circuit.

Like your fellow *circuiteer* the ſun: you travel the round of the earth, and behold all the iniquities under the heavens. *Pope.*

CIRCUI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*circuitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of going round any thing.

2. Compaſs; maze of argument; comprehenſion.

To apprehend by what degrees they lean to things in ſhow, though not indeed repugnant one to another, requireth more ſharpneſs of wit, more intricate *circuitions* of diſcourſe, and depth of judgment, than common ability doth yield. *Hooker.*

CI'RCULAR. *adj.* [*circularis*, Latin.]

1. Round, like a circle; circumſcribed by a circle.

The frame thereof ſeem'd partly *circular*,
And part triangular. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

He firſt inclos'd for liſts a level ground;
The form was *circular.* *Dryd. Fables.*

Nero's port, compoſed of huge moles running round it, in a kind of *circular* figure. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

2. Succeſſive in order; always returning.

From whence th' innumerable race of things,
By *circular* ſucceſſive order ſprings. *Roſcommon.*

3. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous.

Had Virgil been a *circular* poet, and cloſely adhered to hiſtory, how could the Romans have had Dido? *Dennis.*

4. CIRCULAR *Letter.* A letter directed to ſeveral perſons, who have the ſame intereſt in ſome common affair; as in the convocation of aſſemblies.

5. CIRCULAR *Lines.* Such ſtrait lines as are divided from the diviſions made in the arch of a circle; as the lines of ſines, tangents, and ſecants on the plain ſcale and ſector.

6. CIRCULAR *Sailing*, is that performed on the arch of a great circle.

CIRCULA'RITY. *n ſ.* [from *circular.*] A circular form.

The heavens have no diverſity or difference, but a ſimplicity of parts, and equiformity in motion, continually ſucceeding each other; ſo that, from what point ſoever we compute, the account will be common unto the whole *circularity.* *Brown.*

CI'RCULARLY. *adj.* [from *circular.*]

1. In form of a circle.

The internal form of it conſiſts of ſeveral regions, involving one another like orbs about the ſame centre, or of the ſeveral elements caſt *circularly* about each other. *Burnet.*

2. With a circular motion.

Trade, which, like blood, ſhould *circularly* flow,
Stopp'd in their channels, found its freedom loſt. *Dryden.*

Every body moved *circularly* about any center, recede, or endeavour to recede, from that center of its motion. *Ray.*

To CI'RCULATE. *v. n.* [from *circulus.*] To move in a circle; to run round; to return to the place whence it departed in a conſtant courſe.

If our lives motions theirs muſt imitate,
Our knowledge, like our blood, muſt *circulate.* *Denham.*

Nature is a perpetual motion; and the work of the univerſe *circulates* without any interval or repoſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

In the civil wars, the money ſpent on both ſides was *circulated* at home; no publick debts contracted. *Swift.*

To CI'RCULATE. *v. a.* To put about.

CIRCULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *circulate.*]

1. Motion in a circle; a courſe in which the motion tends to the point from which it began.

What more obvious, one would think, than the *circulation* of the blood, unknown 'till the laſt age? *Burnet's Theory.*

As much blood paſſeth through the lungs as through all the reſt of the body: the *circulation* is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture extremely delicate. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A ſeries in which the ſame order is always obſerved, and things always return to the ſame ſtate.

As for the ſins of peace, thou haſt brought upon us the miſeries of war; ſo for the ſins of war, thou ſeeſt fit to deny us the bleſſing of peace, and to keep us in a *circulation* of miſeries. *K. Charles.*

God, by the ordinary rule of nature, permits this continual *circulation* of human things. *Swift on Modern Education.*

3. A reciprocal interchange of meaning.

When the apoſtle ſaith of the Jews, that they crucified the Lord of glory; and when the ſon of man, being on earth, affirmeth that the ſon of man was in heaven at the ſame inſtant, there is in theſe two ſpeeches that mutual *circulation* before mentioned. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 53.

CI'RCULATORY. *n. ſ.* [from *circulate.*] A chymical veſſel, in which that which riſes from the veſſel on the fire, is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again.

CI'RCULATORY. *adj.* [from *circulate.*] Circulatory Letters are the ſame with CIRCULAR *Letters.*

CIRCUMA'MBIENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *circumambient.*] The act of encompaſſing.

Ice receiveth its figure according unto the ſurface whereof it concreteth, or the *circumambiency* which conformeth it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 1.

CIRCUMA'MBIENT. *adj.* [*circum* and *ambio*, Latin.] Surrounding; encompaſſing; incloſing.

The *circumambient* coldneſs towards the ſides of the veſſel, like the ſecond region, cooling and condenſing of it. *Wilkins.*

To CIRCUMA'MBULATE. *v. n.* [from *circum* and *ambulo*, Lat.] To walk round about. *Dict.*

To CIRCUMCI'SE. *v. a.* [*circumcido*, Latin.] To cut the prepuce or foreſkin, according to the law given to the Jews.

They came to *circumciſe* the children. *Luke* i. 59.

One is alarmed at the induſtry of the whigs, in aiming to ſtrengthen their routed party by a reinforcement from the *circumciſed.* *Swift's Examiner*, N°. 47.

CIRCUMCI'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *circumciſe.*] The rite or act of cutting off the foreſkin.

They left a race behind
Like to themſelves, diſtinguiſhable ſcarce
From Gentiles, but by *circumciſion* vain. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

To CIRCUMDU'CT. *v. a.* [*circumduco*, Lat.] To contravene; to nullify:

Acts of judicature may be cancelled and *circumducted* by the will and direction of the judge; as alſo by the conſent of the parties litigant, before the judge has pronounced and given ſentence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CIRCUMDU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *circumduct.*]

1. Nullification; cancellation.

The citation may be circumducted, though the defendant ſhould not appear; and the defendant muſt be cited, as a *circumduction* requires. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. A leading about.

CIRCU'MFERENCE. *n. ſ.* [*circumferentia*, Latin.]

1. The periphery; the line including and ſurrounding any thing.

Extend thus far thy bounds,
This be thy juſt *circumference*, O world! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Becauſe the hero is the center of the main action, all the lines from the *circumference* tend to him alone. *Dryd. Dufreſ.*

A coal of fire, moved nimbly in the *circumference* of a circle, makes the whole *circumference* appear like a circle of fire. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. The ſpace incloſed in a circle.

So was his will
Pronounc'd among the gods, and by an oath,
That ſhook heav'n's whole *circumference*, confirm'd. *Milton.*

He firſt inclos'd for liſts a level ground,
The whole *circumference* a mile around. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. The external part of an orbicular body.

The bubble, being looked on by the light of the clouds reflected from it, ſeemed red at its apparent *circumference.* If the clouds were viewed through it, the colour at its *circumference* would be blue. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. An orb; a circle; any thing circular or orbicular.

His pond'rous ſhield, large and round,
Behind him caſt; the broad *circumference*
Hung on his ſhoulders like the moon. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To CIRCU'MFERENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To include in a circular ſpace.

Nor is the vigour of this great body included only in itſelf, or *circumferenced* by its ſurface; but diffuſed at indeterminate diſtances. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 2.

CIRCUMFERE'NTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *circumfero*, Lat. to carry about.] An inſtrument uſed in ſurveying, for meaſuring angles, conſiſting of a braſs circle, an index with ſights, and a compaſs, and mounted on a ſtaff, with a ball and ſocket. *Chambers.*

CI'RCUMFLEX. *n. ſ.* [*circumflexus*, Lat.] An accent uſed to regulate the pronunciation of ſyllables, including or participating the acute and grave.

The *circumflex* keeps the voice in a middle tune, and therefore in the Latin is compounded of both the other. *Holder.*

CIRCU'MFLUENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *circumfluent.*] An incloſure of waters.

CIRCU'MFLUENT. *adj.* [*circumfluens*, Lat.] Flowing round any thing.

I rule the Paphian race,
Whoſe bounds the deep *circumfluent* waves embrace,
A duteous people, and induſtrious iſle. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

CIRCU'MFLUOUS. *adj.* [*circumfluus*, Lat.] Environing with waters.

He the world
Built on *circumfluous* waters calm, in wide
Cryſtalline ocean. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii. *l.* 269.

Laertes' ſon girt with *circumfluous* tides. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

CIRCUMFORA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*circumforaneus*, Lat.] Wandering from houſe to houſe. As a *circumforaneous* fidler; one that plays at doors.

To CIRCUMFU'SE. *v. a.* [*circumfuſus*, Lat.] To pour round; to ſpread every way.

Men ſee better, when their eyes are againſt the ſun, or candle, if they put their hand before their eye. The glaring ſun, or candle, weakens the eye; whereas the light *circumfuſed*, is enough for the perception. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

His army, *circumfus'd* on either wing. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Earth, with her nether ocean, *circumfus'd*
Their pleaſant dwelling-houſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

This nymph the god Cephiſus had abus'd,
With all his winding waters *circumfus'd.* *Addiſ. Ov. Met.*

CIRCUMFU'SILE. *adj.* [*circum* and *fuſilis*, Lat.] That which may be poured or ſpread round any thing.

Artiſt divine, whoſe ſkilful hands infold
The victim's horn with *circumfuſile* gold. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

CIRCUMFU'SION. *n ſ.* [from *circumfuſe.*] The act of ſpreading round; the ſtate of being poured round.

To CIRCU'MGYRATE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *gyrus*, Lat.] To roll round.

All the glands of the body be congeries of various ſorts of veſſels, curled, *circumgyrated*, and complicated together. *Ray on Creation.*

CIRCUMGYRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *circumgyrate.*] The act of running round.

The ſun turns round his own axis in twenty-five days, which ariſes from his firſt being put into ſuch a *circumgyration.* *Cheyne's Philoſophical Prin.*

CIRCUMJA'CENT. *adj.* [*circumjacens*, Lat.] Lying round any thing; bordering on every ſide.

CIRCUMINCE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [from *circum* and *incedo*, Lat.]

A term uſed by the ſchool-divines to expreſs the exiſtence of three divine perſons in one another, in the myſtery of the trinity. *Chambers.*

CIRCUMI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *circumeo*, *circumitum*, Latin.] The act of going round. *Dict.*

CIRCUMLIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*circumligo*, Latin.]

1. The act of binding round.

2. The bond with which any thing is encompaſſed.

CIRCUMLOCU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*circumlocutio*, Latin.]

1. A circuit or compaſs of words; periphraſis.

Virgil, ſtudying brevity, could bring theſe words into a narrow compaſs, which a tranſlator cannot render without *circumlocutions.* *Dryden.*

I much prefer the plain Billingſgate way of calling names, becauſe it would ſave abundance of time, loſt by *circumlocution.* *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

2. The uſe of indirect expreſſions.

Theſe people are not to be dealt withal, but by a train of myſtery and *circumlocution.* *L'Eſtrange.*

CIRCUMMU'RED. *adj.* [*circum* and *murus*, Lat.] Walled round; encompaſſed with a wall.

He hath a garden *circummur'd* with bricks. *Shakeſp.*

CIRCUMNA'VIGABLE. *adj.* [from *circumnavigate.*] That which may be ſailed round.

The being of Antipodes, the habitableneſs of the torrid zone, and the rendering the whole terraqueous globe *circumnavigable.* *Ray on the Creation.*

To CIRCUMNA'VIGATE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *navigo*, Lat.] To ſail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *circumnavigate.*] The act of ſailing round.

What he ſays concerning the *circumnavigation* of Africa, from the ſtraits of Gibraltar to the Red Sea, is very remarkable. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CIRCUMPLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*circumplico*, Lat.]

1. The act of enwrapping on every ſide.

2. The ſtate of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPO'LAR. *adj.* [from *circum* and *polar.*] Stars near the North pole, which move round it, and never ſet in the Northern latitudes, are ſaid to be *circumpolar ſtars.*

CIRCUMPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *circum* and *poſition.*] The act of placing any thing circularly.

Now is your ſeaſon for *circumpoſition*, by tiles or baſkets of earth. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

CIRCUMRA'SION. *n. ſ.* [*circumraſio*, Latin.] The act of ſhaving or paring round. *Dict.*

CIRCUMROTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*circum* and *roto*, Lat.]

1. The act of whirling round with a motion like that of a wheel. Circumvolution.

2. The ſtate of being whirled round.

To CIRCUMSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *ſcribo*, Latin.]

1. To incloſe in certain lines or boundaries.

2. To bound; to limit; to confine.

The good Andronicus,
With honour and with fortune is return'd;
From whence he *circumſcribed* with his ſword,
And brought to yoke th' enemies of Rome. *Shakeſp. Tit. An.*

Therefore muſt his choice be *circumſcrib'd*
Unto the voice and yielding of that body,
Whereof he's head. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

And form'd the pow'rs of heav'n
Such as he pleas'd, and *circumſcrib'd* their being! *Milton.*

The action great, yet *circumſcrib'd* by time;
The words not forc'd, but ſliding into rhime. *Dryden.*

We ſee that the external circumſtances which do accompany mens acts, are thoſe which do *circumſcribe* and limit them. *Stillingfleet.*

You are above
The little forms which *circumſcribe* your ſex. *Southern.*

CIRCUMSCRI'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*circumſcriptio*, Latin.]

1. Determination of particular form or magnitude.

In the *circumſcription* of many leaves, flowers, fruits and ſeeds, nature affects a regular figure. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Limitation; boundary; contraction; confinement.

I would not my unhouſed free condition,
Put into *circumſcription* and confine. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

CIRCUMSCRI'PTIVE. *adj.* [from *circumſcribe*] Incloſing the ſuperficies; marking the form or limits on the outſide

Stones regular, are diſtinguiſhed by their external forms: ſuch as is *circumſcriptive*, or depending upon the whole ſtone, as in the eagle-ſtone; and this is properly called the figure. *Grew's Muſæum.*

CIRCUMSPE'CT. *adj.* [*circumſpectum*, Lat.] Cautious; attentive to every thing; watchful on all ſides.

None are for me,
That look into me with conſid'rate eyes:
High-reaching Buckingham grows *circumſpect.* *Shak. R.* III.

Men of their own nature *circumſpect* and ſlow, but at the time diſcountenanced and diſcontent. *Haywood.*

The judicious doctor had been very watchful and *circumſpect*, to keep himſelf from being impoſed upon. *Boyle.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *circumſpect.*] Watchfulneſs on every ſide; cautious; general attention.

Obſerve the ſudden growth of wickedneſs, from want of care and *circumſpection* in the firſt impreſſions. *Clarendon.*

So ſaying, his proud ſtep he ſcornful turn'd,
But with ſly *circumſpection.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv.

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVE. *adj.* [*circumſpicio*, *circumſpectum*, Latin.] Looking round every way; attentive; vigilant; cautious.

No leſs alike the politick and wiſe,
All ſly ſlow things, with *circumſpective* eyes. *Pope's Eſſay.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *circumſpective.*] Cautiouſly; vigilantly; attentively; with watchfulneſs every way; watchfully.

CIRCUMSPE'CTLY. *adv.* [from *circumſpect.*] With watchfulneſs every way; cautiouſly; watchfully; vigilantly.

Their authority weighs more with me than the concurrent ſuffrages of a thouſand eyes, who never examined the thing ſo carefully and *circumſpectly.* *Ray on the Creation.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *circumſpect.*] Caution; vigilance; watchfulneſs on every ſide.

Travel forces *circumſpectneſs* on thoſe abroad, who at home are nurſed in ſecurity. *Wotton.*

CI'RCUMSTANCE. *n. ſ.* [*circumſtantia*, Latin.]

1. Something appendant or relative to a fact: the ſame to a moral action as accident to a natural ſubſtance.

When men are ingenious in picking out *circumſtances* of contempt, they do kindle their anger much. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Our confeſſing or concealing perſecuted truths, vary and change their very nature, according to different *circumſtances* of time, place and perſons. *South.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

2. The adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or leſs criminal; or make an accuſation more or leſs probable.

Of theſe ſuppoſed crimes give me leave,
By *circumſtance*, but to acquit myſelf. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

3. Accident; ſomething adventitious, which may be taken away without the annihilation of the principal thing conſidered.

Senſe outſide knows, the ſoul thro' all things ſees:
Senſe, *circumſtance*; ſhe doth the ſubſtance view. *Davies.*

4. Incident; event; generally of a minute or ſubordinate kind.

He defended Carliſle with very remarkable *circumſtances* of courage, induſtry, and patience. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

The ſculptor had in his thoughts the conqueror's weeping for new worlds, or ſome other the like *circumſtance* in hiſtory. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The poet has gathered thoſe *circumſtances* which moſt terrify the imagination, and which really happen in the raging of a tempeſt. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 489.

5. Condition; ſtate of affairs. It is frequently uſed with reſpect to wealth or poverty; as good or ill *circumſtances.*

None but a virtuous man can hope well in all *circumſtances.* *Bacon's Ornam. Ration.*

We ought not to conclude, that if there be rational inhabitants in any of the planets, they muſt therefore have human nature, or be involved in the *circumſtances* of our world. *Bentley.*

When men are eaſy in their *circumſtances*, they are naturally enemies to innovations. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 42.

To Ci'rcumstance. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in particular ſituation, or relation to the things.

To worthieſt things,
Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now I ſee,
Rareneſs or uſe, not nature, value brings,
And ſuch as they are *circumſtanc'd*, they be. *Donne.*

Ci'rcumstant. *adj.* [*circumſtans*, Lat.] Surrounding; environing.

Its beams fly to viſit the remoteſt parts of the world, and it gives motion to all *circumſtant* bodies. *Digby on the Soul.*

Circumsta'ntial. *adj.* [*circumſtantialis*, low Lat.]

1. Accidental; not eſſential.

This fierce abridgment
Hath to it *circumſtantial* branches, which
Diſtinction ſhould be rich in. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

This juriſdiction in the eſſentials of it, is as old as chriſtianity; and thoſe *circumſtantial* additions of ſecular encouragement, chriſtian princes thought neceſſary. *South's Sermons.*

Who would not prefer a religion that differs from our own in the *circumſtantials*, before one that differs from it in the eſſentials. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 54.

2. Incidental; happening by chance; caſual.

Virtue's but anguiſh, when 'tis ſeveral,
By occaſion wak'd, and *circumſtantial.* *Donne.*

3. Full of ſmall events; particular; detailed.

He had been provoked by men's tedious and *circumſtantial* recitals of their affairs, or by their multiplied queſtions about his own. *Prior's Dedication.*

Circumstantia'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *circumſtantial.*] The appendage of circumſtances; the ſtate of any thing as modified by circumſtances.

Circumsta'ntially. *adv.* [from *circumſtantial.*]

1. Accordingly to circumſtance; not eſſentially; accidentally.

Of the fancy and intellect, the powers are only *circumſtantially* different. *Glanv. Sceps. c.* xiii.

2. Minutely; exactly; in every circumſtance or particular.

Lucian agrees with Homer in every point *circumſtantially.* *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

To Circumsta'ntiate. *v. a.* [from *circumſtance.*]

1. To place in particular circumſtances; to inveſt with particular accidents or adjuncts.

If the act were otherwiſe *circumſtantiated*, it might will that freely, which now it wills freely. *Bramh. againſt Hobbs.*

2. To place in a particular condition, as with regard to power or wealth.

A number infinitely ſuperior, and the beſt *circumſtantiated* imaginable, are for the ſucceſſion in the houſe of Hanover. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

To CIRCUMVA'LLATE. *v. a.* [*circumvallo*, Lat.] To incloſe round with trenches or fortifications.

Circumvalla'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *circumvallate*, Lat.]

1. The art or act of caſting up fortifications round a place.

When the czar firſt acquainted himſelf with mathematical learning, he practiſed all the rules of *circumvallation* and contravallation at the ſiege of a town in Livonia. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The fortification or trench thrown up round a place beſieged.

This gave reſpite to finiſh thoſe ſtupendious *circumvallations* and barricadoes, reared up by ſea and land to begirt Petrina. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Circumve'ction. *n. ſ.* [*circumvectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of carrying round.
2. The ſtate of being carried round.

To CIRCUMVE'NT. *v. a.* [*circumvenio*, Lat.] To deceive; to cheat; to impoſe upon; to delude.

He fearing to be betrayed, or *circumvented* by his cruel brother, fled to Barbaroſſa. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

As his malice is vigilant, he reſteth not to *circumvent* the ſons of the firſt deceived. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii.

Should man
Fall *circumvented* thus by fraud. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Obſtinately bent
To die undaunted, and to *circumvent.* *Dryden's Æn.* ii.

Circumve'ntion. *n. ſ.* [from *circumvent.*]

1. Fraud; impoſture; cheat; deluſion.

The inequality of the match between him and the ſubtleſt of us, would quickly appear by a fatal *circumvention*: there muſt be a wiſdom from above to over-reach this helliſh wiſdom. *South's Sermons.*

If he is in the city, he muſt avoid haranguing againſt *circumvention* in commerce. *Collier of Popularity.*

2. Prevention; pre-occupation: this ſenſe is now out of uſe.

Whatever hath been thought on in this ſtate,
That could be brought to bodily act, ere Rome
Had *circumvention.* *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To Circumve'st. *v. a.* [*circumveſtio*, Lat.] To cover round with a garment.

Who on this baſe the earth did'ſt firmly found,
And mad'ſt the deep to *circumveſt* it round. *Wotton.*

Circumvola'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *circumvolo*, Lat.] The act of flying round.

To Circumvo'lve. *v. a* [*circumvolvo*, Lat.] To roll round; to give a circular motion.

Could ſolid orbs be accommodated to phænomena, yet to aſcribe each ſphere an intelligence to *circumvolve* it, were unphiloſophical. *Glanv. Sceps. c.* 20.

Circumvolu'tion. *n. ſ.* [*circumvolutus*, Lat.]

1. The act of rolling round.
2. The ſtate of being rolled round.

The twiſting of the guts is really either a *circumvolution*, or inſertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The thing rolled round another.

Conſider the obliquity or cloſeneſs of theſe *circumvolutions*; the nearer they are, the higher may be the inſtrument. *Wilk.*

CI'RCUS. } *n. ſ.* [*circus*, Latin.] An open ſpace or area for
Ci'rque. } ſports, with ſeats round for the ſpectators.

A pleaſant valley, like one of thoſe *circuſes*, which, in great cities ſomewhere, doth give a pleaſant ſpectacle of running horſes. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The one was about the *cirque* of Flora, the other upon the Tarpeian mountain. *Stillingfleet.*

See the *cirque* falls! th' unpillar'd temple nods;
Streets pav'd with heroes, Tyber choak'd with gods. *Pope.*

CIST. *n. ſ.* [*ciſta*, Latin.] A caſe; a tegument; commonly uſed in medicinal language for the coat or incloſure of a tumour.

Ci'sted. *adj.* [from *ciſt.*] Incloſed in a ciſt, or bag.

Ci'stern. *n. ſ.* [*ciſterna*, Latin.]

1. A receptacle of water for domeſtick uſes.

'Tis not the rain that waters the whole earth, but that which falls into his own *ciſtern*, that muſt relieve him. *South.*

2. A reſervoir; an incloſed fountain.

Had no part as kindly ſtaid behind,
In the wide *ciſterns* of the lakes confin'd;
Did not the ſprings and rivers drench the land,
Our globe would grow a wilderneſs of ſand. *Blackmore.*

3. Any watry receptacle or repoſitory.

So half my Egypt were ſubmerg'd, and made
A *ciſtern* for ſcal'd ſnakes. *Shakeſ. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

But there's no bottom; none
In my voluptuouſneſs: your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons and your maids, could not fill up
The *ciſtern* of my luſt. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

CISTUS. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The name of a plant. The ſame with Rockroſe.

Cit. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *citizen.*] An inhabitant of a city, in an ill ſenſe. A pert low townſman; a pragmatical trader.

We bring you now to ſhow what different things,
The *cits* or clowns are from the courts of kings. *Johnſon.*

Study your race, or the ſoil of your family will dwindle into *cits* or ſquires, or run up into wits or madmen. *Tatler.*

Barnard, thou art a *cit*, with all thy worth;
But Bug and D—l, their honours, and ſo forth. *Pop. Hor.*

Ci'tadel. *n. ſ.* [*citadelle*, French.] A fortreſs; a caſtle, or place of arms in a city.

As he came to the crown by unjuſt means, as unjuſtly he kept it; by force of ſtranger ſoldiers in *citadels*, the neſts of tyranny and murderers of liberty. *Sidney, b.* ii.

I'll to my charge, the *citadel*, repair. *Dryd. Aureng.*

Ci'tal. *n. ſ.* [from *cite.*]

1. Reproof; impeachment.

He made a bluſhing *cital* of himſelf,
And chid his truant youth. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *P.* i.

2. Summons; citation; call into a court.
3. Quotation; citation.

Cita'tion. *n. ſ.* [*citatio*, Latin.]

The calling a perſon before the judge, for the ſake of trying the cauſe of action commenced againſt him. *Ayliffe.*

2. Quotation; the adduction of any paſſage from another author; or of another man's words.

3. The paſſage or words quoted; a quotation.

The letter-writter cannot read theſe *citations* without bluſhing, after the charge he hath advanced. *Atterb. Pref. Serm.*

View the principles of parties repreſented in their own authors, and not in the *citations* of thoſe who would confute them. *Watts's Improvement on the Mind.*

4. Enumeration; mention.

Theſe cauſes effect a conſumption, endemick to this iſland: there remains a *citation* of ſuch as may produce it in any country. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Ci'tatory. *adj.* [from *To cite.*] Having the power or form of citation.

If a judge cite one to a place, to which he cannot come with ſafety, he may freely appeal, though an appeal be inhibited in the letters *citatory.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To CITE. *v. a.* [*cito*, Latin.]

1. To ſummon to anſwer in a court.

He held a late court, to which
She oft' was *cited* by them, but appear'd not. *Sh. Hen.* VIII.

Forthwith the *cited* dead
Of all paſt ages, to the general doom
Shall haſten. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii. *l.* 327.

This power of *citing*, and dragging the defendant into court, was taken away. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. To enjoin; to call upon another authoritatively; to direct; ſummon.

I ſpeak to you, Sir Thurio;
For Valentine, I need not *cite* him to it. *Shakeſp.*

This ſad experience *cites* me to reveal,
And what I dictate is from what I feel. *Prior.*

3. To quote.

Demonſtrations in ſcripture, may not otherwiſe be ſhewed than by *citing* them out of the ſcripture. *Hooker, b.* ii.

That paſſage of Plato, which I *cited* before. *Bacon.*

In baniſhment he wrote thoſe verſes, which I *cite* from his letter. *Dryden's Dedicat. to Æn.*

Ci'ter. *n. ſ.* [from *cite.*]

1. One who cites into a court.
2. One who quotes; a quoter.

I muſt deſire the *citer* henceforward to inform us of his editions too. *Atterbury.*

Citess. *n. ſ.* [from *cit.*] A city woman. A word peculiar to *Dryden.*

Cits and *citeſſes* raiſe a joyful ſtrain;
'Tis a good omen to begin a reign. *Dryd. Albion and Alba.*

Ci'thern. *n. ſ.* [*cithara*, Latin.] A kind of harp; a muſical inſtrument.

At what time the heathen had profaned it, even in that was it dedicated with ſongs and *citherns*, and harps and cymbals. 1 *Mac.* iv. 54.

Ci'tizen. *n. ſ.* [*civis*, Lat. *citoyen*, French.]

1. A freeman of a city; not a foreigner; not a ſlave.

All inhabitants within theſe walls are not properly *citizens*, but only ſuch as are called freemen. *Raleigh's Hiſt. World.*

2. A townſman; a man of trade; not a gentleman.

When he ſpeaks not like a *citizen*,
You find him like a ſoldier. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. An inhabitant; a dweller in any place.

Far from noiſy Rome, ſecure, he lives;
And one more *citizen* to Sibyl gives. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Ci'tizen. *adj.* [This is only in *Shakeſpeare.*] Having the qualities of a citizen; as cowardice, meanneſs.

So ſick I am not, yet I am not well;
But not ſo *citizen* a wanton, as
To ſeem to die ere ſick. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Ci'trine. *adj.* [*citrinus*, Lat.] Lemon coloured; of a dark yellow.

The Butterfly, papilio major, has its wings painted with *citrine* and black, both in long ſtreaks and ſpots. *Grew's Muſ.*

By *citrine* urine of a thicker conſiſtence, the ſaltneſs of phlegm is known. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Ci'trine. *n. ſ.* [from *citrinus*, Latin.]

A ſpecies of cryſtal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, generally free from flaws and blemiſhes. It is ever found in a long and ſlender column, irregularly hexangular, and terminated by an hexangular pyramid. It is from one to four or five inches in length. Theſe cryſtals are of an extremely beautiful yellow, differing in degrees from that of a ſtrong ochre colour to that of the peel of a lemon; and they have a very elegant brightneſs and tranſparence. This ſtone is very plentiful in the Weſt Indies. Our jewellers have learned from the French and Italians to call it *citrine*; and often cut ſtones for rings out of it, which are generally miſtaken for topazes. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Citron-tree. *n. ſ.* [from *citrus*, Latin.]

It hath broad ſtiff leaves, like thoſe of the laurel. The flowers conſiſt of many leaves, expanded like a roſe: the cup of the flower is ſlender and fleſhy, and is divided into five ſegments at the top. The piſtil becomes an oblong, thick, fleſhy fruit, which is very full of juice, and contains ſeveral hard ſeeds. Genoa is the great nurſery of Europe for theſe ſorts of trees. One ſort, with a pointed fruit, is in ſo great eſteem, that the ſingle fruits are ſold at Florence for two ſhillings each. This fruit is not to be had in perfection in any part of Italy, but the plain between Piſa and Leghorn. *Miller.*

May the ſun
With *citron* groves adorn a diſtant ſoil. *Addiſon.*

Citron-water. *n. ſ.* Aqua vitæ, diſtilled with the rind of citrons.

Like *citron-waters* matrons cheeks inflame. *Pope.*

Ci'trul. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *pumpion*, ſo named from its yellow colour.

CI'TY. *n. ſ.* [*cité*, French, *civitas*, Latin.]

1. A large collection of houſes and inhabitants.

Men ſeek their ſafety from number better united, and from walls and other fortifications; the uſe whereof is to make the few a match for the many, and this is the original of *cities.* *Temple.*

City, in a ſtrict and proper ſenſe, means the houſes incloſed within the walls: in a larger ſenſe it reaches to all the ſuburbs. *Watts's Logick.*

2. In the Engliſh law.

A town corporate, that hath a biſhop and a cathedral church. *Cowel.*

3. The inhabitants of a certain city, as diſtinguiſhed from other ſubjects.

What is the *city* but the people?———
——True, the people are the *city.* *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

I do ſuſpect I have done ſome offence,
That ſeems diſgracious in the *city*'s eye. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Ci'ty. *adj.*

1. Relating to the city.

His enforcement of the *city* wives. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

He, I accuſe,
The *city* ports by this hath enter'd. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. Reſembling the manners of the citizens.

Make not a *city* feaſt of it, to let the meat cool ere we can agree upon the firſt cut. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Ci'vet. *n. ſ.* [*civette*, Fr. *zibetta*, Arabic, ſignifying *ſcent.*] A perfume from the civet cat.

The *civet*, or *civet* cat, is a little animal, not unlike our cat, excepting that his ſnout is more pointed, his claws leſs dangerous, and his cry different. It is a native of the Indies, Peru, Braſil, Guinea. The perfume is formed like a kind of greaſe, or thick ſcum, in an aperture or bag under its tail, between the anus and pudendum. It is gathered from time to time, and abounds in proportion as the animal is fed. It is much uſed by perfumers and confectioners; but ſeldom preſcribed in medicine. *Trevoux.*

Civet is of a baſer birth than tar: the very uncleanly flux of a cat. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

He rubs himſelf with *civet*: can you ſmell him out by that? *Shakeſpeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

Some putrefactions and excrements do yield excellent odours; as *civet* and muſk, and, as ſome think, ambergreaſe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Ci'vick. *adj.* [*civicus*, Latin.] Relating to civil honours or practiſes; not military.

With equal rays immortal Tully ſhone:
Behind, Rome's genius waits with *civick* crowns;
And the great father of his country owns. *Pop. Tem. of Fame.*

CI'VIL. *adj.* [*civilis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the community; political; relating to the city or government.

God gave them laws of *civil* regimen, and would not permit their commonweal to be governed by any other laws than his own. *Hooker, b.* iii. *ſ.* 11.

Part ſuch as appertain
To *civil* juſtice; part, religious rites
Of ſacrifice. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 231.

But there is another unity, which would be moſt advantageous to our country; and that is your endeavour after a *civil*, a political union in the whole nation. *Sprat's Sermon.*

2. Relating to any man as a member of a community.

Break not your promiſe, unleſs it be unlawful or impoſſible; either out of your natural, or out of your *civil* power. *Taylor.*

3. Not in anarchy; not wild; not without rule or government.

For rudeſt minds with harmony were caught,
And *civil* life was by the muſes taught. *Roſcommon.*

4. Not foreign; inteſtine.

From a *civil* war, God of his mercy defend us, as that which is moſt deſperate of all others. *Bacon to Villers.*

5. Not eccleſiaſtical; as, the eccleſiaſtical courts are controlled by the *civil.*
6. Not natural; as, a perſon baniſhed or outlawed is ſaid to ſuffer *civil*, though not natural death.
7. Not military; as, the *civil* magiſtrates authority is obſtructed by war.
8. Not criminal; as, This is a *civil* proceſs, not a criminal proſecution.
9. Civiliſed; not barbarous.

England was very rude and barbarous; for it is but even the other day ſince England grew *civil.* *Spenſer on Ireland.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON A Dictionary of the English Language LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

10. Complaiſant; civiliſed; gentle; well bred; elegant of manners; not rude; not brutal; not coarſe.

I heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,
Uttering ſuch dulcet and harmonious breath;
That the rude ſea grew *civil* at her ſong. *Shakeſpeare.*

He was *civil* and well natured, never refuſing to teach another. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

And fall theſe ſayings from that gentle tongue,
Where *civil* ſpeech and ſoft perſuaſion hung. *Prior.*

11. Grave; ſober; not gay or ſhewy.

Thus night oft ſee me in thy pale career,
'Till *civil* ſuited morn appear. *Milton's Poems.*

12. Relating to the ancient conſular or imperial government; as, *civil* law.

No woman had it, but a *civil* doctor. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

CIVI'LIAN. *n. ſ.* [*civilis*, Lat.] One that profeſſes the knowledge of the old Roman law, and of general equity.

The profeſſors of that law, called *civilians*, becauſe the civil law is their guide, ſhould not be diſcountenanced nor diſcouraged. *Bacon's Advice to Villers.*

A depending kingdom is a term of art, unknown to all ancient *civilians*, and writers upon government. *Swift.*

CIVILISA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *civil.*]

A law, act of juſtice, or judgment, which renders a criminal proceſs civil; which is performed by turning an information into an inqueſt, or the contrary. *Harris.*

CIVI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *civil.*]

1. Freedom from barbarity; the ſtate of being civiliſed.

The Engliſh were at firſt as ſtout and warlike a people as ever the Iriſh; and yet are now brought unto that *civility*, that no nation in the world excelleth them in all goodly converſation, and all the ſtudies of knowledge and humanity. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Divers great monarchies have riſen from barbariſm to *civility*, and fallen again to ruin. *Davies on Ireland.*

Whereſoe'er her conquering eagles fled,
Arts, learning, and *civility* were ſpread. *Denham's Poems.*

2. Politeneſs; complaiſance; elegance of behaviour.

Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy diſtreſs;
Or elſe a rude deſpiſer of good manners,
That in *civility* thou ſeem'ſt ſo empty? *Shak. As you like it.*

He, by his great *civility* and affability, wrought very much upon the people. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

I ſhould be kept from a publication, did not what your *civility* calls a requeſt, your greatneſs, command. *South.*

We, in point of *civility*, yield to others in our own houſes. *Swift.*

3. Rule of decency; practiſe of politeneſs.

Love taught him ſhame; and ſhame, with love at ſtrife,
Soon taught the ſweet *civilities* of life. *Dryd. Cym. and Iphig.*

To CI'VILIZE. *v. a.* [from *civil.*] To reclaim from ſavageneſs and brutality; to inſtruct in the arts of regular life.

We ſend the graces and the muſes forth,
To *civilize* and to inſtruct the North. *Waller.*

Muſæus firſt, then Orpheus *civilize*
Mankind, and gave the world their deities. *Denham.*

Amongſt thoſe who are counted the *civilized* part of mankind, this original law of nature ſtill takes place. *Locke.*

Oſiris, or the Bacchus of the antients, is reported to have *civilized* the Indians, and reigned amongſt them fifty-two years. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CI'VILIZER. *n. ſ.* [from *civilize.*] He that reclaims others from a wild and ſavage life; he that teaches the rules and cuſtoms of civility.

The *civilizers!*—the diſturbers, ſay;—
The robbers, the corrupters of mankind!
Proud vagabonds! *Philips's Briton.*

CI'VILLY. *adv.* [from *civil.*]

1. In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of a community; not naturally; not eccleſiaſtically; not criminally.

Men that are civil lead their lives after one common law; for that a multitude ſhould, without harmony amongſt themſelves, concur in the doing of one thing; for this is *civilly* to live; or ſhould manage community of life, it is not poſſible. *Hooker, b.* i. *p.* 46.

That accuſation, which is publick, is either *civilly* commenced for the private ſatisfaction of the party injured; or elſe criminally, that is, for ſome publick puniſhment. *Ayliffe.*

2. Politely; complaiſantly; gently; without rudeneſs; without brutality.

I will deal *civilly* with his poems: nothing ill is to be ſpoken of the dead. *Dryden's Preface to his Fables.*

I would have had Almeria and Oſmyn parted *civilly*; as if it was not proper for lovers to do ſo. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

He thought them folks that loſt their way,
And aſk'd them *civilly* to ſtay. *Prior.*

3. Without gay or gaudy colours.

The chambers were handſome and cheerful, and furniſhed *civilly*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

CIZE. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *inciſa*, Lat. ſhaped or cut to a certain

magnitude.] The quantity of any thing, with regard to its external form; often written *ſize.*

If no motion can alter bodies, that is, reduce them to ſome other *cize* or figure, then there is none of itſelf to give them the *cize* and figure which they have. *Grew's Coſmol b.* i. *c.* 2.

CLACK. *n. ſ.* [*klatſchen*, Germ. to rattle; to make a noiſe.]

1. Any thing that makes a laſting and importunate noiſe; generally uſed, in contempt, for the tongue.

But ſtill his tongue ran on,
And with its everlaſting *clack*,
Set all mens ears upon the rack. *Hudibras, Part* ii. *canto* 2.

Fancy flows in, and muſe flies high;
He knows not when my *clack* will lie. *Prior.*

2. *The* CLACK *of a Mill.* A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in.

Says John, juſt at the hopper will I ſtand,
And mark the *clack* how juſtly it will ſound. *Betterton.*

To CLACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To make a chinking noiſe.

2. To let the tongue run.

To CLACK. *v. a.* As to *clack wool*, is to cut off the ſheep's mark, which makes it to weigh leſs, and ſo yield the leſs cuſtom to the king. *Cowel.*

CLAD. *part. pret.* [This participle, which is now referred to *clothe*, ſeems originally to have belonged to *cloden*, or ſome ſuch word, like *kleeden*, Dutch.] Clothed; inveſted; garbed.

He had *clad* himſelf with a new garment. 1 *Kings* xi. 29.

Beyond
The flow'ry dale of Sibma, *clad* with vine. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

But virtue too, as well as vice, is *clad*
In fleſh and blood. *Waller.*

To her the weeping heav'ns become ſerene;
For her the ground is *clad* in cheerful green. *Dryden.*

The courtiers were all moſt magnificiently *clad*. *Swift.*

To CLAIM. *v. a.* [*clamer*, French.] To demand of right; to require authoritatively; not to beg or accept as favour, but to exact as due.

If only one man hath a divine right to obedience, no body can *claim* that obedience but he that can ſhew his right *Locke.*

We muſt know how the firſt ruler, from whom any one *claims*, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to ſucceed him in it. *Locke.*

Poets have undoubted right to *claim*,
If not the greateſt, the moſt laſting name. *Congreve.*

CLAIM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A demand of any thing, as due.

You, in the right of lady Blanch your wife,
May then make all the *claim* that Arthur did. *Shak. K. John.*

Forſworn thyſelf! The traitor's odious name
I firſt return, and then diſprove thy *claim*. *Dryden.*

Will he not, therefore, of the two evils chuſe the leaſt, by ſubmitting to a maſter, who hath no immediate *claim* upon him, rather than to another, who hath already revived ſeveral *claims* upon him? *Swift.*

2. A title to any privilege or poſſeſſion in the hands of ano her.

Either there muſt have been but one ſovereign over them all, or elſe every father of a family had been as good a prince, and had as good a *claim* to royalty as theſe. *Locke.*

3. In law.

A demand of any thing that is in the poſſeſſion of another, or at the leaſt out of his own: as *claim* by charter, *claim* by deſcent. *Cowel.*

4. The phraſes are commonly to *make claim*, or to *lay claim.*

The king of Pruſſia *lays* in his *claim* for Neuf-Châtel, as he did for the principality of Orange. *Addiſon on Italy.*

If God, by his poſitive grant, gave dominion to any man, primogeniture can *lay* no *claim* to it, unleſs God ſo ordained. *Locke.*

CLA'IMABLE. *adj.* [from *claim.*] That which may be demanded as due.

CLA'IMANT. *n. ſ.* [from *claim.*] He that demands any thing as unjuſtly detained by another.

A CLA'IMER. *n. ſ.* [from *claim.*] He that makes a demand; he that requires any thing, as unjuſtly with-held from him.

CLAIR-OBSCURE. *n. ſ.* See CLARE-OBSCURE.

To CLA'MBER. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *climb*; as *climber, clamber.*] To climb with difficulty; as with both hands and feet.

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richeſt lockram 'bout her reechy neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to eye him. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

When you hear the drum,
Clamber not you up to the caſements then. *Shakeſpeare.*

The men there do not without ſome difficulty *clamber* up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them. *Ray on the Creat.*

They were forced to *clamber* over ſo many rocks, and to tread upon the brink of ſo many precipices, that they were very often in danger of their lives. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 27.

To CLAMM. *v. a.* [in ſome provinces, to *cleam*, from clæmian, Sax. to glew together.] To clog with any glutinous matter.

A ſwarm of waſps got into a honey-pot, and there they cloyed

I

cloyed and *clammed* themſelves, 'till there was no getting out again. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* cxxvi.

The ſprigs were all dawbed with lime, and the birds *clammed* and taken. *L'Eſtrange.*

CLA'MMINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *clammy.*] Viſcoſity; viſcidity; tenacity; ropineſs.

A greaſy pipkin will ſpoil the *clammineſs* of the glew. *Moxon.*

CLA'MMY. *adj.* [from *clamm.*] Viſcous; glutinous; tenacious; adheſive; ropy.

Bodies *clammy* and cleaving, are ſuch as have an appetite, at once, to follow another body, and to hold to themſelves. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 293.

Neither the brain nor ſpirits can conſerve motion: the former is of ſuch a *clammy* conſiſtence, it can no more retain it than a quagmire. *Glanv. Sceps. c.* 6.

Aghaſt he wak'd, and, ſtarting from his bed,
Cold ſweats, in *clammy* drops, his limbs o'erſpread. *Dryden.*

I drop with *clammy* ſweat. *Dryden's Fables.*

Joyful thou'lt ſee
The *clammy* ſurface all o'er ſtrown with tribes
Of greedy inſects. *Philips.*

There is an unctuous *clammy* vapour that ariſes from the ſtum of grapes, when they lie maſhed together in the vat, which puts out a light, when dipped into it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The continuance of the fever, *clammy* ſweats, paleneſs, and at laſt a total ceſſation of pain, are ſigns of a gangrene and approaching death. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CLA'MOROUS. *adj.* [from *clamour.*] Vociferous; noiſy; turbulent; loud.

It is no ſufficient argument to ſay, that, in urging theſe ceremonies, none are ſo *clamorous* as Papiſts, and they whom Papiſts ſuborn. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſect.* 9.

He kiſs'd her lips
With ſuch a *clamorous* ſmack, that at the parting
All the church eccho'd. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

At my birth
The goats ran from the mountains, and the herds
Were ſtrangely *clam'rous* in the frighted fields. *Shakeſpeare.*

With the *clam'rous* report of war,
Thus will I drown your exclamations. *Shakeſ. Richard* III.

Then various elements againſt thee join'd,
In one more various animal combin'd,
And fram'd the *clam'rous* race of buſy humankind. *Pope.*

A pamphlet that will ſettle the wavering, inſtruct the ignorant, and inflame the *clamorous.* *Swift.*

CLA'MOUR. *n. ſ.* [*clamor*, Latin.]

1. Outcry; noiſe; exclamation; vociferation.

Revoke thy doom,
Or whilſt I can vent *clamour* from my throat,
I'll tell thee, thou do'ſt evil. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The people grew then exorbitant in their *clamours* for juſtice. *King Charles.*

The Maid
Shall weep the fury of my love decay'd;
And weeping follow me, as thou do'ſt now,
With idle *clamours* of a broken vow. *Prior.*

2. It is uſed ſometimes, but leſs fitly, of inanimate things.

Here the loud Arno's boiſt'rous *clamours* ceaſe,
That with ſubmiſſive murmurs glides in peace. *Addiſon.*

To CLA'MOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make outcries; to exclaim; to vociferate; to roar in turbulence.

The obſcure bird *clamour'd* the live-long night. *Shakeſp.*

Clamour your tongues, and not a word more. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a tribunitious manner; for that is to *clamour* counſels, not to inform them. *Bacon's Eſſay*, 21.

CLAMP. *n. ſ.* [*clamp*, French.]

1. A piece of wood joined to another, as an addition of ſtrength.

2. A quantity of bricks.

To burn a *clamp* of brick of ſixteen thouſand, they allow ſeven ton of coals. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To CLAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

When a piece of board is fitted with the grain to the end of another piece of board croſs the grain, the firſt board is *clamped*. Thus the ends of tables are commonly *clamped*, to preſerve them from warping. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

CLAN. *n. ſ.* [probably of Scottiſh original: *klaan*, in the Highlands, ſignifies *children.*]

1. A family; a race.

They around the flag
Of each his faction, in their ſeveral *clans*,
Swarm populous, un-number'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

Milton was the poetical ſon of Spenſer, and Mr. Waller of Fairfax; for we have our lineal deſcents and *clans* as well as other families. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

2. A body or ſect of perſons, in a ſenſe of contempt.

Patridge and the reſt of his *clan* may hoot me for a cheat, if I fail in any ſingle particular. *Swift's Predictions for* 1708.

CLA'NCULAR. *adj.* [*clancularius*, Latin.] Clandeſtine; ſecret; private; concealed; obſcure; hidden.

Let us withdraw all ſupplies from our luſts, and not by any

ſecret reſerved affection give them *clancular* aids to maintain their rebellion. *Decay of Piety.*

CLANDE'STINE. [*adj. clandeſtinus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden; private; in an ill ſenſe.

Tho' nitrous tempeſts, and *clandeſtine* death,
Fill'd the deep caves, and num'rous vaults beneath. *Blackm.*

CLANDE'STINELY. *adv.* [from *clandeſtine.*] Secretly; privately; in private; in ſecret.

There have been two printed papers *clandeſtinely* ſpread about, whereof no man is able to trace the original. *Swift.*

CLANG. *n. ſ.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A ſharp, ſhrill noiſe.

With ſuch a horrid *clang*
As on mount Sinai rang,
While the red fire and ſmould'ring clouds out brake. *Milton.*

An iſland, ſalt and bare,
The haunt of ſeals and orcs, and ſea-mews *clang.* *Milton.*

What *clangs* were heard in German ſkies afar,
Of arms and armies ruſhing to the war. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

Guns, and trumpets *clang*, and ſolemn ſound
Of drums, o'ercame their groans. *Philips.*

To CLANG. *v. n.* [*clango*, Lat.] To clatter; to make a loud ſhrill noiſe.

Have I not in a pitched battle heard
Loud 'larums, neighing ſteeds, and trumpets *clang.* *Shakeſ.*

The Libyans clad in armour, lead
The dance; and *clanging* ſwords and ſhields they beat. *Prior.*

To CLANG. *v. a.* To ſtrike together with a noiſe.

The fierce Curetes trod tumultuous
Their myſtick dance, and *clang'd* their ſounding arms;
Induſtrious with the warlike din to quell
Thy infant cries. *Prior.*

CLA'NGOUR. *n. ſ.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A loud ſhrill ſound.

In death he cried,
Like to a diſmal *clangour* heard from far,
Warwick, revenge my death. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *P.* iii.

With joy they view the waving enſigns fly,
And hear the trumpet's *clangour* pierce the ſky. *Dryd. Æn.*

CLA'NGOUS. *adj.* [from *clang.*] Making a clang.

We do not obſerve the cranes, and birds of long necks, have any muſical, but harſh and *clangous* throats. *Brown.*

CLANK. *n. ſ.* [from *clang.*] A loud, ſhrill, ſharp noiſe, made by the colliſion of hard and ſonorous bodies.

They were joined by the melodious *clank* of marrow-bone and clever. *Spectator*, N°. 617.

To CLAP. *v. a.* [clappan, Sax. *klappen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſtrike together with a quick motion, ſo as to make a noiſe by the colliſion.

Following the fliers,
With them he enters; who, upon the ſudden,
Clapt to their gates. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Men ſhall *clap* their hands at him, and ſhall hiſs him out of his place. *Job*, xxvii. 23.

Have you never ſeen a citizen, in a cold morning, *clapping* his ſides, and walking before his ſhop? *Dryd. Spaniſh Fryar.*

He crowing *clapp'd* his wings, th' appointed call
To chuck his wives together in the hall. *Dryden's Fables.*

Each poet of the air her glory ſings,
And round him the pleas'd audience *clap* their wings. *Dryd.*

He had juſt time to get in and *clap to* the door, to avoid the blow. *Locke on Education.*

In flow'ry wreaths the royal virgin dreſt
His bending horns, and kindly *clapt* his breaſt. *Addiſon.*

Glad of a quarrel, ſtraight I *clap* the door,
Sir, let me ſee your works and you no more. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

2. To add one thing to another, implying the idea of ſomething haſty, unexpected, or ſudden.

As ſummer weareth out, they *clap* mouth to mouth, wing to wing, and leg to leg; and ſo, after a ſweet ſinging, fall down into lakes. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

This pink is one of Cupid's carriers: *clap* on more ſails; purſue. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Smooth temptations, like the ſun, make a maiden lay by her veil and robe; which perſecution, like the northern wind, made her hold faſt, and *clap* cloſe about her. *Taylor.*

If a man be highly commended, we think him ſufficiently leſſened, if we *clap* ſin, or folly, or infirmity into his account. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Razor-makers generally *clap* a ſmall bar of Venice ſteel between two ſmall bars of Flemiſh ſteel. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

The man *clapt* his fingers one day to his mouth, and blew upon them. *L'Eſtrange.*

His ſhield thrown by, to mitigate the ſmart,
He *clapp'd* his hand upon the wounded part. *Dryd. Æneid.*

If you leave ſome ſpace empty for the air, then *clap* your hand upon the mouth of the veſſel, and the fiſhes will contend to get uppermoſt in the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

It would be as abſurd as to ſay, he *clapped* ſpurs to his horſe at St. James's, and galloped away to the Hague. *Addiſon.*

By having their minds yet in their perfect freedom and indifferency, the likelier to purſue truth the better, having no biaſs yet *clapped* on to miſlead them. *Locke.*

I have obſerved a certain chearfulneſs in as bad a ſyſtem of features

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ſeatures as ever was *clapped* together, which hath appeared lovely. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 86.

Let all her ways be unconfin'd,
And *clap* your padlock on her mind. *Prior.*

Socrates or Alexander might have a fool's coat *clapt* upon them, and perhaps neither wiſdom nor majeſty would ſecure them from a ſneer. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. To do any thing with a ſudden haſty motion, or unexpectedly.

We were dead aſleep,
And, how we know not, all *clapt* under hatches. *Shakeſp.*

He was no ſooner entered into the town, but a ſcambling ſoldier *clapt* hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a begging or in a drunken faſhion. *Wotton's Life of Duke of Buck.*

So much from the reſt of his countrymen, and indeed from his whole ſpecies, that his friends would have *clapped* him into bedlam, and have begged his eſtate. *Spectator*, N°. 576.

Have you obſerv'd a ſitting hare,
Liſt'ning and fearful of the ſtorm
Of horns and hounds, *clap* back her ear. *Prior.*

We will take our remedy at law, and *clap* an action upon you for old debts. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

4. To celebrate or praiſe by clapping the hands; to applaud.

I have often heard the ſtationer wiſhing for thoſe hands to take off his melancholy bargain, which *clapped* its performance on the ſtage. *Dedication to Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

5. To infect with a venereal poiſon. [See the noun.]

If the patient hath been formerly *clapt*, it will be the more difficult to cure him the ſecond time, and worſe the third. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Let men and manners ev'ry diſh adapt;
Who'd force his pepper where his gueſts are *clapt?* *King.*

6. *To* Clap *up*. To complete ſuddenly, without much precaution.

No longer than we well could waſh our hands,
To *clap* this royal bargain *up* of peace. *Shakeſ. King John.*

Was ever match *clapt up* ſo ſuddenly? *Shakeſpeare.*

A peace may be *clapped up* with that ſuddenneſs, that the forces, which are now in motion, may unexpectedly fall upon his ſkirts. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

To Clap. *v. n.*

1. To move nimbly with a noiſe.

Every door flew open
T' admit my entrance; and then *clapt* behind me,
To bar my going back. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

A whirlwind roſe, that, with a violent blaſt,
Shook all the dome: the doors around me *clapt*. *Dryden.*

2. To enter with alacrity and briſkneſs upon any thing.

Come, a ſong.——
—Shall we *clap* into't roundly, without ſaying we are hoarſe? *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

3. To ſtrike the hands together in applauſe.

All the beſt men are ours; for 'tis ill hap
If they hold, when their ladies bid 'em *clap*. *Epilogue to Henry* VIII.

Clap. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A loud noiſe made by ſudden colliſion.

Give the door ſuch a *clap* as you go out, as will ſhake the whole room, and make every thing rattle in it. *Swift.*

2. A ſudden or unexpected act or motion.

It is monſtrous to me, that the South-ſea ſhould pay half their debts at one *clap*. *Swift's Letters.*

3. An exploſion of thunder.

There ſhall be horrible *claps* of thunder, and flaſhes of lightning, voices and earthquakes. *Hakewill on Providence.*

The *clap* is paſt, and now the ſkies are clear. *Dryd. Juv.*

4. An act of applauſe.

The actors, in the midſt of an innocent old play, are often ſtartled in the midſt of unexpected *claps* or hiſſes. *Addiſon.*

5. A venereal infection. [from *clapoir*, Fr.]

Time, that at laſt matures a *clap* to pox. *Pope's Sat.*

6. [With Falconers.] The nether part of the beak of a hawk.

Cla'pper. *n. ſ.* [from *clap.*]

1. One who claps with his hands; an applauder.

2. The tongue of a bell.

He hath a heart as ſound as a bell, and his tongue is the *clapper*; for what his heart thinks, his tongue ſpeaks. *Shakeſ.*

I ſaw a young lady fall down the other day, and ſhe much reſembled an overturned bell without a *clapper*. *Addiſ. Guard.*

3. *The* Cla'pper *of a Mill.* A piece of wood for ſhaking the hopper.

To Clappercla'w. *v. a.* [from *clap* and *claw.*] To tongue-beat; to ſcold.

Now they are *clapperclawing* one another, I'll go look on. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

They've always been at daggers-drawing,
And one another *clapperclawing*. *Hudibras, part* ii. *canto* 2.

Cla'renceux, or Cla'rencieux. *n. ſ.* The ſecond king at arms: ſo named from the dutchy of *Clarence*.

Clare-obscure. *n. ſ.* [from *clarus*, bright, and *obſcurus*, Lat.] Light and ſhade in painting.

As maſters in the *clare-obſcure*,
With various light your eyes allure;

A flaming yellow here they ſpread,
Draw off in blue, or charge in red;
Yet from theſe colours, oddly mix'd,
Your ſight upon the whole is fix'd. *Prior.*

Cla'ret. *n. ſ.* [*clairet*, Fr.] French wine, of a clear pale-red colour.

Red and white wine are in a trice confounded into *claret*. *Boyle.*

The *claret* ſmooth, red as the lips we preſs
In ſparkling fancy, while we drain the bowl. *Thomſ. Autumn.*

Cla'ricord. *n. ſ.* [from *clarus* and *chorda*, Latin.] A muſical inſtrument in form of a ſpinette, but more ancient. It has forty-nine or fifty keys, and ſeventy ſtrings. *Chambers.*

Clarifica'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *clarify.*] The act of making any thing clear from impurities.

Liquors are, many of them, at the firſt, thick and troubled; as muſte, wort, &c. but to know the means of accelerating *clarification*, we muſt firſt know the cauſes of *clarification*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 301.

To CLA'RIFY. *v. a.* [*clarifier*, French.]

1. To purify or clear any liquor; to ſeparate feculences or impurities.

The apothecaries *clarify* their ſyrups by whites of eggs, beaten with the juices which they would *clarify*; which whites of eggs gather all the dregs and groſſer parts of the juice to them; and after, the ſyrup being ſet on the fire, the whites of eggs themſelves harden, and are taken forth. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

2. To brighten; to illuminate: this ſenſe is rare.

The will was then ductile and pliant to all the motions of right reaſon: it met the dictates of a *clarified* underſtanding half way. *South's Sermons.*

The Chriſtian religion is the only means that God has ſanctified, to ſet fallen man upon his legs again, to *clarify* his reaſon, and to rectify his will. *South's Sermons.*

Cla'rion. *n. ſ.* [*clarin*, Span. from *clarus*, loud, Lat.] A trumpet; a wind-inſtrument of war.

And after, to his palace he them brings,
With ſhams, and trumpets, and with *clarions* ſweet;
And all the way the joyous people ſings. *Fairy Queen.*

Then ſtrait commands, that at the warlike ſound
Of trumpets loud, and *clarions*, be uprear'd
The mighty ſtandard. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 53.

Let fuller notes th' applauding world amaze,
And the loud *clarion* labour in your praiſe. *Pope.*

Cla'rity. *n. ſ.* [*clarté*, French, *claritas*, Latin.] Brightneſs; ſplendour.

A light by abundant *clarity* inviſible; an underſtanding which itſelf can only comprehend. *Sir Walter Raleigh.*

Cla'ry. *n. ſ.* An herb.

It hath a labiated flower of one leaf, whoſe upper lip is ſhort and creſted; but the under one is divided into three parts: the middle diviſion is hollowed like a ſpoon. Out of the flower-cup ariſes the pointal, fixed like a nail to the hinder part of the flower, and attended with four embryo's, which turn to ſo many roundiſh ſeeds, incloſed in the cup of the flower. It grows wild on dry banks. *Miller.*

Plants that have circled leaves do all abound with moiſture. The weakeſt kind of curling is roughneſs; as in *clary* and burr. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 651.

To CLASH. *v. n.* [*kletſen*, Dut. to make a noiſe.]

1. To make a noiſe by mutual colliſion; to ſtrike one againſt another.

Three times, as of the *claſhing* ſound
Of arms, we heard. *Denham.*

Thoſe few that ſhould happen to *claſh*, might rebound after the colliſion; or if they cohered, yet, by the real conflict with other atoms, might be ſeparated again. *Bentley.*

How many candles may ſend out their light, without *claſhing* upon one another; which argues the ſmallneſs of the parts of light, and the largeneſs of the interſtices between particles of air and other bodies. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

2. To act with oppoſite power, or contrary direction.

Neither was there any queen-mother who might *claſh* with his counſellors for authority. *Bacon's Henry* VIII.

Thoſe that will not be convinced what a help this is to the magiſtracy, would find it, if they ſhould chance to *claſh*. *South's Sermons.*

3. To contradict; oppoſe.

Wherever there are men, there will be *claſhing* ſometime or other; and a knock, or a conteſt, ſpoils all. *L'Eſtrange.*

The abſurdity in this inſtance is obvious; and yet every time that *claſhing* metaphors are put together, this fault is committed. *Spectator*, N°. 595.

To Clash. *v. a.* To ſtrike one thing againſt another, ſo as to produce a noiſe.

The nodding ſtatue *claſh'd* his arms,
And with a ſullen ſound and feeble cry,
Half ſunk, and half pronounced the word of victory. *Dryd.*

Clash. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A noiſy colliſion of two bodies.

The *claſh* of arms and voice of men we hear. *Denham.*

He nobly ſeiz'd thee in the dire alarms
Of war and ſlaughter and the *claſh* of arms. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

2.

2. Oppoſition; contradiction.

Then from the *claſhes* between popes and kings,
Debate, like ſparks from flint's colliſion, ſprings. *Denham.*

In the very next line he reconciles the fathers and ſcripture, and ſhews there is no *claſh* betwixt them. *Atterbury.*

A CLASP. *n. ſ.* [*cheſpe*, Dutch.]

1. A hook to hold any thing cloſe; as a book, or garment.

The ſcorpion's claws here graſp a wide extent,
And here the crabs in leſſer *claſps* are bent. *Addiſ. Ovid. Met.*

Hereupon he took me aſide, and opening the *claſps* of the parchment cover, ſpoke, to my great ſurprize, in Engliſh. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

2. An embrace, in contempt.

Your fair daughter,
Tranſported with no worſe nor better guard,
But with a knave of hire, a gondalier,
To the groſs *claſps* of a laſcivious Moor. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

To Clasp. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhut with a claſp.

Sermons are the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and do open the ſcriptures; which being but read, remain, in compariſon, ſtill *claſped*. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſect.* 22.

There Caxton ſlept, with Wynkin at his ſide,
One *claſp'd* in wood, and one in ſtrong cow-hide. *Pope.*

2. To catch and hold by twining.

Direct
The *claſping* ivy where to climb. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. To hold with the hands extended; to incloſe between the hands.

Occaſion turneth the handle of the bottle firſt to be received, and after the belly, which is hard to *claſp*. *Bacon's Eſſ.*

4. To embrace.

Thou art a ſlave, whom fortune's tender arm
With favour never *claſpt*, but bred a dog. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Thy ſuppliant
I beg, and *claſp* thy knees. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

He ſtoop'd below
The flying ſpear, and ſhun'd the promis'd blow;
Then creeping, *claſp'd* the hero's knees, and pray'd. *Dryd.*

Now, now he *claſps* her to his panting breaſt;
Now he devours her with his eager eyes. *Smith.*

5. To incloſe.

Boys, with women's voices,
Strive to ſpeak big, and *claſp* their female joints
In ſtiff unweildy arms againſt thy crown. *Shak. Richard* II.

Cla'sper. *n. ſ.* [from *claſp.*] The tendrels or threads of creeping plants, by which they cling to other things for ſupport.

The tendrels or *claſpers* of plants are given only to ſuch ſpecies as have weak and infirm ſtalks. *Ray on the Creation.*

Claspknife. *n. ſ.* [from *claſp* and *knife.*] A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS. *n. ſ.* [from *claſſis*, Latin.]

1. A rank or order of perſons.

Segrais has diſtinguiſhed the readers of poetry, according to their capacity of judging, into three *claſſes*. *Dryd. Æn. Dedic.*

2. A number of boys learning the ſame leſſon at the ſchool.

We ſhall be ſeized away from this lower *claſs* in the ſchool of knowledge, and our converſation ſhall be with angels and illuminated ſpirits. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p.* i.

3. A ſet of beings or things; a number ranged in diſtribution, under ſome common denomination.

Among this herd of politicians, any one ſett make a very conſiderable *claſs* of men. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 53.

Whate'er of mungrel, no one *claſs* admits
A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits. *Dunciad, b.* iv.

To Class. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To range according to ſome ſtated method of diſtribution; to range according to different ranks.

I conſidered that by the *claſſing* and methodizing ſuch paſſages, I might inſtruct the reader. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Cla'ssical. }
Cla'ssick. } *adj.* [*claſſicus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to antique authors; relating to literature.

Poetick fields encompaſs me around,
And ſtill I ſeem to tread on *claſſick* ground. *Addiſon.*

With them the genius of *claſſick* learning dwelleth, and from them it is derived. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

2. Of the firſt order or rank.

From this ſtandard the value of the Roman weights and coins are deduced: in the ſettling of which I have followed Mr. Greaves, who may be juſtly reckoned a *claſſical* author on this ſubject. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Cla'ssick. *n. ſ.* [*claſſicus*, Lat.] An author of the firſt rank: uſually taken for ancient authors.

CLA'SSIS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Order; ſort; body.

He had declared his opinion of that *claſſis* of men, and did all he could to hinder their growth. *Clarendon.*

To CLA'TTER. *v. n.* [clatpunge, a rattle, Saxon.]

1. To make a noiſe by knocking two ſonorous bodies frequently together.

Now the ſprightly trumpet, from afar,

Had rouz'd the neighing ſteeds to ſcour the fields,
While the fierce riders *clatter'd* on their ſhields. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. To utter a noiſe by being ſtruck together.

All that night was heard an unwonted *clattering* of weapons, and of men running to and fro. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Down ſunk the monſter-bulk, and preſs'd the ground;
His arms and *clatt'ring* ſhield on the vaſt body ſound. *Dryd.*

Their *clattering* arms with the fierce ſhocks reſound,
Helmets and broken launces ſpread the ground. *Granville.*

3. To talk faſt and idly.

Here is a great deal of good matter
Loſt for lack of telling;
Now, ſiker, I ſee thou do'ſt but *clatter*;
Harm may come of melling. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

All thoſe airy ſpeculations, which bettered not men's manners, were only a noiſe and *clattering* of words. *Decay of Piety.*

To Cla'tter. *v. a.*

1. To ſtrike any thing ſo as to make it ſound and rattle.

I only with an oaken ſtaff will meet thee,
And raiſe ſuch outcries on thy *clatter'd* iron,
That thou oft' ſhalt wiſh thyſelf at Gath. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

When all the bees are gone to ſettle,
You *clatter* ſtill your brazen kettle. *Swift.*

2. To diſpute, jar, or clamour. *Martin.* A low word.

A Cla'tter. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A rattling noiſe made by the frequent and quick colliſion of ſonorous bodies. A *clatter* is a *claſh* often repeated with great quickneſs, and ſeems to convey the idea of a ſound ſharper and ſhriller than *rattle*. [See the verb.]

I have ſeen a monkey overthrow all the diſhes and plates in a kitchen, merely for the pleaſure of ſeeing them tumble, and hearing the *clatter* they made in their fall. *Swift to Ld. Bolingb.*

2. It is uſed for any tumultuous and confuſed noiſe.

By this great *clatter*, one of greateſt note
Seems bruited. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Grow to be ſhort,
Throw by your *clatter*,
And handle the matter. *Ben. Johnſon's Under-woods.*

O Rourk's jolly boys
Ne'er dreamt of the matter,
'Till rous'd by the noiſe,
And muſical *clatter*. *Swift.*

The jumbling particles of matter,
In chaos make not ſuch a *clatter*. *Swift.*

Cla'vated. *adj.* [*clavatus*, Lat.] Knobbed; ſet with knobs.

Theſe appear plainly to have been *clavated* ſpikes of ſome kind of echinus ovarius. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Cla'udent. *adj.* [*claudens*, Lat.] Shutting; incloſing; confining. *Dict.*

To CLA'UDICATE. *v. n.* [*claudico*, Latin.] To halt; to limp. *Dict.*

Claudica'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *claudicate.*] The act or habit of halting. *Dict.*

Clave. [the preterite of *cleave.*] See Cleave.

Cla'vellated. *adj.* [*clavellatus*, low Latin.] Made with burnt tartar. A chymical term. *Chambers.*

Air, tranſmitted through *clavellated* aſhes into an exhauſted receiver, loſes weight as it paſſes through them. *Arbuthnot.*

Cla'ver. *n. ſ.* [clæfeꞃ pẏꞃt, Sax.] This is now univerſally written *clover*, though not ſo properly. See Clover.

Cla'vicle. *n. ſ.* [*clavicula*, Lat.] The collar bone.

Some quadrupeds can bring their fore feet unto their mouths; as moſt that have the *clavicles*, or collar bones. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A girl was brought with angry wheals down her neck, towards the *clavicle*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Clause. *n. ſ.* [*clauſula*, Latin.]

1. A ſentence; a ſingle part of a diſcourſe; a ſubdiviſion of a larger ſentence; ſo much of a ſentence as is to be conſtrued together.

God may be glorified by obedience, and obeyed by performance of his will, although no ſpecial *clauſe* or ſentence of ſcripture be in every ſuch action ſet before men's eyes to warrant it. *Hooker, b.* ii. *ſect.* 2.

2. An article, or particular ſtipulation.

The *clauſe* is untrue which they add, concerning the biſhop. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſect.* 4.

When, after his death, they were ſent both to Jews and Gentiles, we find not this *clauſe* in their commiſſion. *South.*

Cla'ustral. *adj.* [from *clauſtrum*, Lat.] Relating to a cloyſter, or religious houſe.

Clauſtral priors are ſuch as preſide over monaſteries, next to the abbot or chief governour in ſuch religious houſes. *Ayliffe.*

Cla'usure. *n. ſ.* [*clauſura*, Lat.] Confinement; the act of ſhutting; the ſtate of being ſhut.

In ſome monaſteries the ſeverity of the *clauſure* is hard to be born. *Geddes.*

A CLAW. *n. ſ.* [clapan, Saxon.]

1. The foot of a beaſt or bird, armed with ſharp nails; or the pincers or holders of a ſhell-fiſh.

I ſaw her range abroad to ſeek her food,
T' embrue her teeth and *claws* with lukewarm blood. *Spenſer's Viſ. of Bellay.*

What's

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What's juſtice to a man, or laws,
That never comes within their *claws?* *Hudibras, p.* ii.
He ſoftens the harſh rigour of the laws,
Blunts their keen edge, and grinds their harpy *claws. Garth.*

2. Sometimes a hand, in contempt.

To CLAW. *v. a.* [clapan, Saxon.]

1. To tear with nails or claws.

Look, if the wither'd elder hath not his poll *claw'd* like a parrot. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

2. To pull, as with the nails.

Adding to the former theſe many changes that have happened ſince, I am afraid we ſhall not ſo eaſily *claw* off that name. *South's Sermons.*

3. To tear or ſcratch in general.

But we muſt *claw* ourſelves with ſhameful
And heathen ſtripes, by their example. *Hudibras, p.* ii.
They for their own opinions ſtand faſt,
Only to have them *claw'd* and canvaſt. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

4. To ſcratch or tickle.

I muſt laugh when I am merry, and *claw* no man in his humour. *Shakeſpeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

5. To flatter: an obſolete ſenſe. See CLAWBACK.

6. *To* CLAW *off*, or *away*. To ſcold; to rail at.

You thank the place where you found money; but the jade fortune is to be *clawed away* for't, if you ſhould loſe it. *L'Eſtr.*

CLA'WBACK. *n. ſ.* [from *claw* and *back.*] A flatterer; a ſycophant; a wheedler. The pope's *clawbacks.* *Jewel.*

CLA'WED. *adj.* [from *claw.*] Furniſhed or armed with claws.

Among quadrupeds, of all the *clawed*, the lion is the ſtrongeſt. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* ii. *c.* 8. *ſect.* 6.

CLAY. *n. ſ.* [*clai*, Welſh; *kley*, Dutch.]

1. Unctuous and tenacious earth, ſuch as will mould into a certain form.

Clays are earths firmly coherent, weighty and compact, ſtiff, viſcid, and ductile to a great degree, while moiſt; ſmooth to the touch, not eaſily breaking between the fingers, nor readily diffuſible in water; and, when mixed, not readily ſubſiding from it. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Deep Acheron,
Whoſe troubled eddies, thick with ooze and *clay*,
Are whirl'd aloft. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Expoſe the *clay* to the rain, to drain it from ſalts, that the bricks may be more durable. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

The ſun, which ſoftens wax, will harden *clay.* *Watts.*

Clover is the beſt way of improving *clays*, where manure is ſcarce. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. In poetry, earth in general; the terreſtrial element.

Why ſhould our *clay*,
Over our ſpirits ſo much ſway. *Donne.*

To CLAY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with clay; to manure with clay.

This manuring laſts fifty years: then the ground muſt be *clayed* again. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CLAY-COLD. *adj.* [*clay* and *cold.*] Lifeleſs; cold as the unanimated earth.

I waſh'd his *clay-cold* corſe with holy drops,
And ſaw him laid in hallow'd ground. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

CLAY-PIT. *n. ſ.* [*clay* and *pit.*] A pit where clay is dug.

'Twas found in a *clay-pit.* *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CLAYES. *n. ſ.* [*claye*, Fr. In fortification.] Wattles made with ſtakes interwove with oſiers, to cover lodgments. *Chambers.*

CLA'YEY. *adj.* [from *clay.*] Conſiſting of clay; abounding with clay.

Some delight in a lax or ſandy, ſome a heavy or *clayey* ſoil. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

CLA'YISH. *adj.* [from *clay.*] Partaking of the nature of clay; containing particles of clay.

Small beer proves an unwholſom drink; perhaps, by being brewed with a thick, muddiſh, and *clayiſh* water, which the brewers covet. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

CLA'YMARL. *n. ſ.* [*clay* and *marl.*] A whitiſh, ſmooth, chalky clay.

Claymarl reſembles clay, and is near a-kin to it; but is more fat, and ſometimes mixed with chalk-ſtones. *Mortimer.*

CLEAN. *adj.* [*glan*, Welſh; clæne, Saxon.]

1. Free from dirt or filth.

Both his hands, moſt filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to waſh themſelves inceſſantly;
Yet nothing *cleaner* were for ſuch intent,
But rather fouler. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 7. *ſtan.* 61.

They make *clean* the outſide of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and exceſs. *Mat.* xxiii. 25.

2. Free from moral impurity; chaſte; innocent; guiltleſs.

3. Elegant; neat; not unweildy; not encumbered with any thing uſeleſs or diſproportioned.

The timber and wood are in ſome trees more *clean*, in ſome more knotty. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Yet thy waiſt is ſtrait and *clean*,
As Cupid's ſhaft, or Hermes' rod. *Waller.*

4. Not foul with any loathſome diſeaſe; not leprous.

If the plague be ſomewhat dark, and ſpread not in the ſkin, the prieſt ſhall pronounce him *clean.* *Levit.* xiii. 6.

CLEAN. *adv.* Quite; perfectly; fully; completely. This ſenſe is now little uſed.

Their actions have been *clean* contrary unto thoſe before mentioned. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſect.* 4.

Being ſeated, and domeſtick broils
Clean overblown. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

A philoſopher, preſſed with the ſame objection, ſhapes an anſwer *clean* contrary. *Hakewell on Providence.*

To CLEAN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To free from dirt or filth.

Their tribes adjuſted, *clean'd* their vig'rous wings,
And many a circle, many a ſhort eſſay,
Wheel'd round and round. *Thomſon's Autumn, l.* 865.

CLE'ANLILY. *adv.* [from *cleanly.*] In a cleanly manner.

CLE'ANLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cleanly.*]

1. Freedom from dirt or filth.

I ſhall ſpeak nothing of the extent of this city, the *cleanlineſs* of its ſtreets, nor the beauties of its piazza. *Addiſ. Italy.*

2. Neatneſs of dreſs; purity; the quality contrary to negligence and naſtineſs.

The miſtreſs thought it either not to deſerve, or not to need any exquiſite decking, having no adorning but *cleanlineſs. Sidn.*

From whence the tender ſkin aſſumes
A ſweetneſs above all perfumes;
From whence a *cleanlineſs* remains,
Incapable of outward ſtains. *Swift.*

Such *cleanlineſs* from head to heel;
No humours groſs, or frowzy ſteams,
No noiſome whiffs, or ſweaty ſtreams. *Swift.*

CLE'ANLY. *adj.* [from *clean.*]

1. Free from dirtineſs; careful to avoid filth; pure in the perſon.

Next that ſhall mountain 'ſparagus be laid,
Pull'd by ſome plain but *cleanly* country maid. *Dryden.*

An ant is a very *cleanly* inſect, and throws out of her neſt all the ſmall remains of the corn on which ſhe feeds. *Addiſon.*

2. That which makes cleanlineſs.

In our fantaſtick climes, the fair
With *cleanly* powder dry their hair. *Prior.*

3. Pure; innocent; immaculate.

Perhaps human nature meets few more ſweetly reliſhing and *cleanly* joys, than thoſe that derive from ſucceſsful trials. *Glanv. Sceps. Preface.*

4. Nice; addreſsful; artful.

We can ſecure ourſelves a retreat by ſome *cleanly* evaſion. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

CLE'ANLY. *adv.* [from *clean.*]

1. Elegantly; neatly; without naſtineſs.

If I do grow great, I'll have ſack, and live *cleanly* as a nobleman ſhould. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

CLE'ANNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *clean.*]

1. Neatneſs; freedom from filth.

2. Eaſy exactneſs; juſtneſs; natural, unlaboured correctneſs.

He ſhewed no ſtrength in ſhaking of his ſtaff; but the fine *cleanneſs* of bearing it was delightful. *Sidney, b.* ii.

He minded only the clearneſs of his ſatyr, and the *cleanneſs* of expreſſion. *Dryden's Juvenal's Dedication.*

3. Purity; innocence.

The *cleanneſs* and purity of one's mind is never better proved than in diſcovering its own faults at firſt view. *Pope.*

To CLEANSE. *v. a.* [clænſian, Saxon.]

1. To free from filth or dirt, by waſhing or rubbing.

Cleanſe the pale corps with a religious hand,
From the polluting weed and common ſand. *Prior.*

2. To purify from guilt.

The blueneſs of a wound *cleanſeth* away evil. *Prov.* xx. 30.

Not all her od'rous tears can *cleanſe* her crime,
The plant alone deforms the happy clime. *Dryden's Ovid.*

3. To free from noxious tumours by purgation.

Can'ſt thou not miniſter to a mind diſeas'd,
And with ſome ſweet oblivious antidote,
Cleanſe the ſtuff'd boſom of that perilous ſtuff
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

This oil, combined with its own ſalt and ſugar, makes it ſaponaceous and *cleanſing*, by which quality it often helps digeſtion, and excites appetite. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To free from leproſy.

Shew thyſelf to the prieſt, and offer for thy *cleanſing* thoſe things which Moſes commanded. *Mark* i. 44.

5. To ſcour; to rid of all offenſive things.

This river the Jews proffered the pope to *cleanſe*, ſo they might have what they found. *Addiſon on Italy.*

A CLE'ANSER. *n. ſ.* [clænſere, Sax.] That which has the quality of evacuating any foul humours; or digeſting a ſore; a detergent.

If there happens an impoſthume, honey, and even honey of roſes, taken inwardly, is a good *cleanſer.* *Arbuth. on Alim.*

CLEAR. *adj.* [*clair*, Fr. *klaer*, Dut. *clarus*, Latin.]

1. Bright; tranſpicuous; pellucid; tranſparent; luminous; without opacity or cloudineſs; not nebulous; not opacous; not dark.

The ſtream is ſo tranſparent, pure and *clear*,
That had the ſelf-enamour'd youth gaz'd here,

3 He

He but the bottom, not his face had ſeen. *Denham.*

A tun about was ev'ry pillar there;
A poliſh'd mirrour ſhone not half ſo *clear.* *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Free from clouds; ſerene; as a *clear* day.

3. Without mixture; pure; unmingled.

4. Perſpicuous; not obſcure; not hard to be underſtood; not ambiguous.

We pretend to give a *clear* account how thunder and lightning is produced. *Temple.*

Many men reaſon exceeding *clear* and rightly, who know not how to make a ſyllogiſm. *Locke.*

5. Indiſputable; evident; undeniable.

Remain'd to our almighty foe
Clear victory; to our part loſs, and rout
Through all the empyrean. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

6. Apparent; manifeſt; not hid; not dark.

Unto God, who underſtandeth all their ſecret cogitations, they are *clear* and manifeſt. *Hooker, b.* iii. *ſect.* 1.

The pleaſure of right reaſoning is ſtill the greater, by how much the conſequences are more *clear*, and the chains of them more long. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

7. Unſpotted; guiltleſs; irreproachable.

Duncan has been ſo *clear* in his great office. *Shakeſpeare.*

Think that the *cleareſt* gods, who make them honours
Of mens impoſſibilities, have preſerv'd thee. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Tho' the peripatetick philoſophy has been moſt eminent in this way, yet other ſects have not been wholly *clear* of it. *Locke.*

Stateſman, yet friend to truth, in ſoul ſincere,
In action faithful, and in honour *clear.* *Pope.*

8. Unprepoſſeſſed; not preoccupied; impartial.

Leucippe, of whom one look, in a *clear* judgment, would have been more acceptable than all her kindneſs, ſo prodigally beſtowed. *Sidney, b.* ii.

9. Free from diſtreſs, proſecution, or imputed guilt.

The cruel corp'ral whiſper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would ſet me *clear.* *Gay.*

10. Free from deductions or incumbrances.

Hope, if the ſucceſs happens to fail, is *clear* gains, as long as it laſts. *Collier againſt Deſpair.*

Whatever a foreigner, who purchaſes land here, gives for it, is ſo much every farthing *clear* gain to the nation; for that money comes *clear* in, without carrying out any thing for it. *Locke.*

I often wiſh'd that I had *clear*,
For life, ſix hundred pounds a year. *Swift.*

11. Unincumbered; without let or hindrance; vacant; unobſtructed.

If he be ſo far beyond his health,
Methinks he ſhould the ſooner pay his debts,
And make a *clear* way to the gods. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

A poſt boy winding his horn at us, my companion gave him two or three curſes, and left the way *clear* for him. *Addiſ.*

A *clear* ſtage is left for Jupiter to diſplay his omnipotence, and turn the fate of armies alone. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

12. Out of debt.

13. Unintangled; at a ſafe diſtance from any danger or enemy.

Finding ourſelves too ſlow of ſail, we put on a compelled valour, and in the grapple I boarded them: on the inſtant they got *clear of* our ſhip. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

It requires care for a man with a double deſign to keep *clear of* claſhing with his own reaſonings. *L'Eſtrange.*

14. Canorous; ſounding diſtinctly, plainly; articulately.

I much approved of my friend's inſiſting upon the qualifications of a good aſpect and a *clear* voice. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

15. With *from*; free; guiltleſs.

I am *clear from* the blood of this woman. *Suſan.* 46.

None is ſo fit to correct their faults, as he who is *clear from* any in his own writings. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

16. Sometimes with *of.*

The air is *clearer of* groſs and damp exhalations. *Temple.*

17. Uſed of perſons. Diſtinguiſhing; judicious; intelligible: this is ſcarcely uſed but in converſation.

CLEAR. *adv.* Clean; quite; completely. A low word.

He put his mouth to her ear, and, under pretext of a whiſper, bit it *clear* off. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 98.

CLEAR. *n. ſ.* A term uſed by builders for the inſide work of a houſe. *Dict.*

To CLEAR. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make bright, by removing opacous bodies; to brighten.

Like Boreas in his race, when ruſhing forth,
He ſweeps the ſkies, and *clears* the cloudy North. *Dryden.*

A ſavoury diſh, a homely treat,
Where all is plain, where all is neat,
Clear up the cloudy foreheads of the great. *Dryden.*

2. To free from obſcurity, perplexity, or ambiguity.

To *clear* up the ſeveral parts of this theory, I was willing to lay aſide a great many other ſpeculations. *Burnet's Theory.*

When, in the knot of the play, no other way is left for the diſcovery, then let a god deſcend, and *clear* the buſineſs to the audience. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*

By myſtical terms and ambiguous phraſes, he darkens what he ſhould *clear* up. *Boyle's Sceps. Chym.*

Many knotty points there are,
Which all diſcuſs, but few can *clear.* *Prior.*

3. To purge from the imputation of guilt; to juſtify; to vindicate; to defend: often with *from* before the thing.

Somerſet was much *cleared* by the death of thoſe who were executed, to make him appear faulty. *Sir John Hayward.*

To *clear* the Deity *from* the imputation of tyranny, injuſtice, and diſſimulation, which none do throw upon God with more preſumption than thoſe who are the patrons of abſolute neceſſity, is both comely and chriſtian. *Bramh. againſt Hobbs.*

To *clear* herſelf,
For ſending him no aid, ſhe came from Egypt. *Dryden.*

I will appeal to the reader, and am ſure he will *clear* me *from* partiality. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

How! wouldſt thou *clear* rebellion? *Addiſ. Cato.*

Before you pray, *clear* your ſoul *from* all thoſe ſins, which you know to be diſpleaſing to God. *Wake's Prepar. for Death.*

4. To cleanſe, with *of.*

My hands are of your colour; but I ſhame
To wear a heart ſo white:
A little water *clears* us *of* this deed. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

5. To diſcharge; to remove any incumbrance, or embarraſſment.

A man digging in the ground did meet with a door, having a wall on each hand of it; from which having *cleared* the earth, he forced open the door. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

This one mighty ſum has *clear'd* the debt. *Dryden.*

A ſtatue lies hid in a block of marble; and the art of the ſtatuary only *clears* away the ſuperfluous matter, and removes the rubbiſh. *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº. 215.

Multitudes will furniſh a double proportion towards the *clearing* of that expence. *Addiſon's Freeholder,* Nº. 20.

6. To free from any thing offenſive or noxious.

To *clear* the palace from the foe, ſucceed
The weary living, and revenge the dead. *Dryden's Æneis.*

It ſhould be the ſkill and art of the teacher to *clear* their heads of all other thoughts, whilſt they are learning of any thing. *Locke on Education.*

Auguſtus, to eſtabliſh the dominion of the ſeas, rigged out a powerful navy to *clear* it of the pirates of Malta. *Arbuthnot.*

7. To clarify; as to *clear* liquors.

8. To gain without deduction.

He *clears* but two hundred thouſand crowns a year, after having defrayed all the charges of working the ſalt. *Addiſon.*

9. To confer judgment or knowledge.

Our common prints would *clear* up their underſtandings, and animate their minds with virtue. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

10. *To* CLEAR *a ſhip*, at the cuſtom-houſe, is to obtain the liberty of ſailing, or of ſelling a cargo, by ſatisfying the cuſtoms.

To CLEAR. *v. n.*

1. To grow bright; to recover tranſparency.

So foul a ſky *clears* not without a ſtorm. *Shakeſ. K. John.*

2. Sometimes with *up.*

The miſt, that hung about my mind, *clears up.* *Ad. Cato.*

Take heart, nor of the laws of fate complain;
Tho' now 'tis cloudy, 'twill *clear up* again. *Norris.*

Adviſe him to ſtay 'till the weather *clears up*, for you are afraid there will be rain. *Swift's Directions to the Groom.*

3. To be diſengaged from incumbrances, diſtreſs, or entanglements.

He that *clears* at once, will relapſe; for, finding himſelf out of ſtraits, he will revert to his cuſtoms: but he that *cleareth* by degrees, induceth a habit of frugality, and gaineth as well upon his mind as upon his eſtate. *Bacon's Eſſays,* 29.

CLE'ARANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *clear.*] A certificate that a ſhip has been cleared at the cuſtomhouſe.

CLE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *clear.*] Brightener; purifier; enlightener.

Gold is a wonderful *clearer* of the underſtanding: it diſſipates every doubt and ſcruple in an inſtant. *Addiſon's Spectat.*

CLE'ARLY. *adv.* [from *clear.*]

1. Brightly; luminouſly.

Thoſe myſteries of grace and ſalvation, which were but darkly diſcloſed unto them, have unto us more *clearly* ſhined. *Hooker, b.* iii. *ſect.* 11.

2. Plainly; evidently; without obſcurity or ambiguity.

Chriſtianity firſt *clearly* proved this noble and important truth to the world. *Rogers.*

3. With diſcernment; acutely; without embarraſſment, or perplexity of mind.

There is almoſt no man but ſees *clearlier* and ſharper the vices in a ſpeaker than the virtues. *Ben Johnſon's Diſcov.*

4. Without entanglement, or diſtraction of affairs.

He that doth not divide, will never enter into buſineſs; and he that divideth too much, will never come out of it *clearly.* *Bacon's Eſſays,* 26.

5. Without by-ends; without ſiniſter views; honeſtly.

When you are examining theſe matters, do not take into conſideration any ſenſual or worldly intereſt; but deal *clearly* and impartially with yourſelves. *Tillotſon.*

6. Without deduction or coſt.

7

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7. Without reſerve; without evaſion; without ſubterfuge.

By a certain day they ſhould *clearly* relinquiſh unto the king all their lands and poſſeſſions. *Davies on Ireland.*

Cle'arness *n. ſ.* [from *clear.*]

1. Tranſparency; brightneſs.

It may be, percolation doth not only cauſe *clearneſs* and ſplendour, but ſweetneſs of ſavour. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Glaſs in the furnace grows to a greater magnitude, and refines to a greater *clearneſs*, only as the breath within is more powerful, and the heat more intenſe.

2. Splendour; luſtre.

Love, more clear than yourſelf, with the *clearneſs*, lays a night of ſorrow upon me. *Sidney, b.* ii.

3. Diſtinctneſs; perſpicuity.

If he chances to think right, he does not know how to convey his thoughts to another with *clearneſs* and perſpicuity. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 291.

Clearsi'ghted. *adj.* [*clear* and *ſight.*] Perſpicuous; diſcerning; judicious.

Clearſighted reaſon, wiſdom's judgment leads;
And ſenſe, her vaſſal, in her footſteps treads. *Denham.*

To Cle'arstarch. *v. a.* [from *clear* and *ſtarch.*] To ſtiffen with ſtarch.

He took his preſent lodging at the manſion-houſe of a taylor's widow, who waſhes, and can *clearſtarch* his bands. *Addiſ.*

To CLEAVE. *v. n.* pret. *I clave*, part. *cloven.* [cleoꝑan, Sax. *kleven*, Dutch.]

1. To adhere; to ſtick; to hold to.

The clarifying of liquors by adheſion, is effected when ſome *cleaving* body is mixed with the liquors, whereby the groſſer part ſticks to that *cleaving* body. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Water, in ſmall quantity, *cleaveth* to any thing that is ſolid. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 293.

When the duſt groweth into hardneſs, and the clods *cleave* faſt together. *Job*, xxxviii. 38.

The thin camelion, fed with air, receives
The colour of the thing to which he *cleaves*. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. To unite aptly; to fit.

New honours come upon him,
Like our ſtrange garments, *cleave* not to their mould,
But with the aid of uſe. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. To unite in concord and intereſt.

The apoſtles did thus conform the Chriſtians, according to the pattern of the Jews, and made them *cleave* the better. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſect.* 11.

If you ſhall *cleave* to my conſent, when 'tis,
It ſhall make honour for you. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The people would revolt, if they ſaw any of the French nation to *cleave* unto. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

4. To be concomitant to; to join with.

We cannot imagine, that, in breeding or begetting faith, his grace doth *cleave* to the one, and utterly forſake the other. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſect.* 22.

To CLEAVE. *v. a.* preterite, *I clove*, *I clave*, *I cleft*; part. paſſ. *cloven*, or *cleft.* [cleoꝑan, Sax. *kloven*, Dutch.]

1. To divide with violence; to ſplit; to part forcibly into pieces.

And at their paſſing *cleave* th' Aſſyrian flood. *Milton.*

The fountains of it are ſaid to have been *cloven*, or burſt open. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The bleſſed miniſter his wings diſplay'd,
And, like a ſhooting ſtar, he *cleft* the night. *Dryden.*

Rais'd on her duſky wings, ſhe *cleaves* the ſkies. *Dryden.*

Whom with ſuch force he ſtruck, he fell'd him down,
And *cleft* the circle of his golden crown. *Dryden's Fables.*

Or had the ſun
Elected to the earth a nearer ſeat,
His beams had *cleft* the hill, the valley dry'd. *Blackmore.*

Where whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrow,
And *cleave* a giant at a random blow. *Tickell.*

Not half ſo ſwift the trembling doves can fly,
When the fierce eagle *cleaves* the liquid ſky. *Pope.*

2. To divide.

And every beaſt that parteth the hoof, and *cleaveth* the cleft into two claws. *Deutr.* xiv. 6.

To Cleave. *v. n.*

1. To part aſunder.

Wars 'twixt you twain, would be
As if the world ſhould *cleave*, and that ſlain men
Should ſolder up the rift. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

The ground *clave* aſunder that was under them. *Num.* xvi.

He cut the *cleaving* ſky,
And in a moment vaniſh'd from her eye. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To ſuffer diviſion.

It *cleaves* with a gloſſy polite ſubſtance, not plane, but with ſome little unevenneſs. *Newton's Opt.*

A Cle'aver. *n. ſ.* [from *cleave.*]

1. A butcher's inſtrument to cut animals into joints.

You, gentlemen, keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me day and night, with huzza's and hunting-horns, and ringing the changes on butcher's *cleavers*. *Arbuth. Hiſt. of John Bull.*

Though arm'd with all thy *cleavers*, knives,
And axes made to hew down lives. *Hudibras, p.* iv. *cant.* 2.

2. A weed. Improperly written Cliver; which ſee.

Clees. *n. ſ.* The two parts of the foot of beaſts which are cloven-footed. *Skinner.* It is a country word, and probably corrupted from *claws.*

Clef. *n. ſ.* [from *clef*, key, Fr.] In muſick, a mark at the beginning of the lines of a ſong, which ſhews the tone or key in which the piece is to begin. *Chambers.*

Cleft. part. paſſ. [from *cleave.*] Divided; parted aſunder.

Fat, with incenſe ſtrew'd,
On the *cleft* wood. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 440.

I never did on *cleft* Parnaſſus dream,
Nor taſte the ſacred Heliconian ſtream. *Dryden's Perſeus.*

Cleft. *n. ſ.* [from *cleave.*]

1. A ſpace made by the ſeparation of parts; a crack; a creviſe.

The caſcades ſeem to break through the *clefts* and cracks of rocks. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 101.

The extremity of this cape has a long *cleft* in it, which was enlarged and cut into ſhape by Agrippa, who made this the great port for the Roman fleet. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The reſt of it, being more groſs and ponderous, does not move far; but lodges in the *clefts*, craggs, and ſides of the rocks, near the bottoms of them. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

2. In farriery.

Clefts appear on the bought of the paſterns, and are cauſed by a ſharp and malignant humour, which frets the ſkin; and it is accompanied with pain, and a noiſom ſtench. *Farr. Dict.*

His horſe it is the heralds weft;
No, 'tis a mare, and hath a *cleft*. *B. Johnſon's Under-woods.*

To Cle'ftgraft. *v. a.* [*cleft* and *graft.*] To engraft by cleaving the ſtock of a tree, and inſerting a branch.

Filberts may be *cleftgrafted* on the common nut. *Mortimer.*

Cle'mency. *n. ſ.* [*clemence*, Fr. *clementia*, Lat.] Mercy; remiſſion of ſeverity; willingneſs to ſpare; tenderneſs in puniſhing.

I have ſtated the true notion of *clemency*, mercy, compaſſion, good-nature, humanity, or whatever elſe it may be called, ſo far as is conſiſtent with wiſdom. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

CLE'MENT. *adj.* [*clemens*, Latin.] Mild; gentle; merciful; kind; tender; compaſſionate.

Clench. See Clinch.

To Clepe. *v. a* [clẏpian, Saxon.] To call. Obſolete.

Three crabbed months had ſowr'd themſelves to death,
Ere I could make thee open thy white hand,
And *clepe* thyſelf my love. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

CLE'RGY. *n. ſ.* [*clergé*, Fr. *clerus*, Lat. κληρὸς, Greek.] The body of men ſet apart by due ordination for the ſervice of God.

We hold that God's *clergy* are a ſtate which hath been, and will be as long as there is a church upon earth, neceſſary, by the plain word of God himſelf; a ſtate whereunto the reſt of God's people muſt be ſubject, as touching things that appertain to their ſoul's health. *Hooker, b.* iii.

The convocation give a greater ſum,
Than ever, at one time, the *clergy* yet
Did to his predeceſſors part withal. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Cle'rgyman. *n. ſ.* [*clergy* and *man.*] A man in holy orders; a man ſet apart for miniſtration of holy things; not a laick.

How I have ſped among the *clergymen*,
The ſums I have collected ſhall expreſs. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

It ſeems to be in the power of a reaſonable *clergyman* to make the moſt ignorant man comprehend his duty. *Swift.*

Cle'rical. *adj.* [*clericus*, Lat.] Relating to the clergy; as, a *clerical* man; a man in orders.

In *clericals* the keys are lined, and in colleges they uſe to line the table-men. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N°. 158.

Unleſs we may more properly read *clarichords.*

A CLERK. *n. ſ.* [clepıc, Sax. *clericus*, Latin.]

1. A clergyman.

All perſons were ſtiled *clerks* that ſerved in the church of Chriſt, whether they were biſhops, prieſts, or deacons. *Ayliffe.*

2. A ſcholar; a man of letters.

They might talk of book-learning what they would; but, for his part, he never ſaw more unfeaty fellows than great *clerks* were. *Sidney.*

The greateſt *clerks* being not always the honeſteſt, any more than the wiſeſt men. *South.*

3. A man employed under another as a writer.

My lord Baſſanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge; and then the boy, his *clerk*,
That took ſome pains in writing, he begg'd mine. *Shakeſp.*

My friend was in doubt whether he ſhould not exert the juſtice upon ſuch a vagrant; but not having his *clerk* with him, who is a neceſſary counſellor, he let the thought drop. *Addiſ.*

4. A petty writer in publick offices: an officer of various kinds.

Take a juſt view, how many may remark
Who's now a lord, his grand-ſire was a *clerk*. *Granville.*

It may ſeem difficult to make out the bills of fare for the ſuppers of Vitellius. I queſtion not but an expert *clerk* of a kitchen can do it. *Arbuthnot.*

5. The layman who reads the reſponſes to the congregation in the church, to direct the reſt.

Cle'rkship. *n. ſ.* [from *clerk.*]

1. Scholarſhip.

2. The office of a clerk of any kind.

He ſold the *clerkſhip* of his pariſh, when it became vacant. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Cleve. } In compoſition, at the beginning or end of the
Clif. } proper name of a place, denotes it to be ſituated on
Clive. } the ſide of a rock or hill; as *Cleveland*, *Clifton*, *Stancliff.*

CLE'VER. *adj.* [of no certain etymology.]

1. Dextrous; ſkilful.

It was the *cleverer* mockery of the two. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

I read Dyer's letter more for the ſtile than the news. The man has a *clever* pen, it muſt be owned. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. Juſt; fit; proper; commodious.

I can't but think 'twould ſound more *clever*,
To me, and to my heirs for ever. *Pope.*

3. Well-ſhaped; handſome.

She called him gundy-guts, and he called her louſy Peg, tho' the girl was a tight *clever* wench as any was. *Arbuthnot.*

4. This is a low word, ſcarcely ever uſed but in burleſque or converſation; and applied to any thing a man likes, without a ſettled meaning.

Cle'verly. *adv.* [from *clever.*] Dextrouſly; fitly; handſomely.

Theſe would inveigle rats with th' ſcent,
And ſometimes catch them with a ſnap,
As *cleverly* as th' ableſt trap. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *canto* 1.

A rogue upon the highway may have as ſtrong an arm, and take off a man's head as *cleverly* as the executioner. *South.*

Cle'verness. *n ſ.* [from *clever.*] Dexterity; ſkill; accompliſhment.

CLEW. *n. ſ.* [clẏpe, Sax. *klouwen*, Dutch.]

1. Thread wound upon a bottom; a ball of thread.

Eftſoons untwiſting his deceitful *clew*;
He 'gan to weave a web of wicked guile. *Spenſ. Fairy Queen.*

While guided by ſome *clew* of heav'nly thread,
The perplex'd labyrinth we backward tread. *Roſcommon.*

They ſee ſmall *clews* draw vaſteſt weights along,
Not in their bulk but in their order ſtrong. *Dryden.*

2. A guide; a direction: becauſe men direct themſelves by a clew of thread in a labyrinth.

This alphabet muſt be your own *clew* to guide you. *Holder.*

Is there no way, no thought, no beam of light?
No *clew* to guide me thro' this gloomy maze,
To clear my honour, yet preſerve my faith? *Smith.*

The reader knows not how to tranſport his thoughts over to the next particular, for want of ſome *clew*, or connecting idea, to lay hold of. *Watts's Logick, p.* iv. *c.* 2.

3. Clew *of the ſail of a Ship*, is the lower corner of it, which reaches down to that earing where the tackles and ſheets are faſtened. *Harris.*

To Clew. *v. a.* [from *clew*, a ſea-term.]

To Clew the Sails, is to raiſe them, in order to be furled, which is done by a rope faſtened to the clew of a ſail, called the clew-garnet. *Harris.*

To CLICK. *v. n.* [*clicken*, Dut. *cliqueter*, French.] To make a ſharp, ſmall, ſucceſſive noiſe.

The ſolemn death-watch *click'd*, the hour ſhe dy'd;
And ſhrilling crickets in the chimney cry'd. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

Cli'cker. *n. ſ.* [from *click.*] A low word for the ſervant of a ſaleſman, who ſtands at the door to invite cuſtomers.

Cli'cket. *n. ſ.* [from *click.*] The knocker of a door. *Skinner.*

CLI'ENT. *n. ſ.* [*cliens*, Latin.]

1. One who applies to an advocate for counſel and defence.

There is due from the judge to the advocate ſome commendation, where cauſes are well handled; for that upholds in the *client* the reputation of his counſel. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Advocates muſt deal plainly with their *clients*, and tell the true ſtate of their caſe. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. It may be perhaps ſometimes uſed for a dependant in a more general ſenſe.

I do think they are your friends and *clients*,
And fearful to diſturb you. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

Cli'ented. *particip. adj.* [from *client.*] Supplied with clients.

This due occaſion of diſcouragement, the worſt conditioned and leaſt *cliented* petivoguers, do yet, under the ſweet bait of revenge, convert to a more plentiful proſecution of actions. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

Cliente'le. *n. ſ.* [*clientela*, Lat.] The condition or office of a client. A word ſcarcely uſed.

There's Varus holds good quarters with him;
And, under the pretext of *clientele*,
Will be admitted. *Benj. Johnſon's Catiline.*

Cli'entship. *n ſ.* [from *client.*] The condition of a client.

Patronage and *clientſhip* among the Romans always deſcended: the plebeian houſes had recourſe to the patrician line which had formerly protected them. *Dryd. Virg. Dedication.*

Cliff. *n. ſ.* [*clivus*, Lat. clıꝑ, clıoꝑ, Saxon.]

1. A ſteep rock; a rock, according to *Skinner*, broken and craggy.

The Leucadians did uſe to precipitate a man from a high *cliff* into the ſea. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N°. 886.

Mountaineers, that from Severus came,
And from the craggy *cliffs* of Tetrica. *Dryden's Æn.*

Where-ever 'tis ſo found ſcattered upon the ſhores, there is it as conſtantly found lodged in the *cliffs* thereabouts. *Woodw.*

2. The name of a character in muſick. Properly Clef.

Clift. *n. ſ.* The ſame with Cliff, now diſuſed.

Down he tumbled, like an aged tree,
High growing on the top of rocky *clift*. *Spenſ. Fairy Queen.*

CLIMA'CTER. *n. ſ.* [κλιμακτὴρ.] A certain ſpace of time, or progreſſion of years, which is ſuppoſed to end in a critical and dangerous time.

Elder times, ſettling their conceits upon *climacters*, differ from one another. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Climacte'rick. } *adj.* [from *climacter.*] Containing a cer-
Climacte'rical. } tain number of years, at the end of which ſome great change is ſuppoſed to befal the body.

Certain obſervable years are ſuppoſed to be attended with ſome conſiderable change in the body; as the ſeventh year; the twenty-firſt, made up of three times ſeven; the forty-ninth, made up of ſeven times ſeven; the ſixty-third, being nine times ſeven; and the eighty-firſt, which is nine times nine: which two laſt are called the grand *climactericks*. *Shakeſ.*

The numbers ſeven and nine, multiplied into themſelves, do make up ſixty-three, commonly eſteemed the great *climacterical* of our lives. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 12.

Your lordſhip being now arrived at your great *climacterique*, yet give no proof of the leaſt decay of your excellent judgment and comprehenſion. *Dryden.*

My mother is ſomething better, tho', at her advanced age, every day is a *climacterick*. *Pope.*

CLI'MATE. *n. ſ.* [κλίμα.]

1. A ſpace upon the ſurface of the earth, meaſured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which ſpaces the longeſt day is half an hour longer than in that nearer to the equator. From the polar circles to the poles climates are meaſured by the increaſe of a month.

2. In the common and popular ſenſe, a region, or tract of land, differing from another by the temperature of the air.

Betwixt th' extremes, two happier *climates* hold
The temper that partakes of hot and cold. *Dryden's Ovid.*

On what new happy *climate* are we thrown? *Dryden.*

This talent of moving the paſſions cannot be of any great uſe in the northern *climates*. *Swift.*

To Cli'mate. *v. n.* To inhabit. A word only in *Shakeſpeare.*

The bleſſed gods
Purge all infection from our air, whilſt you
Do *climate* here. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Cli'mature. *n. ſ.* The ſame with climate, and not in uſe.

Such harbingers preceding ſtill the fates,
Have heav'n and earth together demonſtrated
Unto our *climatures* and countrymen. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cli'max. *n. ſ.* [κλίμαξ.] Gradation; aſcent: a figure in rhetorick, by which the ſentence riſes gradually; as Cicero ſays to Catiline, Thou do'ſt nothing, moveſt nothing, thinkeſt nothing; but I hear it, I ſee it, and perfectly underſtand it.

Choice between one excellency and another is difficult; and yet the concluſion, by a due *climax*, is evermore the beſt. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

Some radiant Richmond every age has grac'd,
Still riſing in a *climax*, 'till the laſt,
Surpaſſing all, is not to be ſurpaſt. *Granville.*

To CLIMB. *v. n.* pret. *clomb* or *climbed*; part. *clomb* or *climbed.* It is pronounced like *clime.* [clıman, Sax. *klimmen*, Dutch.] To aſcend up any place; to mount by means of ſome hold or footing. It implies labour and difficulty, and ſucceſſive efforts.

You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, quartering ſteel, and *climbing* fire. *Shakeſp.*

Things, at the worſt, will ceaſe; or elſe *climb* upward
To what they were before. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Jonathan *climbed* up upon his hands, and upon his feet. 1 *Sam.*

Thou, ſun! of this great world both eye and ſoul,
Acknowledge him thy greater; ſound his praiſe
In thy eternal courſe, both when thou *climb'ſt*,
And when high noon haſt gain'd, and when thou fall'ſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v. *l.* 174.

No rebel Titan's ſacrilegious crime,
By heaping hills on hills, can thither *climb*. *Roſcommon.*

Black vapours *climb* aloft, and cloud the day. *Dryden.*

What controuling cauſe
Makes waters, in contempt of nature's laws,
Climb up, and gain th' aſpiring mountain's height. *Blackm.*

To Climb. *v. a.* To aſcend.

When ſhall I come to th' top of that ſame hill?—
—You do *climb* up it now. Look, how we labour. *Shakeſp.*

Is't not enough to break into my garden,
Climbing my walls, in ſpight of me the owner? *Shakeſp.*

Thy arms purſue
Paths of renown, and *climb* aſcents of fame. *Prior.*

Forlorn he muſt, and perſecuted fly;
Climb the ſteep mountain, in the cavern lie. *Prior.*

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Cli'mber. *n. ſ.* [from *climb.*]
1. One that mounts or ſcales any place or thing; a mounter; a riſer.
I wait not at the lawyer's gates,
Ne ſhoulder *climbers* down the ſtairs. *Carew's Survey.*
2. A plant that creeps upon other ſupports.
Ivy, briony, honey-ſuckles, and other *climbers*, muſt be dug up. *Mortimer.*
3. The name of a particular herb.
It hath a perennial fibroſe root: the leaves grow oppoſite upon the ſtalks. The flowers, moſtly of four leaves, placed in form of a croſs, are naked, having no calyx: in the center of the flower are many hairy ſtamina ſurrounding the pointal, which becomes a fruit; in which the ſeeds are gathered into a little head, ending in a kind of rough plume; whence it is called by the country people *old man's beard.* The ſpecies are twelve, two of which grow wild. *Miller.*

Clime. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *climate*, and therefore properly poetical.] Climate; region; tract of earth.
He can ſpread thy name o'er land and ſeas,
Whatever *clime* the ſun's bright circle warms. *Milt. Par. R.*
They apply the celeſtial deſcription of other *climes* unto their own. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 12.
Of beauty ſing, her ſhining progreſs view,
From *clime* to *clime* the dazzling light purſue. *Granville.*
We ſhall meet
In happier *climes*, and on a ſafer ſhore. *Addiſon's Cato.*
Health to vigorous bodies, or fruitful ſeaſons, in temperate *climes*, are common and familiar bleſſings. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To CLINCH. *v. a.* [clynıʒa, Sax. to knock, *Junius. Clingo*, in Feſtus, to encompaſs, *Minſhew.*]
1. To hold in the hand with the fingers bent over it.
Simois rowls the bodies and the ſhields
Of heroes, whoſe diſmember'd hands yet bear
The dart aloft, and *clinch* the pointed ſpear. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*
2. To contract or double the fingers.
Their talleſt trees are about ſeven feet high, the tops whereof I could but juſt reach with my fiſt *clinched.* *Swift.*
3. To bend the point of a nail in the other ſide.
4. To confirm; to fix; as, *to clinch an argument.*

Clinch. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A word uſed in a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity; a duplicity of meaning, with an identity of expreſſion.
Such as they are, I hope they will prove, without a *clinch*, luciferous ſearching after the nature of light. *Boyle.*
Pure *clinches* the ſuburbian muſe affords,
And Panton waging harmleſs war with words. *Dryden.*
Here one poor word a hundred *clinches* makes. *Pope.*
2. That part of the cable which is faſtened to the ring of the anchor.

Cli'ncher. *n. ſ.* [from *clinch*] A cramp; a holdfaſt; a piece of iron bent down to faſten planks.
The wimbles for the work, Calypſo found;
With thoſe he pierc'd 'em, and with *clinchers* bound. *Pope.*

To CLING. *v. n.* pret. *I clung*; part. *I have clung.* [*Klynger*, Daniſh.]
1. To hang upon by twining round; to ſtick to; to hold faſt upon.
The broil long doubtful ſtood;
As two ſpent ſwimmers that do *cling* together,
And choak their art. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Moſt popular conſul he is grown, methinks:
How the rout *cling* to him! *Benj. Johnſon's Catiline.*
The fontanel in his neck was deſcried by the *clinging* of his hair to the plaiſter. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
When they united and together *clung*,
When undiſtinguiſh'd in one heap they hung. *Blackmore.*
See in the circle, next Eliza plac'd,
Two babes of love, cloſe *clinging* to her waiſt. *Pope.*
That they may the cloſer *cling*,
Take your blue ribbon for a ſtring. *Swift.*
2. To dry up; to conſume; to waſte; to pine away. [Ʒeclunʒen τneoƿ, a withered tree.]
If thou ſpeak'ſt falſe,
Upon the next tree ſhalt thou hang alive,
'Till famine *cling* thee. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Cli'ngy. *adj.* [from *cling.*] Apt to cling; adheſive.

Cli'nical. } *adj.* [κλίνω, to lie down.] Thoſe that keep their
Cli'nick. } beds; thoſe that are ſick, paſt hopes of recovery. A *clinical convert*, one that is converted on his death-bed. This word occurs often in the works of *Taylor.*

To CLINK. *v. a.* [perhaps ſoftened from *clank*, or corrupted from *click.*] To ſtrike ſo as to make a ſmall ſharp noiſe.
Five years! a long leaſe for the *clinking* of pewter. *Shakeſp.*

To Clink. *v. n.* To utter a ſmall, ſharp, interrupted noiſe.
The ſever'd bars,
Submiſſive, *clink* againſt your brazen portals. *Prior.*
Underneath th' umbrella's oily ſhed,
Safe thro' the wet on *clinking* pattens tread. *Gay's Trivia.*

Clink. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſharp ſucceſſive noiſe; a knocking.
I heard the *clink* and fall of ſwords. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

2. It ſeems in *Spenſer* to have ſome unuſual ſenſe.
Tho' creeping cloſe, behind the wicket's *clink*,
Privily he peeped out thro' a chink. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

CLI'NQUANT. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] Embroidery; ſpangles; falſe glitter; tinſel finery.
To day the French,
All *clinquant*, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the Engliſh. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

To CLIP. *v. a.* [clippan, Saxon.]
1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to hug; to enfold in the arms.
He, that before ſhunn'd her, to ſhun ſuch harms,
Now runs and takes her in his *clipping* arms. *Sidney.*
Here I *clip*
The anvil of my ſword, and do conteſt
Hotly, and nobly, with thy love. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
O nation, that thou couldſt remove!
That Neptune's arms, who *clippeth* thee about. *Shakeſp.*
Enter the city, *clip* your wives; your friends,
Tell them your feats. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*
The jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night;
Who with their drowſy, ſlow, and flagging wings,
Clip dead mens graves. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.
The male reſteth on the back of the female, *clipping* and embracing her with his legs about the neck and body. *Ray.*
2. To cut with ſheers. [*Klipper*, Daniſh; *klippen*, Dutch; apparently from the ſame radical ſenſe, ſince ſheers cut by incloſing and embracing.]
Your ſheers come too late to *clip* the bird's wings, that already is flown away. *Sidney, b.* ii.
Then let him, that my love ſhall blame,
Or *clip* love's wings, or quench love's flame. *Suckling.*
He *clips* hope's wings, whoſe airy bliſs
Much higher than fruition is. *Denham.*
But love had *clipp'd* his wings, and cut him ſhort,
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court. *Dryden's Fables.*
If mankind had had wings, as perhaps ſome extravagant atheiſt may think us deficient in that, all the world muſt have conſented to *clip* them. *Bentley.*
By this lock, this ſacred lock, I ſwear,
Which never more ſhall join its parted hair,
Clipp'd from the lovely head, where late it grew. *Pope.*
He ſpent every day ten hours dozing, *clipping* papers, or darning his ſtockings. *Swift.*
3. Sometimes with *off.*
We ſhould then have as much feeling upon the *clipping off* a hair, as the cutting of a nerve. *Bentley's Sermons.*
4. It is particularly uſed of thoſe who diminiſh coin, by paring the edges.
This deſign of new coinage, is juſt of the nature of *clipping.* *Locke.*
5. To curtail; to cut ſhort.
All my reports go with the modeſt truth,
Nor more, nor *clipt*, but ſo. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Mrs. Mayoreſs *clipp'd* the king's Engliſh. *Addiſ. Spectator.*
Even in London, they *clip* their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the ſuburbs. *Swift.*
6. To confine; to hold; to contain.
Where is he living, *clipt* in with the ſea,
Who calls me pupil? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

To Clip. *v. n.* A phraſe in falconry.
Some falcon ſtoops at what her eye deſign'd,
And with her eagerneſs the quarry miſs'd,
Streight flies at check, and *clips* it down the wind. *Dryden.*

Cli'pper. *n. ſ.* [from *clip.*] One that debaſes coin by cutting.
It is no Engliſh treaſon to cut
French crowns, and to-morrow the king
Himſelf will be a *clipper.* *Shakeſpear's Henry* V.
No coins pleaſed ſome medalliſts more than thoſe which had paſſed through the hands of an old Roman *clipper.* *Addiſ.*

Cli'pping. *n. ſ.* [from *clip.*] The part cut or clipped off.
Beings purely material, without ſenſe, perception, or thought, as the *clippings* of our beards, and parings of our nails. *Locke.*

Cli'ver. *n. ſ.* An herb. More properly written *cleaver.*
It grows wild, the ſeeds ſticking to the clothes of ſuch as paſs by them. It is ſometimes uſed in medicine. *Miller.*

A CLOAK *n. ſ.* [*lach*, Saxon.]
1. The outer garment, with which the reſt are covered.
You may bear it,
Under a *cloke* that is of any length. *Sh. Two Gent. of Verona.*
Their *clokes* were cloath of ſilver, mix'd with gold. *Dryd.*
All arguments will be as little able to prevail, as the wind did with the traveller to part with his *cloak*, which he held only the faſter. *Locke.*
Nimbly he roſe, and caſt his garment down;
That inſtant in his *cloak* I wrapt me round. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
2. A concealment; a cover.
Not uſing your liberty for a *cloak* of maliciouſneſs. 1 *Pet.* ii. 16.

To Cloak. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with a cloak.
2. To hide; to conceal.
Moſt heavenly fair, in deed and view,
She by creation was, 'till ſhe did fall;
Thenceforth ſhe ſought for helps to *cloak* her crimes withal.
Fairy Queen, b. ii. *cant.* 7. *ſtanz.* 45.

Clo'akbag. *n. ſ.* [from *cloak* and *bag.*] A portmanteau; a bag in which cloaths are carried.
Why do'ſt thou converſe with that trunk of humours, that ſtuffed *cloakbag* of guts. *Shakeſ. Henry* IV. *p.* i.
I have already fit
('Tis in my *cloakbag*) doublet, hat, hoſe, all
That anſwer to them. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

CLOCK. *n. ſ.* [*clocc*, Welſh, from *clôch*, a bell, Welſh and Armorick; *cloche*, French.]
1. The inſtrument which, by a ſeries of mechanical movements, tells the hour by a ſtroke upon a bell.
If a man be in ſickneſs or pain, the time will ſeem longer without a *clock* or hour-glaſs than with it. *Bacon.*
The picture of Jerome uſually deſcribed at his ſtudy, is with a *clock* hanging by. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 17.
I told the *clocks*, and watch'd the waſting light. *Dryden.*
2. It is an uſual expreſſion to ſay, *What is it of the clock*, for *What hour is it?* Or *ten o'clock*, for *the tenth hour.*
What is't o'clock? ———
——— Upon the ſtroke of four. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.
Macicaus ſet forward about *ten o'clock* in the night, towards Andruſſa. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*
About *nine of the clock* at night the king marched out of the North-port. *Clarendon, b.* viii.
3. The clock of a ſtocking; the flowers or inverted work about the ankle.
His ſtockings with ſilver *clocks* were raviſhed from him. *Swift on Modern Education.*
4. Clock is alſo the name of an inſect; a ſort of beetle. *Dict.*

Clo'ckmaker. *n. ſ.* [*clock* and *make.*] An artificer whoſe profeſſion is to make clocks.
This inequality has been diligently obſerved by ſeveral of our ingenious *clockmakers*, and equations been made and uſed by them. *Derham.*

Clo'ckwork. *n. ſ.* [*clock* and *work.*] Movements by weights or ſprings, like thoſe of a clock.
So if unprejudic'd you ſcan
The goings of this *clockwork*, man;
You find a hundred movements made
By fine devices in his head:
But 'tis the ſtomach's ſolid ſtroke,
That tells its being, what's a clock. *Prior.*
Within this hollow was Vulcan's ſhop, full of fire and *clockwork.* *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 103.
You look like a puppet moved by *clockwork.* *Arbuthnot.*

CLOD. *n. ſ.* [club, Sax. a little hillock; *klotte*, Dutch.]
1. A lump of earth or clay; ſuch a body of earth as cleaves or hangs together.
The earth that caſteth up from the plough a great *clod*, is not ſo good as that which caſteth up a ſmaller *clod.* *Bacon.*
I'll cut up, as plows
Do barren lands, and ſtrike together flints
And *clods*, th' ungrateful ſenate and the people. *B. Johnſon.*
Who ſmooths with harrows, or who pounds with rakes
The crumbling *clods.* *Dryden's Georg.*
2. A turf; the ground.
Byzantians boaſt, that on the *clod*,
Where once their ſultan's horſe has trod,
Grows neither graſs, nor ſhrub, nor tree. *Swift.*
3. Any thing vile, baſe, and earthy; as the body of man, compared to his ſoul.
And ye high heavens, the temple of the gods,
In which a thouſand torches, flaming bright,
Do burn, that to us wretched earthly *clods*,
In dreadful darkneſs, lend deſired light. *Spenſer's Epithalam.*
The ſpirit of man,
Which God inſpir'd, cannot together periſh
With this corporeal *clod.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.
How the purer ſpirit is united to this *clod*, is a knot too hard for our degraded intellects to untie. *Glanv. Scepſ. c.* 4.
In moral reflections there muſt be heat as well as dry reaſon, to inſpire this cold *clod* of clay, which we carry about with us. *Burnet's Theory, Preface.*
4. A dull, groſs, ſtupid fellow; a dolt.
The vulgar! a ſcarce animated *clod*,
Ne'er pleas'd with aught above 'em. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

To Clod. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather into concretions; to coagulate: for this we ſometimes uſe *clot.*
Let us go find the body, and from the ſtream,
With lavers pure, and cleanſing herbs, waſh off
The *clodded* gore. *Milton's Agon. l.* 1727.

To Clod. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pelt with clods.

Clo'ddy. *adj.* [from *clod.*]
1. Conſiſting of earth or clods; earthy; muddy; miry; mean; groſs; baſe.

The glorious ſun,
Turning, with ſplendour of his precious eye,
The meagre *cloddy* earth to glittering gold. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Full of clods unbroken.
Theſe lands they ſow always under furrow about Michaelmas, and leave it as *cloddy* as they can. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Clo'dpate. *n. ſ.* [*clod* and *pate.*] A ſtupid fellow; a dolt; a thickſcull.

Clo'dpated. *adj.* [from *clodpate.*] Stupid; dull; doltiſh; thoughtleſs.
My *clodpated* relations ſpoiled the greateſt genius in the world, when they bred me a mechanick. *Arbuthnot.*

Clo'dpoll. *n. ſ.* [from *clod* and *poll.*] A thickſcull; a dolt; a blockhead.
This letter being ſo excellently ignorant, he will find that it comes from a *clodpoll.* *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

To CLOG. *v. a.* [It is imagined by *Skinner* to come from *log*; by *Caſaubon* derived from κλοιὸς, a dog's collar, being thought to be firſt hung upon fierce dogs.]
1. To load with ſomething that may hinder motion; to encumber with ſhackles; to impede, by faſtening to the neck or leg a heavy piece of wood or iron.
If you find ſo much blood in his liver as will *clog* the foot of a flea, I'll eat the reſt of the anatomy. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*
Let a man wean himſelf from theſe worldly impediments, that here *clog* his ſoul's flight. *Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*
The wings of birds were *clog'd* with ice and ſnow. *Dryd.*
Fleſhly luſts do debaſe men's minds, and *clog* their ſpirits, make them groſs and foul, liſtleſs and unactive. *Tillotſon.*
Gums and pomatums ſhall his flight reſtrain,
While *clogg'd* he beats his ſilken wings in vain. *Pope.*
2. To hinder; to obſtruct.
The gutter'd rocks and congregated ſands,
Traitors enſteep'd to *clog* the guiltleſs keel. *Shakeſpeare.*
His majeſty's ſhips were not ſo over-peſtered and *clogged* with great ordnance as they are, whereof there is ſuperfluity. *Sir Walter Raleigh's Eſſays.*
3. To load; to burthen; to embarraſs.
Since thou haſt far to go, bear not along
The *clogging* burthen of a guilty ſoul. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.
You'll rue the time
That *clogs* me with this anſwer. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
They lanc'd a vein, and watch'd returning breath;
It came, but *clogg'd* with ſymptoms of his death. *Dryden.*
All the commodities that go up into the country, are *clogged* with impoſitions as ſoon as they leave Leghorn. *Addiſon.*
4. In the following paſſage it is improper.
Clocks and Jacks, though the ſcrews and teeth of the wheels and nuts be never ſo ſmooth, yet, if they be not oiled, will hardly move; though you *clog* them with never ſo much weight. *Ray on the Creation.*

To Clog. *v. n.*
1. To coaleſce; to adhere. In this ſenſe, perhaps, only corruptly uſed for *clod* or *clot.*
Move it ſometimes with a broom, that the ſeeds *clog* not together. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*
2. To be encumbered or impeded by ſome extrinſick matter.
In working through the bone, the teeth of the ſaw will begin to *clog.* *Sharp's Surgery.*

Clog. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A load; a weight; any incumbrance hung upon any animal or thing to hinder motion.
I'm glad at ſoul I have no other child;
For thy eſcape would teach me tyranny,
To hang *clogs* on them. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
I did but prompt the age to quit their *clogs*,
By the known rules of ancient liberty. *Milt. Par. Reg.*
As a dog committed cloſe,
For ſome offence, by chance breaks looſe,
And quits his *clog*; but all in vain,
He ſtill draws after him his chain. *Hudibras.*
2. An incumbrance; a hindrance; an obſtruction; an impediment.
The wearineſs of the fleſh is an heavy *clog* to the will. *Hooker.*
They're our *clogs*, not their own: if a man be
Chain'd to a galley, yet the galley's free. *Donne.*
Their prince made no other ſtep than rejecting the pope's ſupremacy, as a *clog* upon his own power and paſſions. *Swift.*
Slavery is, of all things, the greateſt *clog* and obſtacle to ſpeculation. *Swift.*
3. A kind of additional ſhoe worn by women, to keep them from wet.
4. A wooden ſhoe.
In France the peaſantry goes barefoot; and the middle ſort, throughout all that kingdom, makes uſe of wooden *clogs.* *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Clo'gginess. *n. ſ.* [from *cloggy.*] The ſtate of being clogged.

Clo'ggy. *adj.* [from *clog.*] That which has the power of clogging up.

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By additaments of ſome ſuch nature, ſome groſſer and *cloggy* parts are retained; or elſe much ſubtilized, and otherwiſe altered. *Boyle's Hiſtory of Firmneſs.*

CLO'ISTER. *n. ſ.* [clâs, Welſh; clauſtep, Sax. *cloſter*, Germ. *klooſter*, Dut. *clauſtro*, Ital. *cloiſtre*, Fr. *clauſtrum*, Lat.]

1. A religious retirement; a monaſtery; a nunnery.

Nor in a ſecret *cloiſter* doth he keep
These virgin ſpirits, until their marriage-day. *Davies.*

Some ſolitary *cloiſter* will I chooſe,
And there with holy virgins live immur'd. *Dryd. Sp. Fryar.*

How could he have the leiſure and retiredneſs of the *cloiſter*, to perform thoſe acts of devotion. *Atterbury.*

2. A periſtile; a piazza.

To Clo'ister. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a religious houſe; to confine; to immure; to ſhut up from the world.

Cloiſter thee in ſome religious houſe. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

They have by commandment, though in form of courteſy, *cloiſtered* us within theſe walls for three days. *Bacon.*

It was of the king's firſt acts to *cloiſter* the queen dowager in the nunnery of Bermondſey. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Nature affords plenty of beauties, that no man need complain if the deformed are *cloiſtered* up. *Rymer's Tragedies.*

The gloom of *cloiſter'd* monks. *Thomſon's Summer.*

Clo'isteral. *adj.* [from *cloiſter*.] Solitary; retired; religiouſly recluſe.

Upon this ground many *cloiſteral* men of great learning and devotion, prefer contemplation before action. *Walton's Angler.*

Clo'istered. *participial adj.* [from *cloiſter*.]

1. Solitary; inhabiting cloiſters.

Ere the bat hath flown
His *cloiſter'd* flight, there ſhall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. Built with periſtiles or piazzas.

The Greeks and Romans had commonly two *cloiſtered* open courts, one ſerving for the women's ſide, and the other for the men. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Clo'istress. *n. ſ.* [from *cloiſter*.] A nun; a lady who has vowed religious retirement.

Like a *cloiſtreſs* ſhe will veiled walk,
And water once a day her chamber round
With eye-offending brine. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Cloke. *n. ſ.* See Cloak.

Clomb. [*pret.* of *To climb*.]

Aſk to what end they *clomb* that tedious height. *Spenſer.*

So *clomb* this firſt grand thief into God's fold. *Milton.*

To Cloom. *v. a.* [corrupted from *cleam*, clæman, Sax. which is ſtill uſed in ſome provinces.] To cloſe or ſhut with glutinous or viſcous matter.

Rear the hive enough to let them in, and *cloom* up the ſkirts, all but the door. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To CLOSE. *v. a.* [*cloſa*, Armorick; *kluys*, Dutch; *clos*, French; *clauſus*, Latin.]

1. To ſhut; to lay together.

Sleep inſtantly fell on me, call'd
By nature as in aid, and *clos'd* mine eyes. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

When the ſad wife has *clos'd* her huſband's eyes;
Lies the pale corps, not yet intirely dead? *Prior.*

I ſoon ſhall viſit Hector, and the ſhades
Of my great anceſtors. Cephiſa, thou
Wilt lend a hand to *cloſe* thy miſtreſs' eyes. *Philips.*

2. To conclude; to end; to finiſh.

One frugal ſupper did our ſtudies *cloſe*. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.*

I *cloſe* this with my earneſt deſires that you will ſeriouſly conſider your eſtate. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Edward and Henry, now the boaſt of fame;
And virtuous Alfred, a more ſacred name;
After a life of generous toils endur'd,
Clos'd their long glories with a ſigh, to find
Th' unwilling gratitude of baſe mankind. *Pope's Ep. of Hor.*

3. To incloſe; to confine; to repoſite.

Every one
According to the gift which bounteous nature
Hath in him *clos'd*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

4. To join; to unite fractures; to conſolidate fiſſures.

The armourers accompliſhing the knights,
With buſy hammers *cloſing* rivets up. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

There being no winter yet to *cloſe* up and unite its parts, and reſtore the earth to its former ſtrength and compactneſs. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

As ſoon as any publick rupture happens, it is immediately *cloſed up* by moderation and good offices. *Addiſon on Italy.*

All the traces drawn there are immediately *cloſed up*, as though you wrote them with your finger on the ſurface of a river. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To Close. *v. n.*

1. To coaleſce; to join its own parts together.

They, and all that appertained to them, went down alive into the pit, and the earth *cloſed* upon them. *Num.* xvi. 33.

In plants you may try the force of imagination upon the lighter ſort of motions; as upon their *cloſing* and opening. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 991.

2. *To* Close *upon.* To agree upon; to join in.

The jealouſy of ſuch a deſign in us, would induce France and Holland to *cloſe upon* ſome meaſures between them to our diſadvantage. *Temple.*

3. *To* Close *with.* } To come to an agreement with; to
To Close *in with.* } comply with; to unite with.

Intire cowardice makes thee wrong this virtuous gentlewoman, to *cloſe with* us. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

It would become me better, than to *cloſe*
In terms of friendſhip *with* thine enemies. *Shak. Jul. Cæſ.*

There was no ſuch defect in man's underſtanding, but that it would *cloſe with* the evidence. *South's Sermons.*

He took the time when Richard was depos'd,
And high and low *with* happy Harry *clos'd*. *Dryden.*

Pride is ſo unſociable a vice, that there is no *cloſing with* it. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

This ſpirit, poured upon iron, unites with the body, and lets go the water: the acid ſpirit is more attracted by the fixed body, and lets go the water, to *cloſe with* the fixed body. *Newton's Opticks.*

Such a proof as would have been *cloſed with* certainly at the firſt, ſhall be ſet aſide eaſily afterwards. *Atterbury.*

Theſe governours bent all their thoughts and applications to *cloſe in with* the people, who were now the ſtronger party. *Swift on the Diſſentions in Athens and Rome.*

4. To grapple with in wreſtling.

Close. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing ſhut; without outlet.

The admirable effects of this diſtillation in *cloſe*, which is like the wombs and matrices of living creatures. *Bacon.*

2. A ſmall field incloſed.

I have a tree, which grows here in my *cloſe*,
That mine own uſe invites me to cut down,
And ſhortly muſt I fell it. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Certain hedgers dividing a *cloſe*, chanced upon a great cheſt. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

3. The manner of ſhutting.

The doors of plank were; their *cloſe* exquiſite,
Kept with a double key. *Chapman's Iliads, b.* ii.

4. The time of ſhutting up.

In the *cloſe* of night,
Philomel begins her heav'nly lay. *Dryden.*

5. A grapple in wreſtling.

The king went of purpoſe into the North, laying an open ſide unto Perkin, to make him come to the *cloſe*, and ſo to trip up his heels, having made ſure in Kent beforehand. *Bacon.*

Both fill'd with duſt, but ſtarting up, the third *cloſe* they had made,
Had not Achilles' ſelf ſtood up. *Chapman's Iliads.*

6. A pauſe, or ceſſation, or reſt.

The air, ſuch pleaſure loth to loſe,
With thouſand eccho's ſtill prolongs each heav'nly *cloſe*. *Milt.*

At ev'ry *cloſe* ſhe made, th' attending throng
Reply'd, and bore the burden of the ſong. *Dryden's Fables.*

7. A concluſion or end.

Speedy death,
The *cloſe* of all my miſeries, and the balm. *Milt. Agon.*

Thro' Syria, Perſia, Greece ſhe goes;
And takes the Romans in the *cloſe*. *Prior.*

Close. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Shut faſt; ſo as to leave no part open; as a *cloſe* box; a *cloſe* houſe.

We ſuppoſe this bag to be tied *cloſe* about, towards the window. *Wilkins.*

2. Without vent; without inlet; ſecret; private; not to be ſeen through.

Nor could his acts too *cloſe* a vizard wear,
To 'ſcape their eyes whom guilt had taught to fear. *Dryden.*

3. Confined; ſtagnant; without ventilation.

If the rooms be low roofed, or full of windows and doors, the one maketh the air *cloſe*, and not freſh; and the other maketh it exceeding unequal. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N°. 937.

4. Compact; ſolid; without interſtices or vacuities.

The inward ſubſtance of the earth is of itſelf an uniform maſs, *cloſe* and compact. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The golden globe being put into a preſs, which was driven by the extreme force of ſkrews, the water made itſelf way thro' the pores of that very *cloſe* metal. *Locke.*

5. Viſcous; glutinous; not volatile.

This oil, which nouriſhes the lamp, is ſuppoſed of ſo *cloſe* and tenacious a ſubſtance, that it may ſlowly evaporate. *Wilkins.*

6. Conciſe; brief; without exuberance or digreſſion.

You lay your thoughts ſo *cloſe* together, that were they *cloſer* they would be crouded, and even a due connection would be wanting. *Dryden's Juven. Dedication.*

Where the original is *cloſe*, no verſion can reach it in the ſame compaſs. *Dryden.*

Read theſe inſtructive leaves, in which conſpire
Freſnoy's *cloſe* art and Dryden's native fire. *Pope.*

7. Immediate; without any intervening diſtance or ſpace, whether of time or place.

Was I a man bred great as Rome herſelf,

Equal to all her titles! that could ſtand
Cloſe up with Atlas, and ſuſtain her name
As ſtrong as he doth heaven! *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

We muſt lay aſide that lazy and fallacious method of cenſuring by the lump, and muſt bring things *cloſe* to the teſt of true or falſe. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Preface.*

Plant the ſpring crocus's *cloſe* to a wall. *Mort. Husbandry.*

Where'er my name I find;
Some dire misfortune follows *cloſe* behind. *Pope's El. to Abel.*

8. Approaching nearly; joined one to another.

Now ſit we *cloſe* about this taper here,
And call in queſtion our neceſſities. *Shakeſ. Julius Cæſar.*

9. Narrow; as a *cloſe* alley.

10. Admitting ſmall diſtance.

Short crooked ſwords in *cloſer* fight they wear. *Dryden.*

11. Undiſcovered; without any token by which one may be found.

Cloſe obſerve him for the ſake of mockery. *Cloſe*, in the name of jeſting! lie you there. *Shakeſ. Twelfth Night.*

12. Hidden; ſecret; not revealed.

A *cloſe* intent at laſt to ſhew me grace. *Spenſer.*

Some ſpagyriſts, that keep their beſt things *cloſe*, will do more to vindicate their art, or oppoſe their antagoniſts, than to gratify the curious, or benefit mankind. *Boyle.*

13. Having the quality of ſecrecy; truſty.

Conſtant you are,
But yet a woman; and for ſecreſy,
No lady *cloſer*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

14. Having an appearance of concealment; cloudy; ſly.

That *cloſe* aſpect of his,
Does ſhew the mood of a much troubled breaſt. *Shakeſp.*

15. Without wandering; without deviation; attentive.

I diſcovered no way to keep our thoughts *cloſe* to their buſineſs, but by frequent attention getting the habit of attention. *Locke.*

16. Full to the point; home.

I am engaging in a large diſpute, where the arguments are not like to reach *cloſe* on either ſide. *Dryd. on Dram. Poeſy.*

17. Retired; ſolitary.

18. Secluded from communication; as *a cloſe priſoner*.

19. Applied to the weather, dark, cloudy, not clear.

Close. *adv.* It is uſed ſometimes adverbially by itſelf; but more frequently in compoſition. As,

Close-banded. *adj.* In cloſe order; thick ranged; or ſecretly leagued, which ſeems rather the meaning in this paſſage.

Nor in the houſe, with chamber ambuſhes
Cloſe-banded, durſt attack me. *Milton's Agon. l.* 1121.

Close-bodied. *adj.* Made to fit the body exactly.

If any clergy ſhall appear in any *cloſe-bodied* coat, they ſhall be ſuſpended. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Close-handed. *adj.* Covetous.

Galba was very *cloſe-handed:* I have not read much of his liberalities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Close-pent. *adj.* Shut cloſe; without vent.

Then in ſome *cloſe-pent* room it crept along,
And, ſmould'ring as it went, in ſilence fed. *Dryden.*

Clo'sely. *adv.* [from *cloſe*.]

1. Without inlet or outlet.

Putting the mixture into a crucible *cloſely* luted at the top. *Boyle's Chym. Princ.*

2. Without much ſpace intervening; nearly.

My lord of Warwick, and my brother Gloſter,
Follow Fluellen *cloſely* at the heels. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

If we look more *cloſely*, we ſhall find
Moſt have the ſeeds of judgment in their mind. *Pope.*

3. Secretly; ſlily.

A Spaniard, riding on the bay, ſent ſome *cloſely* into the village, in the dark of the night. *Carew's Surv. of Cornwal.*

4. Without deviation.

I hope I have tranſlated *cloſely* enough, and given them the ſame turn of verſe which they had in the original. *Dryden.*

Clo'seness. *n. ſ.* [from *cloſe*.]

1. The ſtate of being ſhut; or the quality of admitting to be ſhut without inlet or outlet.

In drums, the *cloſeneſs* round about that preſerveth the ſound, maketh the noiſe come forth of the drum-hole more loud, than if you ſhould ſtrike upon the like ſkin extended in the open air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 142.

2. Narrowneſs; ſtraitneſs.

3. Want of air, or ventilation.

I took my leave, being half ſtifled by the *cloſeneſs* of the room. *Swift's Account of Partridge's Death.*

4. Compactneſs; ſolidity.

How could particles, ſo widely diſperſed, combine into that *cloſeneſs* of texture? *Bentley's Sermons.*

The haſte of the ſpirit to put forth, and the *cloſeneſs* of the bark cauſe prickles in boughs. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N°. 559.

5. Recluſeneſs; ſolitude; retirement.

I thus neglecting worldly ends, all dedicated
To *cloſeneſs*, and the bettering of my mind. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

6. Secrecy; privacy.

To his confederates he was conſtant and juſt, but not open.

Such was his enquiry, and ſuch his *cloſeneſs*, as they ſtood in the light towards him, and he ſtood in the dark towards them. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

A journey of much adventure had been not communicated with any of his majeſty's counſellors, being carried with great *cloſeneſs*, liker a buſineſs of love than ſtate. *Wotton.*

We riſe not againſt the piercing judgment of Auguſtus, nor the extreme caution or *cloſeneſs* of Tiberius. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

This prince was ſo very reſerved, that he would impart his ſecrets to no body: whereupon this *cloſeneſs* did a little periſh his underſtanding. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

7. Covetouſneſs; ſly avarice.

Irus judged, that while he could keep his poverty a ſecret, he ſhould not feel it: he improved this thought into an affectation of *cloſeneſs* and covetouſneſs. *Addiſon's Spectat.* N°. 264.

8. Connection; dependance.

The actions and proceedings of wiſe men run in a much greater *cloſeneſs* and coherence with one another, than thus to drive at a caſual iſſue, brought under no forecaſt or deſign. *South's Sermons.*

Clo'ser. *n. ſ.* [from *cloſe*.] A finiſher; a concluder.

Clo'sestool. *n. ſ.* [*cloſe* and *ſtool*.] A chamber implement.

A peſtle for his truncheon, led the van;
And his high helmet was a *cloſe-ſtool* pan. *Garth's Diſpenſ.*

Clo'set. *n. ſ.* [from *cloſe*.]

1. A ſmall room of privacy and retirement.

The taper burneth in your *cloſet*. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

He would make a ſtep into his *cloſet*, and after a ſhort prayer he was gone. *Wotton.*

2. A private repoſitory of curioſities and valuable things.

He ſhould have made himſelf a key, wherewith to open the *cloſet* of Minerva, where thoſe fair treaſures are to be found in all abundance. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

He furniſhes her *cloſet* firſt, and fills
The crowded ſhelves with rarities of ſhells. *Dryd. Fables.*

To Clo'set. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhut up, or conceal in a cloſet.

The heat
Of thy great love once ſpread, as in an urn,
Doth *cloſet* up itſelf. *Herbert.*

2. To take into a cloſet for a ſecret interview.

About this time began the project of *cloſeting*, where the principal gentlemen of the kingdom were privately catechiſed by his majeſty. *Swift.*

Closh. *n. ſ.* A diſtemper in the feet of cattle; called alſo the *founder*. *Dict.*

Clo'sure. *n. ſ.* [from *cloſe*.]

1. The act of ſhutting up.

The chink was carefully cloſed up: upon which *cloſure* there appeared not any change. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. That by which any thing is cloſed or ſhut.

I admire your ſending your laſt to me quite open, without a ſeal, wafer, or any *cloſure* whatever. *Pope to Swift.*

3. The parts incloſing; incloſure.

O thou bloody priſon!
Within the guilty *cloſure* of thy walls
Richard the ſecond here was hack'd to death. *Sh. Rich.* III.

4. Concluſion; end.

We'll hand in hand all headlong caſt us down,
And make a mutual *cloſure* of our houſe. *Shak. Tit. Andron.*

CLOT. *n. ſ.* [probably, at firſt, the ſame with *clod*; but now always applied to different uſes.] Concretion; coagulation; grume.

The white of an egg, with ſpirit of wine, doth bake the egg into *clots*, as if it began to poch. *Bacon's Phyſ. Remarks.*

The opening itſelf was ſtopt with a *clot* of grumous blood. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To Clot. *v. n.* [from the noun, or from *klotteren*, Dutch.]

1. To form clots, or clods; to hang together.

Huge unweildy bones, laſting remains
Of that gigantick race; which as he breaks
The *clotted* glebe, the plowman haply finds. *Philips.*

2. To concrete; to coagulate; to gather into concretions; as *clotted* milk, *clotted* blood.

Here mangled limbs, here brains and gore,
Lie *clotted*. *Philips.*

CLOTH. *n. ſ.* plural *cloths* or *clothes*. [clað, Saxon.]

1. Any thing woven for dreſs or covering, whether of animal or vegetable ſubſtance.

The Spaniards buy their linen *cloths* in that kingdom. *Swift.*

2. The piece of linnen ſpread upon a table.

Nor let, like Nævius, every error paſs,
The muſty wine, foul *cloth*, or greaſy glaſs. *Pope's Hor. Imit.*

3. The canvaſs on which pictures are delineated.

I anſwer you right painted *cloth*, from whence you have ſtudied your queſtions. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Who fears a ſentence, or an old man's ſaw,
Shall by a painted *cloth* be kept in awe. *Shak. Tarq. and Luc.*

This idea, which we may call the goddeſs of painting and of ſculpture, deſcends upon the marble and the *cloth*, and becomes the original of theſe arts. *Dryden's Pref. to Dufreſnoy.*

4. In the plural. Dreſs; habit; garment; veſture; veſtments.

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ments. Including whatever covering is worn on the body. In this ſenſe always *clothes*. Pronounced *clo's*.

He with him brought Pryene, rich array'd
In Claribellae's *clothes*. *Spenſer, b.* ii. *cant.* 4. *ſtanz.* 28.

Take up theſe *clothes* here, quickly: carry them to the laundreſs in Datchet-mead. *Shakeſ. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Strength grows more from the warmth of exerciſes than of *cloaths*. *Temple.*

5. The covering of a bed.

Gazing on her midnight foes,
She turn'd each way her frighted head,
Then ſunk it deep beneath the *clothes*. *Prior.*

To CLOTHE. *v. a.* pret. I *clothed*, or *clad*; particip. I have *clothed*, or *clad*. [from *cloth*.]

1. To inveſt with garments; to cover with dreſs, from cold and injuries.

Care no more to *clothe* and eat. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

An inhabitant of Nova Zembla having lived in Denmark, where he was *clothed*, took the firſt opportunity of making his eſcape into nakedneſs. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 5.

The Britons in Cæſar's time painted their bodies, and *clothed* themſelves with the ſkins of beaſts. *Swift.*

With ſuperior boon may your rich ſoil
Exuberant nature's better bleſſings pour
O'er every land, the naked nations *clothe*,
And be th' exhauſtleſs granary of a world. *Thomſ. Spring.*

2. To adorn with dreſs.

We *clothe* and adorn our bodies: indeed, too much time we beſtow upon that. Our ſouls alſo are to be *clothed* with holy habits, and adorned with good works. *Ray on Creation.*

Embroider'd purple *clothes* the golden beds. *Pope's Statius.*

3. To inveſt; as with clothes.

They leave the ſhady realms of night,
And, *cloth'd* in bodies, breathe your upper light. *Dryden.*

Let both uſe the cleareſt language in which they can *clothe* their thoughts. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p.* i.

4. To furniſh or provide with clothes.

CLO'THIER. *n. ſ.* [from *cloth*.] A maker of cloth.

The *clothiers* all, not able to maintain
The many to them 'longing, have put off
The ſpinſters, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

His commiſſioners ſhould cauſe *clothiers* to take wool, paying only two parts of the price. *Hayward.*

They ſhall only ſpoil the *clothier's* wool, and beggar the preſent ſpinners, at beſt. *Graunt's Bills of Mort.*

CLO'THING. *n. ſ.* [from *To clothe*.] Dreſs; veſture; garments.

Thy boſom might receive my yielded ſpright,
And thine with it, in heav'n's pure *clothing* dreſt,
Through cleareſt ſkies might take united flight. *Fairfax.*

Your bread and *clothing*, and every neceſſary of life, entirely depend upon it. *Swift.*

CLOTHSHE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *cloth* and *ſhear*.] One who trims the cloth, and levels the nap.

My father is a poor man, and by his occupation a *clothſhearer*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

CLO'TPOLL. *n. ſ* [from *clot* and *poll*.] Thickſkull; blockhead.

What ſays the fellow, there? call the *clotpoll* back. *Shakeſ.*

2. Head, in ſcorn.

I have ſent Clotens *clotpoll* down the ſtream,
In embaſſy to his mother. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To CLO'TTER. *v. n.* [*klotteren*, Dutch.] To concrete; to coagulate; to gather into lumps.

He dragg'd the trembling fire,
Slidd'ring thro' *clotter'd* blood and holy mire. *Dryd. Æn.*

CLO'TTY. *adj.* [from *clot*.] Full of clods; concreted; full of concretions.

The matter expectorated is thin, and mixt with thick, *clotty*, bluiſh ſtreaks. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Where land is *clotty*, and a ſhower of rain ſoaks through, you may make uſe of a roll to break it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A CLOUD. *n. ſ.* [The derivation is not known. *Minſhew* derives it from *claudo*, to ſhut; *Somner* from *clod*; *Caſaubin* from αχλὺς, darkneſs; *Skinner* from *kladde*, Dutch, a ſpot.]

1. The dark collection of vapours in the air.

Now are the *clouds* that lower'd upon our houſe,
In the deep boſom of the ocean buried. *Shakeſ. Rich.* III.

As a miſt is a multitude of ſmall but ſolid globules, which therefore deſcend; ſo a vapour, and therefore a watry *cloud*, is nothing elſe but a congeries of very ſmall and concave globules, which therefore aſcend, to that height in which they are of equal weight with the air, where they remain ſuſpended, 'till, by ſome motion in the air, being broken, they deſcend in ſolid drops; either ſmall, as in a miſt, or bigger, when many of them run together, as in rain. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Clouds are the greateſt and moſt conſiderable of all the meteors, as furniſhing water and plenty to the earth. They conſiſt of very ſmall drops of water, and are elevated a good diſtance above the ſurface of the earth; for a *cloud* is nothing but a miſt flying high in the air, as a miſt is nothing but a *cloud* here below. *Locke's Elem. Nat. Philoſ.*

How vapours, turn'd to *clouds*, obſcure the ſky;
And *clouds*, diſſolv'd, the thirſty ground ſupply. *Roſcommon.*

2. The veins, marks, or ſtains in ſtones, or other bodies.

3. Any ſtate of obſcurity or darkneſs.

Tho' poets may of inſpiration boaſt,
Their rage, ill govern'd, in the *clouds* is loſt. *Waller.*

How can I ſee the brave and young,
Fall in the *cloud* of war, and fall unſung? *Addiſon.*

4. Any thing that ſpreads wide; as a croud, a multitude.

The objection comes to no more than this, that amongſt a *cloud* of witneſſes, there was one of no very good reputation. *Atterbury.*

To CLOUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To darken with clouds; to cover with clouds; to obſcure.

What ſullen fury *clouds* his ſcornful brow. *Pope's Statius.*

2. To obſcure; to make leſs evident.

If men would not exhale vapours to *cloud* and darken the cleareſt truths, no man could miſs his way to heaven for want of light. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To variegate with dark veins.

The handle ſmooth and plain,
Made of the *clouded* olive's eaſy grain. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To CLOUD. *v. n.* To grow cloudy; to grow dark with clouds.

CLO'UDBERRY. *n. ſ.* [from *cloud* and *berry*.] The name of a plant, called alſo *knotberry*.

It hath a perpetual flower: the fruit is compoſed of many acini, in form of the mulberry. This plant is found upon the tops of the higheſt hills in the North of England. *Miller.*

CLOUDCAPT. *adj.* [from *cloud* and *cap*.] Topped with clouds; touching the clouds.

The *cloudcapt* towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The ſolemn temples, the great globe itſelf,
Yea, all which it inherit, ſhall diſſolve. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

CLOUDCOMPE'LLING. *adj.* [A word formed in imitation of νεφεληγέρετης, ill underſtood.] An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were ſuppoſed to be collected.

Health to both kings, attended with a roar
Of cannons, eccho'd from th' affrighted ſhore;
With loud reſemblance of his thunder, prove
Bacchus the ſeed of *cloudcompelling* Jove. *Waller.*

Supplicating move
Thy juſt complaint to *cloudcompelling* Jove. *Dryd. Homer.*

CLO'UDILY. *adv.* [from *cloudy*.]

1. With clouds; darkly.

2. Obſcurely; not perſpicuouſly.

Some had rather have good diſcipline delivered plainly, by way of precepts, than *cloudily* enwrapped in allegories. *Spenſer.*

He was commanded to write ſo *cloudily* by Cornutus. *Dryd.*

CLO'UDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cloudy*.]

1. The ſtate of being covered with clouds; darkneſs.

You have ſuch a February face,
So full of froſt, of ſtorm and *cloudineſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſituation of this iſland expoſes it to a continual *cloudineſs*, which in the ſummer renders the air cooler, and in the winter warm. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

2. Want of brightneſs.

I ſaw a cloudy Hungarian diamond made clearer by lying in a cold liquor; wherein, he affirmed, that upon keeping it longer, the ſtone would loſe more of its *cloudineſs*. *Boyle.*

CLO'UDLESS. *adj* [from *cloud*.] Without clouds; clear; unclouded; bright; luminous; lightſome; pure; undarkened.

This Partridge ſoon ſhall view in *cloudleſs* ſkies,
When next he looks thro' Galilæo's eyes. *Pope.*

How many ſuch there muſt be in the vaſt extent of ſpace, a naked eye in a *cloudleſs* night may give us ſome faint glimpſe. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

CLO'UDY. *adj.* [from *cloud*.]

1. Covered with clouds; obſcured with clouds; conſiſting of clouds.

As Moſes entered into the tabernacle, the *cloudy* pillar deſcended, and ſtood at the door. *Exod.* xxxiii. 9.

2. Dark; obſcure; not intelligible.

If you content yourſelf frequently with words inſtead of ideas, or with *cloudy* and confuſed notions of things, how impenetrable will that darkneſs be. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

3. Gloomy of look; not open, nor cheerful.

So my ſtorm-beaten heart likewiſe is cheer'd
With that ſun-ſhine, when *cloudy* looks are clear'd. *Spenſer.*

Witneſs my ſon, now in the ſhade of death,
Whoſe bright outſhining beams thy *cloudy* wrath
Hath in eternal darkneſs folded up. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

4. Marked with ſpots or veins.

CLOVE. *n. ſ.* [the preterite of *cleave*.] See To CLEAVE.

CLOVE. *n. ſ.* [*clou*, Fr. a nail, from the ſimilitude of a clove to a nail.]

1. A valuable ſpice brought from Ternate in the Eaſt Indies. It is the fruit or ſeed of a very large tree.

Clove ſeems to be the rudiment or beginning of a fruit growing upon clove-trees. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

2. Some of the parts into which garlick ſeparates, when the outer ſkin is torn off.

'Tis mortal ſin an onion to devour;
Each *clove* of garlick is a ſacred pow'r. *Tate's Juven. Sat.*

CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER. *n. ſ.* [from its ſmelling like *cloves*.] This

This plant hath an intire, oblong, cylindrical, ſmooth cup, which is indented at the top: the petals of the flower are narrow at bottom, and broad at top; and are, for the moſt part, cut about the edges. The ſeed-veſſel is of a cylindrical figure, containing many flat rough ſeeds. This genus may be divided into three claſſes: 1. The clove-gillyflower, or carnation. 2. The pink. 3. The ſweet William. The carnation, or clove-gillyflower, are diſtinguiſhed into four claſſes. The firſt, called flakes, having two colours only, and their ſtripes large, going quite through the leaves. The ſecond, called bizars, have flowers ſtriped, or variegated with three or four different colours. The third are piquettes: theſe flowers have always a white ground, and are ſpotted with ſcarlet, red, purple, or other colours. The fourth are called painted ladies: theſe have their petals of a red or purple colour on the upper ſide, and are white underneath. Of each of theſe claſſes there are numerous varieties. The true clovegillyflower has been long in uſe for making a cordial ſyrup. There are two or three varieties commonly brought to the markets, which differ greatly in goodneſs; ſome having very little ſcent, when compared with the true ſort. The varieties of the pink are; the damaſk pink; white ſhock, ſcarlet, pheaſant-eyed pink, of which there are great varieties, both with ſingle and double flowers; old man's head; painted lady. Among the ſweet Williams are, 1. The broad-leaved ſweet William, with red flowers. 2. The broad-leaved ſweet William, with variegated flowers. 3. The double ſweet ſweet William, with red flowers, which burſt their pods. 4. The roſe-coloured double ſweet William. 5. The narrow-leaved ſweet William, called ſweet John. *Miller.*

CLO'VEN. part. pret. [from *cleave*.] See To CLEAVE.

There is Aufidius, liſt you what work he makes
Among your *cloven* army. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Now, heap'd high,
The *cloven* oaks and lofty pines do lie. *Waller.*

A chap-fallen beaver, looſely hanging by
The *cloven* helm, and arch of victory. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.* x.

CLOVEN-FOOTED. } CLOVEN-HOOFED. } *adj.* [*cloven* and *foot*, or *hoof*.] Having the foot divided into two parts; not a round hoof; biſulcous.

There are the biſulcous or *cloven-hooft*; as camels and beavers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The *cloven-footed* fiend is baniſh'd from us. *Dryden.*

Great variety of water-fowl, both whole and *cloven-footed*, frequent the waters. *Ray on the Creation.*

CLO'VER. } CLOVER-GRASS. } *n. ſ.* [more properly *claver*, clæfer, Saxon.]

1. A ſpecies of TREFOIL, which ſee.

The even mead, that erſt brought ſweetly forth
The freckled cowſlip, burnet, and green *clover*. *Sh. Hen.* V.

Nature ſhall provide
Green graſs and fatt'ning *clover* for their fare. *Dryd. Virgil.*

Clover improves land, by the great quantity of cattle it maintains. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

My Blouzelinda is the blitheſt laſs,
Than primroſe ſweeter, or the *clover-graſs*. *Gay.*

2. *To live in* CLOVER, is to live luxuriouſly; clover being extremely delicious and fattening to cattle.

Well, Laureat, was the night in *clover* ſpent? *Ogle.*

CLO'VERED. *adj.* [from *clover*.] Covered with clover.

Flocks thick-nibbling thro' the *clover'd* vale. *Thom. Summ.*

CLOUGH. *n. ſ.* [clough, Saxon.] The cleft of a hill; a cliff. In compoſition a hilly place.

CLOUGH. *n. ſ.* [in commerce.] An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight for the turn of the ſcale, that the commodity may hold out weight when ſold by retail.

A CLOUT. *n ſ.* [clut, Saxon.]

1. A cloth for any mean uſe.

His garment, nought but many ragged *clouts*,
With thorns together pinn'd, and patched was. *Spenſ. F. Q.*

A *clout* upon that head,
Where late the diadem ſtood. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

In pow'r of ſpittle and a *clout*,
When e'er he pleaſe to blot it out. *Swift.*

2. A patch on a ſhoe or coat.

3. Anciently, the mark of white cloth at which archers ſhot.

He drew a good bow: he ſhot a fine ſhoot: he would have clapt in the *clout* at twelve ſcore. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV. *p.* ii.

4. An iron plate to keep an axle-tree from wearing.

To CLOUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To patch; to mend coarſely.

I thought he ſlept, and put
My *clouted* brogues from off my feet, whoſe rudeneſs
Anſwer'd my ſteps too loud. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

The dull ſwain
Treads on it daily with his *clouted* ſhoon. *Milton.*

2. To cover with a cloth.

Milk ſome unhappy ewe,
Whoſe *clouted* leg her hurt doth ſhew. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

3. To join awkwardly or coarſely together.

Many ſentences of one meaning be *clouted* up together. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

CLO'UTED. *participial adj.* Congealed; coagulated: corruptly uſed for *clotted*.

I've ſeen her ſkim the *clouted* cream,
And preſs from ſpongy curds the milky ſtream. *Gay's Paſt.*

CLO'UTERLY. *adj.* [probably by corruption from *louterly*.] Clumſy; awkward; as a *clouterly* fellow.

The ſingle wheel plough is a very *clouterly* ſort. *Mortimer.*

CLOWN. *n. ſ.* [imagined by *Skinner* and *Junius* to be contracted from *colonus*. It ſeems rather a Saxon word, corrupted from *lown*; *loen*, Dut. a word nearly of the ſame import.]

1. A ruſtick; a country fellow; a churl.

He came out with all his *clowns*, horſt upon cart-jades. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The *clowns*, a boiſt'rous, rude, ungovern'd crew,
With furious haſte to the loud ſummons flew. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. A coarſe ill-bred man.

In youth a coxcomb, and in age a *clown*. *Spectator.*

A country ſquire, repreſented with no other vice but that of being a *clown*, and having the provincial accent. *Swift.*

CLO'WNERY. *n. ſ.* [from *clown*.] Ill-breeding; churliſhneſs; rudeneſs; brutality.

The fool's conceit had both *clownery* and ill-nature. *L'Eſtr.*

CLO'WNISH. *adj.* [from *clown*.]

1. Conſiſting of ruſticks or clowns.

Young Silvia beats her breaſt, and cries aloud
For ſuccour from the *clowniſh* neighbourhood. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. Coarſe; rough; rugged.

But with his *clowniſh* hands their tender wings
He bruſheth off. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* i.

3. Uncivil; ill-bred; ill-mannered.

What if we eſſay'd to ſteal
The *clowniſh* fool out of your father's court. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Clumſy; ungainly.

With a grave look, in this odd equipage,
The *clowniſh* mimick traverſes the ſtage. *Prior.*

CLO'WNISHLY. *adv.* [from *clowniſh*.] Coarſely; rudely; brutally.

CLO'WNISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *clowniſh*.]

1. Ruſticity; coarſeneſs; unpoliſhed rudeneſs.

Even his Dorick dialect has an incomparable ſweetneſs in its *clowniſhneſs*. *Dryden.*

If the boy ſhould not make legs very gracefully, a dancing maſter will cure that defect, and wipe off that plainneſs which the a-la-mode people call *clowniſhneſs*. *Locke on Education.*

2. Incivility; brutality.

CLOWN'S MUSTARD. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Dict.*

To CLOY. *v. a.* [*enclouer*, Fr. To nail up; to ſtop up.]

1. To ſatiate; to ſate; to fill beyond deſire; to ſurfeit; to fill to loathing.

The length of thoſe ſpeeches had not *cloyed* Pyrocles, though he were very impatient of long deliberations. *Sidney.*

The very creed of Athanaſius, and that ſacred hymn of glory, are now reckoned as ſuperfluities, which we muſt in any caſe pare away, leſt we *cloy* God with too much ſervice. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſect.* 42.

Who can *cloy* the hungry edge of appetite,
By bare imagination of a feaſt? *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

Continually varying the ſame ſenſe, and taking up what he had more than enough inculcated before, he ſometimes *cloys* his readers inſtead of ſatisfying them. *Dryden.*

Whoſe little ſtore her well-taught mind does pleaſe,
Nor pinch'd with want, nor *cloy'd* with wanton eaſe. *Roſcom.*

Intemperance in eating and drinking, inſtead of delighting and ſatisfying nature, doth but load and *cloy* it. *Tillotſon.*

Settle, *cloy'd* with cuſtard and with praiſe,
Is gather'd to the dull of ancient days. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. It ſeems to have, in the following paſſage, another ſenſe: perhaps to ſtrike the beak together.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and *cloys* his beak,
As when his god is pleas'd. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

3. To nail up guns, by ſtriking a ſpike into the touch-hole.

CLO'YLESS. *adj.* [from *cloy*.] That of which too much cannot be had; that which cannot cauſe ſatiety.

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with *cloyleſs* ſauce his appetite. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

CLO'YMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *cloy*.] Satiety; repletion beyond appetite.

Alas! their love may be call'd appetite:
No motion of the liver, but the palate,
That ſuffers ſurfeit, *cloyment*, and revolt. *Sh. Twelfth Night.*

CLUB. *n. ſ.* [*clwppa*, Welſh; *kluppel*, Dutch.]

1. A heavy ſtick; a ſtaff intended for offence.

He ſtrove his combred *club* to quit
Out of the earth. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 8.

As he pulled off his helmet, a butcher ſlew him with the ſtroak of a *club*. *Hayward.*

Arm'd with a knotty *club* another came. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. The name of one of the ſuits of cards.

The *clubs* black tyrant firſt her victim died,
Spite of his haughty mien and barb'rous pride. *Pope.*

3. [From cleofan, to divide. *Skinner*.] The ſhot or dividend

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dend of a reckoning, paid by the company in juſt proportions.

A fuddling couple ſold ale: their humour was to drink drunk, upon their own liquor: they laid down their *club*, and this they called forcing a trade. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. An aſſembly of good fellows, meeting under certain conditions.

What right has any man to meet in factious *clubs* to vilify the government? *Dryden's Medal. Dedication.*

5. Concurrence; contribution; joint charge.

He's bound to vouch them for his own,
Tho' got b' implicite generation,
And general *club* of all the nation. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* 1.

To Club. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To contribute to a common expence in ſettled proportions.

2. To join to one effect; to contribute ſeparate powers to one end.

'Till groſſer atoms, tumbling in the ſtream
Of fancy, madly met, and *club'd* into a dream. *Dryden.*

Every part of the body ſeems to *club* and contribute to the ſeed, elſe why ſhould parents, born blind or deaf, ſometimes generate children with the ſame imperfections. *Ray.*

Let ſugar, wine, and cream together *club*,
To make that gentle viand, ſyllabub. *King.*

The owl, the raven, and the bat,
Club'd for a feather to his hat. *Swift.*

To Club. *v. a.* To pay to a common reckoning.

Plums and directors, Shylock and his wife,
Will *club* their teſters now to take your life. *Pope's Horace.*

Fibres being diſtinct, and impregnated by diſtinct ſpirits, how ſhould they *club* their particular informations into a common idea. *Collier on Thought.*

Clubhe'aded. *adj.* [*club* and *head.*] Having a thick head.

Small *clubheaded* anterinæ. *Derham's Phyſicotheology.*

Clubla'w. *n. ſ.* [*club* and *law.*] Regulation by force; the law of arms.

The enemies of our happy eſtabliſhment ſeem to have recourſe to the laudable method of *clublaw*, when they find all other means for enforcing the abſurdity of their opinions to be ineffectual. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 50.

Clubro'om. *n. ſ.* [*club* and *room.*] The room in which a club or company aſſembles.

Theſe ladies reſolved to give the pictures of their deceaſed huſbands to the *clubroom.* *Addiſ. Spectator*, N°. 361.

To Cluck. *v. n.* [*cloccian*, Welſh; *clochat*, Armorick; cloccan, Saxon; *klocken*, Dutch.] To call chickens; as a hen.

She, poor hen, fond of no ſecond brood,
Has *cluck'd* thee to the wars. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Ducklings, though hatched by a hen, if ſhe brings them to a river, in they go, though the hen *clucks* and calls to keep them out. *Ray on the Creation.*

Clump. *n. ſ.* [formed from *lump.*] A ſhapeleſs piece of wood, or other matter, nearly equal in its dimenſions.

Clumps. *n. ſ.* A numbſcull. *Skinner.*

Clu'msily. *adv.* [from *clumſy.*] Awkwardly; without readineſs; without nimbleneſs; without grace.

Upon the ground he walks very *clumſily* and ridiculouſly. *Ray on the Creation.*

This lofty humour is *clumſily* and inartificially managed, when affected. *Collier on Pride.*

Clu'msiness. *n. ſ.* [from *clumſy.*] Awkwardneſs; ungainlineſs; want of readineſs, nimbleneſs, or dexterity.

The drudging part of life is chiefly owing to *clumſineſs* and ignorance, which either wants proper tools, or ſkill to uſe them. *Collier on Fame.*

CLU'MSY. *adj.* [This word, omitted in the other etymologiſts, is rightly derived by *Bailey* from *lompſch*, Dutch, ſtupid. In Engliſh, *lump*, *clump*, *lumpiſh*, *clumpiſh*, *clumpiſhly*, *clumſily*, *clumſy.*] Awkward; heavy; artleſs; unhandy; without dexterity, readineſs, or grace. It is uſed either of perſons or actions, or things.

The matter ductile and ſequacious, apt to be moulded into ſuch ſhapes and machines, even by *clumſy* fingers. *Ray.*

But thou in *clumſy* verſe, unlick'd, unpointed,
Haſt ſhamefully defy'd. *Dryden.*

That *clumſy* outſide of a porter,
How could it thus conceal a courtier? *Swift.*

Clung. The preterite and participle of *cling.*

To Clung. *v. n.* [clinʒan, Sax.] To dry as wood does, when it is laid up after it is cut. See To Cling.

Clung. *adj.* [clunʒu, Sax.[Waſted with leanneſs; ſhrunk up with cold.

CLU'STER. *n. ſ.* [clyſteꞃ, Sax. *kliſter*, Dutch.]

1. A bunch; a number of things of the ſame kind growing or joined together.

Grapes will continue freſh and moiſt all winter, if you hang them *cluſter* by *cluſter* in the roof of a warm room. *Bacon.*

A ſwelling knot is rais'd;
Whence, in ſhort ſpace, itſelf the *cluſter* ſhows,
And from earth's moiſture, mixt with ſun-beams, grows. *Denham.*

The ſaline corpuſcles of one liquor do variouſly act upon the tinging corpuſcles of another, ſo as to make many of them aſſociate into a *cluſter*, whereby two tranſparent liquors may compoſe a coloured one. *Newton's Opt.*

An elm was near, to whoſe embraces led,
The curling vine her ſwelling *cluſters* ſpread. *Pope.*

2. A number of animals gathered together.

As bees
Pour forth their populous youth about the hive
In *cluſters.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 771.

There with their claſping feet together clung,
And a long *cluſter* from the laurel hung. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. A body of people collected: uſed in contempt.

We lov'd him; but like beaſts
And coward nobles, gave way to your *cluſters*,
Who did hoot him out o' th' city. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

My friend took his ſtation among a *cluſter* of mob, who were making themſelves merry with their betters. *Addiſon.*

To Clu'ster. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in bunches; to gather themſelves into bunches, to congregate.

Forth flouriſh'd thick the *cluſtering* vine. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Great father Bacchus to my ſong repair;
For *cluſtering* grapes are thy peculiar care. *Dryd. Virg. Geor.*

Or from the foreſt, falls the *cluſter'd* ſnow,
Myriads of gems, that in the waving gleam
Gay-twinkle as they ſcatter. *Thomſon's Winter, l.* 790.

To Clu'ster. *v. a.* To collect any thing into bodies.

Cluster-grape. *n. ſ.* [from *cluſter* and *grape.*]

The ſmall black grape is by ſome called the currant, or *cluſter-grape*; which I reckon the forwardeſt of the black ſort. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Clu'stery. *adj.* [from *cluſter.*] Growing in cluſters.

To CLUTCH. *v. a.* [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. To hold in the hand; to gripe; to graſp.

Is this a dagger I ſee before me,
The handle tow'rd my hand? Come, let me *clutch* thee. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

They,
Like moles within us, heave and caſt about;
And, 'till they foot and *clutch* their prey,
They never cool. *Herbert.*

A man may ſet the poles together in his head, and *clutch* the whole globe at one intellectual graſp. *Collier on Thought.*

2. To contract; to double the hand, ſo as to ſeize and hold faſt.

Not that I have the power to *clutch* my hand,
When his fair angels would ſalute my palm. *Shak. K. John.*

Clutch. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The gripe; graſp; ſeizure.

2. Generally, in the plural, the paws, the talons.

It was the hard fortune of a cock to fall into the *clutches* of a cat. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* ii.

3. Hands, in a ſenſe of rapacity and cruelty.

Your greedy ſlav'ring to devour,
Before 'twas in your *clutches* pow'r. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* 2.

Set up the covenant on crutches,
'Gainſt thoſe who have us in their *clutches.* *Hudibras, p.* iii.

I muſt have great leiſure, and little care of myſelf, if I ever more come near the *clutches* of ſuch a giant. *Stillingfleet.*

A CLU'TTER. *n. ſ.* [See Clatter.] A noiſe; a buſtle; a buſy tumult; a hurry; a clamour. A low word.

He ſaw what a *clutter* there was with huge, over-grown pots, pans, and ſpits. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 120.

The fav'rite child that juſt begins to prattle,
Is very humorſome, and makes great *clutter*,
'Till he has windows on his bread and butter. *King.*

Prithee, Tim, why all this *clutter?*
Why ever in theſe raging fits? *Swift.*

To Clu'tter. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a noiſe, or buſtle.

A Cly'ster. *n. ſ.* [κλυϛὴς.] An injection into the anus.

If nature relieves by a diarrhæa, without ſinking the ſtrength of the patient, it is not to be ſtopt, but promoted gently by emollient *clyſters.* *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To COACE'RVATE. *v. a.* [*coacervo*, Latin.] To heap up together.

The collocation of the ſpirits in bodies, whether the ſpirits be *coacervate* or diffuſed. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N°. 846.

Coacerva'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *coacervate.*] The act of heaping, or ſtate of being heaped together.

The fixing of it is the equal ſpreading of the tangible parts, and the cloſe *coacervation* of them. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

COACH. *n. ſ.* [*coche*, Fr. *kotczy*, among the Hungarians, by whom this vehicle is ſaid to have been invented. *Minſhew.*] A carriage of pleaſure, or ſtate, diſtinguiſhed from a chariot by having ſeats fronting each other.

Baſilius attended for her in a *coach*, to carry her abroad to ſee ſome ſports. *Sidney, b.* ii.

A better would you fix?
Then give humility a *coach* and ſix. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

Suppoſe that laſt week my *coach* was within an inch of overturning

turning in a ſmooth even way, and drawn by very gentle horſes. *Swift.*

To Coach. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To carry in a coach.

The needy poet ſticks to all he meets,
Coach'd, carted, trod upon; now looſe, now faſt,
And carry'd off in ſome dog's tail at laſt. *Pope's Dunciad.*

Coach-box. *n. ſ.* [*coach* and *box.*] The ſeat on which the driver of the coach ſits.

Her father had two coachmen: when one was in the *coach-box*, if the coach ſwung but the leaſt to one ſide, ſhe uſed to ſhriek. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Coach-hire. *n. ſ.* Money paid for the uſe of a hired coach.

You exclaim as loud as thoſe that praiſe,
For ſcraps and *coach-hire*, a young noble's plays. *Dryden.*

My expences in *coach-hire* make no ſmall article. *Spectator.*

Coach-house. *n. ſ.* [*coach* and *houſe.*] The houſe in which the coach is kept from the weather.

Let him lie in the ſtable or the *coach-houſe.* *Swift.*

Coach-maker. *n. ſ.* [*coach* and *maker.*] The artificer whoſe trade is to make coaches.

Her chariot is an empty hazel-nut,
Made by the joyner, Squirrel, or old Grub,
Time out of mind, the fairies *coach-makers.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Take care of your wheels: get a new ſett bought, and probably the *coach-maker* will conſider you. *Swift.*

Coach-man. *n. ſ.* [*coach* and *man.*] The driver of a coach.

She commanded her trembling *coachman* to drive her chariot near the body of her king. *South.*

To COA'CT. *v. n.* [from *con* and *act.*] To act together; to act in concert.

But if I tell how theſe two did *coact*,
Shall I not lie in publiſhing a truth? *Shakeſpeare.*

Coa'ction. *n. ſ.* [*coactus*, Lat.] Compulſion; force, either reſtraining or impelling.

It had the paſſions in perfect ſubjection; and though its command over them was perſuaſive and political, yet it had the force of *coaction*, and deſpotical. *South's Sermons.*

Coa'ctive. *adj.* [from *coact.*]

1 Having the force of reſtraining or impelling; compulſory; reſtrictive.

The Levitical prieſts in the old law, never arrogated unto themſelves any temporal or *coactive* power. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

2. Acting in concurrence. Obſolete.

Imagination,
With what's unreal thou *coactive* art. *Shakep. Winter's Tale.*

Coadju'ment. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *adjumentum*, Latin.] Mutual aſſiſtance. *Dict.*

Coadju'tant. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *adjuto.*] Helping; co-operating.

Thracius *coadjutant*, and the roar
Of fierce Euroclydon. *Philips.*

Coadju'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *adjutor*, Latin.]

1. A fellow-helper; an aſſiſtant; an aſſociate; one engaged in the aſſiſtance of another.

I ſhould not ſucceed in a project, whereof I have had no hint from my predeceſſors the poets, or their ſeconds or *coadjutors* the criticks. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

Away the friendly *coadjutor* flies. *Garth's Diſpenſary.*

A gownman of a different make,
Whom Pallas, once Vaneſſa's tutor,
Had fix'd on for her *coadjutor.* *Swift.*

2. In the canon law, one who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.

A biſhop that is unprofitable to his dioceſe ought to be depoſed, and no *coadjutor* aſſigned him. *Ayliffes Parergon.*

Coadju'vancy. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *adjuvo*, Lat.] Help; concurrent help; contribution of help; co-operation.

Cryſtal is a mineral body, in the difference of ſtones, made of a lentous percolation of earth, drawn from the moſt pure and limpid juice thereof, owing to the coldneſs of the earth ſome concurrence and *coadjuvancy*, but not immediate determination and efficiency. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b* ii.

Coaduni'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *con*, *ad*, *unitio*, Lat.] The conjunction of different ſubſtances into one maſs.

Bodies ſeem to have an intrinſick principle of, or corruption from, the *coadunition* of particles endued with contrary qualities. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To COAGME'NT. *v. a.* [from *con* and *agmen*, Lat.] To congregate or heap together. I have only found the participle in uſe.

Had the world been *coagmented* from that ſuppoſed fortuitous jumble, this hypotheſis had been tolerable. *Glanv. Sceps. c.* 20.

Coagmenta'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *coagment*] Collection, or coacervation into one maſs; union; conjunction.

The third part reſts in the well joining, cementing, and *coagmentation* of words, when it is ſmooth, gentle, and ſweet. *Benj. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

Coa'gulable. *adj.* [from *coagulate.*] That which is capable of concretion.

Stones that are rich in vitriol, being often drenched with rain-water, the liquor will then extract a fine and tranſparent ſubſtance, *coagulable* into vitriol. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

To COA'GULATE. *v. a.* [*coagulo*, Lat.] To force into concretions; as, by the affuſion of ſome other ſubſtance, to turn milk.

Roaſted in wrath and fire,
And thus o'erſized with *coagulate* gore. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Vivification ever conſiſteth in ſpirits attenuate, which the cold doth congeal and *coagulate.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N°. 836.

Bitumen is found in lumps, or *coagulated* maſſes, in ſome ſprings. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The milk in the ſtomach of calves, which is *coagulated* by the runnet, is again diſſolved and rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To Coa'gulate. *v. n.* To run into concretions, or congelations.

Spirit of wine commixed with milk, a third part ſpirit of wine, and two parts milk, *coagulateth* little, but mingleth; and the ſpirit ſwims not above. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

About the third part of the oil olive, which was driven over into the receiver, did there *coagulate* into a whitiſh body, almoſt like butter. *Boyle's Hiſtory of Fluidity.*

Coagula'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *coagulate.*]

1. Concretion; congelation; the act of coagulating; the ſtate of being coagulated.

2. The body formed by coagulation.

As the ſubſtance of *coagulations* is not merely ſaline, nothing diſſolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the ſame time. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Coa'gulative. *adj.* [from *coagulate.*] That which has the power of cauſing concretion, or coagulation.

And to manifeſt yet further the *coagulative* power of them, we have ſometimes in a minute arreſted the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled ſubſtance, only by dexterouſly mingling with it a few drops of good oil of vitriol. *Boyle's Hiſtory of Firmneſs.*

Coagula'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *coagulate.*] That which cauſes coagulation.

Coagulators of the humours are thoſe things which expel the moſt fluid parts, as in the caſe of incraſſating, or thickening; and by thoſe things which ſuck up ſome of the fluid parts, as abſorbents. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

COAL. *n. ſ.* [col, Sax. *kol*, Germ. *kole*, Dut. *kul*, Daniſh.]

1. The common foſſil fewel.

Coal is a black, ſulphurous, inflammatory matter, dug out of the earth, ſerving for fewel. It is ranked among the minerals, and is common in Europe, though the Engliſh *coal* is of moſt repute. One ſpecies of pit-coal is called *cannel*, or *canole* coal, which is found in the northern counties; and is hard, gloſſy and light, apt to cleave into thin flakes, and, when kindled, yields a continual blaze 'till it be burnt out. *Chambers.*

Coals are ſolid, dry, opake, inflammable ſubſtances, found in large ſtrata, ſplitting horizontally more eaſily than in any other direction; of a gloſſy hue, ſoft and friable, not fuſible, but eaſily inflammable, and leaving a large reſiduum of aſhes. *Hill on Foſſils.*

But age, enforc'd, falls by her own conſent;
As *coals* to aſhes, when the ſpirit's ſpent. *Denham.*

We ſhall meet with the ſame mineral lodged in *coals*, that elſewhere we found in marle. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

2. The cinder of burnt wood, charcoal.

Whatſoever doth ſo alter a body, as it returneth not again to that it was, may be called alteratio major; as when cheeſe is made of curds, or *coals* of wood, or bricks of earth. *Bacon.*

3. Fire; any thing inflamed or ignited.

You are no ſurer, no,
Than is the *coal* of fire upon the ice,
Or hailſtones in the ſun. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The rage of jealouſy then fir'd his ſoul,
And his face kindled like a burning *coal.* *Dryd. Fables.*

You
Have blown this *coal* betwixt my lord and me. *Sh. H.* VIII.

To Coal. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To burn wood to charcoal.

Add the tinner's care and coſt, in buying the wood for this ſervice, felling, framing, and piling it to be burnt; in fetching the ſame when it is *coaled*, through ſuch far, foul, and cumberſome ways. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

2. To delineate with a coal.

Marvailing, he *coaled* out rhimes upon the wall, near to the picture. *Camden's Remains.*

Coal-black. *adj.* [*coal* and *black.*] Black in the higheſt degree; of the colour of a coal.

As burning Ætna, from his boiling ſtew,
Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke,
And ragged ribs of mountains molten new,
Enwrapt in *coal-black* clouds and filthy ſmoak. *Fairy Queen.*

Ethiopians and negroes become *coal-black* from fuliginous efflorefcencies, and complectional tinctures. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

Coal-black his colour, but like jet it ſhone;
His legs and flowing tail were white alone. *Dryden.*

Coal-box. *n. ſ.* [*coal* and *box.*] A box to carry coals to the fire.

Leave a pail of dirty water, a *coal-box*, a bottle, a broom, and ſuch other unſightly things. *Swift.*

COAL-MINE. *n. ſ.* [*coal* and *mine.*] A mine in which coals are dug; a coal-pit.

Springs are injurious to land, that flow from *coalmines*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

COAL-PIT. *n. ſ.* [from *coal* and *pit.*] A pit made in the earth, generally to a great depth, for digging coals.

A leaf of the polypody kind, found in the ſinking of a *coalpit*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

COAL-STONE. *n. ſ.* [*coal* and *ſtone.*] A ſort of cannel coal. See COAL.

Coal-ſtone flames eaſily, and burns freely; but holds and endures the fire much longer than coal. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

COAL-WORK. *n. ſ.* [*coal* and *work.*] A coalery; a place where coals are found.

There is a vaſt treaſure in the old Engliſh, from whence authors may draw conſtant ſupplies; as our officers make their ſureſt remits from the *coal-works* and the mines. *Felton.*

CO'ALERY. *n. ſ.* [from *coal.*] A place where coals are dug.

Two fine ſtalactitæ were found hanging from a black ſtone, at a deſerted vault in Benwell *coalery*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To COALE'SCE. *v. n.* [*coaleſco*, Latin.]

1. To unite in maſſes by a ſpontaneous approximation to each other.

When vapours are raiſed, they hinder not the tranſparency of the air, being divided into parts too ſmall to cauſe any reflection in their ſuperficies; but when they begin to *coaleſce*, and conſtitute globules, thoſe globules become of a convenient ſize to reflect ſome colours. *Newton's Opt.*

2. To grow together; to join.

COALE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *coaleſce.*] The act of coaleſcing; concretion; union.

COALI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *coaleſco coalitum*, Latin.] Union in one maſs or body; conjunction of ſeparate parts in one whole.

The world's a maſs of heterogeneous conſiſtences, and every part thereof a *coalition* of diſtinguiſhable varieties. *Glanv. Sceps.*

In the firſt *coalition* of a people, their proſpect is not great: they provide laws for their preſent exigence and convenience. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

'Tis neceſſary that theſe ſquandered atoms ſhould convene and unite into great maſſes: without ſuch a *coalition* the chaos muſt have reigned to all eternity. *Bentley.*

CO'ALY. *adj.* [from *coal.*] Containing coal.

Or *coaly* Tine, or ancient hallow'd Dee. *Milton.*

COAPTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *apto*, Lat.] The adjuſtment of parts to each other.

In a clock the hand is moved upon the dial, the bell is ſtruck, and the other actions belonging to the engine are performed by virtue of the ſize, ſhape, bigneſs, and *coaptation* of the ſeveral parts. *Boyle's Scep. Chym.*

The ſame method makes both proſe and verſe beautiful, which conſiſts in the judicious *coaptation* and ranging of the words. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

To COA'RCT. *v. a.* [*coarcto*, Latin.]

1. To ſtraighten; to confine into a narrow compaſs.

2. To contract power.

If a man *coarcts* himſelf to the extremity of an act, he muſt blame and impute it to himſelf, that he has thus *coarcted* or ſtraightened himſelf ſo far. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COARCTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *coarct.*]

1. Confinement; reſtraint to a narrow ſpace.

The greateſt winds, if they have no *coarctation*, or blow not hollow, give an interiour ſound. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

2. Contraction of any ſpace.

Straighten the artery never ſo much, provided the ſides of it do not meet, the veſſel will continue to beat below, or beyond the *coarctation*. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Reſtraint of liberty.

Election is oppoſed not only to coaction, but alſo to *coarctation*, or determination to one. *Bramb. againſt Hobbs.*

COARSE. *adj.*

1. Not refined; not ſeparated from impurities or baſer parts.

I feel
Of what *coarſe* metal ye are molded. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

2. Not ſoft or fine: uſed of cloath, of which the threads are large.

3. Rude; uncivil; rough of manners.

4. Groſs; not delicate.

'Tis not the *coarſer* tye of human law
That binds their peace. *Thomſon's Spring.*

5. Inelegant; rude; unpoliſhed.

Praiſe of Virgil is againſt myſelf, for preſuming to copy, in my *coarſe* Engliſh, his beautiful expreſſions. *Dryd. Æn.*

6. Unaccompliſhed; unfiniſhed by art or education.

Practical rules may be uſeful to ſuch as are remote from advice, and to *coarſe* practitioners, which they are obliged to make uſe of. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

7. Mean; not nice; not elegant; vile.

Ill conſort, and a *coarſe* perfume,
Diſgrace the delicacy of a feaſt. *Roſcommon.*

A *coarſe* and uſeleſs dunghill weed,
Fix'd to one ſpot, to rot juſt as it grows. *Otway's Orphan.*
From this *coarſe* mixture of terreſtrial parts,
Deſire and fear by turns poſſeſs their hearts. *Dryden's Æn.*

CO'ARSELY. *adv.* [from *coarſe.*]

1. Without fineneſs; without refinement.

2. Meanly; not elegantly.

John came neither eating nor drinking, but fared *coarſely* and poorly, according to the apparel he wore. *Br. Vul. Err.*

3. Rudely; not civilly.

The good cannot be too much honoured, nor the bad too *coarſely* uſed. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

4. Inelegantly.

Be pleaſed to accept the rudiments of Virgil's poetry, *coarſely* tranſlated; but which yet retains ſome beauties of the author. *Dryden's Virgil, Dedication.*

CO'ARSENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *coarſe.*]

1. Impurity; unrefined ſtate.

Firſt know the materials whereof the glaſs is made; then conſider what the reaſon is of the *coarſeneſs* or dearneſs. *Bacon.*

2. Roughneſs; want of fineneſs.

3. Groſſneſs; want of delicacy.

'Tis with friends (pardon the *coarſeneſs* of the illuſtration) as with dogs in couples; they ſhould be of the ſame ſize. *L'Eſtrange, Fable 25.*

4. Roughneſs; rudeneſs of manners.

A baſe wild olive he remains;
The ſhrub the *coarſeneſs* of the clown retains. *Garth's Ovid.*

5. Meanneſs; want of nicety.

Conſider the penurioufneſs of the Hollanders, the *coarſeneſs* of their food and raiment, and their little indulgences of pleaſure. *Addiſon on the War.*

COAST. *n. ſ.* [*coſte*, Fr. *coſta*, Latin.]

1. The edge or margin of the land next the ſea; the ſhore. It is not uſed for the banks of leſs waters.

He ſees in Engliſh ſhips the Holland *coaſt*. *Dryden.*

2. It ſeems to be taken by *Newton* for ſide, like the French *coſte*.

Some kind of virtue, lodged in ſome ſides of the cryſtal, inclines and bends the rays towards the *coaſt*, of unuſual refraction; otherwiſe the rays would not be refracted towards that *coaſt* rather than any other *coaſt*, both at their incidence and at their emergence, ſo as to emerge by a contrary ſituation of the *coaſt*. *Newton's Opt.*

3. *The* COAST *is clear*. A proverbial expreſſion. The danger is over; the enemies have marched off.

Going out, and ſeeing that the *coaſt* was clear, Zelmane diſmiſſed Muſidorus. *Sidney.*

The royal ſpy, when now the *coaſt* was clear,
Sought not the garden, but retir'd unſeen. *Dryden.*

To COAST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſail cloſe by the coaſt; to ſail within ſight of land.

But ſteer my veſſel with a ſteady hand,
And *coaſt* along the ſhore in ſight of land. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The antients *coaſted* only in their navigation, ſeldom taking the open ſea. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To COAST. *v. a.* To ſail by; to ſail near to.

Nearchus, the admiral of Alexander, not knowing the compaſs, was fain to *coaſt* that ſhore. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

The greateſt entertainment we found in *coaſting* it, were the ſeveral proſpects of woods, vineyards, meadows, and cornfields which lie on the borders of it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

CO'ASTER. *n. ſ.* [from *coaſt.*] He that ſails timorouſly near the ſhore.

In our ſmall ſkiff we muſt not launch too far;
We here but *coaſters*, not diſcov'rers are. *Dryd. Tyran. Love.*

COAT. *n. ſ.* [*cotte*, Fr. *cotta*, Italian.]

1. The upper garment.

He was armed with a *coat* of mail, and the weight of the *coat* was five thouſand ſhekels of braſs. *1 Sam.* xvi. 5.

The *coat* of many colours they brought to their father, and ſaid, this have we found: know now whether it be thy ſon's *coat* or no. *Gen.* xxxvii. 30.

2. Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his infancy; the lower part of a woman's dreſs.

A friend's younger ſon, a child in *coats*, was not eaſily brought to his book. *Locke.*

3. The habit or veſture, as demonſtrative of the office.

For his intermeddling with arms, he is the more excuſeable, becauſe many of his *coat*, in thoſe times, are not only martial directors, but commanders. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*

Men of his *coat* ſhould be minding their pray'rs,
And not among ladies, to give themſelves airs. *Swift.*

4. The hair or fur of a beaſt; the covering of any animal.

He clad
Their nakedneſs with ſkins of beaſts; or ſlain,
Or, as the ſnake, with youthful *coat* repaid;
And thought not much to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*

Give your horſe ſome powder of brimſtone in his oats, and it will make his *coat* lie fine. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

You have given us milk
In luſcious ſtreams, and lent us your own *coat*
Againſt the winter's cold. *Thomſon's Spring.*

5. Any tegument; tunick; or covering.

The eye is defended with four *coats* or ſkins. *Peacham.*

The optick nerves have their medullary parts terminating in the brain, their teguments terminating in the *coats* of the eye. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Amber is a nodule, inveſted with a *coat*, called rock-amber. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

6. That on which the enſigns armorial are portrayed.

The herald of love's mighty king,
In whoſe *coat* armour richly are diſplay'd
All ſorts of flowers the which on earth do ſpring. *Spenſer.*

Cropp'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms;
Of England's *coat* one half is cut away. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

At each trumpet was a banner bound,
Which, waving in the wind, diſplay'd at large
Their maſter's *coat* of arms and knightly charge. *Dryden.*

To COAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to inveſt; to overſpread: as, to *coat* a retort; to *coat* a ceiling.

To COAX. *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter; to humour. A low word.

The nurſe had changed her note; for ſhe was then muzzling and *coaxing* the child; that's a good dear, ſays ſhe. *L'Eſtrange.*

I *coax!* I wheedle! I'm above it. *Farquhar's Recr. Officer.*

COAXER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A wheedler; a flatterer.

COB. A word often uſed in the compoſition of low terms; corrupted from cop, Sax. *kopf*, Germ. the head or top.

COB. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ſea-fowl; called alſo *ſea-cob*. *Philips.*

CO'BALT. *n. ſ.* A marcaſite frequent in Saxony.

Cobalt is plentifully impregnated with arſenick; contains copper and ſome ſilver. Being ſublimed, the flores are of a blue colour: theſe German mineraliſts call zaffir. *Woodward.*

Cobalt is a denſe, compact, and ponderous mineral, very bright and ſhining, and much reſembling ſome of the antimonial ores. It is found in Germany, Saxony, Bohemia, and England; but ours is a poor kind. From *cobalt* are produced the three ſorts of arſenick, white, yellow, and red; as alſo zaffre and ſmalt. *Hill on Foſſils.*

To CO'BBLE. *v. a.* [*kobler*, Daniſh.]

1. To mend any thing coarſely: uſed generally of ſhoes.

If you be out, ſir, I can mend you — Why, ſir, *cobble* you. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

They'll ſit by th' fire, and preſume to know
What's done i' th' capitol; making parties ſtrong,
And feeble ſuch as ſtand not in their liking,
Below their *cobbled* ſhoes. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Many underlayers, when they could not live upon their trade, have raiſed themſelves from *cobbling* to fluxing. *L'Eſtr.*

2. To do or make any thing clumſily, or unhandily.

Reject the nauſeous praiſes of the times:
Give thy baſe poets back their *cobbled* rhimes. *Dryden.*

Believe not that the whole univerſe is mere bungling and blundering, nothing effected for any purpoſe or deſign, but all ill-favouredly *cobbled* and jumbled together. *Bentley.*

CO'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *cobble.*]

1. A mender of old ſhoes.

Not many years ago it happened that a *cobbler* had the caſting vote for the life of a criminal. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. A clumſy workman in general.

What trade are you?—
Truly, ſir, in reſpect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would ſay, a *cobbler*. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

3. In a kind of proverbial ſenſe, any mean perſon.

Think you the great prerogative t' enjoy
Of doing ill, by virtue of that race;
As if what we eſteem in *cobblers* baſe,
Would the high family of Brutus grace. *Dryd. Juv.*

CO'BIRONS. *n. ſ.* [*cob* and *iron.*] Irons with a knob at the upper end.

The implements of the kitchen; as ſpits, ranges, *cobirons*, and pots. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

COBI'SHOP. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *biſhop.*] A coadjutant biſhop.

Valerius, advanced in years, and a Grecian by birth, not qualified to preach in the Latin tongue, made uſe of Auſtin as a *cobiſhop*, for the benefit of the church of Hippo. *Ayliffe.*

CO'BNUT. *n. ſ.* [*cob* and *nut.*]

1. See HAZEL, of which it is a ſpecies.

2. A boy's game; the conquering nut.

CO'BSWAN. *n. ſ.* [*cob*, head, and *ſwan.*] The head or leading ſwan.

I'm not taken
With a *cobſwan*, or a high-mounting bull,
As fooliſh Leda and Europa were. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

CO'BWEB. *n. ſ.* [*kopweb*, Dutch.]

1. The web or net of a ſpider.

The luckleſs Clarion,
With violent ſwift flight, forth carried
Into the curſed *cobweb*, which his foe
Had framed for his final overthrow. *Spenſer.*

Is ſupper ready, the houſe trimmed, ruſhes ſtrewed, and *cobwebs* ſwept. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

The ſpider went into the houſe of a burgher, and fell pre-

ſently to her net-work of drawing *cobwebs* up and down. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

2. Any ſnare, or trap; implying inſidiouſneſs and weakneſs.

For he a rope of ſand could twiſt,
As tough as learned Sorboniſt;
And weave fine *cobwebs* fit for ſcull
That's empty, when the moon is full. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

Chronology at beſt is but a *cobweb* law, and he broke through it with his weight. *Dryden's Dedicat. Æn.*

Laws are like *cobwebs*, which may catch ſmall flies; but let waſps and hornets break through. *Swift.*

CO'COA. *n. ſ.* See CACAO.

COCCI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from κοκκὸς, and *fero*, Lat.] All plants or trees are ſo called that have berries. *Quincy.*

CO'CHINEAL. *n. ſ.* [*cochinilla*, Span. a woodlouſe.]

An inſect gathered upon the *opuntia*, and dried; from which a beautiful red colour is extracted. *Hill.*

CO'CHLEARY. *adj.* [from *cochlea*, Lat. a ſcrew.] Screwform; in the form of a ſcrew.

That at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath wreathy ſpires, and *cochleary* turnings about it, which agreeth with the deſcription of the unicorn's horn in Ælian. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CO'CHLEATED. *adj.* [from *cochlea*, Lat.] Of a ſcrewed or turbinated form.

Two pieces of ſtone, ſtruck forth of the cavity of the umbilici of ſhells, of the ſame ſort with the foregoing: they are of a *cochleated* figure. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

COCK. *n. ſ.* [cocc, Saxon; *coq*, French.]

1. The male to the hen; a domeſtick fowl, remarkable for his gallantry, pride, and courage.

Cocks have great combs and ſpurs; hens, little or none. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 85.

True *cocks* o' th' game,
That never aſk for what, or whom, they fight;
But turn 'em out, and ſhew 'em but a foe,
Cry liberty, and that's a cauſe of quarrel. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

The careful hen
Calls all her chirping family around,
Fed and defended by the fearleſs *cock*. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. The male of any ſmall birds.

He was confirmed in this by obſerving, that calves and philoſophers, tygers and ſtateſmen, *cock* ſparrows and coquets, exactly reſemble one another in the formation of the pineal gland. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

3. The weathercock, that ſhews the direction of the wind by turning.

You cataracts and hurricanoes ſpout,
'Till you have drench'd our ſteeples, drown'd the *cocks!* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

4. A ſpout to let out water at will, by turning the ſtop.

When every room
Hath blaz'd with lights, and bray'd with minſtrelſy,
I have retir'd me to a waſteful *cock*,
And ſet mine eyes at flow. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

It were good there were a little *cock* made in the belly of the upper glaſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 16.

Thus the ſmall jett, which haſty hands unlock,
Spirts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the *cock*. *Pope's Dunc.*

5. The notch of an arrow.

6. The part of the lock of a gun that ſtrikes with the flint. [From *cocca*, Ital. the notch of an arrow. *Skinner.* Perhaps from the action, like that of a cock pecking.]

With haſty rage he ſnatch'd
His gunſhot, that in holſters watch'd,
And bending *cock*, he levell'd full
Againſt th' outſide of Talgol's ſkull. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 2.

A ſeven-ſhot gun carries powder and bullets for ſeven charges and diſcharges. Under the breech of the barrel is one box for the powder; a little before the lock another for the bullets; behind the *cock* a charger, which carries the powder from the box to a funnel at the further end of the lock. *Grew.*

7. A conquerour; a leader; a governing man.

Sir Andrew is grown the *cock* of the club ſince he left us. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 130.

My ſchoolmaſter call'd me a dunce and a fool;
But at cuffs I was always the *cock* of the ſchool. *Swift.*

8. Cockcrowing; a note of the time in a morning.

We were carouſing 'till the ſecond *cock*. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

He begins at curfew, and goes 'till the firſt *cock*. *Shakeſp.*

9. A cockboat; a ſmall boat.

They take view of all ſized *cocks*, barges, and fiſherboats hovering on the coaſt. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

The fiſhermen that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice; and yond tall anchoring bark,
Diminiſh'd to her *cock*; her *cock*, a buoy,
Almoſt too ſmall for ſight. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

10. A ſmall heap of hay. [Properly *cop.*]

As ſoon as the dew is off the ground ſpread the hay again, and turn it, that it may wither on the other ſide: then handle it, and, if you find it dry, make it up into *cocks*. *Mortimer.*

11. The form of a hat. [From the comb of the cock.]

You may ſee many a ſmart rhetorician turning his hat

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in his hands, moulding it into ſeveral different *cocks*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 408.

12. The ſtyle or gnomon of a dial. *Chambers.*

13. The needle of a balance.

14. *Cock on the Hoop.* Triumphant; exulting.

Now I am a friſker, all men on me look;
What ſhould I do but ſet *cock on the hoop?* *Camden's Remains.*

You'll make a mutiny among my gueſts!
You will ſet *cock a hoop!* *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

For Hudibras, who thought h' had won
The field, as certain as a gun,
And having routed the whole troop,
With victory was *cock a hoop.* *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 3.

To Cock. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To ſet erect; to hold bolt upright, as a cock holds his head.

This is that muſcle which performs the motion ſo often mentioned by the Latin poets, when they talk of a man's *cocking* his noſe, or playing the rhinoceros. *Addiſon's Spect.*

Our Lightfoot barks, and *cocks* his ears;
O'er yonder ſtile ſee Lubberkin appears. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

Dick would *cock* his noſe in ſcorn,
But Tom was kind and loving. *Swift.*

2. To ſet up the hat with an air of petulance and pertneſs.

Dick, who thus long had paſſive ſat,
Here ſtrok'd his chin and *cock'd* his hat. *Prior.*

An alert young fellow *cock'd* his hat upon a friend of his who entered. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 403.

3. To mould the form of the hat.

4. To fix the cock of a gun ready for a diſcharge.

Some of them holding up their piſtols *cocked*, near the door of the houſe, which they kept open. *Dryd. Dedicat. Æn.*

5. To raiſe hay in ſmall heaps.

Sike mirth in May is meeteſt for to make,
Or ſummer ſhade, under the *cocked* hay. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

To Cock. *v. n.*

1. To ſtrut; to hold up the head, and look big, or menacing, or pert.

Sir Fopling is a fool ſo nicely writ,
The ladies would miſtake him for a wit;
And when he ſings, talks loud, and *cocks*, would cry,
I vow, methinks, he's pretty company. *Dryden.*

Every one *cocks* and ſtruts upon it, and pretends to overlook us. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 108.

2. To train or uſe fighting cocks.

Cries out 'gainſt *cocking*, ſince he cannot bet. *B. Johnſon.*

Cock, in compoſition, ſignifies ſmall or little.

Cocka'de. *n. ſ.* [from *cock.*] A ribband worn in the hat.

A Co'ckatrice. *n. ſ.* [from *cock* and atten, Sax, a ſerpent.] A ſerpent ſuppoſed to riſe from a cock's egg.

They will kill one another by the look, like *cockatrices*. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

This was the end of this little *cockatrice* of a king, that was able to deſtroy thoſe that did not eſpy him firſt. *Bacon.*

This *cockatrice* is ſooneſt cruſhed in the ſhell; but, if it grows, it turns to a ſerpent and a dragon. *Taylor.*

My wife! 'tis ſhe, the very *cockatrice!* *Congr. Old Batchelor.*

Co'ckboat. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *boat*] A ſmall boat belonging to a ſhip.

That invincible armada, which having not ſo much as fired a cottage of ours at land, nor taking a *cockboat* of ours at ſea, wandered through the wilderneſs of the northern ſeas. *Bacon on the War with Spain.*

Did they, indeed, think it leſs diſhonour to God to be like a brute, or a plant, or a *cockboat*, than to be like a man? *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſc. on Rom. Idolatry.*

Co'ckbroath. *n. ſ.* Broath made by boiling a cock.

Diet upon ſpoon-meats; as veal or *cockbroaths*, prepared with French barley. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Cockcro'wing. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *crow*] The time at which cocks crow; the morning.

Ye know not when the maſter of the houſe cometh; at even, or at midnight, or at the *cockcrowing*, or in the morning. *Mar.* xiii. 35.

To Co'cker. *v. a.* [*coqueliner*, French] To cade; to fondle; to indulge.

Moſt children's conſtitutions are ſpoiled by *cockering* and tenderneſs. *Locke on Education, ſect.* 4.

He that will give his ſon ſugar-plums to make him learn, does but authorize his love of pleaſure, and *cocker* up that propenſity which he ought to ſubdue. *Locke on Education, ſ.* 52.

Bred a fondling and an heireſs;
Cocker'd by the ſervants round,
Was too good to touch the ground. *Swift.*

Co'cker. *n. ſ.* [from *cock.*] One who follows the ſport of cockfighting.

Co'ckerel. *n. ſ.* [from *cock.*] A young cock.

Which of them firſt begins to crow?—
The old cock?—The *cockerel.* *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

What wilt thou be, young *cockerel*, when thy ſpurs
Are grown to ſharpneſs? *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

Co'cket. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain derivation.]

A ſeal belonging to the king's cuſtomhouſe: likewiſe a

ſcroll of parchment, ſealed and delivered by the officers of the cuſtomhouſe to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandize is entered. *Cowel.*

The greateſt profit did ariſe by the *cocket* of hides; for wool and woolfells were ever of little value in this kingdom. *Davies.*

Co'ckfight. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *fight.*] A battle or match of cocks.

In *cockfights*, to make one cock more hardy, and the other more cowardly. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 990.

At the ſeaſons of football and *cockfighting*, theſe little republicks reaſſume their national hatred to each other. *Addiſon.*

Co'ckhorse. [*cock* and *horſe.*] On horſeback; triumphant; exulting.

Alma, they ſtrenuouſly maintain,
Sits *cockhorſe* on her throne the brain. *Prior.*

CO'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [*coquille*, French.] A ſmall teſtaceous fiſh.

It is a *cockle*, or a walnut-ſhell. *Shak. Tam. of Shrew.*

We may, I think, from the make of an oyſter, or *cockle*, reaſonably conclude, that it has not ſo many, nor ſo quick ſenſes, as a man. *Locke.*

Three common *cockle* ſhells, out of gravel pits. *Woodward.*

Cockle-stairs. *n. ſ.* Winding or ſpiral ſtairs. *Chambers.*

Co'ckle. *n. ſ.* [coccel, Saxon.] A weed that grows in corn. The ſame with corn-roſe; a ſpecies of Poppy.

In ſoothing them we nouriſh, 'gainſt our ſenate,
The *cockle* of rebellion, inſolence, ſedition. *Shakeſpeare.*

Good ſeed degenerates, and oft' obeys
The ſoil's diſeaſe, and into *cockle* ſtrays. *Donne.*

To Co'ckle. *v. a.* [from *cockle.*] To contract into wrinkles like the ſhell of a cockle.

Show'rs ſoon drench the camblet's *cockled* grain. *Gay.*

Co'ckled. *adj.* [from *cockle.*] Shelled; or perhaps cochleate, turbinated.

Love's feeling is more ſoft and ſenſible,
Than are the tender horns of *cockled* ſnails. *Shakeſpeare.*

Co'ckloft. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *loft.*] The room over the garret, in which fowls are ſuppoſed to rooſt.

If the loweſt floors already burn,
Cocklofts and garrets ſoon will take their turn. *Dryd. Juv.*

My garrets, or rather my *cocklofts* indeed, are very indifferently furniſhed; but they are rooms to lay lumber in. *Swift.*

Co'ckmaster. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *maſter.*] One that breeds game cocks.

A *cockmaſter* bought a patridge, and turned it among the fighting cocks. *L'Eſtrange.*

Co'ckmatch. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *match.*] Cockfight for a prize.

At the ſame time that the heads of parties preſerve towards one another an outward ſhew of good breeding, their tools will not ſo much as mingle together at a *cockmatch*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 126.

Though quail-fighting is what is moſt taken notice of, they had doubtleſs *cockmatches* alſo. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

Co'ckney. *n. ſ.* [A word of which the original is much controverted. The French uſe an expreſſion, *Païs de cocaigne*, for a country of dainties.

Paris eſt pour un riche un Païs de cocaigne. *Boileau.*

Of this word they are not able to ſettle the original. It appears, whatever was its firſt ground, to be very ancient, being mentioned in an old Normanno-Saxon poem:

Far in ſee bẏ weſt Spaẏng,
Is a lond yhote cocaẏng.

On which Dr. *Hickes* has this remark:

Nunc *coquin, coquine.* Quæ olim apud Gallas otio, gulæ & ventri deditos, *ignavum, ignavam, deſidioſum, deſidioſam, ſegnem* ſignificabant. Hinc *urbanos* utpote à ruſticis laboribus ad vitam ſedentariam, & quaſi deſidioſam avocatos pagani noſtri olim *cokaignes*, quod nunc ſcribitur *cockneys*, vocabant. Et poëta hic noſter in monachos & moniales, ut ſegne genus hominum, qui deſidiæ dediti, ventri indulgebant, & coquinæ amatores erant, malevolentiſſime invehitur, monaſteria & monaſticam vitam in deſcriptione terræ *cockaineæ*, parabolice perſtringens.]

1. A native of London, by way of contempt.

So the *cockney* did to the eels, when ſhe put them i' th' paſty alive. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

For who is ſuch a *cockney* in his heart,
Proud of the plenty of the ſouthern part,
To ſcorn that union, by which we may
Boaſt 'twas his countryman that writ this play. *Dorſet.*

The *cockney*, travelling into the country, is ſurprized at many common practices of rural affairs. *Watts.*

2. Any effeminate, ignorant, low, mean, deſpicable citizen.

I am afraid this great lubber, the world, will prove a *cockney.* *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Co'ckpit. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *pit.*]

1. The area where cocks fight.

Can this *cockpit* hold
The vaſty field of France? *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

And now have I gained the *cockpit* of the weſtern world, and academy of arms, for many years. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*

2. A place on the lower deck of a man of war, where are ſubdiviſions for the purſer, the ſurgeon, and his mates. *Harris.*

Co'ckscomb.

Co'ck'scomb. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *comb.*] A plant. The ſame with Lonsewort, which ſee.

Co'ck'shead. *n. ſ.* A plant, named alſo *ſainfoin*.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whoſe empalement riſes the pointal; which afterwards becomes a creſted pod, ſometimes rough and full of ſeeds, ſhaped like a kidney. The flowers grow in a thick ſpike. It is an abiding plant, and eſteemed one of the beſt ſorts of fodder for cattle. *Miller.*

Co'ckshut. *n. ſ.* [from *cock* and *ſhut*] The cloſe of the evening, at which time poultry go to rooſt.

Surrey and himſelf,
Much about *cockſhut* time, from troop to troop,
Went through the army. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Co'ckspur. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *ſpur.*] Virginian hawthorn. A ſpecies of Medlar, which ſee.

Its large and beautiful flowers are produced in great bunches at the extremities of the branches; and its fruit, which is ripe in autumn, makes a fine appearance, growing in great cluſters; and is eſteemed good food for deer. *Miller.*

Co'cksure. [from *cock* and *ſure.*] Confidently certain; without fear or diffidence. A word of contempt.

We ſteal, as in a caſtle, *cockſure.* *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* i.

I thought myſelf *cockſure* of his horſe, which he readily promiſed me. *Pope's Letters.*

Co'ckswain. *n. ſ.* [cogrpaine, Saxon.] The officer who has the command of the cockboat. Corruptly Coxon.

Co'ckweed. *n. ſ.* [from *cock* and *weed.*] The name of a plant, called alſo Dittander, or *Pepperwort*, which ſee.

Cocoa. *n. ſ.* [*cacaotal*, Span. and therefore more properly written *cacao.*]

A ſpecies of palm-tree, cultivated in moſt of the inhabited parts of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies; but thought a native of the Maldives. It is one of the moſt uſeful trees to the inhabitants of America. The bark of the nut is made into cordage, and the ſhell into drinking bowls. The kernel of the nut affords them a wholeſome food, and the milk contained in the ſhell a cooling liquor. The leaves of the trees are uſed for thatching their houſes, and are alſo wrought into baſkets, and moſt other things that are made of oſiers in Europe. *Miller.*

The *cacao* or chocolate nut is a fruit of an oblong figure, much reſembling a large olive in ſize and ſhape. It is compoſed of a thin but hard and woody coat or ſkin, of a dark blackiſh colour; and of a dry kernel, filling up its whole cavity, fleſhy, dry, firm, and fattiſh to the touch, of a duſky colour, an agreeable ſmell, and a pleaſant and peculiar taſte. It was unknown to us 'till the diſcovery of America, where the natives not only drank the liquor made from the nuts, in the manner we do chocolate, but alſo uſed them as money. The tree is not very tall, but grows regularly, and is of a beautiful form, eſpecially when loaded with its fruit. Its ſtem is of the thickneſs of a man's leg, and but a few feet in height; its bark rough, and full of tubercles; and its leaves ſix or eight inches long, half as much in breadth, and pointed at the ends. The flowers ſtand on the branches, and even on the trunk of the tree, in cluſters, each having its own pedicle, an inch and ſometimes leſs in length: they are ſmall, of a yellowiſh colour, and are ſucceeded by the fruit, which is large and oblong, reſembling a cucumber, five, ſix, or eight inches in length, and three or four in thickneſs; and, when fully ripe, it is of a purple colour. Within the cavity of this fruit are lodged the *cocoa* nuts, uſually about thirty in number. This tree flowers twice or three times in the year, and ripens as many ſeries of fruits. *Hill's Hiſtory of the Mat. Medica.*

Amid' thoſe orchards of the ſun,
Give me to drain the *cocoa's* milky bowl,
And from the palm to draw its freſhening wine. *Thomſon.*

Co'ctile. *adj.* [*coctilis*, Lat.] Made by baking, as a brick.

Co'ction. *n. ſ.* [*coctio*, Lat.] The act of boiling.

The diſeaſe is ſometimes attended with expectoration from the lungs, and that is taken off by a *coction* and reſolution of the feveriſh matter, or terminates in ſuppurations or a gangrene. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

COD. } *n. ſ.* A ſea fiſh.
Co'dfish. }

COD. *n. ſ.* [codde, Saxon.] Any caſe or huſk in which ſeeds are lodged.

Thy corn thou there may'ſt ſafely ſow,
Where in full *cods* laſt year rich peaſe did grow. *May's Virg.*

They let peaſe lie in ſmall heaps as they are reaped, 'till they find the hawm and *cod* dry. *Motimer's Husbandry.*

To Cod. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in a cod.

All *codded* grain being a deſtroyer of weeds, an improver of land, and a preparer of it for other crops. *Mort. Husband.*

Co'dders. *n. ſ.* [from *cod.*] Gatherers of peaſe. *Dict.*

Code. *n. ſ.* [*codex*, Latin.]

1. A book.

2. A book of the civil law.

We find in the Theodoſian and Juſtinian *code* the intereſt of trade very well provided for. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Indentures, cov'nants, articles they draw,

Large as the fields themſelves; and larger far
Than civil *codes* with all their gloſſes are. *Pope's Sat.*

Co'dicil. *n. ſ.* [*codicillus*, Latin.] An appendage to a will.

The man ſuſpects his lady's crying,
Was but to gain him to appoint her;
By *codicil*, a larger jointure. *Prior.*

Codi'lle. *n. ſ.* [*codille*, Fr. *codillo*, Span.] A term at ombre, when the game is won againſt the player.

She ſees, and trembles at th' approaching ill,
Juſt in the jaws of ruin, and *codille.* *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

To CO'DLE. *v. a.* [*coquo coctulo*, Lat. *Skinner.*] To parboil; to ſoften by the heat of water.

Co'dling. *n. ſ.* [from *To codle*] An apple generally codled, to be mixed with milk.

In July come gilliflowers of all varieties, early pears and plums in fruit, gennitings and *codlings.* *Bacon, Eſſay* 47.

Their entertainment at the height,
In cream and *codlings* rev'ling with delight. *King's Cookery.*

He let it lie all winter in a gravel walk, ſouth of a *codling* hedge. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A *codling*, e're it went his lip in,
Wou'd ſtrait become a golden pippin. *Swift.*

Coe'fficacy. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *efficacia*, Lat.] The power of ſeveral things acting together to produce an effect.

We cannot in general infer the efficacy of thoſe ſtars, or *coefficacy* particular in medications. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Coeffi'ciency. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *efficio*, Latin] Cooperation; the ſtate of acting together to ſome ſingle end.

The managing and carrying on of this work, by the ſpirits inſtrumental *coefficiency*, requires, that they be kept together, without diſtinction or diſſipation. *Glanville's Scepſ. Scient.*

Coeffi'cient. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *efficiens*, Latin.]

1. That which unites its action with the action of another.

2. In algebra.

Such numbers, or given quantities, that are put before letters, or unknown quantities, into which letters they are ſuppoſed to be multiplied, and ſo do make a rectangle, or product with the letters; as 4 *a*, *b x*, *c x x*; where 4 is the coefficient of 4 *a*; *b* of *b x*, and *c* of *c x x*. *Chambers.*

3. In fluxions.

The *coefficient* of any generating term (in fluxions) is the quantity ariſing by the diviſion of that term, by the generated quantity. *Chambers.*

Co'eliack *Paſſion.* A diarrhæa, or flux, that ariſes from the indigeſtion or putrefaction of food in the ſtomach and bowels, whereby the aliment comes away little altered from what it was when eaten, or changed like corrupted ſtinking fleſh. *Quincy.*

Coe'mption. *n. ſ.* [*coemptio*, Lat.] The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.

Monopolies and *coemption* of wares for reſale, where they are not reſtrained, are great means to enrich. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Coe'qual. *adj.* [from *con* and *equalis*, Lat.] Equal; being in the ſame ſtate with another.

Henry the fifth did ſometime prophecy,
If once he came to be a cardinal,
He'll make his cap *coequal* with the crown. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

Coequa'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *coequal.*] The ſtate of being equal.

To COE'RCE. *v. a.* [*coerceo*, Latin.] To reſtrain; to keep in order by force.

Puniſhments are manifold, that they may *coerce* this profligate ſort. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Coe'rcible. *adj.* [from *coerce.*]

1. That may be reſtrained.

2. That ought to be reſtrained.

Coe'rcion. *n. ſ.* [from *coerce*] Penal reſtraint; check.

The *coercion* or execution of the ſentence in eccleſiaſtical courts, is only by excommunication of the perſon contumacious. *Hale's Hiſtory of the Common Law.*

Government has *coercion* and animadverſion upon ſuch as neglect their duty; without which coercive power, all government is toothleſs and precarious. *South's Sermons.*

Coe'rcive. *adj.* [from *coerce.*]

1. That which has the power of laying reſtraint.

All things on the ſurface ſpread, are bound
By their *coercive* vigour to the ground! *Blackmore.*

2. That which has the authority of reſtraining by puniſhment.

For miniſters to ſeek that themſelves might have *coercive* power over the church, would have been hardly conſtrued. *Hooker, Preface.*

The virtues of a magiſtrate or general, or a king, are prudence, counſel, active fortitude, *coercive* power, awful command, and the exerciſe of magnanimity, as well as juſtice. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

Coesse'ntial. *adj.* [*con* and *eſſentia*, Latin.] Participating of the ſame eſſence.

The Lord our God is but one God, in which indiviſible unity we adore the father, as being altogether of himſelf; we glorify that conſubſtantial word which is the ſon; we bleſs and magnify that *coeſſential* ſpirit eternally proceeding from both, which is the holy ghoſt. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 51.

Coessentia'lity.

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Coessentia'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *coeſſential.*] Participation of the ſame eſſence.

Coeta'neous. *adj.* [*con* and *ætas*, Latin]

1. Of the ſame age with another. Sometimes with *to.*

Eve was old as Adam, and Cain their ſon *coetaneous unto* both. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 3.

Every fault hath ſome penal effects, *coetaneous to* the act. *Government of the Tongue, ſ.* 6.

2. Sometimes *with.*

Through the body every member ſuſtains another; and all are *coetaneous*, becauſe none can ſubſiſt alone. *Bentley's Serm.*

Coete'rnal. *adj.* [*con* and *æternus*, Lat.] Equally eternal with another.

Or of the eternal *coeternal* beam! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Coete'rnally. *adv.* [from *coeternal.*] In a ſtate of equal eternity with another.

Arius had already diſhonoured his *coeternally* begotten ſon. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 52.

Coete'rnity. *n. ſ.* [from *coeternal.*] Having exiſtence from eternity equal with another eternal being.

The eternity of the ſon's generation, and his *coeternity* and conſubſtantiality with the father, when he came down from heaven, and was incarnate. *Hammond's Fund.*

COE'VAL. *adj.* [*coævus*, Latin.]

1. Of the ſame age.

Even his teeth and white, like a young flock,
Coeval, and new ſhorn, from the clear brook
Recent. *Prior.*

2. Of the ſame age with another, followed by *with.*

This religion cannot pretend to be *coeval with* mankind. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The monthly revolutions of the moon, or the diurnal of the earth upon its own axis, by the very hypotheſis are *coequal with* the former. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Silence! *coeval with* eternity;
Thou wert, e're nature firſt began to be:
'Twas one vaſt nothing all, and all ſlept faſt in thee. *Pope.*

3. Sometimes by *to.*

Although we had no monuments of religion ancienter than idolatry, we have no reaſon to conclude, that idolatrous religion was *coeval to* mankind. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Coe'val. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A contemporary.

As it were not enough to have outdone all your *coevals* in wit, you will excel them in good nature. *Pope.*

Coe'vous. *adj.* [*coævus*, Lat.] Of the ſame age.

Then it ſhould not have been the firſt, as ſuppoſing ſome other thing *coevous* to it. *South's Sermons.*

To Coexi'st. *v. n.* [*con* and *exiſto*, Latin.]

1. To exiſt at the ſame time.

The three ſtars that *coexiſt* in heavenly conſtellations, are a multitude of ſtars. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Of ſubſtances no one has any clear idea, farther than of certain ſimple ideas *coexiſting* together. *Locke.*

2. Followed by *with.*

It is ſufficient that we have the idea of the length of any regular periodical appearances, which we can in our minds apply to duration, *with* which the motion or appearance never *coexiſted.* *Locke.*

Coexi'stence. *n. ſ.* [from *coexiſt.*]

1. Having exiſtence at the ſame time with another.

The meaſuring of any duration, by ſome motion, depends not on the real *coexiſtence* of that thing to that motion, or any other periods of revolution. *Locke.*

2. More commonly followed by *with.*

We can demonſtrate the being of God's eternal ideas, and their *coexiſtence with* him. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* ii. *c.* 4. *ſ.* 24.

Coexi'stent. *adj.* [from *coexiſt.*]

1. Having exiſtence at the ſame time with another, with *to.*

To the meaſuring the duration of any thing by time, it is not requiſite that that thing ſhould be *coexiſtent to* the motion we meaſure by, or any other periodical revolution. *Locke.*

2. Sometimes *with.*

This proves no antecedent neceſſity, but *coexiſtent with* the act. *Bramh. Anſwer to Hobbs.*

Time is taken for ſo much of infinite duration as is *coexiſtent with* the motions of the great bodies of the univerſe. *Locke's Works.*

All that one point is either future or paſt, and no parts are *coexiſtent* or contemporary *with* it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To Coexte'nd. *v. a.* [*con* and *extendo*, Lat.] To extend to the ſame ſpace or duration with another.

Every motion is, in ſome ſort, *coextended* with the body moved. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* ii. *c.* 1. *ſ.* 2.

Coexte'nsion. *n. ſ.* [from *coextend*] The act or ſtate of extending to the ſame ſpace or duration with another.

And though it be a ſpirit, yet I find it is no inconvenience to have ſome analogy, at leaſt of *coextenſion*, with my body. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CO'FFEE. *n. ſ.* [It is originally Arabick, pronounced *caheu* by the Turks, and *cahuah* by the Arabs.] The tree is a ſpecies of Arabick Jessamine, which ſee.

It is found to ſucceed as well in the Caribbee iſlands as in their native place of growth: but whether the coffee produced in the Weſt Indies will prove as good as that from Mocha in Arabia Felix, time will diſcover. The berry brought from the Levant is moſt eſteemed; and the berry, when ripe, is found as hard as horn. *Miller.*

Coffee alſo denotes a drink prepared from the berries, very familiar in Europe for theſe eighty years, and among the Turks for one hundred and fifty. Some refer the invention of coffee to the Perſians; from whom it was learned, in the fifteenth century, by a mufti of Aden, a city near the mouth of the Red Sea, where it ſoon came in vogue, and paſſed from thence to Mecca, and from Arabia Felix to Cairo. From Egypt the uſe of coffee advanced to Syria and Conſtantinople. Thevenot, the traveller, was the firſt who brought it into France; and a Greek ſervant, called Paſqua, brought into England by Mr. Daniel Edwards, a Turky merchant, in 1652, to make his coffee, firſt ſet up the profeſſion of coffeeman, and introduced the drink among us; though ſome ſay Dr. Harvey had uſed it before. *Chambers.*

They have in Turky a drink called *coffee*, made of a berry of the ſame name, as black as ſoot, and of a ſtrong ſcent, but not aromatical; which they take, beaten into powder, in water, as hot as they can drink it. This drink comforteth the brain and heart, and helpeth digeſtion. *Bacon.*

To part her time 'twixt reading and bohea,
Or o'er cold *coffee* trifle with the ſpoon. *Pope.*

Co'ffeehouse. *n. ſ.* [*coffee* and *houſe.*] A houſe of entertainment where coffee is ſold, and the gueſts are ſupplied with news papers.

At ten, from *coffeehouſe* or play,
Returning, finiſhes the day. *Prior.*

It is a point they do not concern themſelves about, farther than perhaps as a ſubject in a *coffeehouſe.* *Swift.*

Co'ffeeman. *n. ſ.* [*coffee* and *man.*] One that keeps a coffeehouſe.

Conſider your enemies the Lacedemonians; did ever you hear that they preferred a *coffeeman* to Ageſilaus? *Addiſon.*

Co'ffeepot. *n. ſ.* [*coffee* and *pot.*] The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

CO'FFER. *n. ſ.* [coꝼꞃe, Saxon.]

1. A cheſt generally for keeping money.

Two iron *coffers* hung on either ſide,
With precious metal full as they could hold. *Fairy Queen.*

The lining of his *coffers* ſhall make coats
To deck our ſoldiers for theſe Iriſh wars *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

If you deſtroy your governour that is wealthy, you muſt chuſe another, who will fill his *coffers* out of what is left. *L'Eſtr.*

2. Treaſure.

He would diſcharge it without any burthen to the queen's *coffers*, for honour ſake. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

3. [In architecture.] A ſquare depreſſure in each interval between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice, uſually filled with ſome enrichment. *Chambers.*

4. [In fortification.] A hollow lodgment acroſs a dry moat, from ſix to ſeven foot deep, and from ſixteen to eighteen broad; the upper part being made of pieces of timber, raiſed two foot above the level of the moat; which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering, and ſerves as a parapet with embraſures. *Chambers.*

To Co'ffer. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treaſure up in cheſts.

Treaſure, as a war might draw forth, ſo a peace ſucceeding might *coffer* up. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Co'fferer *of the King's Houſhold. n. ſ.* A principal officer of his majeſty's court, next under the comptroller, that, in the comptinghouſe and elſewhere, hath a ſpecial overſight of other officers of the houſhold, for their good demeanour in their offices. *Cowel.*

CO'FFIN. *n. ſ.* [*coſin*, French.]

1. The box or cheſt in which dead bodies are put into the ground. It is uſed both of wood and other matter.

He went as if he had been the *coffin* that carried himſelf to his ſepulchre. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Not a flower ſweet
On my black *coffin* let there be ſtrown. *Sh. Twelfth Night.*

One fate they have,
The ſhip their *coffin*, and the ſea their grave. *Waller.*

The joiner is fitting ſcrews to your *coffin.* *Swift.*

2. A mould of paſte for a pye.

3. A paper caſe, in form of a cone, uſed by grocers.

4. In farriery.

Coffin *of a horſe*, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the *coffin* bone. The *coffin* bone is a ſmall ſpongy bone, incloſed in the midſt of the hoof, and poſſeſſing the whole form of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

To Co'ffin. *v. a.* [from the noun] To incloſe in a coffin.

Would'ſt thou have laugh'd, had I come *coffin'd* home,
That weep'ſt to ſee me triumph? *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Let me lie
In priſon, and here be *coffin'd*, when I die. *Donne.*

Co'ffinmaker. *n. ſ.* [*coffin* and *maker.*] One whoſe trade is to make coffins.

Where will be your ſextons, *coffinmakers* and plummers? *Tatl.*

To COG. *v. a.* [A word of uncertain original, derived by *Skinner* from *coqueliner*, French.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to ſooth by adulatory ſpeeches.

I'll mountebank their loves,
Cog their hearts from them, and come home belov'd
Of all the trades in Rome. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. To obtrude by falſehood.

The outcry is, that I abuſe his demonſtration by a falſification, by *cogging* in the word. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

I have *cogged* in the word to ſerve my turn. *Stillingfleet.*

Fuſtian tragedies, or inſipid comedies, have, by concerted applauſes, been *cogged* upon the town for maſterpieces. *Dennis.*

3. *To* Cog *a die.* To ſecure it, ſo as to direct its fall; to falſify.

But then my ſtudy was to *cog* the dice,
And dext'rouſly to throw the lucky ſice. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.*

For guineas in other men's breeches,
Your gameſters will palm and will *cog.* *Swift.*

Ye gallants of Newgate, whoſe fingers are nice
In diving in pockets, or *cogging* of dice. *Swift.*

To Cog. *v. n.* To lye; to wheedle.

Mrs. Ford, I cannot *cog*; I cannot prate, Mrs. Ford: now ſhall I ſin in my wiſh. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

COG. *n. ſ.* The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

To Cog. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix cogs in a wheel.

Co'gency. *n. ſ.* [from *cogent.*] Force; ſtrength; power of compelling; conviction.

Maxims and axioms, principles of ſcience, becauſe they are ſelf-evident, have been ſuppoſed innate; although nobody ever ſhewed the foundation of their clearneſs and *cogency.* *Locke.*

CO'GENT. *adj.* [*cogens*, Latin.] Forcible; reſiſtleſs; convincing; powerful; having the power to compel conviction.

Such is the *cogent* force of nature. *Prior.*

They have contrived methods of deceit, one repugnant to another, to evade, if poſſible, this moſt *cogent* proof of a Deity. *Bentley.*

Co'gently. *adv.* [from *cogent.*] With reſiſtleſs force; forcibly; ſo as to force conviction.

They forbid us to hearken to thoſe proofs, as being weak or fallacious, which our own exiſtence, and the ſenſible parts of the univerſe, offer ſo clearly and *cogently* to our thoughts. *Locke.*

Co'gger. *n. ſ.* [from *To cog.*] A flatterer; a wheedler.

Co'gglestone. *n. ſ.* [*cuogolo*, Ital.] A little ſtone; a ſmall pebble. *Skinner.*

Co'gitable. *adj.* [from *cogito*, Lat.] That which may be thought on; what may be the ſubject of thought.

To CO'GITATE. *v. n.* [*cogito*, Lat.] To think. *Dict.*

Cogita'tion. *n. ſ.* [*cogitatio*, Latin.]

1. Thought; the act of thinking.

Having their *cogitations* darkened, and being ſtrangers from the life of God, from the ignorance which is in them. *Hooker.*

A picture puts me in mind of a friend: the intention of the mind in ſeeing, is carried to the object repreſented, which is no more than ſimple *cogitation*, or apprehenſion of the perſon. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

This Deſcartes proves, that brutes have no *cogitation*, becauſe they could never be brought to ſignify their thoughts by any artificial ſigns. *Ray on the Creation.*

Theſe powers of *cogitation*, and volition and ſenſation, are neither inherent in matter as ſuch, nor acquirable to matter by any motion and modification of it. *Bentley.*

2. Purpoſe; reflection previous to action.

The king, perceiving that his deſires were intemperate, and his *cogitations* vaſt and irregular, began not to brook him well. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. Meditation.

On ſome great charge employ'd
He ſeem'd, or fixt in *cogitation* deep. *Milt. Paradiſe Loſt.*

Co'gitative. *adj.* [from *cogito*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of thought and reflection.

If theſe powers of cogitation and ſenſation are neither inherent in matter, nor acquirable to matter, they proceed from ſome *cogitative* ſubſtance, which we call ſpirit and ſoul. *Bentley.*

2. Given to thought and deep meditation.

The earl had the cloſer and more reſerved countenance, being by nature more *cogitative.* *Wotton.*

Cogna'tion. *n. ſ.* [*cognatio*, Latin.]

1. Kindred; deſcent from the ſame original.

Two vices I ſhall mention, as being of near *cognation* to ingratitude, pride and hard-heartedneſs, or want of compaſſion. *South's Sermons.*

Let the criticks tell me what certain ſenſe they could put upon either of theſe four words, by their mere *cognation* with each other. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Relation; participation of the ſame nature.

He induceth us to aſcribe effects unto cauſes of no *cognation.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 11.

Cognise'e. *n. ſ.* [In law.] He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged. *Cowel.*

Co'gnisour. *n. ſ.* [In law.] Is he that paſſeth or acknowledgeth a fine in lands or tenements to another. *Cowel.*

COGNI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*cognitio*, Latin.] Knowledge; complete conviction.

I will not be myſelf nor have *cognition*
Of what I feel: I am all patience. *Sh. Troil. and Creſſida.*

God, as he created all things, ſo is he beyond and in them all, not only in power, as under his ſubjection, or in his preſence, as in his *cognition*; but in their very eſſence, as in the ſoul of their caſualties. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 2.

Co'gnitive. *adj.* [from *cognitus*, Latin.] Having the power of knowing.

Unleſs the underſtanding employ and exerciſe its *cognitive* or apprehenſive power about theſe terms, there can be no actual apprehenſion of them. *South's Sermons.*

Co'gnizable. *adj.* [*cognoiſable*, French.]

1. That falls under judicial notice.

2. Proper to be tried, judged, or examined.

Some are merely of eccleſiaſtical cognizance, others of a mixed nature, ſuch as are *cognizable* both in the eccleſiaſtical and ſecular courts. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Co'gnizance. *n. ſ.* [*connoiſance*, French.]

1. Judicial notice; trial; judicial authority.

It is worth the while, however, to conſider how we may diſcountenance and prevent thoſe evils which the law can take no *cognizance* of. *L'Eſtrange.*

Happineſs or miſery, in converſe with others, depends upon things which human laws can take no *cognizance* of. *South.*

The moral crime is completed, and there are only circumſtances wanting to work it up for the *cognizance* of the law. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 6.

2. A badge, by which any one is known.

And at the king's going away the earl's ſervants ſtood, in a ſeemly manner, in their livery coats, with *cognizances*, ranged on both ſides, and made the king a bow. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Theſe were the proper *cognizances* and coat-arms of the tribes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 10.

COGNO'MINAL. *adj.* [*cognomen*, Lat.] Having the ſame name.

Nor do thoſe animals more reſemble the creatures on earth, than they on earth the conſtellations which paſs under animal names in heaven; nor the dogfiſh at ſea much more make out the dog of the land, than his *cognominal* or nameſake in the heavens. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 24.

Cognomina'tion. *n. ſ.* [*cognomen*, Latin]

1. A ſurname; the name of a family.

2. A name added from any accident or quality.

Pompey deſerved the name great: Alexander, of the ſame *cognomination*, was generaliſſimo of Greece. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

COGNO'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*cognoſco*, Latin.] Knowledge; the ſtate or act of knowing. *Dict.*

Cogno'scible. *adj.* [*cognoſco*, Latin.] That may be known; being the object of knowledge.

The ſame that is ſaid for the redundance of matters intelligible and *cognoſcible* in things natural, may be applied to things artificial. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To COHA'BIT. *v. n.* [*cohabito*, Latin.]

1. To dwell with another in the ſame place.

The victorious Philiſtines were worſted by the captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army: they were not able to *cohabit* with that holy thing. *South's Sermons.*

2. To live together as huſband and wife.

He knew her not to be his own wife, and yet had a deſign to *cohabit* with her as ſuch. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

Coha'bitant. *n. ſ.* [from *cohabit.*] An inhabitant of the ſame place.

The oppreſſed Indians proteſt againſt that heaven where the Spaniards are to be their *cohabitants.* *Decay of Piety.*

Cohabita'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *cohabit.*]

1. The act or ſtate of inhabiting the ſame place with another.

2. The ſtate of living together as married perſons.

Which defect, though it could not evacuate a marriage after *cohabitation*, and actual conſummation, yet it was enough to make void a contract. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Monſieur Brumars, at one hundred and two years, died for love of his wife, who was ninety-two at her death, after ſeventy years *cohabitation.* *Tatler*, N°. 56.

Cohe'ir. *n. ſ.* [*cohæres*, Lat.] One of ſeveral among whom an inheritance is divided.

Married perſons, and widows and virgins, are all *coheirs* in the inheritance of Jeſus, if they live within the laws of their eſtate. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Cohe'iress. *n. ſ.* [from *coheir.*] A woman who has an equal ſhare of an inheritance with other women.

To COHE'RE. *v. n.* [*cohæreo*, Latin.]

1. To ſtick together; to hold faſt one to another, as parts of the ſame body.

Two pieces of marble, having their ſurface exactly plain, polite, and applied to each other in ſuch a manner as to intercept the air, do *cohere* firmly together as one. *Woodward.*

We find that the force, whereby bodies *cohere*, is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever ſo ſmall a finite diſtance. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

None want a place for all their center found,
Hung to the goddeſs, and *coher'd* around;
Not cloſer, orb in orb conglob'd, are ſeen
The buzzing bees about their duſky queen. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. To be well connected; to follow regularly in the order of diſcourſe.

3. To ſuit; to fit; to be fitted to.

Had time *coher'd* with place, or place with wiſhing. *Shakeſ.*

4. To agree.

COHE'RENCE. }
COHE'RENCY. } *n. ſ.* [*cohærentia*, Latin.]

1. That ſtate of bodies in which their parts are joined together, from what cauſe ſoever it proceeds, ſo that they reſiſt divulſion and ſeparation; nor can be ſeparated by the ſame force by which they might be ſimply moved, or being only laid upon one another, might be parted again. *Quincy.*

The weight or preſſure of the air will not explain, nor can be a cauſe of the *coherence* of the particles of air themſelves. *Locke.*

Matter is either fluid or ſolid; words that may comprehend the middle degrees between extreme fixedneſs and *coherency*, and the moſt rapid inteſtine motion. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Connection; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another.

It ſhall be no trouble to find each controverſy's reſting place, and the *coherence* it hath with things, either on which it dependeth, or which depend on it. *Hooker, Preface.*

Why between ſermons and faith ſhould there be ordinarily that *coherence*, which cauſes have with their uſual effects? *Hooker.*

3. The texture of a diſcourſe, by which one part follows another regularly and naturally.

4. Conſiſtency in reaſoning, or relating, ſo that one part of the diſcourſe does not deſtroy or contradict the reſt.

Coherence of diſcourſe, and a direct tendency of all the parts of it to the argument in hand, are moſt eminently to be found in him. *Locke's Preface to St. Paul's Epiſtles.*

COHE'RENT. *adj.* [*cohærens*, Latin.]

1. Sticking together, ſo as to reſiſt ſeparation.

By coagulating and diluting, that is, making their parts more or leſs *coherent.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Where all muſt full, or not *coherent* be;
And all that riſes, riſe in due degree. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

2. Suitable to ſomething elſe; regularly adapted.

Inſtruct my daughter,
That time and place, with this deceit ſo lawful,
May prove *coherent.* *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

3. Conſiſtent; not contradictory to itſelf.

A *coherent* thinker, and a ſtrict reaſoner, is not to be made at once by a ſet of rules. *Watts's Logick.*

COHE'SION. *n ſ.* [from *cohere.*]

1. The act of ſticking together.

Hard particles, heaped together, touch in a few points, and muſt be ſeparable by leſs force than breaks a ſolid particle, whoſe parts touch in all the ſpace between them, without any pores or interſtices to weaken their *cohesion.* *Newton's Opt.*

Solids and fluids differ in the degree of *cohesion*, which, being increaſed, turns a fluid into a ſolid. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

2. The ſtate of union or inſeparability.

What cauſe of their *cohesion* can you find?
What props ſupport, what chains the fabrick bind. *Blackm.*

3. Connection; dependence.

In their tender years, ideas that have no natural *cohesion*, come to be united in their heads. *Locke.*

COHE'SIVE. *adj.* [from *cohere.*] That has the power of ſticking to another, and of reſiſting ſeparation.

COHE'SIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cohesive.*] The quality of being coheſive; the quality of reſiſting ſeparation.

To COHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*cohibeo*, Lat.] To reſtrain; to hinder. *Dict.*

To CO'HOBATE. *v. a.* To pour the diſtilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and diſtill it again.

The juices of an animal body are, as it were, *cohobated*, being excreted and admitted again into the blood with the freſh aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

COHOBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cohobate.*] A returning any diſtilled liquor again upon what it was drawn from, or upon freſh ingredients of the ſame kind, to have it the more impregnated with their virtues. *Quincy.*

Cohobation is the pouring the liquor diſtilled from any thing back upon the remaining matter, and diſtilling it again. *Locke.*

This oil, dulcified by *cohobation* with an aromatized ſpirit, is of uſe to reſtore the digeſtive faculty. *Grew's Muſæum.*

CO'HORT. *n. ſ.* [*cohors*, Latin.]

1. A troop of ſoldiers in the Roman armies, containing about five hundred foot.

The Romans levied as many *cohorts*, companies, and enſigns from hence as from any of their provinces. *Camden.*

2. In poetical language, a body of warriours.

Th' arch-angelic pow'r prepar'd
For ſwift deſcent; with him the *cohort* bright
Of watchful cherubim. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 127.

Here Churchill, not ſo prompt

To vaunt as fight, his hardy *cohorts* join'd
With Eugene. *Philips's Blenheim.*

COHORTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*cohortatio*, Latin.] Encouragement by words; incitement. *Dict.*

COIF. *n. ſ.* [*coeffe*, French, from *cofea*, for *cucufa*, low Latin.] The head-dreſs; a lady's cap; the ſerjeant's cap.

The judges of the four circuits in Wales, although they are not of the firſt magnitude, nor need be of the degree of the *coif*, yet are they conſiderable. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

No leſs a man than a brother of the *coif* began his ſuit, before he had been a twelvemonth at the Temple. *Addiſ. Spect.*

CO'IFED. *adj.* [from *coif.*] Wearing a coif.

CO'IFFURE. *n. ſ.* [*coeffure*, French.] Head-dreſs.

I am highly pleaſed with the *coiffure* now in faſhion, and think it ſhews the good ſenſe of the valuable part of the ſex. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 98.

COIGNE. *n. ſ.* [An Iriſh term, as it ſeems.]

Fitz Thomas of Deſmond began that extortion of *coigne* and livery, and pay; that is, he and his army took horſe-meat and man's-meat, and money, at pleaſure. *Davies on Irel.*

COIGNE. n. ſ. [French.]

1. A corner.

2. A wooden wedge uſed by printers.

To COIL. *v. a.* [*cueillir*, French.] To gather into a narrow compaſs; as to coil a rope, to wind it in a ring.

The lurking particles of air ſo expanding themſelves, muſt neceſſarily plump out the ſides of the bladder, and ſo keep them turgid, until the preſſure of the air, that at firſt *coiled* them, be re-admitted to do the ſame thing again. *Boyle.*

COIL. *n. ſ.* [*kolleren*, Germ.]

1. Tumult; turmoil; buſtle; ſtir; hurry; confuſion.

Who was ſo firm, ſo conſtant, that this *coil*
Would not infect his reaſon. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

You, miſtreſs, all this *coil* is 'long of you. *Shakeſpeare.*

In that ſleep of death what dreams may come,
When we have ſhuffled off this mortal *coil*,
Muſt give us pauſe. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

2. A rope wound into a ring.

COIN. *n. ſ.* [*coigne*, French.] A corner; any thing ſtanding out angularly; a ſquare brick cut diagonally; called often *quoin*, or *quine.*

No jutting frieze,
Buttrice, nor *coigne* of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

See you yond' *coin* o' th' capitol, yond' corner ſtone? *Shakeſ.*

COIN. *n. ſ.* [by ſome imagined to come from *cuneus*, a wedge, becauſe metal is cut in wedges to be coined.]

1. Money ſtamped with a legal impreſſion.

He gave Dametas a good ſum of gold in ready *coin*, which Menalcas had bequeathed. *Sidney, b.* i.

You have made
Your holy hat be ſtamp'd on the king's *coin.* *Shak. H.* VIII.

I cannot tell how the poets will ſucceed in the explication of *coins*, to which they are generally very great ſtrangers. *Addiſ.*

She now contracts her vaſt deſign,
And all her triumphs ſhrink into a *coin.* *Pope.*

2. Payment of any kind.

The loſs of preſent advantage to fleſh and blood, is repaid in a nobler *coin.* *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To COIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mint or ſtamp metals for money.

They cannot touch me for *coining*: I am the king himſelf. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

They never put in practice a thing ſo neceſſary as *coined* money is. *Peacham of Antiquities.*

Tenants cannot *coin* rent juſt at quarter-day, but muſt gather it by degrees. *Locke.*

Can we be ſure that this medal was really *coined* by an artificer, or is but a product of the ſoil from whence it was taken. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To make or forge any thing, in an ill ſenſe.

My lungs
Coin words 'till their decay, againſt thoſe meaſles,
Which we diſdain ſhould tetter us. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Never *coin* a formal lye on't,
To make the knight o'ercome the giant. *Hudibras, p.* i.

Thoſe motives induced Virgil to *coin* his fable. *Dryden.*

Some tale, ſome new pretence, he daily *coin'd*,
To ſooth his ſiſter, and delude her mind. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

A term is *coined* to make the conveyance eaſy. *Atterbury.*

CO'INAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *coin.*]

1. The act or practice of coining money.

The care of the *coinage* was committed to the inferior magiſtrates; and I don't find that they had a publick trial as we ſolemnly practiſe in this country. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Coin; money; ſtamped and legitimated metal.

This is conceived to be a *coinage* of ſome Jews, in deriſion of Chriſtians, who firſt began that portrait. *Brown.*

3. The charges of coining money.

4. Forgery; invention.

This is the very *coinage* of your brain;

This bodileſs creation ecſtacy
Is very cunning in. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

To COINCI'DE. *v. n.* [*coincido*, Latin.]

1. To fall upon the ſame point; to meet in the ſame point.

If the equator and ecliptick had *coincided*, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth quite uſeleſs. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

2. To concur; to be conſiſtent with.

The rules of right judgment, and of good ratiocination, often *coincide* with each other. *Watts's Logick.*

COI'NCIDENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *coincide.*]

1. The ſtate of ſeveral bodies, or lines, falling upon the ſame point.

An univerſal equilibrium, ariſing from the *coincidence* of infinite centers, can never be naturally acquired. *Bentley's Serm.*

2. Concurrence; conſiſtency; tendency of many things to the ſame end.

The very concurrence and *coincidence* of ſo many evidences that contribute to the proof, carries with it a great weight. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. It is followed by *with.*

The *coincidence* of the planes of this rotation *with* one another, and with the plane of the ecliptick, is very near the truth. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

COI'NCIDENT. *adj.* [from *coincide.*]

1. Falling upon the ſame point.

Theſe circles I viewed through a priſm; and as I went from them, they came nearer and nearer together, and at length became *coincident.* *Newt. Opt.*

2. Concurrent; conſiſtent; equivalent; tantamount.

Chriſtianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly ſuitable to and *coincident* with the ruling principles of a virtuous and well inclined man. *South's Sermons.*

Theſe words of our apoſtle are exactly *coincident* with that controverted paſſage in his diſcourſe to the Athenians. *Bentley.*

COINDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *indico*, Latin.] Many ſymptoms, betokening the ſame cauſe.

CO'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *coin.*]

1. A maker of money; a minter; a ſtamper of coin.

My father was I know not where
When I was ſtampt: ſome *coiner* with his tools
Made me a counterfeit. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

It is eaſy to find deſigns that never entered into the thoughts of the ſculptor or the *coiner.* *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

There are only two patents referred to, both leſs advantageous to the *coiner* than this of Wood. *Swift.*

2. A counterfeiter of the king's ſtamp; a maker of baſe money.

3. An inventor.

Dionyſius, a Greek *coiner* of etymologies, is commended by Athenæus. *Camden's Remains.*

To COJO'IN. *v. n.* [*conjungo*, Lat.] To join with another in the ſame office.

Thou may'ſt *cojoin* with ſomething, and thou doſt,
And that beyond commiſſion. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

CO'ISTRIL. *n. ſ.* A coward cock; a runaway.

He's a coward and a *coiſtril*, that will not drink to my niece. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

COIT. *n. ſ.* [*kote*, a die, Dutch.] A thing thrown at a certain mark. See QUOIT.

The time they wear out at *coits*, kayles, or the like idle exerciſes. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

COI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*coitio*, Latin.]

1. Copulation; the act of generation.

I cannot but admire that philoſophers ſhould imagine frogs to fall from the clouds, conſidering how openly they act their *coition*, produce ſpawn, tadpoles and frogs. *Ray on Creation.*

He is not made productive of his kind, but by *coition* with a female. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* i. *ſ.* 25.

2. The act by which two bodies come together.

By Gilbertus this motion is termed *coition*, not made by any faculty attractive of one, but a ſyndrome and concourſe of each. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 3.

COKE. *n. ſ.* [Perhaps from *coquo*, *Skinner.*] Fewel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders; as charcoal is made with wood. It is frequently uſed in drying malt.

CO'LANDER. *n. ſ.* [*colo*, to ſtrain, Lat.] A ſieve either of hair, twigs or metal, through which a mixture to be ſeparated is poured, and which retains the thicker parts.

Take a thick woven oſiar *colander*,
Through which the preſſed wines are ſtrained clear. *May.*

All the viſcera of the body are but as ſo many *colanders* to ſeparate ſeveral juices from the blood. *Ray on the Creation.*

The brains from noſe and mouth, and either ear,
Came iſſuing forth, as through a *colander*
The curdled milk. *Dryden.*

COLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *colo*, Lat.] The art of filtering or ſtraining.

CO'LATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *colo*, Latin.]

1. The art of ſtraining; filtration.

2. The matter ſtrained.

CO'LBERTINE. *n. ſ.* A kind of lace worn by women.

Go, hang out an old friſoneer gorget, with a yard of yellow *colbertine* again. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

CO'LCOTHAR. *n. ſ.* A term in chymiſtry.

Colcothar is the dry ſubſtance which remains after diſtillation, but commonly meant of the caput mortuum of vitriol. *Quincy.*

Colcothar, or vitriol burnt, though unto a redneſs, containing the fixed ſalt, will make good ink. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

COLD. *adj.* [colð, Saxon; *kalt*, German.]

1. Not hot; not warm; gelid; without warmth; without heat.

The diet in the ſtate of manhood ought to be ſolid; and their chief drink water *cold*, becauſe in ſuch a ſtate it has its own natural ſpirit. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Chill; ſhivering; having ſenſe of cold.

O noble Engliſh, that could entertain,
With half their force, the full power of France;
And let another half ſtand laughing by,
All out of work, and *cold* for action. *Shakeſ. Henry* V.

3. Having cold qualities; not volatile; not acrid.

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the ſun than the hot herbs; as a *cold* hand will ſooner find a little warmth than an hot. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 577.

4. Unaffected; frigid; without paſſion; without zeal; without concern; unactive; unconcerned.

There ſprung up one kind of men, with whoſe zeal and forwardneſs the reſt being compared, were thought to be marvellous *cold* and dull. *Hooker, Preface, ſ.* 8.

Infinite ſhall be made *cold* in religion, by your example, that never were hurt by reading books. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Temp'rately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redreſs.——Sir, theſe *cold* ways,
That ſeem like prudent helps, are very poiſonous. *Shakeſp.*

New dated letters theſe,
Their *cold* intent, tenour and ſubſtance thus;
Here doth he wiſh his perſon, and his power,
The which he could not levy. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

We ſhould not, when the blood was *cold*, have threatned
Our priſoners with the ſword. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To ſee a world in flames, and an hoſt of angels in the clouds, one muſt be much of a ſtoick to be a *cold* and unconcerned ſpectator. *Burnet's Preface to the Theory of the Earth.*

No drum or trumpet needs
T' inſpire the coward, or to warm the *cold*,
His voice, his ſole appearance, makes them bold. *Dryden.*

O, thou haſt touch'd me with thy ſacred theme,
And my *cold* heart is kindled at thy flame. *Rowe.*

A man muſt be of a very *cold* or degenerate temper, whoſe heart doth not burn within him in the midſt of praiſe and adoration. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 49.

5. Unaffecting; unable to move the paſſions.

The rabble are pleaſed at the firſt entry of a diſguiſe; but the jeſt grows *cold* even with them too, when it comes on in a ſecond ſcene. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

6. Reſerved; coy; not affectionate; not cordial; not friendly.

Let his knights have *colder* looks
Among you. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The commiſſioners grew more reſerved and *colder* towards each other. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

7. Chaſte.

You may
Convey your pleaſures in a ſpacious plenty,
And yet ſeem *cold*, the time you may ſo hoodwink:
We've willing dames enough. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

8. Not welcome; not received with kindneſs or warmth of affection.

My maſter's ſuit will be but *cold*,
Since ſhe reſpects my miſtreſs' love. *Sh. Two Gent. of Verona.*

9. Not haſty; not violent.

10. Not affecting the ſcent ſtrongly.

She made it good
At the hedge corner, in the *coldeſt* fault. *Shakeſpeare.*

11. Not having the ſcent ſtrongly affected.

Smell this buſineſs with a ſenſe as *cold*
As is a dead man's noſe. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

COLD. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The cauſe of the ſenſation of cold; the privation of heat; the frigorifick power.

Fair lined ſlippers for the *cold.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Heat and *cold* are nature's two hands, whereby ſhe chiefly worketh: and heat we have in readineſs, in reſpect of the fire; but for *cold* we muſt ſtay 'till it cometh, or ſeek it in deep caves, or high mountains; and when all is done, we cannot obtain it in any great degree. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 69.

2. The ſenſation of cold; coldneſs; chilneſs.

When ſhe ſaw her lord prepar'd to part,
A deadly *cold* ran ſhiv'ring to her heart. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. A diſeaſe cauſed by cold; the obſtruction of perſpiration.

What diſeaſe haſt thou?——
A whorſon *cold*, ſir; a cough. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* 2.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Let no ungentle *cold* destroy
All taste we have of heav'nly joy. *Roscommon.*

Those rains, so covering the earth, might providentially contribute to the disruption of it, by stopping all the pores, and all evaporation, which would make the vapours within struggle violently, as we get a fever by a *cold.* *Burnet.*

CO'LDLY. *adv.* [from *cold.*]

1. Without heat.

2. Without concern; indifferently; negligently; without warmth of temper or expression.

What England says, say briefly, gentle lord;
We *coldly* pause for thee. *Shakespeare's King John.*

Swift seem'd to wonder what he meant,
Nor would believe my lord had sent;
So never offer'd once to stir,
But *coldly* said, your servant, sir. *Swift.*

CO'LDNESS. *n. s.* [from *cold.*]

1. Want of heat; power of causing the sensation of cold.

He relates the excessive *coldness* of the water they met with in summer in that icy region, where they were forced to winter. *Boyle's Experiments.*

Such was the discord, which did first disperse
Form, order, beauty through the universe;
While driness moisture, *coldness* heat resists,
All that we have, and that we are subsists. *Denham.*

2. Unconcern; frigidity of temper; want of zeal; negligence; disregard.

Divisions of religion are not only the farthest spread, because in religion all men presume themselves interested; but they are also, for the most part, hotlier prosecuted: for as much as *coldness*, which, in other contentions, may be thought to proceed from moderation, is not in these so favourably construed. *Hooker, Dedicat.*

If upon reading the admired passages in such authors, he finds a *coldness* and indifference in his thoughts, he ought to conclude, that he himself wants the faculty of discovering them. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 409.

It betrayed itself at first in a sort of indifference and carelessness in all her actions, and *coldness* to her best friends. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

3. Coyness; want of kindness; want of passion.

Unhappy youth! how will thy *coldness* raise
Tempests and storms in his afflicted bosom! *Addis. Cato.*

Let ev'ry tongue its various censures chuse,
Absolve with *coldness*, or with spite accuse. *Prior.*

4. Chastity; exemption from vehement desire.

The silver stream her virgin *coldness* keeps,
For ever murmurs, and for ever weeps. *Pope's Winds. For.*

COLE. *n. s.* [capl, Saxon.] A general name for all sorts of CABBAGE, which see.

CO'LESEED. *n. s.* [from *cole* and *seed.*]

Where land is rank, it is not good to sow wheat after a fallow; but *coleseed* or barley, or both, and then wheat. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CO'LEWORT. *n. s.* [caplƿyꞃꞇ, Sax.] See CABBAGE, of which it is a species.

The decoction of *coleworts* is also commanded to bathe them. *Wiseman of an Erysipelas.*

Next took the *coleworts*, which her husband got
From his own ground (a small well-water'd spot);
She strip'd the stalks of all their leaves; the best
She cull'd, and then with handy care she dress'd. *Dryden.*

How turnips hide their swelling heads below,
And how the closing *coleworts* upwards grow. *Gay.*

CO'LICK. *n. s.* [*colicus*, Latin.]

It strictly is a disorder of the colon; but loosely, any disorder of the stomach or bowels that is attended with pain. There are four sorts: 1. A bilious colick, which proceeds from an abundance of acrimony or choler irritating the bowels, so as to occasion continual gripes, and generally with a looseness; and this is best managed with lenitives and emollients. 2. A flatulent *colick*, which is pain in the bowels from flatus's and wind, which distend them into unequal and unnatural capacities; and this is managed with carminatives and moderate openers. 3. An hysterical *colick*, which arises from disorders of the womb, and is communicated by consent of parts to the bowels; and is to be treated with the ordinary hystericks. 4. A nervous *colick*, which is from convulsive spasms and contortions of the guts themselves, from some disorders of the spirits, or nervous fluid, in their component fibres; whereby their capacities are in many places streightened, and sometimes so as to occasion obstinate obstructions: this is best remedied by brisk cathárticks, joined with opiates and emollient diluters. There is also a species of this distemper which is commonly called the stone *colick*, by consent of parts, from the irritation of the stone or gravel in the bladder or kidneys; and this is most commonly to be treated by nephriticks and oily diureticks, and is greatly assisted with the carminative turpentine clysters. *Quincy.*

Colicks of infants proceed from acidity, and the air in the aliment expanding itself, while the aliment ferments. *Arbuth.*

CO'LICK. *adj.* Affecting the bowels.

Intestine stone, and ulcer, *colick* pangs. *Milton.*

To COLLA'PSE. *v. n.* [*co'labor*, *collapsus*, Latin.] To fall together; to close so as that one side touches the other.

In consumptions and atrophy the liquids are exhausted, and the sides of the canals *collapse*; therefore the attrition is increased, and consequently the heat. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

COLLA'PSION. *n. s.* [from *collapse.*]

1. The state of vessels closed.

2. The act of closing or collapsing.

CO'LLAR. *n. s.* [*collare*, Latin.]

1. A ring of metal put round the neck.

That's nothing, says the dog, but the fretting of my *collar*: nay, says the wolf, if there be a *collar* in the case, I know better things than to sell my liberty. *L'Estrange, Fab.* 68.

Ten brace and more of greyhounds,
With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound;
And *collars* of the same their neck surround. *Dryden's Fab.*

2. The part of the harness that is fastened about the horse's neck.

Her waggon-spokes made of long spinners legs,
The traces of the smallest spider's web,
The *collars* of the moonshine's watry beams. *Shakespeare.*

3. The part of the dress that surrounds the neck.

4. *To slip the* COLLAR. To get free; to escape; to disentangle himself from any engagement or difficulty.

When as the ape him heard so much to talk
Of labour, that did from his liking baulk,
He would have *slipt the collar* handsomely. *Hubberd's Tale.*

5. *A* COLLAR *of Brawn*, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

CO'LLAR-BONE. *n. s.* [from *collar* and *bone.*] The clavicle; the bones on each side of the neck.

A page riding behind the coach, fell down, bruised his face, and broke his right *collarbone.* *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To CO'LLAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To seize by the collar; to take by the throat.

2. *To* COLLAR *beef*, or other meat; to roll it up, and bind it hard and close with a string or collar.

To COLLA'TE. *v. a.* [*confero collatum*, Latin.]

1. To compare one thing of the same kind with another.

Knowledge will be ever a wandering and indigested thing, if it be but a commixture of a few notions that are at hand and occur, and not excited from a sufficient number of instances, and those well *collated.* *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 839.

They could not relinquish their Judaism, and embrace Christianity, without considering, weighing, and *collating* both religions. *South.*

2. To collate books; to examine if nothing be wanting.

3. With *to.* To place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

He thrust out the invader, and *collated* Amsdorf *to* the benefice: Luther performed the consecration. *Atterbury.*

If a patron shall neglect to present unto a benefice, that has been void above six months, the bishop may *collate* thereunto. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COLLA'TERAL. *adj.* [*con* and *latus*, Latin.]

1. Side to side.

In his bright radiance and *collateral* light
Must I be comforted, not in his sphere. *Shakespeare.*

Thus saying, from his radiant seat he rose,
Of high *collateral* glory. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, *b.* x. *l.* 86.

2. Running parallel.

3. Diffused on either side.

But man by number is to manifest
His single imperfection; and beget
Like of his like, his image multiply'd;
In unity defective, which requires
Collateral love, and dearest amity. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. In genealogy, those that stand in equal relation to some common ancestor.

The estate and inheritance of a person dying intestate, is, by right of devolution, according to the civil law, given to such as are allied to him *ex latere*, commonly stiled *collaterals*, if there be no ascendants or descendants surviving at the time of his death. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. Not direct; not immediate.

They shall hear and judge 'twixt you and me,
If by direct or by *collateral* hand
They find us touch'd, we will our kingdom give
To you in satisfaction. *Shakespeare.*

6. Concurrent.

All the force of the motive lies entirely within itself: it receives no *collateral* strength from external considerations. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

COLLA'TERALLY. *adv.* [from *collateral.*]

1. Side by side.

These pullies may be multiplied according to sundry different situations, not only when they are subordinate, but also when they are placed *collaterally.* *Wilkins.*

2. Indirectly.

By asserting the scripture to be the canon of our faith, I have created two enemies: the papists more directly, because they have kept the scripture from us; and the fanaticks more

collaterally, because they have assumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private spirit. *Dryden.*

3. In collateral relation.

COLLA'TION. *n. s.* [*collatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of conferring or bestowing; gift.

Neither are we to give thanks alone for the first *collation* of these benefits, but also for their preservation. *Ray on the Creat.*

2. Comparison of one copy, or one thing of the same kind, with another.

In the disquisition of truth, a ready fancy is of great use; provided that *collation* doth its office. *Grew's Cosmol. b.* 21.

I return you your Milton, which, upon *collation*, I find to be revised and augmented in several places. *Pope.*

3. In Law.

Collation is the bestowing of a benefice, by the bishop that hath it in his own gift or patronage; and differs from institution in this, that institution into a benefice is performed by the bishop at the presentation of another who is patron, or hath the patron's right for the time. *Cowel.*

Bishops should be placed by *collation* of the king under his letters patent, without any precedent election or confirmation ensuing. *Hayward.*

4. A repast.

COLLATI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*collatitius*, Lat.] Done by the contribution of many. *Dict.*

COLLA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *collate.*]

1. One that compares copies, or manuscripts.

To read the titles they give an editor, or *collator* of a manuscript, you would take him for the glory of letters. *Addison.*

2. One who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.

A mandatory cannot interrupt an ordinary *collator*, 'till a month is expired from the day of presentation. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

To COLLA'UD. *v. a.* [*collaudo*, Lat.] To join in praising. *Dict.*

CO'LLEAGUE. *n. s.* [*collega*, Lat.] A partner in office or employment. Anciently accented on the last syllable.

Easy it might be seen that I intend
Mercy *colleague* with justice, sending thee. *Milton's P. Lost.*

The regents, upon demise of the crown, would keep the peace without *colleagues.* *Swift.*

To COLLE'AGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite with.

Colleagued with this dream of his advantage,
He hath not fail'd to pester us with message,
Importing the surrender of those lands. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

To COLLE'CT. *v. a.* [*colligo collectum*, Latin.]

1. To gather together; to bring into one place.

'Tis memory alone that enriches the mind, by preserving what our labour and industry daily *collect.* *Watts.*

2. To draw many units, or numbers, into one sum.

Let a man *collect* into one sum as great a number as he pleases, this multitude, how great soever, lessens not one jot the power of adding to it. *Locke.*

3. To gain from observation.

The reverent care I bear unto my lord,
Made me *collect* these dangers in the duke. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

4. To infer as a consequence; to gather from premises.

How great the force of such an erroneous persuasion is, we may *collect* from our Saviour's premonition to his disciples. *Decay of Piety.*

They conclude they can have no idea of infinite space, because they can have no idea of infinite matter; which consequence, I conceive, is very ill *collected.* *Locke.*

5. *To* COLLECT *himself.* To recover from surprise; to gain command over his thoughts; to assemble his sentiments.

Be *collected*;
No more amazement. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Affrighted much,
I did in time *collect* myself, and thought
This was so, and no slumber. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Prosperity unexpected often maketh men careless and remiss; whereas they who receive a wound, become more vigilant and *collected.* *Hayward.*

CO'LLECT. *n. s.* [*collecta*, low Lat.] A short comprehensive prayer, used at the sacrament; any short prayer.

Then let your devotion be humbly to say over proper *collects.* *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

COLLECTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*collectaneus*, Lat.] Gathered up together; collected; notes compiled from various books.

COLLE'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *collect.*] That which may be gathered from the premises by just consequence.

Whether thereby be meant Euphrates, is not *collectible* from the following words. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* vi. *c.* 8.

COLLE'CTION. *n. s.* [from *collect.*]

1. The act of gathering together.

2. An assemblage; the things gathered.

No perjur'd knight desires to quit thy arms,
Fairest *collection* of thy sex's charms. *Prior.*

The gallery is hung with a numerous *collection* of pictures. *Addison on Italy.*

3. The act of deducing consequences; ratiocination; discourse. This sense is now scarce in use.

If once we descend unto probable *collections*, we are then in the territory where free and arbitrary determinations, the territory where human laws take place. *Hooker, b.* i. *s.* 8.

4. A corollary; a consectary deduced from premises; deduction; consequence.

It should be a weak *collection*, if whereas we say, that when Christ had overcome the sharpness of death, he then opened the kingdom of Heaven to all believers; a thing in such sort affirmed with circumstance, were taken as insinuating an opposite denial before that circumstance be accomplished. *Hooker.*

This label
Is so from sense in hardness, that I can
Make no *collection* of it. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

When she, from sundry arts, one skill doth draw;
Gath'ring from divers fights, one act of war;
From many cases like, one rule of law:
These her *collections*, not the senses are. *Davies.*

COLLECTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*collectitius*, Lat.] Gathered up.

COLLE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *collect*, *collectif*, French.]

1. Gathered into one mass; aggregated; accumulative.

A body *collective*, because it containeth a huge multitude. *Hooker, b.* iii. *sect.* 81.

The three forms of government differ only by the civil administration being in the hands of one or two, called kings, in a senate called the nobles, or in the people *collective* or representative, who may be called the commons. *Swift.*

The difference between a compound and a *collective* idea is, that a compound idea unites things of a different kind; but a *collective* idea, things of the same. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Employed in deducing consequences; argumentative.

Antiquity left unto us many falsities, controulable not only by critical and *collective* reason, but contrary observations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 6.

3. [In grammar.] A collective noun is a word which expresses a multitude, though itself be singular; as a *company*; an *army.*

COLLE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *collective.*] In a general mass; in a body; not singly; not numbered by individuals; in the aggregate; accumulatively; taken together; in a state of combination or union.

Although we cannot be free from all sin *collectively*, in such sort that no part thereof shall be found inherent in us, yet distributively all great actual offences, as they offer themselves one by one, both may and ought to be by all means avoided. *Hooker, b.* v. *sect.* 48.

Singly and apart many of them are subject to exception, yet *collectively* they make up a good moral evidence. *Hale.*

The other part of the water was condensed at the surface of the earth, and sent forth *collectively* into standing springs and rivers. *Woodward's Natural History.*

COLLE'CTOR. *n. s.* [*collector*, Latin.]

1. A gatherer; he that collects scattered things together.

The grandfather might be the first *collector* of them into a body. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

Volumes, without any of the *collector's* own reflections. *Addison on Italy.*

2. A tax-gatherer; a man employed in levying duties, or tributes.

A great part of this treasure is now embezzled, lavished, and feasted away by *collectors*, and other officers. *Temple.*

The commissions of the revenue are disposed of, and the *collectors* are appointed by the commissioners. *Swift.*

COLLE'GATARY. *n. s.* [from *con* and *legatum*, a legacy, Latin.] In the civil law, a person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more other persons. *Chambers.*

CO'LLEGE. *n. s.* [*collegium*, Latin.]

1. A community; a number of persons living by some common rules.

On barbed steeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the *college* of the bees in May. *Dryden.*

2. A society of men set apart for learning or religion.

He is return'd with his opinions, which
Have satisfied the king for his divorce,
Gather'd from all the famous *colleges*
Almost in Christendom. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

I would the *college* of the cardinals
Would chuse him pope, and carry him to Rome. *Sh. H.* VI.

This order or society is sometimes called Solomon's house, and sometimes the *college* of the six days work. *Bacon.*

3. The house in which the collegians reside.

Huldah the prophetess dwelt in Jerusalem in the *college.* 2 *Kings* xxii. 14.

4. A college in foreign universities is a lecture read in publick.

COLLE'GIAL. *adj.* [from *college.*] Relating to a college; possessed by a college.

COLLE'GIAN. *n. s.* [from *college.*] An inhabitant of a college; a member of a college.

COLLE'GIATE. *adj.* [*collegiatus*, low Latin.]

1. Containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college.

I wish that yourselves did well consider how opposite certain of your positions are unto the state of *collegiate* societies, whereon the two universities consist. *Hooker, Pref. sect.* 8.

2. A *collegiate* church, was such as was built at a convenient distance from the cathedral church, wherein a number of presbyters were settled, and lived together in one congregation. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COLLE'GIATE.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

COLLEGIATE. *n. ſ.* [from *college.*] A member of a college; a man bred in a college; an univerſity man.

Theſe are a kind of empiricks in poetry, who have got a receipt to pleaſe; and no *collegiate* like them, for purging the paſſions. *Rymer's Tragedies of the laſt Age.*

CO'LLET. *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *collum*, Lat. the neck.]

1. Anciently ſomething that went about the neck: ſometimes the neck.
2. That part of a ring in which the ſtone is ſet.
3. A term uſed by turners.

To COLLI'DE. *v. a.* [*collido*, Lat.] To ſtrike againſt each other; to beat, to daſh, to knock together.

Scintillations are not the accenſion of air upon colliſion, but inflammable efluencies from the bodies *collided.* *Brown.*

CO'LLIER. *n. ſ.* [from *coal.*]

1. A digger of coals; one that works in the coal-pits.
2. A coal-merchant; a dealer in coals.

I knew a nobleman a great graſier, a great timberman, a great *collier*, and a great landman. *Bacon, Eſſay 35.*

3. A ſhip that carries coals.

CO'LLIERY. *n. ſ.* [from *collier.*]

1. The place where coals are dug.
2. The coal trade.

CO'LLIFLOWER. *n. ſ.* [from capl, Sax. cabbage, and *flower.*] See CAULIFLOWER and CABBAGE.

COLLIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*colligatio*, Lat.] A binding together.

Theſe the midwife contriveth into a knot, whence that tortuoſity or nodoſity, the navel, occaſioned by the *colligation* of veſſels. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 5.

COLLIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *collimo*, Lat.] The act of aiming at a mark; aim. *Dict.*

COLLINEA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*collineo*, Lat.] The act of aiming.

CO'LLIQUABLE. *adj.* [from *colliquate.*] Eaſily diſſolved; liable to be melted.

The tender conſiſtence renders it the more *colliquable* and conſumptive. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

COLLI'QUAMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *colliquate.*] The ſubſtance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

CO'LLIQUANT. *adj.* [from *colliquate.*] That which has the power of melting or diſſolving.

To CO'LLIQUATE. *v. a.* [*colliqueo*, Latin.] To melt; to diſſolve; to turn from ſolid to fluid.

The fire melted the glaſs, that made a great ſhew, after what was *colliquated* had been removed from the fire. *Boyle.*

The fat of the kidneys is apt to be *colliquated* through a great heat from within, and an ardent colliquative fever. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

COLLIQUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*colliquatio*, Latin.]

The melting of any thing whatſoever by heat, more particularly ſuch a temperament or diſpoſition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compages, and wherein they flow off through the ſecretory glands, and particularly through thoſe of the ſkin, faſter than they ought; which occaſions fluxes of many kinds, but moſtly profuſe, greaſy, clammy ſweats. *Quincy.*

From them proceed arefaction, *colliquation*, concoction, maturation, and moſt effects of nature *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Any kind of univerſal diminution and *colliquation* of the body. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

COLLI'QUATIVE *adj.* [from *colliquate.*] Melting; diſſolvent.

A *colliquative* fever is ſuch as is attended with a diarrhæa, or profuſe ſweats, from too lax a contexture of the fluids. *Quincy.*

It is a conſequent of a burning *colliquative* fever, whereby the humours, greaſe, fat, and fleſh of the body are melted. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

COLLIQUEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*colliquefacio*, Latin.] The act of melting together; reduction to one maſs by fluxion in the fire.

After the incorporation of metals by ſimple *colliquefaction*, for the better diſcovering of the nature, and conſents and diſſents of metals, it would be tried by incorporating of their diſſolutions. *Bacon's Phyſical Remarks.*

COLLI'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *colliſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of ſtriking two bodies together.

Or by *colliſion* of two bodies grind,
The air attrite to fire. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 1072.

The devil ſometimes borrowed fire from the altar to conſume the votaries; and by the mutual *colliſion* of well-meant zeal, ſet even orthodox Chriſtians in a flame. *Dec. of Piety.*

The flint and the ſteel you may move apart as long as you pleaſe; but it is the hitting and *colliſion* of them that muſt make them ſtrike fire. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. The ſtate of being ſtruck together; a claſh.

Then from the claſhes between popes and kings,
Debate, like ſparks from flint's *colliſion*, ſprings. *Denham.*

To CO'LLOCATE. *v. a.* [*colloco*, Latin.] To place; to ſtation.

If you deſire to ſuperinduce any virtue upon a perſon, take the creature in which that virtue is moſt eminent: of that creature take the parts wherein that virtue chiefly is *collocate.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

COLLOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*collocatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of placing; diſpoſition.
2. The ſtate of being placed.

In the *collocation* of the ſpirits in bodies, the *collocation* is equal or unequal; and the ſpirits are coacervate or diffuſed. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 846.

COLLOCU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*collocutio*, Latin.] Conference; converſation.

To COLLO'GUE. *v. n.* [probably from *colloquor*, Latin.] To wheedle; to flatter; to pleaſe with kind words. A low word.

CO'LLOP. *n. ſ.* [It is derived by *Minſhew* from *coal* and *op*, a raſher broiled upon the coals; a carbonade.]

1. A ſmall ſlice of meat.

Sweetbread and *collops* were with ſkewers prick'd
About the ſides. *Dryd. Fables.*

A cook perhaps has mighty things profeſs'd;
Then ſent up but two diſhes nicely dreſt:
What ſignifies Scotch *collops* to a feaſt? *King's Cookery.*

2. A piece of any animal.

The lion is upon his death-bed: not an enemy that does not apply for a *collop* of him. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 14. *Reflect.*

3. In burleſque language, a child.

Come, ſir page,
Look on me with your welkin eye, ſweet villain,
Moſt dear'ſt, my *collop.* *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Thou art a *collop* of my fleſh,
And for thy ſake I have ſhed many a tear. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

CO'LLOQUY. *n. ſ.* [*colloquium*, Latin.] Conference; converſation; alternate diſcourſe; talk.

My earthly by his heav'nly over-power'd,
In that celeſtial *colloquy* ſublime,
As with an object that excels the ſenſe,
Dazzled, and ſpent, ſunk down. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

In retirement make frequent *colloquies*, or ſhort diſcourſings, between God and thy own ſoul. *Taylor.*

CO'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [More properly *colly*, from *coal.*]

Collow is the word by which they denote black grime of burnt coals, or wood. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

COLLU'CTANCY. *n. ſ.* [*collector*, Lat.] A tendency to conteſt; oppoſition of nature.

COLLUCTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*colluctatio*, Lat.] Conteſt; ſtruggle; contrariety; oppoſition; ſpite.

The thermæ, natural baths, or hot ſprings, do not owe their heat to any *colluctation* or effervеſcence of the minerals in them. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To COLLU'DE. *v. n.* [*colludo*, Lat.] To conſpire in a fraud; to act in concert; to play into the hand of each other.

COLLU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*colluſio*, Latin.]

Colluſion is, in our common law, a deceitful agreement or compact between two or more, for the one part to bring an action againſt the other to ſome evil purpoſe; as to defraud a third of his right. *Cowel.*

By the ignorance of the merchants, or diſhoneſty of weavers, or the *colluſion* of both, the ware was bad, and the price exceſſive. *Swift.*

COLLU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *collude.*] Fraudulently concerted. See COLLUSION.

COLLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *colluſive.*] In a manner fraudulently concerted.

COLLU'SORY. *adj.* [from *colludo*, Lat.] Carrying on a fraud by ſecret concert.

CO'LLY. *n. ſ.* [from *coal.*] The ſmut of coal.

Suppoſe thou ſaw her dreſſed in ſome old hirſute attire, out of faſhion, coarſe raiment, beſmeared with ſoot, *colly*, perfumed with opopanax. *Burton on Melancholy.*

To CO'LLY. *v. a.* To grime with coal; to ſmut with coal.

Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night,
That, in a ſpeen, unfolds both heav'n and earth;
And, ere a man hath pow'r to ſay behold,
The jaws of darkneſs do devour it up. *Shakeſpeare.*

COLLY'RIUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] An ointment for the eyes.

CO'LMAR. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A ſort of PEAR, which ſee.

CO'LOGN *Earth.* *n. ſ.* Is a deep brown, very light baſtard ochre, which, though generally eſteemed an earth, is no pure native foſſil; but contains more vegetable than mineral matter, and owes its origin to the remains of wood long buried in the earth. It is dug in France and Germany, particularly about Cologn, nor is England without it. *Hill on Foſſils.*

CO'LON. *n. ſ* [κῶλον.]

1. A point [:] uſed to mark a pauſe greater than that of a comma, and leſs than that of a period. Its uſe is not very exactly fixed, nor is it very neceſſary, being confounded by moſt with the ſemicolon. It was uſed before punctuation was refined, to mark almoſt any ſenſe leſs than a period. To apply it properly, we ſhould place it, perhaps, only where the ſenſe is continued without dependence of grammar or conſtruction; as, *I love him, I deſpiſe him: I have long ceaſed to truſt, but ſhall never forbear to ſuccour him.*
2. The greateſt and wideſt of all the inteſtines, about eight or nine hands breadth long. It begins where the ilium ends, in the cavity of the os ilium on the right ſide; from thence aſcending by the kidney, on the ſame ſide, it paſſes under the

concave ſide of the liver, to which it is ſometimes tied, as likewiſe to the gall-bladder, which tinges it yellow in that place: then it runs under the bottom of the ſtomach to the ſpleen in the left ſide, to which it is alſo knit: from thence it turns down to the left kidney; and thence paſſing, in form of an S, it terminates at the upper part of the os ſacrum, in the rectum. *Quincy.*

Now, by your cruelty hard bound,
I ſtrain my guts, my *colon* wound. *Swift.*

The contents of the *colon* are of a ſower, fetid, acid ſmell in rabbits. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CO'LONEL. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* imagines it originally *colonialis*, the leader of a colony. *Minſhew* deduces it from *colonna*, a pillar; as *patriæ columen*; *exercitus columen.* Each is plauſible.] The chief commander of a regiment; a field officer of the higheſt rank, next to the general officers. It is now generally ſounded with only two diſtinct ſyllables, *col'nel.*

The chiefeſt help muſt be the care of the *colonel*, that hath the government of all his garriſon. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Captain or *colonel*, or knight in arms,
Whoſe chance on theſe defenceleſs doors may ſeize,
If deed of honour did thee ever pleaſe,
Guard them, and him within protect from harms. *Milton.*

CO'LONELSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *colonel.*] The office or character of colonel.

While he continued a ſubaltern, he complained againſt the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet, in a few minutes after he had received his commiſſion for a regiment, he confeſſed that *colonelſhip* was coming faſt upon him. *Swift.*

To CO'LONISE. *v. a.* [from *colony.*] To plant with inhabitants; to ſettle with new planters; to plant with colonies.

There was never an hand drawn, that did double the reſt of the habitable world, before this; for ſo a man may truly term it, if he ſhall put to account as well that that is, as that which may be hereafter, by the farther occupation and *colonizing* of thoſe countries: and yet it cannot be affirmed, if one ſpeak ingenuouſly, that it was the propagation of the Chriſtian faith that was the adamant of that diſcovery, entry, and plantation; but gold and ſilver, and temporal profit and glory; ſo that what was firſt in God's providence, was but ſecond in man's appetite and intention. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Druina hath advantage by acqueſt of iſlands, which ſhe *colonizeth* and fortifieth daily. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

COLONNA'DE. *n. ſ.* [from *colonna*, Ital. a column.]

1. A periſtyle of a circular figure, or a ſeries of columns, diſpoſed in a circle, and inſulated within ſide. *Builder's Dict.*

Here circling *colonnades* the ground incloſe,
And here the marble ſtatues breathe in rows. *Addiſ. on Italy.*

2. Any ſeries or range of pillars.

For you my *colonnades* extend their wings. *Pope.*

CO'LONY. *n. ſ.* [*colonia*, Latin.]

1. A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit ſome diſtant place.

To theſe new inhabitants and *colonies* he gave the ſame law under which they were born and bred. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Rooting out theſe two rebellious ſepts, he placed Engliſh *colonies* in their rooms. *Davies on Ireland.*

Oſiris, or the Bacchus of the ancients, is reported to have civilized the Indians, planting *colonies* and building cities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. The country planted; a plantation.

The riſing city, which from far you ſee,
Is Carthage; and a Trojan *colony.* *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

CO'LOPHONY. *n. ſ.* [from *Colophon*, a city whence it came.] Roſin.

Of Venetian turpentine, ſlowly evaporating about a fourth or fifth part, the remaining ſubſtance ſuffered to cool, would afford me a coherent body, or a fine *colophony.* *Boyle.*

Turpentines and oils leave a *colophony*, upon the ſeparation of their thinner oil. *Floyer on the Humours.*

COLOQUI'NTEDA. *n. ſ.* [*colocynthis*, Lat. κολόκυνθις.] The fruit of a plant of the ſame name, brought from the Levant, about the bigneſs of a large orange, and often called bitter apple. Its colour is a ſort of golden brown: its inſide is full of kernels, which are to be taken out before it be uſed. Both the ſeed and pulp are intolerably bitter. It is a violent purgative, of conſiderable uſe in medicine. *Chambers.*

CO'LORATE. *adj.* [*coloratus*, Latin.] Coloured; died; marked or ſtained with ſome colour.

Had the tunicles and humours of the eye been *colorate*, many rays proceeding from viſible objects would have been ſtopt. *Ray on the Creation.*

COLORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*coloro*, Latin.]

1. The art or practice of colouring.
2. The ſtate of being coloured.

Amongſt curioſities I ſhall place *coloration*, though it be ſomewhat better; for beauty in flowers is their preheminence. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 50.

COLORI'FICK. *adj.* [*colorificus*, Latin.] That which has the power of producing dies, tints, colours, or hues.

In this compoſition of white, the ſeveral rays do not ſuffer

any change in their *colorifick* qualities by acting upon one another; but are only mixed, and by a mixture of their colours produce white. *Newton's Opt.*

COLO'SSE. } *n. ſ.* [*coloſſus*, Latin.] A ſtatue of enormous
COLO'SSUS. } magnitude.

Not to mention the walls and palace of Babylon, the pyramids of Egypt, or *coloſſe* of Rhodes. *Temple.*

There huge *coloſſus* roſe, with trophies crown'd,
And runick characters were grav'd around. *Pope.*

COLOSSE'AN. *adj.* [*coloſſeus*, Lat.] In form of a coloſſus; of the height and bigneſs of ſuch a ſtatue; giantlike.

CO'LOUR. *n. ſ.* [*color*, Latin.]

1. The appearance of bodies to the eye only; hue; die.

It is a vulgar idea of the *colours* of ſolid bodies, when we perceive them to be a red, or blue, or green tincture of the ſurface; but a philoſophical idea, when we conſider the various *colours* to be different ſenſations, excited in us by the refracted rays of light, reflected on our eyes in a different manner, according to the different ſize, or ſhape, or ſituation of the particles of which the ſurfaces of thoſe bodies are compoſed. *Watts's Logick.*

Her hair ſhall be of what *colour* it pleaſe God. *Shakeſp.*

For though our eyes can nought but *colours* ſee,
Yet *colours* give them not their pow'r of ſight. *Davies.*

The lights of *colours* are more refrangible one than another in this order; red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, deep violet. *Newton's Opt. Exp.* 7.

2. The freſhneſs; or appearance of blood in the face.

My cheeks no longer did their *colour* boaſt. *Dryden.*

A ſudden horror ſeiz'd his giddy head,
And his ears trickled, and his *colour* fled. *Dryden.*

3. The tint of the painter.

When each bold figure juſt begins to live,
The treach'rous *colours* the fair art betray;
And all the bright creation fades away. *Pope's Eſſ Crit.*

4. The repreſentation of any thing ſuperficially examined.

Whoſe wiſdom is only of this world, to put falſe *colours* upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, againſt the conviction of their own conſciences. *Swift.*

5. Concealment; palliation; excuſe; ſuperficial cover.

It is no matter if I do halt; I have the wars for my *colour*, and my penſion ſhall ſeem the more reaſonable. *Sh. Hen.* IV.

Their ſin admitted no *colour* or excuſe. *King Charles.*

6. Appearance; pretence; falſe ſhew.

Under the *colour* of commending him,
I have acceſs my own love to prefer. *Shakeſpeare.*

Merchants came to Rhodes with a great ſhip laded with corn, under the *colour* of the ſale whereof they noted all that was done in the city. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

7. Kind; ſpecies; character.

Boys and women are, for the moſt part, cattle of this *colour.* *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

8. In the plural, a ſtandard; an enſign of war: they ſay the *colours* of the foot, and *ſtandard* of horſe.

He at Venice gave
His body to that pleaſant country's earth,
And his pure ſoul unto his captain Chriſt,
Under whoſe *colours* he had fought ſo long. *Shak. Rich.* II.

Againſt all checks, rebukes, and manners,
I muſt advance the *colours* of my love,
And not retire. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The banks on both ſides were filled with companies, paſſing all along the river under their *colours*, with trumpets ſounding. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

An author compares a ragged coin to a tattered *colours.* *Addiſ.*

To CO'LOUR. *v. a.* [*coloro*, Latin.]

1. To mark with ſome hue, or die.

The rays, to ſpeak properly, are not *coloured:* in them there is nothing elſe than a certain power and diſpoſition to ſtir up a ſenſation of this or that colour. *Newton's Opt.*

2. To palliate; to excuſe; to dreſs in ſpecious colours, or fair appearances.

I told him, that I would not favour or *colour* in any ſort his former folly. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

He *colours* the falſhood of Æneas by an expreſs command from Jupiter to forſake the queen. *Dryden's Dedic. Æn.*

3. To make plauſible.

We have ſcarce heard of an inſurrection that was not *coloured* with grievances of the higheſt kind, or countenanced by one or more branches of the legiſlature. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

4. *To* COLOUR *a ſtranger's goods*, is when a freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods at the cuſtomhouſe in his name; ſo that the foreigner pays but ſingle duty, when he ought to pay double. *Phillips.*

To CO'LOUR. *v. n.* To bluſh. A low word, only uſed in converſation.

CO'LOURABLE. *adj.* [from *colour.*] Specious; plauſible. It is now little uſed.

They have now a *colourable* pretence to withſtand innovations, having accepted of other laws and rules already. *Spenſer.*

They were glad to lay hold on ſo *colourable* a matter, and to traduce him as an author of ſuſpicious innovation. *Hooker.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Had I ſacrificed eccleſiaſtical government and revenues to their covetouſneſs and ambition, they would have found no *colourable* neceſſity of an army. *K. Charles.*

We hope the mercy of God will conſider us unto ſome mineration of our offences; yet had not the ſincerity of our parents ſo *colourable* expectations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CO'LOURABLY. *adv.* [from *colourable.*] Speciouſly; plauſibly.

The proceſs, howſoever *colourably* awarded, hath not hit the very mark whereat it was directed. *Bacon.*

CO'LOURED. *participial adj.* [from *colour.*] Streaked; diverſified with variety of hues.

The *coloured* are coarſer juiced, and therefore not ſo well, and equally concocted. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

CO'LOURING. *n. ſ.* [from *colour.*] The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours with propriety and beauty.

From lines drawn true, our eye may trace
A foot, a knee, a hand, a face;
Yet if the *colouring* be not there,
At beſt 'twill only not diſpleaſe. *Prior.*

CO'LOURIST. *n. ſ.* [from *colour.*] A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his deſigns.

Titian, Paul Veroneſe, Van Dyck, and the reſt of the good *colouriſts*, have come neareſt to nature. *Dryd. Dufreſnoy.*

CO'LOURLESS. *adj.* [from *colour.*] Without colour; not diſtinguiſhed by any hue; tranſparent.

Tranſparent ſubſtances, as glaſs, water and air, when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherways formed into plates, exhibit various colours, according to their various thinneſs; although, at a greater thickneſs, they appear very clear and *colourleſs.* *Newton's Opt.*

Pellucid *colourleſs* glaſs or water, by being beaten into a powder or froth, do acquire a very intenſe whiteneſs. *Bentley.*

COLT. *n. ſ.* [colt, Saxon.]

1. A young horſe: uſed commonly for the male offspring of a horſe, as *foal* for the female.

The *colt* hath about four years of growth, and ſo the fawn, and ſo the calf. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº. 759.

Like *colts* or unmanaged horſes, we ſtart at dead bones and lifeleſs blocks. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

No ſports, but what belong to war, they know;
To break the ſtubborn *colt*, to bend the bow. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. A young fooliſh fellow.

Ay, that's a *colt*, indeed; for he doth nothing but talk of his horſe. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

To COLT. *v. n* [from the noun.] To friſk; to be licentious; to run at large without rule; to riot; to frolick.

As ſoon as they were out of ſight by themſelves, they ſhook off their bridles, and began to *colt* anew more licentiouſly than before. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

To COLT. *v. a.* To befool.

What a plague mean ye, to *colt* me thus? *Sh. Hen.* IV.

COLTS-FOOT. *n. ſ.* [from *colt* and *foot.*]

It hath a radiated flower, whoſe diſk conſiſts of many florets, but the crown compoſed of many half florets: the embryoes are included in a multifid flowercup, which turns to downy ſeeds fixed in a bed. The ſpecies are, 1. Common colts-foot. 2. Round leaved ſmooth colts-foot of the Alps. The firſt common in watery places in England; the ſecond grows wild upon the Alps: the flowers of this are purple, and thoſe of the common ſort yellow. *Miller.*

COLTS-TOOTH. *n. ſ.* [from *colt* and *tooth.*]

1. An imperfect or ſuperfluous tooth in young horſes.

2. A love of youthful pleaſure; a diſpoſition to the practices of youth.

Well ſaid, lord Sands;
Your *colts-tooth* is not caſt yet?—
—No, my lord; nor ſhall not, while I have a ſtump. *Shak.*

CO'LTER. *n. ſ.* [culꞇoꞃ, Sax. *culter*, Lat.] The ſharp iron of a plough that cuts the ground perpendicularly to the ſhare.

CO'LTISH. *adj.* [from *colt.*] Having the tricks of a colt; wanton.

CO'LUBRINE. *adj.* [*colubrinus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a ſerpent.

2. Cunning; crafty.

CO'LUMBARY. *n. ſ.* [*columbarium*, Lat.] A dovecot; a pigeon-houſe.

The earth of *columbaries* or dovehouſes, is much deſired in the artifice of ſaltpetre. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 3.

CO'LUMBINE. *n. ſ.* [*columbina*, Latin.]

A plant with leaves like the meadow rue. the flowers are pendulous, and of an anomalous figure: the piſtil of the flower becomes a membranaceous fruit, conſiſting of many pods, each containing many ſhining black ſeeds. *Millar.*

Columbines are of ſeveral ſorts and colours. They flower in the end of May, when few other flowers ſhew themſelves. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CO'LUMBINE. *n. ſ.* [*columbinus*, Lat.] A kind of violet colour, or changeable dove colour. *Dict.*

CO'LUMN. *n. ſ.* [*columna*, Latin.]

1. A round pillar.

Some of the old Greek *columns*, and altars were brought from the ruins of Apollo's temple at Delos. *Peacham.*

Round broken *columns* claſping ivy twin'd. *Pope.*

2. Any body of certain dimenſions preſſing vertically upon its baſe.

The whole weight of any *column* of the atmoſphere, and likewiſe the ſpecifick gravity of its baſes, are certainly known by many experiments. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. [In the military art.] The long file or row of troops, or of baggage, of an army in its march. An army marches in one, two, three, or more columns, according as the ground will allow.

4. [With printers.] A column is half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line paſſing through the middle, from the top to the bottom; and, by ſeveral parallel lines, pages are often divided into three or more columns.

COLU'MNAR. }
COLUMNA'RIAN. } *adj.* [from *column.*] Formed in columns.

White *columnar* ſpar, out of a ſtone-pit. *Woodw. on Foſſils.*

COLU'RES. *n. ſ.* [*coluri*, Latin; κόλουροι.]

Two great circles ſuppoſed to paſs through the poles of the world: one through the equinoctial points Aries and Libra; the other through the ſolſtitial points, Cancer and Capricorn. They are called the equinoctial and ſolſtitial *colures*, and divide the ecliptick into four equal parts. The points where they interſect the ecliptick are called the cardinal points. *Harris.*

Thrice the equinoctial line
He circled; four times croſs'd the car of night
From pole to pole, traverſing each *colure.* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

CO'LWORT. *n. ſ.* See COLEWORT.

CO'MA. *n. ſ.* [κῶμα] A morbid diſpoſition to ſleep; a lethargy.

COMA'RT. *n. ſ.*

By the ſame *comart*,
And carriage of the articles deſign'd,
His fell to Hamlet. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

COMA'TE. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *mate.*] Companion.

My *comates* and brothers in exile. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

COMATO'SE. *adj.* [from *coma.*] Lethargick; ſleepy to a diſeaſe.

Our beſt caſtor is from Ruſſia; the great and principal uſe whereof, inwardly, is in hyſterical and *comatoſe* caſes. *Grew's Muſæum.*

COMB in the end, and COMP in the beginning of names, ſeem to be derived from the Britiſh *kum*, which ſignifies a low ſituation. *Gibſon's Camden.*

COMB, in *Corniſh*, ſignifies a *valley*, and had the ſame meaning anciently in the French tongue.

COMB. *n. ſ.* [camb, Saxon; *kam*, Dutch.]

1. An inſtrument to ſeparate and adjuſt the hair.

By fair Ligea's golden *comb*,
Wherewith ſhe ſits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her ſoft alluring locks. *Milton.*

I made an inſtrument in faſhion of a *comb*, whoſe teeth, being in number ſixteen, were about an inch and a half broad, and the intervals of the teeth about two inches wide. *Newton.*

2. The top or creſt of a cock, ſo called from its pectinated indentures.

Cocks have great *combs* and ſpurs, hens little or none. *Bacon.*

High was his *comb*, and coral-red withal,
With dents embattl'd, like a caſtle-wall. *Dryden.*

3. The cantons in which the bees lodge their honey. Perhaps from the ſame word which makes the termination of towns, and ſignifies *hollow* or *deep.*

This in affairs of ſtate,
Employ'd at home, abides within the gate,
To fortify the *combs*, to build the wall,
To prop the ruins, leſt the fabrick fall. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

To COMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide, and clean, and adjuſt the hair with a comb.

Her care ſhall be
To *comb* your noddle with a three-legg'd ſtool. *Shakeſpeare.*

Divers with us, that are grown grey, and yet would appear young, find means to make their hair black, by *combing* it, as they ſay, with a leaden comb, or the like. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

She with ribbons tied
His tender neck, and *comb'd* his ſilken hide. *Dryden's Æn.*

There was a ſort of engine, from which were extended twenty long poles, wherewith the man-mountain *combs* his head. *Swift.*

2. To lay any thing conſiſting of filaments ſmooth, by drawing through narrow interſtices; as, *to comb wool.*

COMB-BRUSH. *n. ſ.* [*comb* and *bruſh.*] A bruſh to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER. *n ſ.* [*comb* and *maker.*] One whoſe trade is to make combs.

This wood is of uſe for the turner, engraver, carver, and *combmaker.* *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To CO'MBAT. *v. n.* [*combattre*, Fr.] To fight; generally in a duel, or hand to hand.

Pardon me, I will not *combat* in my ſhirt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CO'MBAT. *v. a.* To oppoſe; to fight.

Love yields at laſt, thus *combated* by pride,
And ſhe ſubmits to be the Roman's bride. *Granville.*

CO'MBAT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Conteſt; battle; duel; ſtrife;

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ſtrife; oppoſition generally between two; but ſometimes it is uſed for battle.

Thoſe regions were full both of cruel monſters and monſtrous men; all which, by private *combats*, they delivered the countries of. *Sidney, b.* ii.

But, oh, the noble *combat* that, 'twixt joy and ſorrow, was fought in Paulina! She had one eye declined for the loſs of her huſband, another elevated that the oracle was fulfilled. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

The *combat* now by courage muſt be try'd. *Dryden.*

CO'MBATANT. *n. ſ.* [*combattant*, French.]

1. He that fights with another; duelliſt; antagoniſt in arms.

So frown'd the mighty *combatants*, that hell
Grew darker at their frown. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

Who, ſingle *combatant*,
Duel'd their armies rank'd in proud array,
Himſelf an army. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 344.

He with his ſword unſheath'd, on pain of life,
Commands both *combatants* to ceaſe their ſtrife. *Dryden.*

Like deſpairing *combatants* they ſtrive againſt you, as if they had beheld unveiled the magical ſhield of Arioſto, which dazzled the beholders with too much brightneſs. *Dryden.*

2. A champion.

When any of thoſe *combatants* ſtrips his terms of ambiguity, I ſhall think him a champion for knowledge. *Locke.*

3. With *for* before the thing defended.

Men become *combatants for* thoſe opinions. *Locke.*

CO'MBER. *n. ſ.* [from *comb*.] He whoſe trade it is to diſentangle wool, and lay it ſmooth for the ſpinner.

CO'MBINATE. *adj.* [from *combine.*] Bethrothed; promiſed; ſettled by compact. A word of *Shakeſpeare.*

She loſt a noble brother; with him the ſinew of her fortune, her marriage dowry; with both, her *combinate* huſband, this well ſeeming Angelo. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

COMBINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *combine.*]

1. Union for ſome certain purpoſe; aſſociation; league. A combination is of private perſons, a confederacy of ſtates or ſovereigns.

This cunning cardinal
The articles o' th' *combination* drew,
As himſelf pleas'd. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

2. It is now generally uſed in an ill ſenſe; but was formerly indifferent.

They aim to ſubdue all to their own will and power, under the diſguiſes of holy *combinations.* *K. Charles.*

3. Union of bodies, or qualities; commixture; conjunction.

Theſe natures, from the moment of their firſt *combination*, have been and are for ever inſeparable. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 52.

Reſolution of compound bodies by fire, does not ſo much enrich mankind as it divides the bodies; as upon the ſcore of its making new compounds by new *combinations.* *Boyle.*

Ingratitude is always in *combination* with pride and hard-heartedneſs. *South's Sermons.*

4. Copulation of ideas in the mind.

They never ſuffer any ideas to be joined in their underſtandings, in any other or ſtronger *combination* than what their own nature and correſpondence give them. *Locke.*

5. COMBINATION is uſed in mathematicks, to denote the variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters, ſounds, or the like, in all the different manners poſſible. Thus the number of poſſible changes or *combinations* of the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, taken firſt two by two, then three by three, &c. amount to 1,391,724,288,887,252, 999,425,128,493,402,200. *Chambers.*

To COMBI'NE. *v. a.* [*combiner*, Fr. *binos jungere.*]

1. To join together.

Let us not then ſuſpect our happy ſtate,
As not ſecure to ſingle or *combin'd.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. To link in union.

God, the beſt maker of all marriages,
Combine your hearts in one, your realms in one. *Shak. H.* V.

3. To agree; to accord; to ſettle by compact.

My heart's dear love is ſet on his fair daughter;
As mine on her's, ſo her's is ſet on mine,
And all *combin'd*, ſave what thou muſt *combine*
By holy marriage. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

4. To join words or ideas together; oppoſed to *analyſe.*

To COMBI'NE. *v. n.*

1. To coaleſce; to unite each with other. Uſed both of things and perſons.

Honour and policy, like unſever'd friends
I' th' war, do grow together: grant that, and tell me
In peace what each of them by th' other loſes,
That they *combine* not there? *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. To unite in friendſhip or deſign.

Combine together 'gainſt the enemy;
For theſe domeſtick and particular broils
Are not the queſtion here. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

You with your foes *combine*,
And ſeem your own deſtruction to deſign. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

CO'MBLESS. *adj.* [from *comb.*] Wanting a comb or creſt.

What, is your creſt a coxcomb?——

—A *combleſs* cock, ſo Kate will be my hen. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMBU'ST. *adj.* [from *cumburo*, *cumbuſtum*, Latin.]

When a planet is not above eight degrees and a half diſtant from the ſun, either before or after him, it is ſaid to be *combuſt*, or in *combuſtion.* *Harris.*

COMBU'STIBLE. *adj.* [*comburo combuſtum*, Lat.] Having the quality of catching fire; ſuſceptible of fire.

Charcoals, made out of the wood of oxycedar, are white, becauſe their vapours are rather ſulphurous than of any other *combuſtible* ſubſtance. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 12.

Sin is to the ſoul like fire to *combuſtible* matter, it aſſimilates before it deſtroys it. *South's Sermons.*

They are but ſtrewed over with a little penitential aſhes; and will, as ſoon as they meet with *combuſtible* matter, flame out. *Decay of Piety.*

The flame ſhall ſtill remain;
Nor, 'till the fuel periſh, can decay,
By nature form'd on things *combuſtible* to prey. *Dryden.*

COMBU'STIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *combuſtible.*] Aptneſs to take fire.

COMBU'STION. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. Conflagration; burning; conſumption by fire.

The future *combuſtion* of the earth is to be uſhered in and accompanied with all ſorts of violent impreſſions upon nature. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Tumult; hurry; hubbub; buſtle; hurly burly.

Mutual *combuſtions*, bloodſheds, and waſtes may enforce them, through very faintneſs, after the experience of ſo endleſs miſeries. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſect.* 14.

Prophecying, with accents terrible,
Of dire *combuſtion*, and confus'd events,
New-hatch'd to th' woeful time. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Thoſe long and cruel wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, brought all England into an horrible *combuſtion.* *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

How much more of pow'r,
Army againſt army, numberleſs, to raiſe
Dreadful *combuſtion* warring, and diſturb,
Though not deſtroy, their happy native ſeat! *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*

But ſay, from whence this new *combuſtion* ſprings? *Dryd.*

It moves in an inconceiveable fury and *combuſtion*, and at the ſame time with an exact regularity. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

To COME. *v. n.* pret. *came*, particip. *come.* [coman, Saxon; *komen*, Dut. *kommen*, German.]

1. To remove from a diſtant to a nearer place; to arrive. Oppoſe to *go.*

And troubled blood through his pale face was ſeen
To *come* and go, with tidings from the heart. *Fairy Queen.*

Cæſar will *come* forth to-day. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Coming to look on you, thinking you dead,
I ſpake unto the crown as having ſenſe. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

The colour of the king doth *come* and go,
Between his purpoſe and his conſcience. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

The Chriſtians having ſtood almoſt all the day in order of battle, in the ſight of the enemy, vainly expecting when he ſhould *come* forth to give them battle, returned at night into their camp. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

'Tis true that ſince the ſenate's ſuccour *came*,
They grow more bold. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*

This Chriſtian woman!
Ah! there the miſchief *comes.* *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

2. To draw near; to advance towards.

By the pricking of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way *comes.* *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

3. To move in any manner towards another; implying the idea of being received by another, or of tending towards another. The word always reſpects the place to which the motion tends, not that place which it leaves; yet this meaning is ſometimes almoſt evaneſcent and imperceptible.

I did hear
The galloping of horſe: who was't *came* by? *Sh. Macbeth.*

Bid them cover the table, ſerve in the meat, and we will *come* in to dinner. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

As ſoon as the commandment *came* abroad, the children of Iſrael brought in abundance the firſt fruits. 2 *Chron.* xxxi. 5.

Knowledge is a thing of their own invention, or which they *come* to by fair reaſoning. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

It is impoſſible to *come* near your lordſhip at any time, without receiving ſome favour. *Congr. Dedic. to Old Batchelor.*

None may *come* in view, but ſuch as are pertinent. *Locke.*

No perception of bodies, at a diſtance, may be accounted for by the motion of particles *coming* from them, and ſtriking on our organs. *Locke.*

They take the colour of what is laid before them, and as ſoon loſe and reſign it to the next that happens to *come* in their way. *Locke.*

God has made the intellectual world harmonious and beautiful without us; but it will never *come* into our heads all at once. *Locke.*

4. To proceed; to iſſue.

Behold, my ſon, which *came* forth of my bowels, ſeeketh my life. 2 *Sa.* xvi. 11.

I came

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I *came* forth from the father, and am come into the world. *Jo.* xvi. 28.

5. To advance from one ſtage or condition to another.

Truſt me, I am exceeding weary.——
—Is it *come* to that? I had thought wearineſs durſt not have attacked one of ſo high blood *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Though he would after have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was taken order with before it *came* to that. *Bacon.*

Seditious tumults, and ſeditious fames, differ no more but as brother and ſiſter; eſpecially if it *come* to that, that the beſt actions of a ſtate are taken in ill ſenſe, and traduced. *Bacon, Eſſay* 16.

His ſoldiers had daily divers ſkirmiſhes with the Numidians, ſo that once the ſkirmiſh was like to *come* to a juſt battle. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

When it *came* to that once, they that had moſt fleſh wiſhed they had had leſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

Every new ſprung paſſion is a part of the action, except we conceive nothing to be action 'till the players *come* to blows. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*

The force whereby bodies cohere is very much greater when they *come* to immediate contact, than when they are at ever ſo ſmall a finite diſtance. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

6. To change condition either for better or worſe.

One ſaid to Ariſtippus, 'Tis a ſtrange thing why men ſhould rather give to the poor than to philoſophers. He anſwered, becauſe they think themſelves may ſooner *come* to be poor than to be philoſophers. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

His ſons *come* to honour, and he knoweth it not. *Job* xiv. 21.

He being *come* to the eſtate, keeps on a very buſy family. *Locke.*

You were told your maſter had gone to a tavern, and *come* to ſome miſchance. *Swift.*

7. To attain any condition or character.

A ſerpent, e'er he *comes* to be a dragon,
Does eat a bat. *Benj. Johnſon's Catiline.*

How *came* the publican juſtified, but by a ſhort and humble prayer? *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

He wonder'd how ſhe *came* to know
What he had done, and meant to do. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* I.

The teſtimony of conſcience, thus informed, *comes* to be ſo authentick, and ſo much to be relied upon. *South's Sermons.*

8. To become.

So *came* I a widow;
And never ſhall have length of life enough
To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

When he returns from hunting,
I will not ſpeak with him; ſay I am ſick.
If you *come* ſlack of former ſervices,
You ſhall do well. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

9. To arrive at ſome act or habit, or diſpoſition.

They would quickly *come* to have a natural abhorrence for that which they found made them ſlighted. *Locke.*

10. To change from one ſtate into another deſired; as the butter *comes* when the parts begin to ſeparate in the churn.

It is reported, that if you lay good ſtore of kernels of grapes about the root of a vine, it will make the vine *come* earlier, and proſper better. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº. 35.

Then butter does refuſe to *come*,
And love proves croſs and humourſome. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

In the *coming* or ſprouting of malt, as it muſt not *come* too little, ſo it muſt not *come* too much. *Mort. Huſbandry.*

11. To become preſent, and no longer future.

A time will *come*, when my maturer muſe,
In Cæſar's wars, a nobler theme ſhall chuſe. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.*

12. To become preſent; no longer abſent.

That's my joy
Not to have ſeen before; for nature now
Comes all at once, confounding my delight. *Dryd. K. Arth.*

Mean while the gods the dome of Vulcan throng,
Apollo *comes*, and Neptune *came* along. *Pope's Odyſſ. b.* viii.

Come then, my friend, my genius, *come* along,
Thou maſter of the poet and the ſong. *Pope's Eſſays.*

13. To happen; to fall out.

The duke of Cornwal, and Regan his dutcheſs, will be here with him this night.—
—How *comes* that? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Let me alone that I may ſpeak, and let *come* on me what will. *Job* xiii. 13.

14. To follow as a conſequence.

Thoſe that are kin to the king, never prick their finger but they ſay, there is ſome of the king's blood ſpilt. How *comes* that? ſays he, that takes upon him not to conceive: the anſwer is, I am the king's poor couſin, ſir. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

15. To ceaſe very lately from ſome act or ſtate; to have juſt done or ſuffered any thing.

David ſaid unto Uriah, *cameſt* thou not from thy journey? 2 *Sa.* xi. 10.

16. *To* COME *about.* To come to paſs; to fall out; to come into being. Probably from the French *venir a bout.*

And let me ſpeak to th' yet unknowing world,
How theſe things *came about.* *Shakeſpeare.*

COM

That cherubim, which now appears as a God to a human ſoul, knows very well that the period will *come about* in eternity, when the human ſoul ſhall be as perfect as he himſelf now is. *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº. 3.

I conclude, however it *comes about*, that things are not as they ſhould be. *Swift.*

How *comes* it *about*, that, for above ſixty years, affairs have been placed in the hands of new men. *Swift.*

17. *To* COME *about.* To change; to come round.

The wind *came about*, and ſettled in the Weſt for many days. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

On better thoughts, and my urg'd reaſons,
They are *come about*, and won to the true ſide. *B. Johnſon.*

18. *To* COME *again.* To return.

There came water thereout; and when he had drunk, his ſpirit *came again*, and he revived. *Judg.* xv. 19.

19. *To* COME *after.* To follow.

If any man will *come after* me, let him deny himſelf, and take up his croſs and follow me. *Mat.* xvi. 24.

20. *To* COME *at.* To reach; to get within the reach of; to obtain; to gain.

Neither ſword nor ſceptre can *come at* conſcience; but it is above and beyond the reach of both. *Suckling.*

Cats will eat and deſtroy your marum, if they can *come at* it. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

In order *to come at* a true knowledge of ourſelves, we ſhould conſider, on the other hand, how far we may deſerve praiſe. *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº. 399.

Nothing makes a woman more eſteemed by the oppoſite ſex than chaſtity, and we always prize thoſe moſt who are hardeſt *to come at.* *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº. 99.

21. *To* COME *by.* To obtain; to gain; to acquire.

Things moſt needful to preſerve this life, are moſt prompt and eaſy for all living creatures *to come by.* *Hooker, b.* 5. *ſ.* 22.

Love is like a child,
That longs for every thing that he can *come by.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Thy caſe
Shall be my precedent; as thou got'ſt Milan,
I'll *come by* Naples. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Are you not aſhamed to inforce a poor widow to ſo rough a courſe *to come by* her own. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

The ointment wherewith this is done is made of divers ingredients, whereof the ſtrangeſt and hardeſt *to come by* is the moſs of a dead man unburied. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

And with that wicked lye
A letter they *came by*,
From our king's majeſty. *Denham.*

He tells a ſad ſtory, how hard it was for him *to come by* the book of Trigantius. *Stillingfl. Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idols.*

Amidſt your train, this unſeen judge will wait,
Examine how you *came by* all your ſtate. *Dryd. Aurengzebe.*

22. *To* COME *in.* To enter.

What, are you there? *come in*, and give ſome help. *Shak.*

Yet the ſimple ideas, thus united in the ſame ſubject, are as perfectly diſtinct as thoſe that *come in* by different ſenſes. *Locke.*

23. *To* COME *in.* To comply; to yield; to hold out no longer.

If the arch-rebel Tyrone, in the time of theſe wars, ſhould offer to *come in*, and ſubmit himſelf to her majeſty, would you not have him received. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

24. *To* COME *in.* To arrive at a port, or place of rendezvous.

At what time our ſecond fleet, which kept the narrow ſeas, was *come in* and joined to our main fleet. *Bacon.*

There was the Plymouth ſquadron now *come in*,
Which in the Streights laſt winter was abroad. *Dryden.*

25. *To* COME *in.* To become modiſh; to be brought into uſe.

Then *came* rich cloaths and graceful action *in*,
Then inſtruments were taught more moving notes. *Roſcom.*

Silken garments did not *come in* 'till late, and the uſe of them in men was often reſtrained by law. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

26. *To* COME *in.* To be an ingredient; to make part of a compoſition.

A generous contempt of that in which too many men place their happineſs, muſt *come in* to heighten his character. *Atterb.*

27. *To* COME *in for.* To be early enough to obtain: taken from hunting, where the dogs that are ſlow get nothing.

Shape and beauty, worth and education, wit and underſtanding, gentle nature and agreeable humour, honour and virtue, were *to come in for* their ſhare of ſuch contracts. *Temple.*

If thinking is eſſential to matter, ſtocks and ſtones will *come in for* their ſhare of privilege. *Collier on Thought.*

One who had i' the rear excluded been,
And cou'd not *for* a taſte o' th' fleſh *come in*,
Licks the ſolid earth. *Tate's Juv. Sat.* 15.

The reſt *came in for* ſubſidies, whereof they ſunk conſiderable ſums. *Swift.*

28. *To* COME *in to.* To join with; to bring help.

They marched to Wells, where the lord Audley, with whom their leaders had before ſecret intelligence, *came in to* them; and was by them, with great gladneſs and cries of joy, accepted as their general. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

29. *To* COME *in to.* To comply with; to agree to.

The

COM

The fame of their virtues will make men ready *to come into* every thing that is done or deſigned for the publick good. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

30. *To* COME *near.* To approach; to reſemble in excellence: a metaphor from races.

Whom you cannot equal or *come near* in doing, you would deſtroy or ruin with evil ſpeaking. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

The whole atchieved with ſuch admirable invention, that nothing ancient and modern ſeems *to come near* it. *Temple.*

31. *To* COME *of.* To proceed; as a deſcendant from anceſtors.

Of Priam's royal race my mother *came.* *Dryden's Æn.*

Self-love is ſo natural an infirmity, that it makes us partial even to thoſe that *come of* us, as well as ourſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*

32. *To* COME *of.* To proceed; as effects from their cauſes.

Will you pleaſe, ſir, be gone.
I told you what would *come of* this. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

We ſee that the hiccough *comes of* fulneſs of meat, eſpecially in children, which cauſeth an extenſion of the ſtomach. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

What *came on't* at laſt but that, after the dogs had deſerted, the wolves worried one part of the enemies. *L'Eſtrange.*

This *comes of* judging by the eye, without conſulting the reaſon. *L'Eſtrange.*

My young maſter, whatever *comes on't*, muſt have a wiſe looked out for him by that time he is of age. *Locke.*

33. *To* COME *off.* To deviate; to depart from a rule or direction.

The figure of a bell partaketh of the pyramis, but yet *coming off* and dilating more ſuddenly. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

34. *To* COME *off.* To eſcape.

I knew the foul enchanter, though diſguis'd,
Enter'd the very lime-twigs of his ſpells,
And yet *came off.* *Milton.*

How thou wilt here *come off*, ſurmounts my reach. *Milt.*

If, upon ſuch a fair and full trial, he can *come off*, he is then clear and innocent. *South.*

Thoſe that are in any ſignal danger implore his aid; and, if they *come off* ſafe, they call their deliverance a miracle. *Addiſon on Italy.*

35. *To* COME *off.* To end an affair; to be diſmiſſed with our lot.

Oh, bravely *came* we *off*,
When with a volley of our needleſs ſhot,
After ſuch bloody toil, we bid good-night. *Shakeſ. K. John.*

Ever ſince Spain and England have had any thing to debate one with the other, the Engliſh, upon all encounters, have *come off* with honour and the better. *Bacon on War with Spain.*

We muſt expect ſometimes to *come off* by the worſt, before we obtain the final conqueſt. *Calamy.*

He oft', in ſuch attempts as theſe,
Came off with glory and ſucceſs. *Hudibras, p.* I. *cant.* I.

36. *To* COME *off from* To leave; to forbear.

To come off from theſe grave diſquiſitions, I would clear the point by one inſtance more. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

37. *To* COME *on.* To advance; to make progreſs.

Of late, things ſeem *to come on* apace to their former ſtate. *Bacon on the War with Spain.*

There was in the camp both ſtrength and victual ſufficient for the obtaining of the victory, if they would not protract the war until winter were *come on.* *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

The ſea *came on*, the ſouth with mighty roar
Diſpers'd and daſh'd the reſt upon the rocky ſhoar. *Dryden.*

So Travellers, who waſte the day,
Noting at length the ſetting ſun,
They mend their pace as night *comes on.* *Granville.*

38. *To* COME *on.* To advance to combat.

The great ordnance once diſcharged, the armies *came* faſt *on*, and joined battle. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Rhymer, *come on*, and do the worſt you can;
I fear not you, nor yet a better man. *Dryden.*

39. *To* COME *on.* To thrive; to grow big.

Come on, poor babe;
Some powerful ſpirit inſtruct the kites and ravens
To be thy nurſes. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

It ſhould ſeem by the experiments, both of the malt and of the roſes, that they will *come* far faſter *on* in water than in earth; for the nouriſhment is eaſier drawn out of water than out of earth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* Nº. 648.

40. *To* COME *over.* To repeat an act.

I ſaw him run after a gilded butterfly; and when he caught it, he let it go again, and after it again; and *over* and *over* he *comes*, and caught it again. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

41. *To* COME *over.* To revolt.

They are perpetually teizing their friends to *come over* to them. *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº. 185.

A man, in changing his ſide, not only makes himſelf hated by thoſe he left, but is ſeldom heartily eſteemed by thoſe he *comes over* to. *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº. 162.

42. *To* COME *over.* To riſe in diſtillation.

Perhaps alſo the phlegmatick liquor, that is wont to *come over* in this analyſis, may, at leaſt as to part of it, be produced by the operation of the fire. *Boyle.*

COM

43. *To* COME *out.* To be made publick.

Before his book *came out*, I had undertaken the anſwer of ſeveral others. *Stillingfleet.*

I have been tedious; and, which is worſe, it *comes out* from the firſt draught, and uncorrected. *Dryden.*

44. *To* COME *out.* To appear upon trial; to be diſcovered.

It is indeed *come out* at laſt, that we are to look on the ſaints as inferior deities. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

The weight of the denarius, or the ſeventh of a Roman ounce, *comes out* ſixty-two grains and four ſevenths. *Arbuthn.*

45. *To* COME *out with.* To give a vent to; to let fly.

Thoſe great maſters of chymical arcana muſt be provoked, before they will *come out with* them. *Boyle.*

46. *To* COME *to.* To conſent or yield.

What is this, if my parſon will not *come to?* *Swift.*

47. *To* COME *to.* To amount to.

The emperour impoſed ſo great a cuſtom upon all corn to be tranſported out of Sicily, that the very cuſtoms *came to* as much as both the price of the corn and the freight together. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

You ſaucily pretend to know
More than your dividend *comes to.* *Hudibras, p.* ii.

Animals either feed upon vegetables immediately, or, which *comes to* the ſame at laſt, upon other animals which have fed upon them. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

He pays not this tax immediately, yet his purſe will find it by a greater want of money than that *comes to.* *Locke.*

48. *To* COME *to himſelf.* To recover his ſenſes.

He falls into ſweet ecſtacy of joy, wherein I ſhall leave him 'till he *comes to himſelf.* *Temple.*

49. *To* COME *to paſs.* To be effected; to fall out.

It *cometh*, we grant, many times *to paſs* that the works of men being the ſame, their drifts and purpoſe therein are divers. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſect.* 14.

How *comes* it *to paſs*, that ſome liquors cannot pierce into or moiſten ſome bodies, which are eaſily pervious to other liquors? *Boyle's Hiſtory of Firmneſs.*

50. *To* COME *up.* To grow out of the ground.

Another ill accident is over-wet at ſowing time, which with us breedeth much dearth, inſomuch as the corn never *cometh up.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Good intentions are at leaſt the ſeeds of good actions, and every man ought to ſow them, whether they *come up* or no. *Temple.*

51. *To* COME *up.* To make appearance.

If wars ſhould mow them down never ſo faſt, yet they may be ſuddenly ſupplied, and *come up* again. *Bacon.*

52. *To* COME *up.* To come into uſe, as *a faſhion comes up.*

53. *To* COME *up to.* To amount to.

He prepares for a ſurrender, aſſerting that all theſe will not *come up to* near the quantity requiſite. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſtory.*

54. *To* COME *up to.* To riſe to.

Whoſe ignorant credulity will not
Come up to th' truth. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Conſiderations there are, that may make us, if not *come up to* the character of thoſe who rejoice in tribulations, yet at leaſt ſatisfy the duty of being patient. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

The veſtes byſſinæ, which ſome ladies wore, muſt have been of ſuch extraordinary price, that there is no ſtuff in our age *comes up to* it. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

When the heart is full, it is angry at all words that cannot *come up to* it. *Swift.*

55. *To* COME *up with.* To overtake.

56. *To* COME *upon.* To invade; to attack.

Three hundred horſe, and three thouſand foot Engliſh, commanded by Sir John Norris, were charged by Parma, *coming upon* them with ſeven thouſand horſe. *Bacon.*

When old age *comes upon* him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it but itſelf. *South.*

COME. [participle of the verb.]

Thy words were heard, and I am *come* to thy words. *Dan.*

COME. A particle of exhortation; be quick; make no delay.

Come, let us make our father drink wine. *Gen.* xix. 32.

COME. A particle of reconciliation, or incitement to it.

Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs no doubt;
The only difference is, I dare laugh out. *Pope.*

COME. A kind of adverbial word for *when it ſhall come*; as, *come Wedneſday*, when Wedneſday ſhall come.

Come Candlemas, nine years ago ſhe dy'd. *Gay.*

To COME. In futurity; not preſent; to happen hereafter.

It ſerveth to diſcover that which is hid, as well as to foretel that which is *to come.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

In times *to come*,
My waves ſhall waſh the walls of mighty Rome. *Dryden.*

Taking a leaſe of land for years *to come*, at the rent of one hundred pounds. *Locke.*

COME. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſprout: a cant term.

That the malt is ſufficiently well dried, you may know both by the taſte, and alſo by the falling off of the *come* or ſprout. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

COME'DIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *comedy.*]

1. A player or actor of comick parts.

2. A

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2. A player in general; a ftage-player; an actrefs or actor.

Meliffarion, pretty honey-bee, when of a *comedian* fhe became a wealthy man's wife, would be faluted madam Pithias, or Prudence. *Camden's Remains.*

Comedians on the ftage fhew all their fkill,
And after do as love and fortune will.

3. A writer of comedies.

Scaliger willeth us to admire Plautus as a *comedian*, but Terence as a pure and elegant fpeaker. *Peacham of Poetry.*

CO'MEDY. *n. f.* [*comedia*, Lat.] A dramatick reprefentation of the lighter faults of mankind.

Your honour's players
Are come to play a pleafant *comedy*. *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*

A long, exact, and ferious *comedy*,
In every fcene fome moral let it teach,
And, if it can, at once both pleafe and preach. *Pope.*

CO'MELINESS. *n. f.* [from *comely*.] Grace; beauty; dignity.

A carelefs *comelinefs* with comely care. *Sidney.*

The fervice of God hath not fuch perfection of grace and *comlinefs* as when the dignity of the place doth concur. *Hooker.*

They fkilled not of the goodly ornaments of poetry, yet were fprinkled with fome pretty flowers, which gave good grace and *comelinefs*. *Spenfer on Ireland.*

Hardly fhall you meet with man or woman fo aged or ill-favoured, but, if you will commend them for *comelinefs*, nay and for youth too, fhall take it well. *South.*

There is great pulchritude and *comelinefs* of proportion in the leaves, flowers, and fruits of plants. *Ray on the Creation.*

A horfeman's coat fhall hide
Thy taper fhape and *comelinefs* of fide. *Prior.*

CO'MELY. *adj.* [from *become*; or from cpeman, Sax. to pleafe.]

1. Graceful; decent; having dignity or grandeur of mien or look. Comelinefs feems to be that fpecies of beauty which excites reverence rather than pleafure.

If the principal part of beauty is in decent motion, no marvel though perfons in years feem many times more amiable; for no youth can be *comely* but by pardon, and confidering the youth as to make up the comelinefs. *Bacon, Effay* 44.

He that is *comely* when old and decrepit, furely was very beautiful when he was young. *South.*

Thou art a *comely*, young, and valiant knight. *Dryden.*

2. Ufed of things, decent; according to propriety.

Oh, what a world is this, when what is *comely*
Envenoms him that bears it! *Shakefp. As you like it.*

This is a happier and more *comely* time,
Than when thefe fellows ran about the ftreets,
Crying confufion. *Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.*

CO'MELY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Handfomely; gracefully.

To ride *comely*, to play at all weapons, to dance *comely*, be very neceffary for a courtly gentleman. *Afcham's Schoolmafter.*

CO'MER. *n. f.* [from *come*.] One that comes.

Plants move upwards; but if the fap puts up too faft, it maketh a flender ftalk, which will not fupport the weight; and therefore thefe are all fwift and hafty *comers*. *Bacon.*

Time is like a fafhionable hoft,
That flightly fhakes his parting gueft by th' hand;
But with his arms outftretch'd, as he would fly,
Grafps in the *comer*: welcome ever fmiles,
And farewel goes out fighing. *Shak. Troilus and Creffida.*

Yourfelf, renowned prince, then ftood as fair
As any *comer* I have look'd on yet,
For my affection. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*

Houfe and heart are open for a friend; the paffage is eafy, and not only admits, but even invites the *comer*. *South's Serm.*

It is natural to be kind to the laft *comer*. *L'Eftrange.*

Now leave thofe joys, unfuiting to thy age,
To a frefh *comer*, and refign the ftage. *Dryden.*

The renowned champion of our lady of Loretto, and the miraculous tranflation of her chapel, about which he hath publifhed a defiance to the world, and offers to prove it againft all *comers*. *Stillingfleet.*

There it is not ftrange, that the mind fhould give itfelf up to the common opinion, or render itfelf to the firft *comer*. *Locke.*

CO'MET. *n. f.* [*cometa*, Latin, a hairy ftar.]

A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing fuddenly, and again difappearing; and, during the time of its appearance, moving through its proper orbit, like a planet. The orbits of *comets* are ellipfes, having one of their foci in the center of the fun; and being very long and eccentrick, they become invifible, when in that part moft remote from the fun. *Comets*, popularly called blazing ftars, are diftinguifhed from other ftars by a long train or tail of light, always oppofite to the fun: hence arifes a popular divifion of comets into three kinds, *bearded*, *tailed*, and *haired* comets; though the divifion rather relates to the different circumftances of the fame comet, than to the phænomena of the feveral. Thus when the comet is eaftward of the fun, and moves from it, the comet is faid to be bearded, *barbatus*, becaufe the light marches before it. When the light is weftward of the fun, the comet is faid to be tailed, becaufe the train follows it. When the comet and the fun are diametrically oppofite, the earth being between them, the train is hid behind the body of the comet, excepting a little that appears around it, in form of a border of hair, hence called *crinitus*.

According to Sir Ifaac Newton, the tail of a comet is a very thin flender vapour, emitted by the head or nucleus of the comet, ignited by their near neighbourhood to the fun, and this vapour is furnifhed by the atmofphere of the comet. The tails are of various lengths; and being produced in the perihelions of the comets, will go off along with their heads into remote regions, and there gradually vanifh, 'till the comets return towards the fun. The vapours of comets being thus dilated, rarefied, and diffufed through all the celeftial regions, may probably, by little and little, by means of their own gravity, be attracted down to the planets, and become intermingled with their atmofpheres. For the confervation of the water, and moifture of the planets, comets feem abfolutely requifite; from whofe condenfed vapours and exhalations all that moifture which is fpent in vegetations and putrefactions, and turned into dry earth, may be refupplied and recruited; for all vegetables grow and increafe wholly from fluids; and, as to their greateft part, turn by putrefaction into earth again, an earthy flime being perpetually precipitated to the bottom of putrefying liquors. Hence the quantity of dry earth muft continually increafe, and the moifture of the globe decreafe, and at laft be quite evaporated, if it have not a continual fupply from fome part or other of the univerfe. And I fufpect, adds Sir Ifaac, that the fpirit which makes the fineft, fubtileft, and beft part of our air, and which is abfolutely requifite for the life and being of all things, comes principally from the comets. On this principle there feems to be fome foundation for the popular opinion of prefages from comets; fince the tail of a comet, thus intermingled with our atmofphere, may produce changes very fenfible in animal and vegetable bodies.

The fame great author has computed that the fun's heat, in the comet of 1680, was, to his heat with us at Midfummer, as twenty-eight thoufand to one; and that the heat of the body of the comet, was near two thoufand times as great as that of red-hot iron. He alfo calculates, that a globe of red-hot iron, of the dimenfions of our earth, would fcarce be cool in fifty thoufand years. If then the comet be fuppofed to cool a hundred times as faft as red-hot iron, yet, fince its heat was a thoufand times greater, fuppofing it of the bignefs of the earth, it would not be cool in a million of years. Hitherto no comet has threatened the earth with a nearer approach than that of 1680; for, by calculation, Dr. Halley found, on November 11, that comet was not above one femidiameter of the earth to the northward of the way of the earth; at which time, had the earth been in that part of its orbit, the comet would have had a parallax equal to that of the moon. What might have been the confequence of fo near an appulfe? a contact or fhock of the celeftial bodies? a deluge, Mr. Whifton fays. Aftronomers have been divided about the return of comets, and time and obfervation muft determine the queftion. However, Dr. Halley has foretold the return of one in 1758, which formerly appeared in 1456. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

And wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they faw fome wond'rous monument,
Some *comet*, or an unufual prodigy. *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*

Such his fell glances as the fatal light
Of ftaring *comets*. *Crafhaw.*

I confidered a *comet*, or, in the language of the vulgar, a blazing ftar, as a fky-rocket difcharged by an hand that is almighty. *Addifon's Guardian*, N°. 103.

Fierce meteors fhoot their arbitrary light,
And *comets* march with lawlefs horrors bright. *Prior.*

CO'METARY. } *adj.* [from *comet*.] Relating to a comet.
COME'TICK. }

Refractions of light are in the planetary and *cometary* regions, as on our globe. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

CO'MFIT. *n. f.* [*konfit*, Dutch. It fhould feem that both are formed by hafty pronunciation from *confect*.] A dry fweetmeat; any kind of fruit or root preferved with fugar, and dried.

By feeding me on beans and peafe,
He crams in nafty crevices,
And turns to *comfits* by his arts,
To make me relifh for defferts. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* i.

To CO'MFIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preferve dry with fugar.

The fruit that does fo quickly wafte,
Men fcarce can fee it, much lefs tafte,
Thou *coinfiteft* in ftreets to make it laft. *Cowley.*

CO'MFITURE. *n. f.* [from *comfit*, or *confecture*.] Sweetmeat.

From country grafs to *comfitures* of court,
Or city's quelque-chofes, let not report
My mind tranfport. *Donne.*

To CO'MFORT. *v. a.* [*comforto*, low Latin. *Salvia comfortat nervos. Schol. Sal.*]

1. To ftrengthen; to enliven; to invigorate.

The evidence of God's own teftimony, added unto the natural affent of reafon, concerning the certainty of them, doth

doth not a little *comfort* and confirm the fame. *Hooker, b.* i.

Light excelleth in *comforting* the fpirits of men: light varied doth the fame effect, with more novelty. This is the caufe why precious ftones *comfort*. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory*, N°. 960.

Some of the abbots had been guilty of *comforting* and affifting the rebels. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. To confole; to ftrengthen the mind under the preffure of calamity.

They bemoaned him, and *comforted* him over all the evil that the Lord had brought upon him. *Job*, xlii. 11.

CO'MFORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Support; affiftance; countenance.

Poynings made a wild chace upon the wild Irifh; where, in refpect of the mountains and faftneffes, he did little good, which he would needs impute unto the *comfort* that the rebels fhould receive underhand from the earl of Kildare. *Bacon.*

The king did alfo appoint commiffioners for the fining of all fuch as were of any value, and had any hand or partaking in the aid or *comfort* of Perkins, or the Cornifhmen. *Bacon.*

2. Confolation; fupport under calamity or danger.

I will keep her ign'rant of her good,
To make her heavenly *comforts* of defpair,
When it is leaft expected. *Shakefp. Meafure for Meafure.*

As they have no apprehenfion of thofe things, fo they need no *comfort* againft them. *Tillotfon, Serm.* i.

3. That which gives confolation or fupport.

Your children were vexation to your youth,
But mine fhall be a *comfort* to your age. *Shakefp. Rich.* III.

CO'MFORTABLE. *adj.* [from *comfort*.]

1. Receiving comfort; fufceptible of comfort.

For my fake be *comfortable*; hold death
A while at the arm's end. *Shakefp. As you like it.*

My lord leans wond'roufly to difcontent;
His *comfortable* temper has forfook him:
He is much out of health. *Shakefpeare's Timon.*

What can promife him a *comfortable* appearance before his dreadful judge? *South.*

2. Difpenfing comfort; having the power of giving comfort.

He had no brother, which though it be *comfortable* for kings to have, yet draweth the fubjects eyes afide. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

The lives of many miferable men were faved, and a *comfortable* provifion made for their fubfiftence. *Dryd. Fab. Dedic.*

CO'MFORTABLY. *adv.* [from *comfortable*.] In a comfortable manner; with comfort; without defpair.

Upon view of the fincerity of that performance, hope *comfortably* and chearfully for God's performance. *Hammond.*

CO'MFORTER. *n. f.* [from *comfort*.]

1. One that adminifters confolation in misfortunes; one that ftrengthens and fupports the mind in mifery or danger.

This very prayer of Chrift obtained angels to be fent him, as *comforters* in his agony. *Hooker, b.* v. *fect.* 48.

The heav'ns have bleft you with a goodly fon,
To be a *comforter* when he is gone. *Shakefp. Richard* III.

Nineveh is laid wafte, who will bemoan her? whence fhall I feek *comforters* for thee? *Neh.* iii. 7.

2. The title of the Third Perfon of the Holy Trinity; the Paraclete.

CO'MFORTLESS. *adj.* [from *comfort*.] Without comfort; without any thing to allay misfortune: ufed of perfons as well as things.

Yet fhall not my death be *comfortlefs*, receiving it by your fentence. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Where was a cave, ywrought with wond'rous art,
Deep, dark, uneafy, doleful, *comfortlefs*. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

News fitting to the night;
Black, fearful, *comfortlefs*, and horrible. *Shakefp. K. John.*

On thy feet thou ftood'ft at laft,
Though *comfortlefs*, as when a father mourns
His children, all in view deftroyed at once. *Milt. Par. Loft.*

That unfociable *comfortlefs* deafnefs had not quite tired me. *Swift.*

CO'MFREY. *n. f.* [*comfrie*, French.] A plant.

The flower confifts of one leaf, fhaped like a funnel, having an oblong tube, but fhaped at the top like a pitcher: out of the flower-cup, which is deeply cut into five long narrow fegments, rifes the pointal, attended with four embryoes, which afterwards become fo many feeds, in form fomewhat like the head of a viper, which ripen in the flower-cup. It grows wild on the fides of banks and rivers, and is gathered for medicinal ufes. *Miller.*

CO'MICAL. *adj.* [*comicus*, Latin.]

1. Raifing mirth; merry; diverting.

The greateft refemblance of our author is in the familiar ftile and pleafing way of relating *comical* adventures of that nature. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

Something fo *comical* in the voice and geftures, that a man can hardly forbear being pleafed. *Addifon on Italy.*

2. Relating to comedy; befitting comedy.

That all might appear to be knit up in a *comical* conclufion, the duke's daughter was afterwards joined in marriage to the lord Lifle. *Hayward.*

They deny it to be tragical, becaufe its cataftrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted *comical*. *Gay.*

CO'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *comical*.]

1. In fuch a manner as raifes mirth.

2. In a manner befitting comedy.

CO'MICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *comical*.] The quality of being comical; the power of raifing mirth.

CO'MICK. *adj.* [*comicus*, Lat. *comique*, French.]

1. Relating to comedy.

When I venture at the *comick* ftile,
Thy fcornful lady feems to mock my toil. *Waller.*

A *comick* fubject loves an humble verfe,
Thyeftes fcorns a low and *comick* ftile;
Yet comedy fometimes may raife her voice. *Rofcommon.*

Thy tragick mufe gives fmiles, thy *comick* fleep. *Dryden.*

2. Raifing mirth.

Stately triumphs, mirthful *comick* fhows,
Such as befit the pleafure. *Shakefp. Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

CO'MING. *n. f.* [from *To come*.]

1. The act of coming; approach.

Where art thou, Adam! wont with joy to meet
My *coming*, feen far off? *Milton's Paradife Loft, b.* x.

Sweet the *coming* on
Of grateful ev'ning mild. *Milton's Paradife Loft, b.* iv.

2. State of being come; arrival.

May't pleafe you, noble madam, to withdraw
Into your private chamber; we fhall give you
The full caufe of our *coming*. *Shakefp. Henry* VIII.

Some people in America counted their years by the *coming* of certain birds amongft them at their certain feafons, and leaving them at others. *Locke.*

COMING-IN. *n. f.* Revenue; income.

Here's a fmall trifle of wives, eleven widows and nine maids is a fimple *coming-in* for one man. *Shakefpeare.*

What are thy rents? what are thy *comings-in*?
O ceremony, fhew me but thy worth:
What is thy toll, O adoration? *Shakefp. Henry* V.

CO'MING. *participial adj.* [from *come*.]

1. Fond; forward; ready to come.

Now will I be your Rofalind in a more *coming* on difpofition; and afk me what you will, I will grant it. *Shakefpeare.*

That very lapidary himfelf, with a *coming* ftomach, and in the cock's place, would have made the cock's choice. *L'Eftr.*

That he had been fo affectionate a hufband, was no ill argument to the *coming* dowager. *Dryd. Virg. Æn. Dedic.*

On morning wings, how active fprings the mind,
How eafy every labour it purfues,
How *coming* to the poet every mufe! *Pope's Imit. of Horace.*

2. Future; to come.

Praife of great acts, he fcatters as a feed,
Which may the like in *coming* ages breed. *Rofcommon.*

COMI'TIAL. *adj.* [*comitia*, Lat. an affembly of the Romans.] Relating to the affemblies of the people of Rome.

CO'MITY. *n. f.* [*comitas*, Latin.] Courtefy; civility; good-breeding. *Dict.*

CO'MMA. *n. f.* [κόμμα.]

1. The point which notes the diftinction of claufes, and order of conftruction in the fentence, marked thus [,].

Comma's and points they fet exactly right. *Pope.*

2. The ninth part of a tone, or the interval whereby a femitone or a perfect tone exceeds the imperfect tone. It is a term ufed only in theorical mufick, to fhew the exact proportions between concords. *Harris.*

To COMMA'ND. *v. a.* [*commander*, Fr. *mando*, Latin.]

1. To govern; to give orders to; to hold in fubjection or obedience; contrary to obey.

Look, this feather,
Obeying with my wind when I do blow,
And yielding to another when it blows,
Commanded always by the greater guft;
Such is the lightnefs of you common men. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

Chrift could *command* legions of angels to his refcue. *Decay of Piety.*

Should he, who was thy lord, *command* thee now,
With a harfh voice, and fupercilious brow,
To fervile duties. *Dryden's Perf. Sat.* 5.

2. To order; to direct to be done; contrary to prohibit: fometimes formerly with *of* before the perfon.

My confcience bids me afk, wherefore you have
Commanded of me thefe moft pois'nous compounds. *Shakefp.*

We will facrifice to the Lord our God, as he fhall *command* us. *Ex.* viii. 27.

3. To have in power.

If the ftrong cane fupport thy walking hand,
Chairmen no longer fhall the wall *command*. *Gay's Trivia.*

4. To overlook; to have fo fubject as that it may be feen or annoyed.

Up to the Eaftern tower,
Whofe height *commands* as fubject all the vale,
To fee the fight. *Shakefpeare's Troilus and Creffida.*

His eye might there *command*, wherever ftood
City, of old or modern fame; the feat
Of mightieft empire. *Milton's Paradife Loft, b.* xi. *l.* 385.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

One ſide *commands* a view of the fineſt garden in the world. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 101.

To Comma'nd. *v. n.* To have the ſupreme authority; to poſſeſs the chief power; to govern.

Thoſe two *commanding* powers of the ſoul, the underſtanding or the will. *South's Sermons.*

Comma'nd. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The right of commanding; power; ſupreme authority. It is uſed in military affairs, as magiſtracy or government in civil life; with *over*.

Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet my ſoldiers are in my *command*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

With lightning fill her awful hand,
And make the clouds ſeem all at her *command*. *Waller.*

He aſſumed an abſolute *command over* his readers. *Dryden.*

2. Cogent authority; deſpotiſm.

Thoſe he commands move only in *command*,
Nothing in love. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Command and force may often create, but can never cure, an averſion; and whatever any one is brought to by compulſion, he will leave as ſoon as he can. *Locke on Education.*

3. The act of commanding; the mandate uttered; order.

Of this tree we may not taſte nor touch;
God ſo commanded, and left that *command*
Sole daughter of his voice. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ix.

As there is no prohibition of it, ſo no *command* for it. *Taylor.*

The captain gives *command*, the joyful train
Glide through the gloomy ſhade, and leave the main. *Dryd.*

4. The power of overlooking, or ſurveying any place.

The ſteepy ſtand,
Which overlooks the vale with wide *command*. *Dryd. Æn.*

Comma'nder. *n. ſ.* [from *command*.]

1. He that has the ſupreme authority; a general; a leader; a chief.

We'll do thee homage, and be rul'd by thee,
Love thee as our *commander* and our king. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have given him for a leader and *commander* to the people. *Iſ.* lv. 4.

The Romans, when *commanders* in war, ſpake to their army, and ſtyled them, My ſoldiers. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Charles, Henry, and Francis of France, often adventured rather as ſoldiers than as *commanders*. *Hayward.*

Sir Phelim O'neil appeared as their *commander* in chief. *Clar.*

Supreme *commander* both of ſea and land. *Waller.*

The heroick action of ſome great *commander*, enterpriſed for the common good, and honour of the Chriſtian cauſe. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

Their great *commanders*, by credit in their armies, fell into the ſcales as a counterpoiſe to the people. *Swift.*

2. A paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet, with an handle about three foot long, to uſe in both hands. *Moxon.*

3. An inſtrument of ſurgery.

The gloſſoconium, commonly called the *commander*, is of uſe in the moſt ſtrong tough bodies, and where the laxation hath been of long continuance. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Comma'ndery. *n. ſ.* [from *command*.] A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the ſame nation.

Comma'ndment. *n. ſ.* [*commandement*, French.]

1. Mandate; command; order; precept.

They plainly require ſome ſpecial *commandment* for that which is exacted at their hands. *Hooker*, *b.* iii. *ſect.* 7.

Say, you choſe him more after our *commandment*,
Than guided by your own affections. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

By the eaſy *commandment* by God given to Adam, to forbear to feed thereon, it pleaſed God to make trial of his obedience. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

2. Authority; coactive power.

I thought that all things had been ſavage here,
And therefore put I on the countenance
Of ſtern *commandment*. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

3. By way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moſes.

And he wrote upon the tables the words of the convenant and the ten *commandments*. *Exod.* xxxiv. 28.

Comma'ndress. *n. ſ.* [from *commander*.] A woman veſted with ſupreme authority.

To preſcribe the order of doing in all things is a peculiar prerogative, which wiſdom hath, as queen or ſovereign *commandreſs*, over all other virtues. *Hooker*, *b* v. *ſect.* 8.

Be you *commandreſs* therefore, princeſs, queen
Of all our forces, be thy word a law. *Fairfax*, *b.* ii.

Commate'rial. *adj.* [from *con* and *materia*.] Conſiſting of the ſame matter with another thing.

The beaks in birds are *commaterial* with teeth. *Bacon.*

The body adjacent and ambient is not *commaterial*, but merely heterogeneal towards the body that is to be preſerved. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 171.

Commateria'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *commaterial*.] Reſemblance to ſomething in its matter.

Co'mmeline. *n. ſ.* [*commelina*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves are produced alternately, and ſurround the ſtalks at their baſe: the ſtalks trail upon the ground, and grow very branchy. At ſetting on of the branches, between the wing of the leaf and the ſtalk, is produced a flower of two leaves. From the upper part of the flower are produced three ſhort ſtamina, upon which are faſtened yellow apices, which reſemble the head of a muſhroom: in the under part of the flower are produced three other male ſtamina. The ovary is produced in the center of the flower, which is extended into a long intorted tube, and becomes an oblong fruit, divided into two cells, each containing one oblong ſeed *Miller.*

Comme'morable. *adj.* [from *commemorate*.] Deſerving to be mentioned with honour; worthy to be kept in remembrance.

To Comme'morate. *v. a.* [*con* and *memoro*, Latin.] To preſerve the memory by ſome publick act; to celebrate ſolemnly.

Such is the divine mercy, which we now *commemorate*; and if we *commemorate* it, we ſhall rejoice in the Lord. *Fiddes.*

Commemora'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *commemorate*.] An act of publick celebration; ſolemnization of the memory of any thing.

But that which is daily offered in the church, is a daily *commemoration* of that one ſacrifice which was offered on the croſs. *Taylor's worthy Communicant.*

St. Auſtin believed that the martyrs, when the *commemorations* were made at their own ſepulchres, did join their prayers with the churches, in behalf of thoſe who there put up their ſupplications to God. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idols.*

Commemoration was formerly made with thankſgiving, in honour of good men departed this world. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Comme'morative. *adj.* [from *commemorate*.] Tending to preſerve memory of any thing.

The annual offering of the Paſchal lamb was *commemorative* of that firſt Paſchal lamb. *Atterbury.*

To COMME'NCE. *v. n.* [*commencer*, French.]

1. To begin; to take beginning.

Why hath it given me earneſt of ſucceſs,
Commencing in a truth. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Man, conſcious of his immortality, cannot be without concern for that ſtate that is to *commence* after this life. *Rogers.*

2. To take a new character.

If wit ſo much from ign'rance undergo,
Ah! let not learning too *commence* its foe! *Pope.*

To Comme'nce. *v. a.* To begin; to make a beginning of; as *to commence a ſuit*.

Comme'ncement. *n ſ* [from *commence*.] Beginning; date.

The waters were gathered together into one place, the third day from the *commencement* of the creation. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſt.*

To COMME'ND. *v. a.* [*commendo*, Latin.]

1. To repreſent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindneſs; to recommend.

After Barbaroſſa was arrived, it was known how effectually the chief baſſa had *commended* him to Solyman. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Among the objects of knowledge, two eſpecially *commend* themſelves to our contemplation; the knowledge of God, and the knowledge of ourſelves. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Vain-glory is a principle I ſhall *commend* to no man. *Decay of Piety.*

Theſe draw the chariot which Latinus ſends,
And the rich preſent to the prince *commends*. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. To deliver up with confidence.

To thee I do *commend* my watchful ſoul,
Ere I let fall the windows of mine eyes:
Sleeping and waking, O defend me ſtill. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Father, into thy hands I *commend* my ſpirit. *Luke* xxiii. 46.

3. To praiſe; to mention with approbation.

Who is Silvia? What is ſhe,
That all our ſwains *commend* her?
Holy, fair, and wiſe is ſhe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Old men do moſt exceed in this point of folly, *commending* the days of their youth they ſcarce remembered, at leaſt well underſtood not. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He lov'd my worthleſs rhymes; and, like a friend,
Would find out ſomething to *commend*. *Cowley.*

Hiſtorians *commend* Alexander for weeping when he read the actions of Achilles. *Dryden's Virg. Æn. Dedicat.*

Each finding, like a friend,
Something to blame, and ſomething to *commend*. *Pope.*

4. To mention by way of keeping in memory; to recommend to remembrance.

Signior Anthonio
Commends him to you.——
——Ere I ope his letter,
I pray you tell me how my good friend doth. *Sh. Mer. of Ven.*

Comme'nd. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Commendation: not now in uſe.

Tell her I ſend to her my kind *commends*:
Take ſpecial care my greetings be deliver'd. *Shak. Rich.* II.

Comme'ndable. *adj.* [from *commend*.] Laudable; worthy of praiſe. Anciently accented on the firſt ſyllable.

And power, unto itſelf moſt *commendable*,
Hath not a tomb ſo evident, as a chair
T'extol what it hath done. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Order and decent ceremonies in the church, are not only comely, but *commendable*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Many heroes, and moſt worthy perſons, being ſufficiently *commendable* from true and unqueſtionable merit, have received advancement from falſhood. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Britannia is not drawn, like other countries, in a ſoft peaceful poſture; but is adorned with emblems, that mark out the military genius of her inhabitants. This is, I think, the only *commendable* quality that the old poets have touched upon in the deſcription of our country. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

Comme'ndably. *adv.* [from *commendable*.] Laudably; in a manner worthy of commendation.

Of preachers the ſhire holdeth a number, all *commendably* labouring in their vocation. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

COMME'NDAM. [*commenda*, low Latin.]

Commendam is a benefice, which, being void, is commended to the charge and care of ſome ſufficient clerk to be ſupplied, until it be conveniently provided of a paſtor. *Cowel.*

It had been once mentioned to him, that his peace ſhould be made, if he would reſign his biſhoprick, and deanry of Weſtminſter; for he had that in *commendam*. *Clarendon.*

Comme'ndatary. *n. ſ.* [from *commendam*.] One who holds a living in commendam.

Commenda'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *commend*.]

1. Recommendation; favourable repreſentation.

This jewel and my gold are your's, provided I have your *commendation* for my more free entertainment. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

The choice of them ſhould be by the *commendation* of the great officers of the kingdom. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

2. Praiſe; declaration of eſteem.

His fame would not get ſo ſweet and noble an air to fly in as in your breath, ſo could not you find a fitter ſubject of *commendation*. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

Good-nature is the moſt godlike *commendation* of a man. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

3. Meſſage of love.

Mrs. Page has her hearty *commendations* to you too. *Shakeſp.*

Hark you, Margaret,
No princely *commendations* to my king!——
——Such *commendations* as become a maid,
A virgin, and his ſervant, ſay to him. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Comme'ndatory. *adj.* [from *commend*.] Favourably repreſentative; containing praiſe.

It doth much add to a man's reputation, and is like perpetual letters *commendatory*, to have good forms: to attain them, it almoſt ſufficeth not to deſpiſe them. *Bacon*, *Eſſay* 53.

We beſtow the flouriſh of poetry on thoſe *commendatory* conceits, which popularly ſet forth the eminency of this creature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* vi. *c.* 5.

If I can think that neither he nor you deſpiſe me, it is a greater honour to me, by far, than if all the houſe of lords writ *commendatory* verſes upon me. *Pope.*

Comme'nder. *n. ſ.* [from *commend*.] Praiſer.

Such a concurrence of two extremes, by moſt of the ſame *commenders* and diſprovers. *Wotton.*

Commensa'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *commenſalis*, Lat.] Fellowſhip of table; the cuſtom of eating together.

They being enjoined and prohibited certain foods, thereby to avoid community with the Gentiles, upon promiſcuous *commenſality*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* iii. *c.* 25.

Commensurabi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *commenſurable*.] Capacity of being compared with another, as to the meaſure; or of being meaſured by another. Thus an inch and a yard are commenſurable, a yard containing a certain number of inches. The diameter and circumference of a circle are incommenſurable, not being reduceable to any common meaſure. Proportion.

Some place the eſſence thereof in the proportion of parts, conceiving it to conſiſt in a comely *commenſurability* of the whole unto the parts, and the parts between themſelves. *Brown.*

Comme'nsurable. *adj.* [*con* and *menſura*, Lat.] Reducible to ſome common meaſure; as a yard and a foot are meaſured by an inch.

Comme'nsurableness. *n. ſ.* [from *commenſurable*.] Commenſurability; proportion.

There is no *commenſurableneſs* between this object and a created underſtanding, yet there is a congruity and connaturality. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To COMME'NSURATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *menſura*, Lat.] To reduce to ſome common meaſure.

That diviſion is not natural, but artificial, and by agreement, as the apteſt terms to *commenſurate* the longitude of places. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* vi. *c.* 7.

Comme'nsurate. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Reducible to ſome common meaſure.

They permitted no intelligence between them, other than by the mediation of ſome organ equally *commenſurate* to ſoul and body. *Government of the Tongue*, *ſ.* 1.

2. Equal; proportionable to each other.

Is our knowledge adequately *commenſurate* with the nature of things? *Glanville's Sceпſ.* *c.* 2.

Thoſe who are perſuaded that they ſhall continue for ever, cannot chuſe but aſpire after a happineſs *commenſurate* to their duration. *Tillotſon.*

Nothing *commenſurate* to the deſires of human nature, on which it could fix as its ultimate end, without being carried on with any farther deſire. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Matter and gravity are always *commenſurate*. *Bentley.*

Comme'nsurately. *adv.* [from *commenſurate*.] With the capacity of meaſuring, or being meaſured by ſome other thing

We are conſtrained to make the day ſerve to meaſure the year as well as we can; though not *commenſurately* to each year; but by collecting the fraction of days in ſeveral years, 'till they amount to an even day. *Holder on Time.*

Commensura'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *commenſurate*.] Proportion; reduction of ſome things to ſome common meaſure.

A body over great, or over ſmall, will not be thrown ſo far as a body of a middle ſize; ſo that, it ſeemeth, there muſt be a *commenſuration* or proportion between the body moved and the force, to make it move well. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

All fitneſs lies in a particular *commenſuration*, or proportion of one thing to another. *South.*

To CO'MMENT. *v. n.* [*commentor*, Lat.] To annotate; to write notes upon an author; to expound; to explain; with *upon* before the thing explained.

Enter his chamber, view his lifeleſs corps,
And *comment* then *upon* his ſudden death. *Shakeſ. Henry* VI.

Such are thy ſecrets, which my life makes good,
And *comments on* thee; for in ev'ry thing
Thy words do find me out, and parallels bring,
And in another make me underſtand. *Herbert.*

Criticks having firſt taken a liking to one of theſe poets, proceed to *comment on* him, and illuſtrate him. *Dryd. Juv. Ded.*

They have contented themſelves only to *comment upon* thoſe texts, and make the beſt copies they could after thoſe originals. *Temple.*

Indeed I hate that any man ſhould be idle, while I muſt tranſlate and *comment*. *Pope.*

Co'mment. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Annotations on an author; notes; explanation; expoſition; remarks.

In ſuch a time as this, it is not meet
That every nice offence ſhould bear its *comment*. *Shakeſp.*

Forgive the *comment* that my paſſion made
Upon thy feature; for my rage was blind. *Shakeſ. K. John.*

All that is behind will be by way of *comment* on that part of the church of England's charity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Adam came into the world a philoſopher, which ſufficiently appeared by his writing the nature of things upon their names: he could view eſſences in themſelves, and read forms without the *comment* of their reſpective properties. *South's Sermons.*

All the volumes of philoſophy,
With all their *comments*, never could invent
So politick an inſtrument. *Prior.*

Proper geſtures, and vehement exertions of the voice, are a kind of *comment* to what he utters. *Addiſon's Spect.* N°. 407.

Still with itſelf compar'd, his text peruſe;
And let your *comment* be the Mantuan muſe. *Pope.*

Co'mmentary. *n. ſ.* [*commentarius*, Latin.]

1. An expoſition; annotation; remark.

In religion, ſcripture is the beſt rule; and the church's univerſal practice, the beſt *commentary*. *King Charles.*

2. Memoir; narrative in familiar manner.

Vere, in a private *commentary* which he wrote of that ſervice, teſtified that eight hundred were ſlain. *Bacon.*

They ſhew ſtill the ruins of Cæſar's wall, that reached eighteen miles in length, as he has declared it in the firſt book of his *commentaries*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Commenta'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *comment*.] Expoſitor; annotator.

I have made ſuch expoſitions of my authors, as no *commentator* will forgive me. *Dryden.*

Some of the *commentators* tell us, that Marſya was a lawyer who had loſt his cauſe. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Galen's *commentator* tells us, that bitter ſubſtances engender choler, and burn the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

You will have variety of *commentators* to explain the difficult paſſages to you. *Gay.*

No *commentator* can more ſlily paſs
O'er a learn'd unintelligible place. *Pope.*

Co'mmenter. *n. ſ.* [from *comment*.] One that writes comments; an explainer; an annotator.

Slily as any *commenter* goes by
Hard words or ſenſe. *Donne.*

Commenti'tious. *adj.* [*commentitius*, Lat.] Invented; fictitious; imaginary.

It is eaſy to draw a parallelliſm between that ancient and this modern nothing, and make good its reſemblance to that *commentitious* inanity. *Glanville's Sceпſ.* *c.* 18.

CO'MMERCE. *n. ſ.* [*commercium*, Latin. It was anciently accented on the laſt ſyllable.] Intercourſe; exchange of one thing for another; interchange of any thing; trade; traffick.

Places of publick reſort being thus provided, our repair thither is eſpecially for mutual conference, and, as it were, *commerce* to be had between God and us. *Hooker*, *b.* v. *ſ.* 17.

How could communities,
Degrees in ſchools, and brotherhoods in cities,

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Peaceful *commerce* from dividable ſhores,
But by degree ſtand in authentick place? *Sh. Troil. and Creſſ.*

Inſtructed ſhips ſhall ſail to quick *commerce*,
By which remoteſt regions are ally'd;
Which makes one city of the univerſe,
Where ſome may gain, and all may be ſupply'd. *Dryden.*

Theſe people had not any *commerce* with the other known parts of the world *Tillotſon.*

In any country, that hath *commerce* with the reſt of the world, it is almoſt impoſſible now to be without the uſe of ſilver coin. *Locke.*

To COMME'RCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To hold intercourſe with.

Come, but keep thy wonted ſtate,
With even ſtep and muſing gait,
And looks *commercing* with the ſkies,
Thy rapt' ſoul ſitting in thine eyes. *Milton.*

COMME'RCIAL. *adj.* [from *commerce.*] Relating to commerce or traffick.

CO'MMERE. n. ſ. [French.] A common mother.

As peace ſhould ſtill her wheaten garland wear,
And ſtand a *commere* 'tween their amities. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

To CO'MMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *migro*, Latin.] To remove in a body, or by conſent, from one country to another.

COMMIGRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *commigrate.*] A removal of a large body of people from one country to another.

Both the inhabitants of that and of our world loſt all memory of their *commigration* hence. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

COMMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*comminatio*, Latin.]

1. A threat; a denunciation of puniſhment, or of vengeance.

Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to ſeclude from us, to fence them not only by precept and *commination*, but with difficulty and impoſſibilities. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The recital of God's threatenings on ſtated days.

COMMI'NATORY. *adj.* [from *commination.*] Denunciatory; threatening.

To COMMI'NGLE. *v. a.* [*commiſceo*, Latin.] To mix into one maſs; to unite intimately; to mix; to blend.

Bleſt are thoſe,
Whoſe blood and judgment are ſo well *commingled*,
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,
To ſound what ſtop ſhe pleaſe. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

To COMMI'NGLE. *v. n.* To unite with another thing.

Diſſolutions of gum tragacanth and oil of ſweet almonds do not *commingle*, the oil remaining on the top 'till they be ſtirred. *Bacon's Phyſical Rem.*

COMMINU'IBLE. *adj.* [from *comminute.*] Frangible; reducible to powder; ſuſceptible of pulveriſation.

The beſt diamonds are *comminuible* without it; and are ſo far from breaking hammers, that they ſubmit unto peſtillation, and reſiſt not any ordinary peſtle. *Browne's Vulgar Errours.*

To CO'MMINUTE. *v. a.* [*comminuo*, Latin.] To grind; to pulveriſe; to break into ſmall parts.

Parchment, ſkins, and cloth drink in liquors, though themſelves be intire bodies, and not *comminuted*, as ſand and aſhes. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 800.

COMMINU'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *comminute.*] The act of grinding into ſmall parts; pulveriſation.

Cauſes of fixation are the even ſpreading of the ſpirits and tangible parts, the cloſeneſs of the tangible parts, and the jejuneneſs or extreme *comminution* of ſpirits; of which the two firſt may be joined with a nature liquefiable. *Bacon.*

The jaw in men and animals furniſhed with grinders, hath an oblique or tranſverſe motion, neceſſary for *comminution* of the meat. *Ray on the Creation.*

This ſmiting of the ſteel with the flint doth only make a *comminution*, and a very rapid whirling and melting of ſome particles; but that idea of flame is wholly in us. *Bentley.*

COMMI'SERABLE. *adj.* [from *commiſerate.*] Worthy of compaſſion; pitiable; ſuch as muſt excite ſympathy or ſorrow.

It is the ſinfulleſt thing in the world to deſtitute a plantation once in forwardneſs: for, beſides the diſhonour, it is the guiltineſs of blood of many *commiſerable* perſons. *Bacon's Eſſ.*

This was the end of this noble and *commiſerable* perſon, Edward eldeſt ſon to the duke of Clarence. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

To COMMI'SERATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *miſereor*, Lat.] To pity; to look on with compaſſion; to compaſſionate.

Then we muſt thoſe, who groan beneath the weight
Of age, diſeaſe, or want, *commiſerate.* *Denham.*

We ſhould *commiſerate* our mutual ignorance, and endeavour to remove it. *Locke.*

COMMISERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *commiſerate.*] Pity; compaſſion; tenderneſs, or concern for another's pains.

Theſe poor ſeduced creatures, whom I can neither ſpeak nor think of but with much *commiſeration* and pity. *Hooker.*

Live, and hereafter ſay
A mad man's mercy bade thee run away.
——I do defy thy *commiſeration*,
And apprehend thee for a felon here. *Shak. Rom. and Juliet.*

God knows with how much *commiſeration*, and ſolicitous

caution, I carried on that buſineſs, that I might neither encourage the rebels, nor diſcourage the Proteſtants. *K. Charles.*

She ended weeping; and her lovely plight
Immoveable, 'till peace obtain'd from fault,
Acknowledg'd and deplor'd, in Adam wrought
Commiſeration. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 940.

From you their eſtate may expect effectual comfort, ſince there are none from whom it may not deſerve *commiſeration.* *Sprat's Sermons.*

No where fewer beggars appear to charm up *commiſeration*, yet no where is there greater charity. *Graunt's Bills of Mort.*

I prevailed with myſelf to go and ſee him, partly out of *commiſeration*, and partly out of curioſity. *Swift.*

CO'MMISSARY. *n. ſ.* [*commiſſarius*, low Latin.]

1. An officer made occaſionally for a certain purpoſe; a delegate; a deputy.
2. It is a title of eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, appertaining to ſuch as exerciſes ſpiritual juriſdiction (at leaſt ſo far as his commiſſion permits) in places of the dioceſe ſo far diſtant from the chief city, as the chancellor cannot call the ſubjects. *Cowel.*

The *commiſſaries* of biſhops have authority only in ſome certain place of the dioceſe, and in ſome certain cauſes of the juriſdiction limited to them by the biſhop's commiſſion. *Ayliffe.*

3. An officer who draws up liſts of the numbers of an army, and regulates the procuration and conveyance of proviſion or ammunition.

But is it thus you Engliſh bards compoſe?
With Runick lays thus tag inſipid proſe?
And when you ſhould your heroes deeds rehearſe,
Give us a *commiſſary's* liſt in verſe? *Prior.*

CO'MMISSARISHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *commiſſary.*] The office of a commiſſary.

A *commiſſariſhip* is not grantable for life, ſo as to bind the ſucceeding biſhop, though it ſhould be confirmed by the dean and chapter. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COMMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*commiſſio*, low Latin.]

1. The act of entruſting any thing.
2. A truſt; a warrant by which any truſt is held, or authority exerciſed.

Commiſſion is the warrant, or letters patent, that all men exerciſing juriſdiction, either ordinary or extraordinary, have for their power. *Cowel.*

Omiſſion to do what is neceſſary,
Seals a *commiſſion* to a blank of danger. *Sh. Troil. and Creſſ.*

The ſubjects grief
Comes through *commiſſions*, which compel from each
The ſixth part of his ſubſtance, to be levied
Without delay. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

He led our powers;
Bore the *commiſſion* of my place and perſon;
The which immediacy may well ſtand up,
And call itſelf your brother. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He would have them fully acquainted with the nature and extent of their office, and ſo he joins *commiſſion* with inſtruction: by one he conveys power, by the other knowledge. *South.*

3. A warrant by which a military officer is conſtituted.

Solyman, filled with the vain hope of the conqueſt of Perſia, gave out his *commiſſions* into all parts of his empire, for the raiſing of a mighty army. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

I was made a colonel; though I gained my *commiſſion* by the horſe's virtues, having leapt over a ſix-bar gate. *Addiſ. Freeh.*

He for his ſon a gay *commiſſion* buys,
Who drinks, whores, fights, and in a duel dies. *Pope.*

4. Charge; mandate; office; employment.

It was both a ſtrange *commiſſion*, and a ſtrange obedience to a *commiſſion*, for men, in the midſt of their own blood, and being ſo furiouſly aſſailed, to hold their hands contrary to the laws of nature and neceſſity. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Such *commiſſion* from above
I have receiv'd, to anſwer thy deſire
Of knowledge within bounds: beyond, abſtain
To aſk. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

At his command the ſtorms invade;
The winds by his *commiſſion* blow;
'Till with a nod he bids them ceaſe. *Dryden.*

He bore his great *commiſſion* in his look;
But ſweetly temper'd awe, and ſoften'd all he ſpoke. *Dryd.*

5. Act of committing a crime; perpetration. Sins of *commiſſion* are diſtinguiſhed in theology from ſins of omiſſion.

Every *commiſſion* of ſin introduces into the ſoul a certain degree of hardneſs. *South's Sermons.*

He indulges himſelf in the habit of known ſin, whether *commiſſion* of ſomething which God hath forbidden, or the omiſſion of ſomething commanded. *Rogers's Sermons.*

6. A number of people joined in a truſt or office.
7. The ſtate of that which is intruſted to a number of joint officers; as *the broad ſeal was put into commiſſion.*
8. [In commerce.] The order by which a factor trades for another perſon.

To COMMI'SSION. *v. a.* [from *commiſſion.*] To empower; to appoint.

The

The peace polluted thus, a choſen band
He firſt *commiſſions* to the Latian land,
In threat'ning embaſſy. *Dryden's Æn. b.* vii. *l.* 648.

To COMMI'SSIONATE. *v. a.* [from *commiſſion.*] To commiſſion; to empower.

As he was thus ſent by his father, ſo alſo were the apoſtles ſolemnly *commiſſionated* by him to preach to the Gentile world, who, with indefatigable induſtry and reſolute ſufferings, purſued the charge; and ſure this is competent evidence, that the deſign was of the greateſt and moſt weighty importance. *Decay of Piety.*

COMMI'SSIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *commiſſion.*] One included in a warrant of authority.

A *commiſſioner* is one who hath commiſſion, as letters patents, or other lawful warrant, to execute any publick office. *Cowel.*

One article they ſtood upon, which I with your *commiſſioners* have agreed upon. *Sidney.*

Theſe *commiſſioners* came into England, with whom covenants were concluded. *Hayward.*

The archbiſhop was made one of the *commiſſioners* of the treaſury. *Clarendon.*

Suppoſe itinerary *commiſſioners* to inſpect, throughout the kingdom, into the conduct of men in office, with reſpect to morals and religion as well as abilities. *Swift.*

Like are their merits, like rewards they ſhare,
That ſhines a conſul, this *commiſſioner.* *Pope's Dunciad.*

COMMI'SSURE. *n. ſ.* [*commiſſura*, Latin.] Joint; a place where one part is joined to another.

All theſe inducements cannot countervail the inconvenience of disjointing the *commiſſures* with ſo many ſtrokes of the chizel. *Wotton's Architecture.*

This animal is covered with a ſtrong ſhell, jointed like armour by four tranſverſe *commiſſures* in the middle of the body, connected by tough membranes. *Ray on the Creation.*

To COMMI'T. *v. a.* [*committo*, Latin.]

1. To intruſt; to give in truſt; to put into the hands of another.

It is not for your health thus to *commit*
Your weak condition to the raw, cold morning. *Shakeſp.*

They who are deſirous to *commit* to memory, might have eaſe. 2 *Mac.* ii. 25.

2. To put in any place to be kept ſafe.

Is my muſe controul'd
By ſervile awe? Born free, and not be bold!
At leaſt I'll dig a hole within the ground,
And to the truſty earth *commit* the ſound. *Dryd. Perſ. Sat.*

3. To ſend to priſon; to impriſon.

Here comes the nobleman that *committed* the prince, for ſtriking him about Bardolph. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

They two were *committed*, at leaſt reſtrained of their liberty. *Clarendon.*

So though my ankle ſhe has quitted,
My heart continues ſtill *committed*;
And, like a bail'd and main priz'd lover,
Although at large, I am bound over. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

4. To perpetrate; to do a fault; to be guilty of a crime.

Keep thy word juſtly; ſwear not; *commit* not with man's ſworn ſpouſe. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Letters out of Ulſter gave him notice of the inhumane murders *committed* there upon a multitude of the Proteſtants. *Claren.*

A creeping young fellow *committed* matrimony with a briſk gameſome laſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

'Tis policy
For ſon and father to take different ſides;
Then lands and tenements *commit* no treaſon. *Dryden.*

COMMI'TMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *commit.*] Act of ſending to priſon; impriſonment.

It did not appear by any new examinations or *commitments*, that any other perſon of quality was diſcovered or appeached. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

They were glad to compound for his bare *commitment* to the Tower, whence he was within few days enlarged. *Clarendon.*

I have been conſidering, ever ſince my *commitment*, what it might be proper to deliver upon this occaſion. *Swift.*

2. An order for ſending to priſon.

COMMI'TTEE. *n. ſ.* [from *commit.*]

Thoſe to whom the conſideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by ſome court to whom it belongs, or by conſent of parties. As in parliament, after a bill is read, it is either agreed to and paſſed, or not agreed to; or neither of theſe, but referred to the conſideration of ſome appointed by the houſe, to examine it farther, who thereupon are called a *committee.* *Cowel.*

Mancheſter had orders to march thither, having a *committee* of the parliament with him, as there was another *committee* of the Scottiſh parliament always in that army; there being alſo now a *committee* of both kingdoms reſiding at London, for the carrying on the war. *Clarendon.*

All corners were filled with covenanters, confuſion, *committee* men, and ſoldiers, ſerving each other to their ends of revenge, or power, or profit; and theſe *committee* men and ſoldiers were poſſeſt with this covenant. *Walton.*

COMMI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *commit.*] Perpetrator; he that commits.

Such an one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's ſins, but a deriver of the whole guilt to himſelf; yet ſo as to leave the *committer* as full of guilt as before. *South.*

COMMI'TTIBLE. *adj.* [from *commit.*] Liable to be committed.

Beſides the miſtakes *committible* in the ſolary compute of years, the difference of chronology diſturbs his computes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 12.

To COMMI'X. *v. a.* [*commiſceo*, Lat.] To mingle; to blend; to mix; to unite with things in one maſs.

A dram of gold, diſſolved in aqua regia, with a dram of copper in aqua fortis *commixed*, gave a great colour. *Bacon.*

I have written againſt the ſpontaneous generation of frogs in the clouds; or, on the earth, out of duſt and rain-water *commixed.* *Ray on the Creation.*

It is manifeſt by this experiment, that the *commixed* impreſſions of all the colours do ſtir up and beget a ſenſation of white; that is, that whiteneſs is compounded of all the colours. *Newton's Opt.*

COMMI'XION. *n. ſ.* [from *commix.*] Mixture; incorporation of different ingredients.

Were thy *commixion* Greek and Trojan, ſo
That thou could'ſt ſay, this hand is Grecian all,
And this is Trojan. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

COMMI'XTION. *n. ſ.* [from *commix.*] Mixture; incorporation; union of various ſubſtances in one maſs.

Some ſpecies there be of middle and participating natures, that is, of birds and beaſts, as batts, and ſome few others, ſo confirmed and ſet together, that we cannot define the beginning or end of either; there being a *commixtion* of both in the whole, rather than adapation or cement of the one unto the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

COMMI'XTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *commix.*]

1. The act of mingling; the ſtate of being mingled; incorporation; union in one maſs.

In the *commixture* of any thing that is more oily or ſweet, ſuch bodies are leaſt apt to putrefy, the air working little upon them. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 350.

2. The maſs formed by mingling different things; compoſition; compound.

Fair ladies, maſk'd, are roſes in the bud;
Or angels veil'd in clouds: are roſes blown,
Diſmaſk'd, their damaſk ſweet *commixture* ſhewn. *Shakeſp.*

My love and fear glew'd many friends to thee;
And now I fall, thy tough *commixtures* melt,
Impairing Henry, ſtrength'ning miſproud York. *Shakeſp.*

There is ſcarcely any riſing but by a *commixture* of good and evil arts. *Bacon, Eſſay* 15.

All the circumſtances and reſpect of religion and ſtate intermixed together in their *commixture*, will better become a royal hiſtory, or a council-table, than a ſingle life. *Wotton.*

COMMO'DE. *n. ſ.* [French.] The head-dreſs of women.

Let them reflect how they would be affected, ſhould they meet with a man on horſeback, in his breeches and jack-boots, dreſſed up in a *commode* and a nightrail. *Spectat.* N°. 435.

She has contrived to ſhew her principles by the ſetting of her *commode*; ſo that it will be impoſſible for any woman that is diſaffected to be in the faſhion. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 8.

She, like ſome penſive ſtateſman, walks demure,
And ſmiles, and hugs, to make deſtruction ſure;
Or under high *commodes*, with looks erect,
Barefac'd devours, in gaudy colours deck'd. *Granville.*

COMMO'DIOUS. *adj.* [*commodus*, Latin.]

1. Convenient; ſuitable; accommodate to any purpoſe; fit; proper; free from hindrance or uneaſineſs.

Such a place cannot be *commodious* to live in; for being ſo near the moon, it had been too near the ſun. *Raleigh's Hiſt.*

To that receſs, *commodious* for ſurprize,
When purple light ſhall next ſuffuſe the ſkies,
With me repair. *Pope's Odyſſ. b.* iv. *l.* 550.

2. Uſeful; ſuited to wants or neceſſities.

If they think we ought to prove the ceremonies *commodious*, they do greatly deceive themſelves. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſect.* 4.

Bacchus was grown a proper young man, had found out the making of wine, and many things elſe *commodious* for mankind. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World, b.* i. *c.* 6. *ſ.* 5.

The gods have done their part,
By ſending this *commodious* plague. *Dryden's Oedipus.*

Maro's muſe,
Thrice ſacred muſe, *commodious* precepts gives,
Inſtructive to the ſwains. *Phillips.*

COMMO'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *commodious.*]

1. Conveniently.

At the large foot of an old hollow tree,
In a deep cave ſeated *commodiouſly*,
There dwelt a good ſubſtantial country mouſe. *Cowley.*

2. Without diſtreſs.

We need not fear
To paſs *commodiouſly* this life, ſuſtain'd

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

By him with many comforts, 'till we end
In duſt; our final reſt, and native home. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

3. Suitably to a certain purpoſe

Wiſdom may have framed one and the ſame thing to ſerve *commodiouſly* for divers ends. *Hooker, b* v. *ſect.* 42.

Galen, upon the conſideration of the body, challenges any one to find how the leaſt fibre might be more *commodiouſly* placed for uſe or comelineſs. *South's Sermons.*

COMMO'DIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *commodious.*] Convenience; advantage.

The place requireth many circumſtances; as the ſituation near the ſea, for the *commodiouſneſs* of an intercourſe with England. *Bacon.*

Of cities, the greatneſs and riches increaſe according to the *commodiouſneſs* of their ſituation in fertile countries, or upon rivers and havens. *Temple.*

COMMO'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*commoditas*, Latin]

1. Intereſt; advantage; profit.

They knew, that howſoever men may ſeek their own *commodity*, yet if this were done with injury unto others, it was not to be ſuffered. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſect.* 10.

Commodity, the biaſs of the world,
The world, which of itſelf is poiſed well,
'Till this advantage, this vile drawing biaſs,
This ſway of motion, this *commodity*,
Makes it take head from all indifferency,
From all direction, purpoſe, courſe, intent. *Shakeſ. K. John.*

After much debatement of the *commodities* or diſcommodities like to enſue, they concluded. *Hayward.*

2. Convenience of time or place.

There came into her head certain verſes, which, if ſhe had had preſent *commodity*, ſhe would have adjoined as a retraction to the other. *Sidney, b.* ii.

She demanded leave, not to loſe this long ſought for *commodity* of time, to eaſe her heart. *Sidney.*

Travellers turn out of the highway, drawn either by the *commodity* of a foot-path, or the delicacy or the freſhneſs of the fields. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcov.*

3. Wares; merchandiſe; goods for traffick.

All my fortunes are at ſea;
Nor have I money, nor *commodity*
To raiſe a preſent ſum. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

It had been difficult to make ſuch a mole where they had not ſo natural a *commodity* as the earth of Puzzuola, which immediately hardens in the water. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Commodities are moveables, valuable by money, the common meaſure. *Locke.*

Of money in the commerce and traffick of mankind, the principal uſe is that of ſaving the commutation of more bulky *commodities.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

COMMO'DORE. *n. ſ.* [probably corrupted from the Spaniſh *comendador.*] The captain who commands a ſquadron of ſhips.

CO'MMON. *n. ſ.* [*communis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging equally to more than one.

Though life and ſenſe be *common* to man and brutes, and their operations in many things alike; yet by this form he lives the life of a man, and not of a brute, and hath the ſenſe of a man, and not of a brute. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

He who hath received damage, has, beſides the right of puniſhment *common* to him with other men, a particular right to ſeek reparation. *Locke.*

2. Having no poſſeſſor or owner.

Where no kindred are to be found, we ſee the poſſeſſion of a private man revert to the community, and ſo become again perfectly *common*, no body having a right to inherit them; nor can any one have a property in them, otherwiſe than in other things *common* by nature. *Locke.*

3. Vulgar; mean; not diſtinguiſhed by any excellence; often ſeen; eaſy to be had; of little value; not rare; not ſcarce.

Or as the man whom princes do advance,
Upon their gracious mercy-ſeat to ſit,
Doth *common* things, of courſe and circumſtance,
To the reports of *common* men commit. *Davies.*

4. Publick; general; ſerving the uſe of all.

He was adviſed by a parliament-man not to be ſtrict in reading all the *common* prayer, but make ſome variation. *Walt.*

I need not mention the old *common* ſhore of Rome, which ran from all parts of the town, with the current and violence of an ordinary river. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. Of no rank; mean; without birth or deſcent.

Look, as I blow this feather from my face,
And as the air blows it to me again,
Such is the lightneſs of you *common* men. *Shak. Henry* VI.

Flying bullets now,
To execute his rage, appear too ſlow;
They miſs, or ſweep but *common* ſouls away,
For ſuch a loſs Opdam his life muſt pay. *Waller.*

6. Frequent; uſual; ordinary.

There is an evil which I have ſeen *common* among men. *Eccles.* vi. 1.

The Papiſts were the moſt *common* place, and the butt againſt whom all the arrows were directed. *Clarendon.*

Neither is it ſtrange that there ſhould be myſteries in divinity, as well as in the *commoneſt* operations in nature. *Swift.*

7. Proſtitute.

'Tis a ſtrange thing, the impudence of ſome women! was the word of a dame, who herſelf was *common.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Hipparchus was going to marry a *common* woman, but conſulted Philander upon the occaſion. *Spectator*, N°. 475.

8. [In grammar.] Such verbs as ſignify both action and paſſion are called *common*; as *aſpernor*, *I deſpiſe*, or *am deſpiſed*; and alſo ſuch nouns as are both maſculine and feminine, as *parens.*

CO'MMON. *n. ſ* [from the adjective.] An open ground equally uſed by many perſons.

Then take we down his load, and turn him off,
Like to the empty aſs, to ſhake his ears,
And graze in *commons.* *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Is not the ſeparate property of a thing the great cauſe of its endearment? Does any one reſpect a *common* as much as he does his garden? *South.*

CO'MMON. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Commonly; ordinarily.

I am more than *common* tall. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

In CO'MMON.

1. Equally to be participated by a certain number.

By making an explicite conſent of every commoner neceſſary to any one's appropriating to himſelf any part of what is given *in common*, children or ſervants could not cut the meat which their father or maſter had provided for them *in common*, without aſſigning to every one his peculiar part. *Locke.*

2. Equally with another; indiſcriminately.

In a work of this nature it is impoſſible to avoid puerilities, it having that *in common* with dictionaries, and books of antiquities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To CO'MMON. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a joint right with others in ſome common ground.

COMMON LAW contains thoſe cuſtoms and uſages which have, by long preſcription, obtained in this nation the force of laws. It is diſtinguiſhed from the ſtatute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

COMMON PLEAS. The king's court now held in Weſtminſter-hall; but anciently moveable. *Gwin* obſerves, that 'till Henry III. granted the *magna charta* there were but two courts, the exchequer, and the king's bench, ſo called becauſe it followed the king; but upon the grant of that charter, the court of *common pleas* was erected, and ſettled at Weſtminſter. All civil cauſes, both real and perſonal, are, or were formerly, tried in this court, according to the ſtrict laws of the realm; and Forteſcue repreſents it as the only court for real cauſes. The chief judge is called the lord chief juſtice of the *common pleas*, and he is aſſiſted by three or four aſſociates, created by letters patent from the king. *Cowel.*

CO'MMONABLE. *adj.* [from *common.*] What is held in common.

Much good land might be gained from foreſts and chaſes, and from other *commonable* places, ſo as there be care taken that the poor commoners have no injury. *Bacon's Ad. to Villers.*

CO'MMONAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *common.*] The right of feeding on a common; the joint right of uſing any thing in common with others.

CO'MMONALTY. *n. ſ.* [*communautè*, French.]

1. The common people; the people of the lower rank.

Bid him ſtrive
To gain the love o' th' *commonalty*; the duke
Shall govern England. *Shakeſ. Henry* VIII.

There is in every ſtate, as we know, two portions of ſubjects; the nobles and the *commonalty.* *Bacon, Eſſay* 16.

The emmet joined in her popular tribes
Of *commonalty.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii. *l.* 489.

All gentlemen are almoſt obliged to it; and I know no reaſon we ſhould give that advantage to the *commonalty* of England, to be foremoſt in brave actions. *Dryd. Pref. to An. Mir.*

2. The bulk of mankind.

I myſelf too will uſe the ſecret acknowledgment of the *commonalty* bearing record of the God of Gods. *Hooker, b.* iii.

CO'MMONER. *n. ſ.* [from *common.*]

1. One of the common people; a man of low rank; of mean condition.

Doubt not
The *commoners*, for whom we ſtand, but they,
Upon their ancient malice, will forget. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

His great men durſt not pay their court to him, 'till he had ſatiated his thirſt of blood by the death of ſome of his loyal *commoners.* *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 10.

2. A man not noble.

This *commoner* has worth and parts,
Is prais'd for arms, or lov'd for arts:
His head achs for a coronet;
And who is bleſs'd, that is not great? *Prior.*

3. A member of the houſe of commons.

4. One who has a joint right in common ground.

Much land might be gained from commonable places, ſo as there be care taken that the poor *commoners* have no injury. *Bacon's Advice to Villers.*

5. A ſtudent of the ſecond rank at the univerſity of Oxford; one that eats at the common table.

6. A proſtitute.

Behold this ring,
Whoſe high reſpect, and rich validity,
Did lack a parallel: yet, for all that,
He gave it to a *commoner* o' th' camp. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMMONI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*commonitio*, Latin.] Advice; warning; inſtruction.

CO'MMONLY. *adv.* [from *common.*] Frequently; uſually; ordinarily.

This hand of your's requires
Much caſtigation, exerciſe devout;
For here's a ſtrong and ſweating devil here,
That *commonly* rebels. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

A great diſeaſe may change the frame of a body, though, if it lives to recover ſtrength, it *commonly* returns to its natural conſtitution. *Temple.*

CO'MMONNESS. *n ſ.* [from *common.*]

1. Equal participation among many.

Nor can the *commonneſs* of the guilt obviate the cenſure, there being nothing more frequent than for men to accuſe their own faults in other perſons. *Government of the Tongue, ſ.* 6.

2. Frequent occurrence; frequency.

Blot out that maxim, *res nolunt diu male adminiſtrari*: the *commonneſs* makes me not know who is the author; but ſure he muſt be ſome modern. *Swift.*

To COMMONPLA'CE. *v. a.* To reduce to general heads.

I do not apprehend any difficulty in collecting and *commonplacing* an univerſal hiſtory from the whole body of hiſtorians. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

COMMONPLACE-BOOK. *n. ſ.* A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.

I turned to my *commonplace-book*, and found his caſe under the word *coquette.* *Tatler*, N°. 107.

CO'MMONS. *n. ſ.*

1. The vulgar; the lower people; thoſe who inherit no honours.

Little office
The hateful *commons* will perform for us;
Except, like curs, to tear us all in pieces. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

Hath he not paſs'd the nobles and the *commons?* *Shakeſp.*

Theſe three to kings and chiefs their ſcenes diſplay,
The reſt before the ignoble *commons* play. *Dryden's Fables.*

The gods of greater nations dwell around,
And, on the right and left, the palace bound;
The *commons* where they can: the nobler ſort,
With winding doors wide open, front the court. *Dryden.*

2. The lower houſe of parliament, by which the people are repreſented, and of which the members are choſen by the people.

My good lord,
How now for mitigation of this bill
Urg'd by the *commons?* Doth his majeſty
Incline to it, or no? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

In the houſe of *commons* many gentlemen, unſatisfied of his guilt, durſt not condemn him. *King Charles.*

3. Food; fare; diet: ſo called from colleges, where it is eaten in common.

He painted himſelf of a dove-colour, and took his *commons* with the pigeons. *L'Eſtrange.*

Mean while ſhe quench'd her fury at the flood,
And with a lenten ſallad cool'd her blood:
Their *commons*, though but coarſe, were nothing ſcant;
Nor did their minds an equal banquet want. *Dryden.*

The doctor now obeys the ſummons,
Likes both his company and *commons*;
Diſplays his talent; ſits 'till ten;
Next day invited, comes again. *Swift.*

COMMONWE'AL. } *n. ſ.* [from *common* and *weal*, or *wealth.*]
COMMONWE'ALTH. }

1. A polity; an eſtabliſhed form of civil life.

Two foundations bear up publick ſocieties; the one inclination, whereby all men deſire ſociable life; the other an order agreed upon, touching the manner of their union in living together: the latter is that which we call the law of a *commonweal.* *Hooker.*

It was impoſſible to make a *commonweal* in Ireland, without ſettling of all the eſtates and poſſeſſions throughout the kingdom. *Davies on Ireland.*

A continual parliament would but keep the *commonweal* in tune, by preſerving laws in their vigour. *King Charles.*

There is no body in the *commonwealth* of learning who does not profeſs himſelf a lover of truth. *Locke.*

2. The publick; the general body of the people.

Such a prince,
So kind a father of the *commonweal.* *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Their ſons are well tutored by you: you are a good member of the *commonwealth.* *Shakeſpeare's Love's Labour Loſt.*

3. A government in which the ſupreme power is lodged in the people; a republick.

Did he, or do yet any of them, imagine
The gods would ſleep to ſuch a Stygian practice,

Againſt that *commonwealth* which they have founded. *Johnſon.*

Commonwealths were nothing more, in their original, but free cities; though ſometimes, by force of orders and diſcipline, they have extended themſelves into mighty dominions. *Temple.*

CO'MMORANCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *commorant.*] Dwelling; habitation; abode; reſidence.
CO'MMORANCY. }

The very quality, carriage, and place of *commorance* of witneſſes, is by this means plainly and evidently ſet forth. *Hale's Hiſtory of the Common Law of England.*

An archbiſhop, out of his dioceſe, becomes ſubject to the archbiſhop of the province where he has his abode and *commorancy.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COMMORANT. *adj.* [*commorans*, Latin.] Reſident; dwelling; inhabiting.

The abbot may demand and recover his monk, that is *commorant* and reſiding in another monaſtery. *Alyffe's Parergon.*

COMMO'TION. *n. ſ.* [*commotio*, Latin.]

1. Tumult; diſturbance; combuſtion; ſedition; publick diſorder; inſurrection.

By flatt'ry he hath won the common hearts;
And when he'll pleaſe to make *commotion*,
'Tis to be fear'd they all will follow him. *Shakeſ. Henry* VI.

When ye ſhall hear of wars and *commotions*, be not terrified. *Luke* xxi. 9.

The Iliad conſiſts of battles and a continual *commotion*; the Odyſſey in patience and wiſdom. *Broom's Notes on the Odyſſ.*

2. Perturbation; diſorder of mind; heat; violence; agitation.

Some ſtrange *commotion*
Is in his brain; he bites his lips, and ſtarts. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

He could not debate any thing without ſome *commotion*, when the argument was not of moment. *Clarendon.*

3. Diſturbance; reſtleſneſs.

Sacrifices were offered when an earthquake happened, that he would allay the *commotions* of the water, and put an end to the earthquake. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p.* iii.

COMMO'TIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *commotion.*] One that cauſes commotions; a diſturber of the peace. A word not in uſe.

The people more regarding *commotioners* than commiſſioners, flocked together, as clouds cluſter againſt a ſtorm. *Hayward.*

To COMMO'VE. *v. a.* [*commoveo*, Latin.] To diſturb; to agitate; to put into a violent motion; to unſettle.

Strait the ſands,
Commov'd around, in gathering eddies play. *Thomſ. Summer.*

To CO'MMUNE. *v. n.* [*communico*, Lat.] To converſe; to ta together; to impart ſentiments mutually.

So long as Guyon with her *communed*,
Unto the ground ſhe caſt her modeſt eye;
And ever and anon, with roſy red,
The baſhful blood her ſnowy cheeks did dye. *Fairy Queen.*

I will *commune* with you of ſuch things,
That want no ears but your's. *Shak. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

They would forbear open hoſtility, and reſort unto him peaceably, that they might *commune* together as friends. *Hayw.*

Then *commune*, how that day they beſt may ply
Their growing work. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix. *l.* 201.

Ideas, as ranked under names, are thoſe that, for the moſt part, men reaſon of within themſelves, and always thoſe which they *commune* about with others. *Locke.*

COMMUNICABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *communicable.*] The quality of being communicated; capability to be imparted.

COMMU'NICABLE. *adj.* [from *communicate.*]

1. That which may become the common poſſeſſion of more than one; with *to.*

Sith eternal life is *communicable unto* all, it behooveth that the word of God be ſo likewiſe. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſect.* 20.

2. That which may be imparted, or recounted; with *to.*

Nor let thine own inventions hope
Things not reveal'd, which th' inviſible king,
Only omniſcient, hath ſuppreſs'd in night,
To none *communicable* in earth or heav'n. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The happy place
Rather inflames thy torment, repreſenting
Loſt bliſs, *to* thee no more *communicable.* *Milton's Par. Reg.*

COMMU'NICANT. *n. ſ.* [from *communicate.*] One who is preſent, as a worſhipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper; one who participates of the bleſſed ſacrament.

Communicants have ever uſed it; and we, by the form of the very utterance, do ſhew we uſe it as *communicants.* *Hooker.*

A conſtant frequenter of worſhip, and a never-failing monthly *communicant.* *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To COMMU'NICATE. *v. a.* [*communico*, Latin.]

1. To impart to others what is in our own power; to make others partakers; to confer a joint poſſeſſion; to beſtow.

Common benefits are to be *communicated* with all, but peculiar benefits with choice. *Bacon, Eſſay* 13.

Where God is worſhipped, there he *communicates* his bleſſings and holy influences. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Which of the Grecian chiefs conſorts with thee?
But Diomede deſires my company,
And ſtill *communicates* his praiſe with me. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To reveal; to impart knowledge.

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I learned diligently, and do *communicate* wiſdom liberally: I do not hide her riches. *Wiſd.* vii. 13.

Charles the hardy would *communicate* his ſecrets with none; and leaſt of all, thoſe ſecrets which troubled him moſt. *Bacon.*

He *communicated* thoſe thoughts only with the lord Digby, the lord Colepeper, and the chancellor of the exchequer. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

3. It had anciently the prepoſition *with* before the perſon, to whom communication either of benefits or knowledge was made.

A journey of much adventure, which, to ſhew the ſtrength of his privacy, had been before not *communicated with* any other. *Wotton.*

4. Now it has only *to.*

Let him, that is taught in the word, *communicate unto* him that teacheth. *Gal.* vi. 6.

His majeſty frankly promiſed, that he could not, in any degree, *communicate to* any perſon the matter, before he had taken and *communicated to* them his own reſolutions. *Clarendon.*

Thoſe who ſpeak in publick, are better heard when they diſcourſe by a lively genius and ready memory, than when they read all they would *communicate to* their hearers. *Watts.*

To COMMU'NICATE. *v. n.*

1. To partake of the bleſſed ſacrament.

The primitive Chriſtians *communicated* every day. *Taylor.*

2. To have ſomething in common with another; as, *the houſes communicate*, there is a paſſage between them common to both, by which either may be entered from the other.

The whole body is nothing but a ſyſtem of ſuch canals, which all *communicate* with one another, mediately or immediately. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

COMMUNICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *communicate.*]

1. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge.

Both together ſerve completely for the reception and *communication* of learned knowledge. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Common boundary or inlet; paſſage or means, by which from one place there is a way without interruption to another.

The map ſhews the natural *communication* providence has formed between the rivers and lakes of a country at ſo great a diſtance from the ſea. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The Euxine ſea is conveniently ſituated for trade, by the *communication* it has both with Aſia and Europe. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Interchange of knowledge; good intelligence between ſeveral perſons.

Secrets may be carried ſo far, as to ſtop the *communication* neceſſary among all who have the management of affairs. *Swift.*

4. Conference; converſation.

Abner had *communication* with the elders of Iſrael, ſaying, ye ſought for David in times paſt to be king over you: now then do it. 2 *Sam.* iii. 17.

The chief end of language, in *communication*, being to be underſtood, words ſerve not for that end, when any word does not excite in the hearers the ſame idea which it ſtands for in the mind of the ſpeaker. *Locke.*

COMMU'NICATIVE. *adj.* [from *communicate.*] Inclined to make advantages common; liberal of benefits or knowledge; not cloſe; not ſelfiſh.

We conceive them more than ſome envious and mercenary gardeners will thank us for; but they deſerve not the name of that *communicative* and noble profeſſion. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

We think we have ſufficiently paid for our want of prudence, and determine for the future to be leſs *communicative.* *Swift and Pope's Preface.*

COMMU'NICATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *communicative.*] The quality of being communicative, of beſtowing or imparting benefits or knowledge.

He is not only the moſt communicative of all beings, but he will alſo communicate himſelf in ſuch meaſure as entirely to ſatisfy; otherwiſe ſome degrees of *communicativeneſs* would be wanting. *Norris.*

COMMU'NION. *n. ſ.* [*communio*, Latin.[

1. Intercourſe; fellowſhip; common poſſeſſion; participation of ſomething in common; interchange of tranſactions.

Conſider, finally, the angels, as having with us that *communion* which the apoſtle to the Hebrews noteth; and in regard whereof, angels have not diſdained to profeſs themſelves our fellow ſervants. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſect.* 4.

We are not, by ourſelves, ſufficient to furniſh ourſelves with competent ſtores for ſuch a life as our nature doth deſire; therefore we are naturally induced to ſeek *communion* and fellowſhip with others. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſect.* 10.

The Iſraelites had never any *communion* or affairs with the Ethiopians. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Thou, ſo pleas'd,
Can'ſt raiſe thy creature to what height thou wilt
Of union, or *communion*, deify'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

We maintain *communion* with God himſelf, and are made in the ſame degree partakers of the Divine Nature. *Fiddes.*

2. The common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper; the participation of the bleſſed ſacrament.

They reſolved, that the ſtanding of the *communion* table in all churches ſhould be altered. *Clarendon.*

Tertullian reporteth, that the picture of Chriſt was engraven upon the *communion* cup. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. A common or publick act.

Men began publickly to call on the name of the Lord; that is, they ſerved and praiſed God by *communion*, and in publick manner. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

4. Union in the common worſhip of any church.

Bare *communion* with a good church, can never alone make a good man; for, if it could, we ſhould have no bad ones. *South's Sermons.*

Ingenuous men have lived and died in the *communion* of that church. *Stillingfleet.*

COMMU'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*communitas*, Latin.]

1 The commonwealth; the body politick.

How could *communities*,
Degrees in ſchools, and brotherhood in cities,
But by degree, ſtand in authentick place? *Sh. Troil. and Creſſ.*

Not in a ſingle perſon only, but in a *community* or multitude of men. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

This parable may be aptly enough expounded of the laws that ſecure a civil *community.* *L'Eſtrange.*

It is not deſigned for her own uſe, but for the whole *community.* *Addiſon's Guardian,* N°. 157.

The love of our country is impreſſed on our mind, for the preſervation of the *community.* *Addiſon's Freeholder,* N°. 5.

He lives not for himſelf alone, but hath a regard in all his actions to the great *community.* *Atterbury.*

2. Common poſſeſſion; the ſtate contrary to property or appropriation.

This text is far from proving Adam ſole proprietor, it is a confirmation of the original *community* of all things. *Locke.*

3. Frequency; commonneſs.

He was but, as the cuckow is in June,
Heard, not regarded; ſeen, but with ſuch eyes,
As, ſick and blunted with *community*,
Afford no extraordinary gaze. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMMUTABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *commutable.*] The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *commute.*] That may be exchanged for ſomething elſe; that may be bought off, or ranſomed.

COMMUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *commute.*]

1. Change; alteration.

An innocent nature could hate nothing that was innocent: in a word, ſo great is the *commutation*, that the ſoul then hated only that which now only it loves, *i. e.* ſin. *South's Sermons.*

2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another.

The whole univerſe is ſupported by giving and returning, by commerce and *commutation.* *South's Sermons.*

According to the preſent temper of mankind, it is abſolutely neceſſary that there be ſome method and means of *commutation*, as that of money. *Ray on the Creation.*

The uſe of money in the commerce and traffick of mankind, is that of ſaving the *commutation* of more bulky commodities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. Ranſom; the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary puniſhment.

The law of God had allowed an evaſion, that is, by way of *commutation* or redemption. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v.

COMMU'TATIVE. *adj.* [from *commute.*] Relative to exchange; as *commutative juſtice*, that honeſty which is exerciſed in traffick, and which is contrary to fraud in bargains.

To COMMU'TE. *v. a.* [*commuto*, Latin.]

1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another.

This will *commute* our taſks, exchange theſe pleaſant and gainful ones, which God aſſigns, for thoſe uneaſy and fruitleſs ones we impoſe on ourſelves. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To buy off, or ranſom one obligation by another.

Some *commute* ſwearing for whoring; as if forbearance of the one were a diſpenſation for the other. *L'Eſtrange.*

To COMMU'TE. *v. n.* To attone; to bargain for exemption.

Thoſe inſtitutions which God deſigned for means to further men in holineſs, they look upon as a privilege to ſerve inſtead of it, and to *commute* for it. *South's Sermons.*

COMMU'TUAL. *adj.* [*con* and *mutual.*] Mutual; reciprocal: uſed only in poetry.

Love our hearts, and hymen did our hands,
Unite *commutual* in moſt ſacred bands. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

There, with *commutual* zeal, we both had ſtrove
In acts of dear benevolence and love;
Brothers in peace, not rivals in command. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

CO'MPACT. *n. ſ.* [*pactum*, Latin.] A contract; an accord; an agreement; a mutual and ſettled appointment between two or more, to do or to forbear ſomething.

I hope the king made peace with all of us;
And the *compact* is firm and true in me. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

In the beginnings of ſpeech there was an implicit *compact*, founded upon common conſent, that ſuch words, voices, or geſtures, ſhould be ſigns whereby they would expreſs their thoughts. *South.*

To COMPA'CT. *v. a.* [*compingo compactum*, Latin.]

1. To join together with firmneſs; to unite cloſely; to conſolidate.

Inform her full of my particular fears;
And thereto add ſuch reaſons of your own,
As may *compact* it more. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Nor are the nerves of his *compacted* ſtrength
Stretch'd, and diſſolv'd into unſinew'd length. *Denham.*

By what degrees this earth's *compacted* ſphere
Was harden'd, woods, and rocks, and towns to bear. *Roſcom.*

This diſeaſe is more dangerous as the ſolids are more ſtrict and *compacted*, and conſequently more ſo as people are advanced in age. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Now the bright ſun *compacts* the precious ſtone,
Imparting radiant luſtre, like his own. *Blackmore's Creation.*

2. To make out of ſomething.

If he, *compact* of jars, grow muſical,
We ſhall have ſhortly diſcord in the ſpheres. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To league with.

Thou pernicious woman,
Compact with her that's gone, think'ſt thou thy oaths,
Though they would ſwear down each particular fact,
Were teſtimonies. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

4. To join together; to bring into a ſyſtem.

We ſee the world ſo *compacted*, that each thing preſerveth other things, and alſo itſelf. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſ.* 9.

COMPA'CT. *adj.* [*compactus*, Latin.]

1. Firm; ſolid; cloſe; denſe; of firm texture.

Is not the denſity greater in free and open ſpaces, void of air and other groſſer bodies, than within the pores of water, glaſs, cryſtal, gems, and other *compact* bodies. *Newton's Opt.*

Without attraction the diſſevered particles of the chaos could never convene into ſuch great *compact* maſſes as the planets. *Bentley.*

2. Brief; as *a compact diſcourſe.*

COMPA'CTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *compacted.*] Firmneſs; denſity;

Sticking or *compactedneſs*, being natural to denſity, requires ſome exceſs of gravity in proportion to the denſity, or ſome other outward violence, to break it. *Digby on Bodies.*

Thoſe atoms are ſuppoſed infrangible, extremely compacted and hard; which *compactedneſs* and hardneſs is a demonſtration, that nothing could be produced by them. *Cheyne.*

COMPA'CTLY. *adv.* [from *compact.*]

1. Cloſely; denſely

2. With neat joining; with good compacture.

COMPA'CTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *compact.*] Firmneſs; cloſeneſs; denſity.

The reſt, by reaſon of the *compactneſs* of terreſtrial matter, cannot make its way to wells. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſtory.*

COMPA'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *compact.*] Structure; manner in which any thing is joined together; compagination.

And over it a fair portcullis hong,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compaſs and *compacture* ſtrong,
Neither unſeemly ſhort, nor yet exceeding long. *Fai. Queen.*

COMPA'GES. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A ſyſtem of many parts united.

The organs in animal bodies are only a regular *compages* of pipes and veſſels, for the fluids to paſs through. *Ray.*

COMPAGINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*compago*, Latin.] Union; ſtructure; junction; connexion; contexture.

The intire or broken *compagination* of the magnetical fabrick under it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 2.

CO'MPANABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *company.*] The quality of being a good companion; ſociableneſs; a word not now in uſe.

His eyes full of merry ſimplicity, his words of hearty *companableneſs.* *Sidney, b.* ii.

COMPA'NION. *n. ſ.* [*compagnon*, French.] See COMPANY.

1. One with whom a man frequently converſes, or with whom he ſhares his hours of relaxation. It differs from *friend*, as *acquaintance* from *confidence.*

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone?
Of ſorrieſt fancies your *companions* make? *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

Some friend is a *companion* at the table, and will not continue in the day of thy affliction. *Ecclus.* vi. 10.

With anxious doubts, with raging paſſions torn,
No ſweet *companion* near, with whom to mourn. *Prior.*

2. A partner; an aſſociate.

Epaphroditus, my brother and *companion* in labour, and fellow ſoldier. *Phil.* ii. 25.

3. A familiar term of contempt; a fellow.

I ſcorn you, ſcurvy *companion!* What? you poor, baſe, raſcally, cheating, lack-linnen mate: away, you mouldy rogue, away. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

It gives boldneſs to every petty *companion* to ſpread rumours to my defamation, in places where I cannot be preſent. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

COMPA'NIONABLE. *adj.* [from *companion.*] Fit for good fellowſhip; ſocial; agreeable.

He had a more *companionable* wit, and ſwayed more among the good fellows. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

COMPA'NIONABLY. *adv.* [from *companionable.*] In a companionable manner.

COMPA'NIONSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *companion.*]

1. Company; train.

Alcibiades, and ſome twenty horſe,
All of *companionſhip.* *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

2. Fellowſhip; aſſociation.

If it be honour in your wars, to ſeem
The ſame you are not, which, for your beſt ends,
You call your policy; how is't leſs, or worſe,
That it ſhall hold *companionſhip* in peace
With honour as in war. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

CO'MPANY. *n. ſ.* [*compagnie*, French; either from *con* and *pagus*, one of the ſame town; or *con* and *panis*, one that eats of the ſame meſs.]

1. Perſons aſſembled together; a body of men.

Go, carry ſir John Falſtaff to the Fleet;
Take all his *company* along with him. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Honeſt *company*, I thank you all,
That have beheld me give away myſelf
To this moſt patient, ſweet, and virtuous wife. *Shakeſp.*

2. Perſons aſſembled for the entertainment of each other; an aſſembly of pleaſure.

A crowd is not *company*, and faces are but a gallery of pictures, where there is no love. *Bacon, Eſſay* 28.

3. Perſons conſidered as aſſembled for converſation; or, as capable of converſation and mutual entertainment.

Monſieur Zulichem came to me among the reſt of the good *company* of the town. *Temple.*

Knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habitudes, and converſation with the beſt *company* of both ſexes, is neceſſary. *Dryden.*

4. The ſtate of a companion; the act of accompanying; converſation; fellowſhip.

It is more pleaſant to enjoy the *company* of him that can ſpeak ſuch words, than by ſuch words to be perſuaded to follow ſolitarineſs. *Sidney.*

Nor will I wretched thee
In death forſake, but keep thee *company.* *Dryd. Fables.*

Abdallah grew by degrees ſo enamoured of her converſation, that he did not think he lived when he was not in *company* with his beloved Balſora. *Guardian,* N°. 167.

5. A number of perſons united for the execution or performance of any thing; a band.

Shakeſpeare was an actor, when there were ſeven *companies* of players in the town together. *Dennis.*

6. Perſons united in a joint trade or partnerſhip.

7. A number of ſome particular rank or profeſſion, united by ſome charter; a body corporate; a corporation.

This emperor ſeems to have been the firſt who incorporated the ſeveral trades of Rome into *companies*, with their particular privileges. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

8. A ſubdiviſion of a regiment of foot; ſo many as are under one captain.

Every captain brought with him thrice ſo many in his *company* as was expected. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

9. *To bear* COMPANY. } To accompany; to aſſociate with; to
To keep COMPANY. } be a companion to.

I do deſire thee
To *bear* me *company*, and go with me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe Indian wives are loving fools, and may do well to *keep company* with the Arrias and Portias of old Rome. *Dryd.*

Admitted to that equal ſky,
His faithful dog ſhall *bear* him *company.* *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

10. *To keep* COMPANY. To frequent houſes of entertainment.

11. Sometimes in an ill ſenſe.

Why ſhould he call her whore? Who *keeps* her *company?* *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

To CO'MPANY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany; to attend; to be companion to; to be aſſociated with.

I am
The ſoldier that did *company* theſe three. *Shakeſ. Cymbeline.*

Thus, through what path ſoe'er of life we rove,
Rage *companies* our hate, and grief our love. *Prior.*

To CO'MPANY. *v. n.* To aſſociate one's ſelf with.

I wrote to you not to *company* with fornicators. 1 *Cor.* v. 9.

CO'MPARABLE. *adj.* [from *To compare.*] Worthy to be compared: of equal regard; worthy to contend for preference.

This preſent world affordeth not any thing *comparable* unto the publick duties of religion. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſect.* 6.

A man *comparable* with any of the captains of that age, an excellent ſoldier both by ſea and land. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

There is no bleſſing of life *comparable* to the enjoyment of a diſcreet and virtuous friend. *Addiſon's Spectator,* N°. 93.

CO'MPARABLY. *adv.* [from *comparable.*] In a manner worthy to be compared.

There could no form for ſuch a royal uſe be *comparably* imagined, like that of the foreſaid nation. *Wotton's Architect.*

COMPA'RATES. *n. ſ.* [from *compare.*] In logick, the two things compared to one another.

CO'MPARATIVE. *adj.* [*comparativus*, Latin]

1. Eſtimated by compariſon; not poſitive; not abſolute.

Thou wert dignified enough,
Ev'n to the point of envy, if 'twere made

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Comparative for your virtues, to be ſtiled
The under hangman of his realm. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

There reſteth the *comparative* that is, granted that it is either lawful or binding; yet whether other things be not to be preferred before the extirpation of hereſies. *Bacon.*

The flower or bloſſom is a poſitive good; although the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a *comparative* good. *Bacon's Colours of Good and Evil.*

This bubble, by reaſon of its *comparative* levity to the fluid that incloſes it, would neceſſarily aſcend to the top. *Bentley.*

2. Having the power of comparing different things.

Beauty is not known by an eye or noſe: it conſiſts in a ſymmetry, and it is the *comparative* faculty which notes it. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

3. [In grammar.] The comparative degree expreſſes more of any quantity in one thing than in another; as, *the right hand is the* ſtronger.

COMPA'RATIVELY. *adv.* [from *comparative.*] In a ſtate of compariſon; according to eſtimate made by compariſon; not poſitively.

The good or evil, which is removed, may be eſteemed good or evil *comparatively*, and not poſitively or ſimply. *Bacon.*

In this world whatever is called good is *comparatively* with other things of its kind, or with the evil mingled in its compoſition; ſo he is a good man that is better than men commonly are, or in whom the good qualities are more than the bad. *Temple.*

The vegetables being *comparatively* higher than the ordinary terreſtrial matter of the globe, ſubſided laſt. *Woodward.*

But how few, *comparatively*, are the inſtances of this wiſe application! *Rogers.*

To COMPA'RE. *v. a.* [*comparo*, Latin.]

1. To make one thing the meaſure of another; to eſtimate the relative goodneſs or badneſs, or other qualities, of any one thing, by obſerving how it differs from ſomething elſe.

I will hear Brutus ſpeak.———
I will hear Caſſius, and *compare* their reaſons. *Shakeſpeare.*

They meaſuring themſelves by themſelves, and *comparing* themſelves among themſelves, are not wiſe. 2 *Cor.* x. 12.

No man can think it grievous, who conſiders the pleaſure and ſweetneſs of love, and the glorious victory of overcoming evil with good; and then *compares* theſe with the reſtleſs torment, and perpetual tumults, of a malicious and revengeful ſpirit. *Tillotſon, Sermon* vi.

He that has got the ideas of numbers, and hath taken the pains to *compare* one, two, and three to ſix, cannot chuſe but know they are equal. *Locke.*

Thus much of the wrong judgment men make of preſent and future pleaſure and pain, when they are *compared* together, and ſo the abſent conſidered as future. *Locke.*

2. It may be obſerved, that when the compariſon intends only ſimilitude or illuſtration by likeneſs, we uſe *to* before the thing brought for illuſtration; as, he *compared* anger *to* a fire.

Solon *compared* the people *unto* the ſea, and orators and counſellors *to* the winds; for that the ſea would be calm and quiet, if the winds did not trouble it. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

3. When two perſons or things are compared, to diſcover their relative proportion of any quality, *with* is uſed before the thing uſed as a meaſure.

Black Macbeth
Will ſeem as pure as ſnow, being *compar'd*
With my confineleſs harms. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To *compare*
Small things *with* greateſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* iv.

He carv'd in iv'ry ſuch a maid ſo fair,
As nature could not *with* his art *compare.* *Dryden.*

If he *compares* this tranſlation *with* the original, he will find that the three firſt ſtanzas are rendered almoſt word for word. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 229.

4. *To compare* is, in *Spenſer*, uſed after the Latin *comparo*, for to get; to procure; to obtain.

But, both from back and belly, ſtill did ſpare
To fill his bags, and riches to *compare.* *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

COMPA'RE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The ſtate of being compared; comparative eſtimate; compariſon; poſſibility of entering into compariſon.

There I the rareſt things have ſeen,
Oh, things without *compare.* *Suckling.*

As their ſmall galleys may not hold *compare*
With our tall ſhips. *Waller.*

Beyond *compare* the Son of God was ſeen
Moſt glorious. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii. *l.* 138.

2. Simile; ſimilitude; illuſtration by compariſon.

True ſwains in love ſhall in the world to come,
Approve their truths by Troilus; when their rhimes,
Full of proteſt, and oath, and big *compare*,
Want ſimilies. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

COMPA'RISON. *n. ſ.* [*comparaiſon*, French.]

1. The act of comparing.

Natalis Comes, comparing his parts with thoſe of a man, reckons his claws among them, which are much more like

thoſe of a lion: ſo eaſy it is to drive on the *compariſon* too far, to make it good. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Our author ſaves me the *compariſon* with tragedy; for he ſays, that herein he is to imitate the tragick poet. *Dryden.*

2. The ſtate of being compared.

If we will rightly eſtimate what we call good and evil, we ſhall find it lies much in *compariſon.* *Locke.*

Objects near our view are apt to be thought greater than thoſe of a larger ſize that are more remote; and ſo it is with pleaſure and pain: the preſent is apt to carry it, and thoſe at a diſtance have the diſadvantage in the *compariſon.* *Locke.*

3. A comparative eſtimate; proportion.

If men would live as religion requires, the world would be a moſt lovely and deſireable place, in *compariſon* of what now it is. *Tillotſon, Sermon* iii.

One can ſcarce imagine how ſo plentiful a ſoil ſhould become ſo miſerably unpeopled, in *compariſon* of what it once was. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

4. A ſimile in writing or ſpeaking; an illuſtration by ſimilitude.

As fair and as good a kind of hand in hand *compariſon*, had been ſomething too fair and too good for any lady in Britany. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

5. [In grammar.] The formation of an adjective through its various degrees of ſignification; as *ſtrong, ſtronger, ſtrongeſt.*

To COMPA'RT. *v. a.* [*compartir*, Fr. from *con* and *partior*, Lat.] To divide; to mark out a general deſign into its various parts and ſubdiviſions.

I make haſte to the caſting and *comparting* of the whole work. *Wotton's Architecture.*

COMPA'RTIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*compartiment*, French.] A diviſion of picture, or deſign.

The circumference is divided into twelve *compartiments*, each containing a complete picture. *Pope.*

COMPARTI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *compart.*]

1. The act of comparting or dividing.

2. The parts marked out, or ſeparated; a ſeparate part.

Their temples and amphitheatres needed no *compartitions.* *Wotton's Architecture.*

COMPA'RTMENT. *n. ſ.* [*compartiment*, French.] Diviſion; ſeparate part of a deſign.

The ſquare will make you ready for all manner of *compartments*, baſes, pedeſtals, and buildings. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To CO'MPASS. *v. a.* [*compaſſer*, Fr. *compaſſare*, Ital. *paſſibus metiri*, Latin.]

1. To encircle; to environ; to ſurround; to incloſe.

A darkſome way,
That deep deſcended through the hollow ground,
And was with dread and horrour *compaſſed* around. *Fairy Q.*

I ſee thee *compaſs'd* with thy kingdom's peers,
That ſpeak my ſalutation in their minds. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Now all the bleſſings
Of a glad father *compaſs* thee about! *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

The ſhady trees cover him with their ſhadow: the willows of the brook *compaſs* him about. *Job*, xl. 22.

Obſerve the crowds that *compaſs* him around. *Dryd. Virg.*

To dare that death, I will approach yet nigher;
Thus, wert thou *compaſſed* with circling fire. *Dryden.*

2. To walk round any thing.

Old Chorineus *compaſs'd* thrice the crew,
And dipp'd an olive-branch in holy dew,
Which thrice he ſprinkl'd round. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To beleaguer; to beſiege; to block.

Thine enemies ſhall caſt a trench about thee, and *compaſs* thee round, and keep thee in on every ſide. *Luke*, xix. 43.

4. To graſp; to incloſe in the arms; to ſeize.

5. To obtain; to procure; to attain; to have in the power.

That which by wiſdom he ſaw to be requiſite for that people, was by as great wiſdom *compaſſed.* *Hooker's Preface.*

His maſter being one of great regard,
In court to *compaſs* any ſuit not hard. *Hubbard's Tale.*

If I can check my erring love, I will;
If not, to *compaſs* her I'll uſe my ſkill. *Shakeſpeare.*

How can you hope to *compaſs* your deſigns,
And not diſſemble them? *Denham's Sophy.*

The knowledge of what is good and what is evil, what ought and what ought not to be done, is a thing too large to be *compaſſed*, and too hard to be maſtered, without brains and ſtudy, parts and contemplation. *South.*

He had a mind to make himſelf maſter of Weymouth, if he could *compaſs* it without engaging his army before it. *Claren.*

The church of Rome createth titular patriarchs of Conſtantinople and Alexandria; ſo loth is the pope to loſe the remembrance of any title that he hath once *compaſſed.* *Brerewood.*

Invention is the firſt part, and abſolutely neceſſary to them both; yet no rule ever was, or ever can be given, how to *compaſs* it. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

In ev'ry work regard the writer's end,
Since none can *compaſs* more than they intend. *Pope.*

6. [In law.] To take meaſures preparatory to any thing; as, *to compaſs the death of the king.*

CO'MPASS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Circle; round.

This day I breathed firſt; time is come round;
And where I did begin, there ſhall I end:
My life is run its *compaſs.* *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

2. Extent; reach; graſp.

O, Juliet, I already know thy grief;
It ſtrains me paſt the *compaſs* of my wits. *Shakeſpeare.*

That which is out of the *compaſs* of any man's power, is to that man impoſſible. *South's Sermons.*

How few there are may be juſtly bewailed, the *compaſs* of them extending but from the time of Hippocrates to that of Marcus Antoninus. *Temple.*

Animals in their generation are wiſer than the ſons of men; but their wiſdom is confined to a few particulars, and lies in a very narrow *compaſs.* *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 120.

This author hath tried the force and *compaſs* of our language with much ſucceſs. *Swift.*

3. Space; room; limits.

No leſs than the *compaſs* of twelve books is taken up in theſe. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer's Battles.*

The Engliſh are good confederates in an enterprize which may be diſpatched in a ſhort *compaſs* of time. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

You have heard what hath been here done for the poor by the five hoſpitals and the workhouſe, within the *compaſs* of one year, and towards the end of a long, expenſive war. *Atterb.*

4. Encloſure; circumference.

And their mount Palatine,
Th' imperial palace, *compaſs* huge, and high
The ſtructure. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* iv. *l.* 50.

Old Rome from ſuch a race deriv'd her birth,
Which now on ſev'n high hills triumphant reigns,
And in that *compaſs* all the world contains. *Dryd. Virg. Geor.*

5. A departure from the right line; an indirect advance; as, *to fetch a compaſs round the camp.*

6. Moderate ſpace; moderation; due limits.

Certain it is, that in two hundred years before (I ſpeak within *compaſs*) no ſuch commiſſion had been executed in either of theſe provinces. *Davies on Ireland.*

Nothing is likelier to keep a man within *compaſs* than the having conſtantly before his eyes the ſtate of his affairs, in a regular courſe of account. *Locke.*

7. The power of the voice to expreſs the notes of muſick.

You would ſound me from my loweſt note to the top of my *compaſs.* *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This univerſal frame began:
From harmony to harmony,
Through all the *compaſs* of the notes it ran,
The diapaſon cloſing full in man. *Dryden.*

8. [This is rarely uſed in the ſingular.] The inſtrument with which circles are drawn.

If they be two, they are two ſo,
As ſtiff twin *compaſſes* are two:
Thy ſoul, the fixt foot, makes no ſhow
To move; but doth, if th' other do. *Donne.*

In his hand
He took the golden *compaſſes*, prepar'd
In God's eternal ſtore, to circumſcribe
This univerſe, and all created things. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

To fix one foot of their *compaſs* wherever they think fit, and extend the other to ſuch terrible lengths, without deſcribing any circumference at all, is to leave us and themſelves in a very uncertain ſtate. *Swift on Diſſentions in Athens and Rome.*

9. The inſtrument compoſed of a needle and card, whereby mariners ſteer.

The breath of religion fills the ſails, profit is the *compaſs* by which factious men ſteer their courſe. *King Charles.*

Rude as their ſhips was navigation then;
No uſeful *compaſs* or meridian known:
Coaſting, they kept the land within their ken,
And knew no North but when the pole-ſtar ſhone. *Dryden.*

With equal force the tempeſt blows by turns,
From ev'ry corner of the ſeamen's *compaſs.* *Row's J. Shore.*

He that firſt diſcovered the uſe of the *compaſs*, did more for the ſupplying and increaſe of uſeful commodities than thoſe who built workhouſes. *Locke.*

COMPASS-SAW. *n. ſ.*

The *compaſs-ſaw* ſhould not have its teeth ſet, as other ſaws have; but the edge of it ſhould be made ſo broad, and the back ſo thin, that it may eaſily follow the broad edge, without having its teeth ſet. Its office is to cut a round, or any other compaſs kerf; and therefore the edge muſt be made broad, and the back thin, that the back may have a wide kerf to turn in. *Moxon's Mechan. Exer.*

COMPA'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*compaſſion*, Fr. from *con* and *patior*, Lat.] Pity; commiſeration; ſorrow for the ſufferings of others; painful ſympathy.

Ye had *compaſſion* of me in my bonds. *Heb.* x. 34.

Their angry hands
My brothers hold, and vengeance theſe exact;
This pleads *compaſſion*, and repents the fact. *Dryd. Fables.*

The good-natured man is apt to be moved with *compaſſion*

for thoſe misfortunes or infirmities, which another would turn into ridicule. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 169.

To COMPA'SSION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to compaſſionate; to commiſerate: a word ſcarcely uſed.

O, heavens! can you hear a good man groan,
And not relent, or not *compaſſion* him? *Shakeſ. Tit. Andron.*

COMPA'SSIONATE. *adj.* [from *compaſſion.*] Inclined to compaſſion; inclined to pity; merciful; tender; melting; ſoft; eaſily affected with ſorrow by the miſery of others.

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not alſo tender and *compaſſionate.* *South's Sermons.*

To COMPA'SSIONATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to commiſerate.

Experience layeth princes torn eſtates before their eyes, and withal perſuades them to *compaſſionate* themſelves. *Raleigh.*

Compaſſionates my pains, and pities me!
What is compaſſion, when 'tis void of love? *Addiſon's Cato.*

COMPA'SSIONATELY. *adv.* [from *compaſſionate.*] Mercifully; tenderly.

The fines were aſſigned to the rebuilding St. Paul's, and thought therefore to be the more ſeverely impoſed, and the leſs *compaſſionately* reduced and excuſed. *Clarendon.*

COMPATE'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *paternitas*, Latin.]

Goſſipred, or *compaternity*, by the canon law, is a ſpiritual affinity; and a juror that was goſſip to either of the parties might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent by our law. *Davies's State of Ireland.*

COMPATIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *compatible.*] Conſiſtency; the power of co-exiſting with ſomething elſe; agreement with any thing.

COMPA'TIBLE. *adj.* [corrupted, by an unſkilful compliance with pronunciation, from *competible*, from *competo*, Latin, *to ſuit*, to *agree.* *Competible* is found in good writers, and ought always to be uſed.]

1. Suitable to; fit for; conſiſtent with; not incongruous to.

The object of the will is ſuch a good as is *compatible* to an intellectual nature. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Conſiſtent; agreeable.

Our poets have joined together ſuch qualities as are by nature the moſt *compatible*; valour with anger, meekneſs with piety, and prudence with diſſimulation. *Broome.*

COMPA'TIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *compatible.*] Conſiſtency; agreement with any thing.

COMPA'TIBLY. *adv.* [from *compatible.*] Fitly; ſuitably.

COMPA'TIENT. *adj.* [from *con* and *patior*, Latin.] Suffering together. *Dict.*

COMPA'TRIOT. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *patria*, Lat.] One of the ſame country. *Dict.*

COMPE'ER. *n. ſ.* [*compar*, Latin.] Equal; companion; colleague; aſſociate.

Seſoſtris,
That monarchs harneſs'd, to his chariot yok'd
Baſe ſervitude, and his dethron'd *compeers*
Laſh'd furiouſly. *Philips.*

To COMPE'ER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To be equal with; to mate.

In his own grace he doth exalt himſelf
More than in your advancement.
——In my right,
By me inveſted, he *compeers* the beſt. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*

To COMPE'L. *v. a.* [*compello*, Latin.]

1. To force to ſome act; to oblige; to conſtrain; to neceſſitate; to urge irreſiſtibly.

You will *compel* me then to read the will? *Sh. Jul. Cæſar.*

The ſpinners, carders, fullers, *compell'd* by hunger,
And lack of other means, in deſp'rate manner,
Daring th' event to the teeth, are all in uproar. *Shakeſp.*

He refuſed, and ſaid, I will not eat: but his ſervants, together with the woman, *compelled* him. 1 *Sa.* xxvii. 23.

All theſe bleſſings could but enable, not *compel* us to be happy. *Clarendon.*

2. To take by force or violence; to raviſh from; to ſeize. This ſignification is uncommon and harſh.

The ſubjects grief
Comes through commiſſions, which *compel* from each
The ſixth part of his ſubſtance, to be levied
Without delay. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

COMPE'LLABLE. *adj.* [from *compel.*] That may be forced.

COMPELLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *compello*, Latin.] The ſtile of addreſs; the word of ſalutation.

The ſtile beſt fitted for all perſons on all occaſions to uſe, is the *compellation* of father, which our Saviour firſt taught. *Duppa's Rules of Devotion.*

The peculiar *compellation* of the kings in France, is by *ſire*, which is nothing elſe but *father.* *Temple.*

COMPE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *compel.*] He that forces another.

CO'MPEND. *n. ſ.* [*compendium*, Latin.] Abridgment; ſummary; epitome; contraction; breviate.

Fix in memory the diſcourſes, and abſtract them into brief *compends.* *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p.* i. *c.* 17.

COMPENDIA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*compendiarius*, Latin.] Short; contracted; ſummary; abridged.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Co'mpendio'sity. *n. ſ.* [from *compendious.*] Shortneſs; contracted brevity. *Dict.*

Compe'ndious. *adj.* [from *compendium.*] Short; ſummary; abridged; direct; comprehenſive; holding much in a narrow ſpace; near; by which time is ſaved, and circuition cut off.

They had learned more *compendious* and expeditious ways, whereby they ſhortened their labours, and ſo gained time. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Compe'ndiously. *adv.* [from *compendious.*] Shortly; in a ſhort method; ſummarily; in epitome.

By the apoſtles we have the ſubſtance of Chriſtian belief *compendiouſly* drawn into few and ſhort articles. *Hooker, b.* v.

The ſtate or condition of matter, before the world was a-making, is *compendiouſly* expreſſed by the word chaos. *Bentley.*

Compe'ndiousness. *n. ſ.* [from *compendious.*] Shortneſs; brevity; comprehenſion in a narrow compaſs.

The inviting eaſineſs and *compendiouſneſs* of this aſſertion, ſhould dazzle the eyes. *Bentley's Sermons.*

COMPE'NDIUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Abridgment; ſummary; breviate; abbreviature; that which holds much in a narrow room; the near way.

After we are grown well acquainted with a ſhort ſyſtem or *compendium* of a ſcience, which is written in the plaineſt and moſt ſimple manner, it is then proper to read a larger regular treatiſe on that ſubject. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Compe'nsable. *adj.* [from *compenſate.*] That which may be recompenſed.

To COMPE'NSATE. *v. a.* [*compenſo,* Lat.] To recompenſe; to be equivalent to; to counterballance; to countervail; to make amends for.

The length of the night, and the dews thereof, do *compenſate* the heat of the day. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N°. 398.

The pleaſures of life do not *compenſate* the miſeries. *Prior.*

Nature to theſe, without profuſion kind,
The proper organs, proper pow'rs aſſign'd;
Each ſeeming want *compenſated* of courſe,
Here with degrees of ſwiftneſs, there of force. *Pope.*

Compensa'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *compenſate.*] Recompenſe; ſomething equivalent; amends.

Poynings, the better to make *compenſation* of his ſervice in the wars, called a parliament. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

All other debts may *compenſation* find;
But love is ſtrict, and will be paid in kind. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

Compe'nsative. *adj.* [from *compenſate.*] That which compenſates; that which countervails.

To Compe'nse. *v. a.* [*compenſo,* Latin.] To compenſate; to countervail; to be equivalent to; to counterballance; to recompenſe.

It ſeemeth, the weight of the quickſilver doth not *compenſe* the weight of a ſtone, more than the weight of the aqua-fortis. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

The joys of the two marriages were *compenſed* with the mournings and funerals of prince Arthur. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To COMPERE'NDINATE. *v. a.* [*comperendino,* Latin.] To delay.

Comperendina'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *comperendinate.*] Delay; dilatorineſs.

Co'mpetence.
Co'mpetency. } *n. ſ.* [from *competent.*]

1. Such a quantity of any thing as is ſufficient, without ſuperfluity.

Something of ſpeech is to be indulged to common civility, more to intimacies and endearments, and a *competency* to thoſe recreative diſcourſes which maintain the chearfulneſs of ſociety. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Such a fortune as, without exuberance, is equal to the neceſſities of life.

For *competence* of life I will allow you,
That lack of means enforce you not to evil. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

It is no mean happineſs to be ſeated in the mean: ſuperfluity comes ſooner by white hairs, but *competency* lives longer. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

A diſcreet learned clergyman, with a *competency* fit for one of his education, may be an entertaining, an uſeful, and ſometimes a neceſſary companion. *Swift.*

Reaſon's whole pleaſure, all the joys of ſenſe,
Lie in three words, health, peace, and *competence.* *Pope.*

3. [In law.] The power or capacity of a judge, or court, for taking cogniſance of an affair.

CO'MPETENT. *adj.* [*competens,* Latin.]

1. Suitable; fit; adequate; proportionate.

If there be any power in imagination, the diſtance muſt be *competent,* the medium not adverſe, and the body apt and proportionate. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N°. 950.

The greateſt captain of the Engliſh brought rather a guard than a *competent* army to recover Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Adapted to any purpoſe without defect or ſuperfluity.

To draw men from great exceſs, it is not amiſs, though we uſe them unto ſomewhat leſs than is *competent.* *Hooker.*

3. Reaſonable; moderate.

A *competent* number of the old being firſt read, the new ſhould ſucceed. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſect.* 40.

The clergy have gained ſome inſight into men and things, and a *competent* knowledge of the world. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. Qualified; fit.

Let us firſt conſider how *competent* we are for the office. *Government of the Tongue, ſect.* 6.

5. Conſiſtent with; incident to.

That is the privilege of the Infinite Author of things, who never ſlumbers nor ſleeps, but is not *competent* to any finite being. *Locke.*

Co'mpetently. *adv.* [from *competent.*]

1. Reaſonably; moderately; without ſuperfluity or want.

Some places require men *competently* endowed; but none think the appointment to be a duty of juſtice, bound to reſpect deſert. *Wotton.*

2. Adequately; properly.

I think it hath been *competently* proved. *Bentley.*

COMPE'TIBLE. *adj.* [from *competo,* Latin. For this word a corrupt orthography has introduced *compatible.*] Suitable to; conſiſtent with.

It is not *competible* with the grace of God ſo much as to incline any man to do evil. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Thoſe are properties not at all *competible* to body or matter, though of never ſo pure a mixture. *Glanville.*

Compe'tibleness. *n. ſ.* [from *competible.*] Suitableneſs; fitneſs.

COMPETI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *petitio,* Latin.]

1. The act of endeavouring to gain what another endeavours to gain at the ſame time; rivalry; conteſt.

The ancient flames of diſcord and inteſtine wars, upon the *competition* of both houſes, would again return and revive. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

A portrait, with which one of Titian's could not come in *competition.* *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Though what produces any degree of pleaſure, be in itſelf good, and what is apt to produce any degree of pain be evil, yet often we do not call it ſo, when it comes in *competition*: the degrees alſo of pleaſure and pain have a preference. *Locke.*

We ſhould be aſhamed to rival inferiours, and diſhonour our nature by ſo degrading a *competition.* *Rogers, Serm.* v.

2. Double claim; claim of more than one to one thing; anciently with *to.*

Competition to the crown there is none, nor can be. *Bacon.*

3. Now with *for.*

The prize of beauty was diſputed 'till you were ſeen; but now all pretenders have withdrawn their claims: there is no *competition* but *for* the ſecond place. *Dryden.*

Compe'titor. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *petitor,* Latin.]

1. One that has a claim oppoſite to another's; a rival; with *for* before the thing claimed.

How furious and impatient they be,
And cannot brook *competitors* in love. *Shakeſp. Tit. Andron.*

Some undertake ſuits with purpoſe to let them fall, to gratify the *competitor.* *Bacon, Eſſay* 50.

Cicereius and Scipio were *competitors for* the office of prætor. *Tatler,* N°. 86.

He who truſts in God has the advantage in preſent felicity; and, when we take futurity into the account, ſtands alone, and is acknowledged to have no *competitor.* *Rogers, Serm.* 19.

2. It had formerly *of* before the thing claimed.

Selymes, king of Algiers, was in arms againſt his brother Mechemetes, *competitor of* the kingdom. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

3. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſeems to ſignify only an opponent.

The Guilfords are in arms,
And every hour more *competitors*
Flock to the rebels. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

Compila'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *compilo,* Latin.]

1. A collection from various authors.

2. An aſſemblage; a coacervation.

There is in it a ſmall vein filled with ſpar, probably ſince the time of the *compilation* of the maſs. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To COMPI'LE. *v. a.* [*compilo,* Latin.]

1. To draw up from various authors; to collect into one body.

2. To write; to compoſe.

In poetry they *compile* the praiſes of virtuous men and actions, and ſatyrs againſt vice. *Temple.*

By the accounts which authors have left, they might learn that the face of ſea and land is the ſame that it was when thoſe accounts were *compiled.* *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The regard he had for his ſhield, had cauſed him formerly to *compile* a diſſertation concerning it. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

3. To contain; to compriſe: not in uſe.

After ſo long a race as I have run
Through fairy-land, which thoſe ſix books *compile,*
Give leave to reſt me. *Spenſer, Sonnet* 80.

Compi'lement. *n. ſ.* [from *compile.*] Coacervation; the act of piling together; the act of heaping up.

I was encouraged to aſſay how I could build a man; for there is a moral as well as a natural or artificial *compilement,* and of better materials. *Wotton on Education.*

Compi'ler. *n. ſ.* [from *compile.*] A collector; one who frames a compoſition from various authors.

Some

Some draw experiments into titles and tables; thoſe we call *compilers.* *Bacon's New Atalantis.*

Some painful *compiler,* who will ſtudy old language, may inform the world that Robert earl of Oxford was high treaſurer. *Swift.*

Compla'cence.
Compla'cency. } *n. ſ.* [*complacentia,* low Latin.]

1. Pleaſure; ſatisfaction; gratification.

I by converſing cannot theſe erect
From prone, nor in their ways *complacence* find. *Milton.*

When the ſupreme faculties move regularly, the inferior affections following, there ariſes a ſerenity and *complacency* upon the whole ſoul. *South.*

Diſeaſes extremely leſſen the *complacence* we have in all the good things of this life. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Others proclaim the infirmities of a great man with ſatiſfaction and *complacency,* if they diſcover none of the like in themſelves. *Addiſon's Spectator,* N°. 256.

2. The cauſe of pleaſure; joy.

O thou, in heav'n and earth the only peace
Found out for mankind under wrath! O thou,
My ſole *complacence!* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii. *l.* 274.

3. Civility; complaiſance; ſoftneſs of manners.

They were not ſatisfied with their governour, and apprehenſive of his rudeneſs and want of *complacency.* *Clarendon.*

His great humanity appeared in the benevolence of his aſpect, the *complacency* of his behaviour, and the tone of his voice. *Addiſon's Freeholder,* N°. 39.

Complacency and truth, and manly ſweetneſs,
Dwell ever on his tongue, and ſmooth his thoughts. *Addiſ.*

With mean *complacence* ne'er betray your truſt,
Nor be ſo civil as to prove unjuſt. *Pope's Eſſ. Crit.*

COMPLA'CENT. *adj.* [*complacens,* Lat.] Civil; affable; ſoft; complaiſant.

To COMPLA'IN. *v. n.* [*complaindre,* French.]

1. To mention with ſorrow or reſentment; to murmur; to lament. With *of* before the cauſe of ſorrow.

Lord Haſtings,
Humbly *complaining* to her deity,
Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

I will ſpeak in the anguiſh of my ſpirit, I will *complain* in the bitterneſs of my ſoul. *Job,* vii. 11.

Shall I, like thee, on Friday night *complain?*
For on that day was Cœur de Lion ſlain. *Dryden's Fables.*

Do not all men *complain,* even theſe as well as others, *of* the great ignorance of mankind? *Burnet's Pref. to Theory of Earth.*

Thus accurs'd,
In midſt of water I *complain of* thirſt. *Dryden.*

2. Sometimes with *for* before the cauſal noun.

Wherefore doth a living man *complain,* a man *for* the puniſhment of his ſins? *Lam.* iii. 39.

3. To inform againſt.

Now, maſter Shallow, you'll *complain of* me to the council? *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

To Compla'in. *v. a.* [This ſenſe is rare, and perhaps not very proper.] To lament; to bewail.

Gaufride, who couldſt ſo well in rhime *complain*
The death of Richard, with an arrow ſlain. *Dryd. Fables.*

Compla'inant. *n. ſ.* [from *complain.*] One who urges a ſuit, or commences a proſecution againſt another.

Congreve and this author are the moſt eager *complainants* of the diſpute. *Collier's Defence.*

Compla'iner. *n. ſ.* [from *complain.*] One who complains; a murmurer; a lamenter.

St. Jude obſerves, that the murmurers and *complainers* are the ſame who ſpeak ſwelling words. *Government of the Tongue.*

Philips is a *complainer;* and on this occaſion I told lord Carteret, that *complainers* never ſucceed at court, though railers do. *Swift.*

Compla'int. *n. ſ.* [*complainte,* French.]

1. Repreſentation of pains or injuries; lamentation.

I cannot find any cauſe of *complaint,* that good laws have ſo much been wanting unto us, as we to them. *Hooker, Dedicat.*

As for me, is my *complaint* to man. *Job,* xxx. 4.

2. The cauſe or ſubject of complaint; grief.

The poverty of the clergy in England hath been the *complaint* of all who wiſh well to the church. *Swift.*

3. A malady; a diſeaſe.

One, in a *complaint* of his bowels, was let blood 'till he had ſcarce any left, and was perfectly cured. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. Remonſtrance againſt; information againſt.

Full of vexation, come I with *complaint*
Againſt my child. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

Againſt the goddeſs theſe *complaints* he made. *Dryd. Æn.*

Complaisa'nce. *n. ſ.* [*complaiſance,* French.] Civility; deſire of pleaſing; act of adulation.

Her death is but in *complaiſance* to her. *Dryden.*

You muſt alſo be induſtrious to diſcover the opinion of your enemies; for you may be aſſured, that they will give you no quarter, and allow nothing to *complaiſance.* *Dryd. Dufreſnoy.*

Fair Venus wept the ſad diſaſter
Of having loſt her fav'rite dove:

In *complaiſance* poor Cupid mourn'd;
His grief reliev'd his mother's pain. *Prior.*

COMPLAISA'NT. *adj.* [*complaiſant,* French.] Civil; deſirous to pleaſe.

There are to whom my ſatire ſeems too bold;
Scarce to wiſe Peter *complaiſant* enough,
And ſomething ſaid of Charters much too rough. *Pope.*

Complaisa'ntly. *adv.* [from *complaiſant.*] Civilly; with deſire to pleaſe; ceremoniouſly.

In plenty ſtarving, tantaliz'd in ſtate,
And *complaiſantly* help'd to all I hate;
Treated, careſs'd, and tir'd, I take my leave. *Pope.*

Complaisa'ntness. *n. ſ.* [from *complaiſant.*] Civility; compliance. *Dict.*

To Compla'nate.
To Compla'ne. } *v. a.* [from *planus,* Lat.] To level; to reduce to a flat and even ſurface.

The vertebræ of the neck and back-bone are made ſhort and *complanated,* and firmly braced with muſcles and tendons. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Complea't. See COMPLETE.

Co'mplement. *n. ſ.* [*complementum,* Latin.]

1. Perfection; fulneſs; completion; completement.

Our cuſtom is both to place it in the front of our prayers as a guide, and to add it in the end of ſome principal limbs or parts, as a *complement* which fully perfecteth whatſoever may be defective in the reſt. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſect.* 35.

They as they feaſted had their fill,
For a full *complement* of all their ill. *Hubberd's Tale.*

For a *complement* of theſe bleſſings, they were enjoyed by the protection of a king of the moſt harmleſs diſpoſition, the moſt exemplary piety, the greateſt ſobriety, chaſtity, and mercy. *Clarendon.*

The ſenſible nature, in its *complement* and integrity, hath five exterior powers or faculties. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Complete ſet; complete proviſion; the full quantity or number.

The god of love himſelf inhabits there,
With all his rage, and dread, and grief and care;
His *complement* of ſtores, and total war. *Prior.*

3. Adſcititious circumſtances; appendages; parts not neceſſary, but ornamental.

If the caſe be ſuch as permitteth not baptiſm, to have the decent *complements* of baptiſm, better it were to enjoy the body without his furniture than to wait for this, 'till the opportunity of that, for which we deſire it, be loſt. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 58.

Theſe, which have laſtly ſprung up, for *complements,* rites, and ceremonies of church-actions, are, in truth, for the greateſt part, ſuch ſilly things, that very eaſineſs doth make them hard to be diſputed of in ſerious manner. *Hooker, Dedication.*

A doleful caſe deſires a doleful ſong,
Without vain art or curious *complements.* *Spenſer.*

Garniſh'd and deck'd in modeſt *complement,*
Not working with the ear, but with the eye. *Shak. Hen.* V.

4. [In geometry.] What remains of a quadrant of a circle, or of ninety degrees, after any certain arch hath been retrenched from it.

5. [In aſtronomy.] The diſtance of a ſtar from the zenith.

6. Co'mplement *of the Curtain,* in fortification, that part in the interiour ſide of it which makes the demigorge.

7. *Arithmetical* Complement *of a Logarithm,* is what the logarithm wants of 10,0000000. *Chambers.*

COMPLE'TE. *adj.* [*completus,* Latin.]

1. Perfect; full; without any defects.

With us the reading of ſcripture in the church is a part of our church liturgy, a ſpecial portion of the ſervice which we do to God; and not an exerciſe to ſpend the time, when one doth wait for another coming, 'till the aſſembly of them that ſhall afterwards worſhip him be *complete.* *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 19.

And ye are *complete* in him which is the head of all principality and power. *Col.* ii. 10.

Then marvel not, thou great and *complete* man,
That all the Greeks begin to worſhip Ajax. *Shakeſpeare.*

If any diſpoſition ſhould appear towards ſo good a work, the aſſiſtance of the legiſlative power would be neceſſary to make it more *complete.* *Swift.*

2. Finiſhed; ended; concluded.

This courſe of vanity almoſt *complete,*
Tir'd in the field of life, I hope retreat. *Prior.*

To Comple'te. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perfect; to finiſh.

In 1608, Mr. Sanderſon was *completed* maſter of arts. *Walton's Life of Sanderſon.*

To town he comes, *completes* the nation's hope,
And heads the bold train'd-bands, and burns a pope. *Pope.*

Comple'tely. *adv.* [from *complete.*] Fully; perfectly.

Then tell us, how you can your bodies roll,
Through ſpace of matter, ſo *completely* full? *Blackmore.*

Whatever perſon would aſpire to be *completely* witty, ſmart, humorous and polite, muſt, by hard labour, be able to retain in his memory every ſingle ſentence contained in this work. *Swift's Introduction to Genteel Converſation.*

Comple'tement. *n. ſ.* [from *completement,* French.] The act of completing.

Allow

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Allow me to give you, from the beſt authors, the origin, the antiquity, the growth, the change, and the *completement* of ſatire among the Romans. *Dryden's Dedic. to Juvenal.*

Comple'teness. *n. ſ.* [from *complete.*] Perfection; the ſtate of being complete.

I cannot allow their wiſdom ſuch a *completeneſs* and inerrability, as to exclude myſelf. *King Charles.*

Theſe parts go to make up the *completeneſs* of any ſubject. *Watts's Logick.*

Comple'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *complete.*]

1. Accompliſhment; act of fulfilling; ſtate of being fulfilled.

There was a full entire harmony, and conſent of all the divine predictions, receiving their *completion* in Chriſt. *South.*

2. Utmoſt height; perfect ſtate.

He makes it the utmoſt *completion* of an ill character to bear a malevolence to the beſt men. *Pope's Notes on the Iliad.*

CO'MPLEX. *adj.* [*complexus*, Latin.] Compoſite; of many parts; not ſimple; including many particulars.

Ideas made up of ſeveral ſimple ones, I call *complex*; ſuch as beauty, gratitude, a man, the univerſe; which though complicated of various ſimple ideas, or *complex* ideas made up of ſimple ones, yet are conſidered each by itſelf as one. *Locke.*

A ſecondary eſſential mode, called a property, ſometimes goes toward making up the eſſence of a *complex* being. *Watts.*

With ſuch perfection fram'd,
Is this *complex* ſtupendous ſcheme of things. *Thomſ. Spring.*

Co'mplex. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Complication; collection.

This parable of the wedding-ſupper comprehends in it the whole *complex* of all the bleſſings and privileges exhibited by the goſpel. *South's Sermons.*

Comple'xedness. *n. ſ.* [from *complex.*] Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral; contrariety to ſimplicity; compound ſtate or nature.

From the *complexedneſs* of theſe moral ideas, there follows another inconvenience, *viz.* that the mind cannot eaſily retain thoſe preciſe combinations. *Locke.*

Comple'xion. *n. ſ.* [*complexio*, Latin.]

1. The incloſure or involution of one thing in another.

Though the terms of propoſitions may be complex, yet where the compoſition of the whole argument is thus plain, ſimple and regular, it is properly called a ſimple ſyllogiſm, ſince the *complexion* does not belong to the ſyllogiſtick form of it. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The colour of the external parts of any body.

Men judge by the *complexion* of the ſky
The ſtate and inclination of the day. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

How ſweetly doſt thou miniſter to love,
That know love's grief by his *complexion!* *Shakeſpeare.*

What ſee you in thoſe papers, that you loſe
So much *complexion?* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

He ſo takes on yonder, ſo rails againſt all married mankind, ſo curſes all Eve's daughters, of what *complexion* ſoever. *Shak.*

Why doth not beauty then refine the wit,
And good *complexion* rectify the will? *Davies.*

Niceneſs, though it renders them inſignificant to great purpoſes, yet it poliſhes their *complexion*, and makes their ſpirits ſeem more vigorous. *Collier on Pride.*

If I write on a black man, I run over all the eminent perſons of that *complexion.* *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 262.

3. The temperature of the body according to the various proportions of the four medical humours.

'Tis ill, though different your *complexions* are,
The family of heav'n for men ſhould war. *Dryden's Fables.*

For from all tempers he could ſervice draw,
The worth of each, with its allay, he knew;
And, as the confident of nature, ſaw
How ſhe *complexions* did divide and brew. *Dryden.*

The methods of providence men of this *complexion* muſt be unfit for the contemplation of. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Let melancholy rule ſupreme,
Choler preſide, or blood or phlegm,
It makes no diff'rence in the caſe,
Nor is *complexion* honour's place. *Swift.*

Comple'xional. *adj.* [from *complexion.*] Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body.

Men and other animals receive different tinctures from *complexional* efflorescencies, and deſcend ſtill lower as they partake of the fuliginous and denigrating humours. *Brown.*

Ignorance, where it proceeds from early or *complexional* prejudices, will not wholly exclude us from the favour of God. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

Comple'xionally. *adv.* [from *complexion.*] By complexion.

An Indian king ſent unto Alexander a fair woman, fed with poiſons, either by converſe or copulation *complexionally* to deſtroy him. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii. *c.* 18.

Comple'xly. *adv.* [from *complex.*] In a complex manner; not ſimply.

Comple'xness. *n. ſ.* [from *complex.*] The ſtate of being complex.

Comple'xure. *n. ſ.* [from *complex.*] The involution or complication of one thing with others.

Compli'ance. *n. ſ.* [from *comply.*]

1. The act of yielding to any deſire or demand; accord; ſubmiſſion.

I am far from excuſing that *compliance*, for plenary conſent it was not, to his deſtruction. *King Charles.*

We are free from any neceſſary determination of our will to any particular action, and from a neceſſary *compliance* with our deſire, ſet upon any particular, and then appearing preferable good. *Locke.*

Let the king meet *compliance* in your looks,
A free and ready yielding to your wiſhes. *Rowe.*

The actions to which the world ſolicits our *compliance* are ſins, which forfeit eternal expectations. *Rogers.*

What *compliances* will remove diſſention, while the liberty continues of profeſſing what new opinions we pleaſe? *Swift.*

2. A diſpoſition to yield to others; complaiſance.

He was a man of few words, and of great *compliance*; and uſually delivered that as his opinion, which he foreſaw would be grateful to the king. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Compli'ant. *adj.* [from *comply.*]

1. Yielding; bending.

The *compliant* boughs
Yielded them. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 332.

2. Civil; complaiſant.

To CO'MPLICATE. *v. a.* [*complico*, Latin.]

1. To entangle one with another; to join.

Though the particular actions of war are *complicate* in fact, yet they are ſeparate and diſtinct in right. *Bacon.*

In caſe our offence againſt God hath been *complicated* with injury to men, we ſhould make reſtitution. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

When the diſeaſe is *complicated* with other diſeaſes, one muſt conſider that which is moſt dangerous. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

There are a multitude of human actions, which have ſo many *complicated* circumſtances, aſpects, and ſituations, with regard to time and place, perſons and things, that it is impoſſible for any one to paſs a right judgment concerning them, without entering into moſt of theſe circumſtances. *Watts.*

2. To unite by involution of parts one in another.

Commotion in the parts may make them apply themſelves one to another, or *complicate* and diſpoſe them after the manner requiſite to make them ſtick. *Boyle's Hiſtory of Firmneſs.*

3. To form by complication; to form by the union of ſeveral parts into one integral.

Dreadful was the din
Of hiſſing through the hall! thick ſwarming now
With *complicated* monſters, head and tail. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

A man, an army, the univerſe, are *complicated* of various ſimple ideas, or complex ideas made up of ſimple ones. *Locke.*

Co'mplicate. *adj.* [from the verb.] Compounded of a multiplicity of parts.

What pleaſure would felicitate his ſpirit, if he could graſp all in a ſurvey; as a painter runs over a *complicate* piece wrought by Titian or Raphael. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

Co'mplicateness. *n. ſ.* [from *complicate.*] The ſtate of being complicated; intricacy; perplexity.

There is great variety of intelligibles in the world, ſo much objected to our ſenſes, and every ſeveral object is full of ſubdivided multiplicity and *complicateneſs.* *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

Complica'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *complicate.*]

1. The act of involving one thing in another.

2. The ſtate of being involved one in another.

All our grievances are either of body or of mind, or in *complications* of both. *L'Eſtrange.*

The notions of a confuſed knowledge are always full of perplexity and *complications*, and ſeldom in order. *Wilkins.*

3. The integral conſiſting of many things involved, perplexed, and united.

By admitting a *complication* of ideas, and taking too many things at once into one queſtion, the mind is dazzled and bewildered. *Watts's Logick.*

Co'mplice. *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *complex*, an aſſociate, low Latin.] One who is united with others in an ill deſign; an aſſociate; a confederate; an accomplice.

To arms, victorious noble father,
To quell the rebels and their *complices.* *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Juſtice was afterwards done upon the offenders, the principal being hanged and quartered in Smithfield; and divers of his chief *complices* executed in divers parts of the realm. *Hayw.*

The marquis prevailed with the king, that he might only turn his brother out of the garriſon, after juſtice was done upon his *complices.* *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Compli'er. *n. ſ.* [from *comply.*] A man of an eaſy temper; a man of ready compliance.

CO'MPLIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*compliment*, Fr.] An act, or expreſſion of civility, uſually underſtood to include ſome hypocriſy, and to mean leſs than it declares.

He obſerved few *compliments* in matter of arms, but ſuch as proud anger did indite to him. *Sidney, b.* ii.

My ſervant, ſir? 'Twas never merry world
Since lowly feigning was call'd *compliment*:
Y' are ſervant to the duke Orſino, youth. *Shakeſpeare.*

One whom the muſick of his own vain tongue
Doth raviſh, like inchanting harmony:
A man of *compliments*, whom right and wrong
Have choſe as umpire of their meeting. *Shakeſpeare.*

What honour that,
But tedious waſte of time, to ſit and hear
So many hollow *compliments* and lies,
Outlandiſh flatteries? *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd, b.* iv.

Virtue and religion, heaven and eternal happineſs, are not trifles to be given up in a *compliment*, or ſacrificed to a jeſt. *Rogers, Sermon* x.

To Co'mpliment. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſooth with acts or expreſſions of reſpect; to flatter; to praiſe.

It was not to *compliment* a ſociety, ſo much above flattery and the regardleſs air of common applauſes. *Glanv. Scepſ. Pref.*

Monarchs ſhould their inward ſoul diſguiſe,
Diſſemble and command, be falſe and wiſe;
By ignominious arts, for ſervile ends,
Should *compliment* their foes, and ſhun their friends. *Prior.*

The watchman gave ſo very great a thump at my door, that I awaked, and heard myſelf *complimented* with the uſual ſalutation. *Tatler*, N°. 111.

She *compliments* Menelaus very handſomely, and ſays he wanted no accompliſhment either of mind or body. *Pope.*

Complime'ntal. *adj.* [from *compliment.*] Expreſſive of reſpect or civility; implying compliments.

I come to ſpeak with Paris from the prince Troilus: I will make a *complimental* aſſault upon him. *Shak. Troil. and Creſſida.*

Languages, for the moſt part, in terms of art and erudition, retain their original poverty, and rather grow rich and abundant in *complimental* phraſes, and ſuch froth. *Wotton.*

This falſehood of Ulyſſes is intirely *complimental* and officious. *Pope's Odyſſey, Notes.*

Complime'ntally. *adv.* [from *complimental.*] In the nature of a compliment; civilly; with artful or falſe civility.

This ſpeech has been condemned as avaricious: Euſtathius judges it ſpoken artfully and *complimentally.* *Broom on the Odyſſ.*

Complime'nter. *n. ſ.* [from *compliment.*] One given to compliments; a flatterer.

Co'mpline. *n. ſ.* [*compline*, Fr. *completinum*, low Lat.] The laſt act of worſhip at night, by which the ſervice of the day is completed.

At morn and eve, beſides their anthems ſweet,
Their peny maſſes and their *complines* meet. *Hubb. Tale.*

To Complo're. *v. n.* [*comploro*, Lat.] To make lamentation together.

COMPLO'T. *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *completum* for *complexum*, low Latin, *Menage.*] A confederacy in ſome ſecret crime; a plot; a conſpiracy.

I cannot, my life, my brother, like but well
The purpoſe of the *complot* which ye tell. *Hubberd's Tale.*

I know their *complot* is to have my life. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

To Complo't. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a plot; to conſpire; to join in any ſecret deſign, generally criminal.

Nor ever by adviſed purpoſe meet,
To plot, contrive, or *complot* any ill. *Shakeſ. Richard* II.

A few lines after, we find them *complotting* together, and contriving a new ſcene of miſeries to the Trojans. *Pope.*

Complo'tter. *n. ſ.* [from *complot.*] A conſpirator; one joined in a plot.

Jocaſta too, no longer now my ſiſter,
Is found *complotter* in the horrid deed. *Dryd and Lee's Oedip.*

To COMPLY'. *v. n.* [*Skinner* derives it from the French *complaire*; but probably it comes from *complier*, to bend to. *Plier* is ſtill in uſe.] To yield to; to be obſequious to; to accord with; to ſuit with. It has *with* before as well perſons as things.

The riſing ſun *complys with* our weak ſight,
Firſt gilds the clouds, then ſhews his globe of light. *Waller.*

They did ſervilely *comply with* the people in worſhipping God by ſenſible images and repreſentations. *Tillotſon.*

The truth of things will not *comply with* our conceits, and bend itſelf to our intereſt. *Tillotſon.*

Remember I am ſhe who ſav'd your life,
Your loving, lawful, and *complying* wife. *Dryden.*

He made his wiſh *with* his eſtate *comply*,
Joyful to live, yet not afraid to die. *Prior.*

Compo'nent. *adj.* [*componens*, Latin.] That which conſtitutes the compound body.

The bigneſs of the *component* parts of natural bodies may be conjectured by their colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

To COMPO'RT. *v. n.* [*comporter*, Fr. from *porto*, Lat.] To agree; to ſuit. Followed by *with.*

Some piety's not good there, ſome vain diſport
On this ſide ſin, with that place may *comport.* *Donne.*

To be ſuch does not *comport* with the nature of time. *Holder on Time.*

It is not every man's talent to diſtinguiſh aright how far our prudence may warrant our charity, and how far our charity may *comport* with our prudence. *L'Eſtrange.*

Children, in the things they do, if they *comport* with their age, find little difference, ſo they may be doing. *Locke.*

To Compo'rt. *v. a.* To bear; to endure. This is a Gallick ſignification, not adopted among us.

The malecontented ſort,
That never can the preſent ſtate *comport*,
But would as often change as they change will. *Daniel.*

Compo'rt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Behaviour; conduct; manner of acting and looking.

I ſhall account concerning the rules and manners of deportment in the receiving, our *comport* and converſation in and after it. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

I know them well, and mark'd their rude *comport*;
In times of tempeſt they command alone;
And he but ſits precarious on the throne. *Dryden's Fables.*

Compo'rtable. *adj.* [from *comport.*] Conſiſtent; not contradictory.

We caſt the rules and cautions of this art into ſome *comportable* method. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Compo'rtance. *n. ſ.* [from *comport.*] Behaviour; geſture of ceremony.

Goodly *comportance* each to other bear,
And entertain themſelves with court'ſies meet. *Fairy Queen.*

Compo'rtment. *n. ſ.* [from *comport.*] Behaviour.

By her ſerious and devout *comportment* on theſe ſolemn occaſions, ſhe gives an example that is very often too much wanted. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To COMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*compoſer*, Fr. *compono*, Latin.]

1. To form a maſs by joining different things together.

Zeal ought to be *compoſed* of the higheſt degrees of all pious affections. *Sprat.*

2. To place any thing in its proper form and method.

In a peaceful grave my corps *compoſe.* *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To diſpoſe; to put in the proper ſtate for any purpoſe.

The whole army ſeemed well *compoſed* to obtain that by their ſwords, which they could not by their pen. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

4. To put together a diſcourſe or ſentence.

Words ſo pleaſing to God, as thoſe which the ſon of God himſelf hath *compoſed*, were not poſſible for men to frame. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſect.* 35.

5. To conſtitute by being parts of a whole.

Nor did Iſrael 'ſcape
Th' infection, when their borrow'd gold *compos'd*
The calf in Oreb. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 483.

A few uſeful things, confounded with many trifles, fill their memories, and *compoſe* their intellectual poſſeſſions. *Watts.*

6. To calm; to quiet.

He would undertake the journey with him, by which all his fears would be *compoſed.* *Clarendon, b.* viii.

You, that had taught them to ſubdue their foes,
Cou'd order teach, and their high ſp'rits *compoſe.* *Waller.*

Compoſe thy mind;
Nor frauds are here contriv'd, nor force deſign'd. *Dryden.*

He, having a full ſway and command over the water, had power to ſtill and *compoſe* it, as well as to move and diſturb it. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p.* iii.

Yet to *compoſe* this midnight noiſe,
Go, freely ſearch where-e'er you pleaſe. *Prior.*

7. To adjuſt the mind to any buſineſs, by freeing it from diſturbance.

The mind being thus diſquieted, may not be able eaſily to *compoſe* and ſettle itſelf to prayer. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

We beſeech thee to *compoſe* her thoughts, and preſerve her reaſon, during her ſickneſs. *Swift.*

8. To adjuſt; to ſettle; as, *to compoſe a difference.*

9. [With printers.] To arrange the letters; to put the letters in order in the forms.

10. [In muſick.] To form a tune from the different muſical notes.

Compo'sed. *participial adj.* [from *compoſe.*] Calm; ſerious; even; ſedate.

In Spain there is ſomething ſtill more ſerious and *compoſed* in the manner of the inhabitants. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

The Mantuan there in ſober triumph ſate,
Compos'd his poſture, and his look ſedate. *Pope.*

Compo'sedly. *adv.* [from *compoſed.*] Calmly; ſeriouſly; ſedately.

A man was walking before the door very *compoſedly* without a hat: one crying, Here is the fellow that killed the duke, every body aſked which is he; the man without the hat very *compoſedly* anſwered, I am he. *Clarendon.*

Compo'sedness. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſed.*] Sedateneſs; calmneſs; tranquillity.

He that will think to any purpoſe, muſt have fixedneſs and *compoſedneſs* of humour, as well as ſmartneſs of parts. *Norris.*

Compo'ser. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſe.*]

1. An author; a writer.

Now will be the right ſeaſon of forming them to be able writers and *compoſers* in every excellent matter. *Milton.*

If the thoughts of ſuch authors have nothing in them, they at leaſt do no harm, and ſhew an honeſt induſtry and a good intention in the *compoſer.* *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 40.

2. He that adapts the muſick to words; he that forms a tune.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

For compoſition I prefer next Ludovico, a moſt judicious and ſweet *compoſer*. *Peacham of Muſick.*

The *compoſer* has ſo expreſſed my ſenſe, where I intended to move the paſſions, that he ſeems to have been the poet as well as the *compoſer*. *Dryden's Albion and Albanius, Preface.*

Compo'site. *adj.* [*compoſitus*, Latin.]

The *compoſite* order in architecture is the laſt of the five orders of columns; ſo named becauſe its capital is compoſed out of thoſe of the other orders; and it is alſo called the Roman and Italick order. *Harris.*

Some are of opinion, that the *compoſite* pillars of this arch were made in imitation of the pillars of Solomon's temple. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Composi'tion. *n. ſ.* [*compoſitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of forming an integral of various diſſimilar parts.

We have exact forms of *compoſition*, whereby they incorporate almoſt as they were natural ſimples. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

In the time of the yncas reign in Peru, no *compoſition* was allowed by the laws to be uſed in point of medicine, but only ſimples proper to each diſeaſe. *Temple.*

2. The act of bringing ſimple ideas into complication, oppoſed to analyſis, or the ſeparation of complex notions.

The inveſtigation of difficult things, by the method of analyſis, ought ever to precede the method of *compoſition*. *Newt.*

3. A maſs formed by mingling different ingredients.

Heat and vivacity in age, is an excellent *compoſition* for buſineſs. *Bacon, Eſſay 43.*

Vaſt pillars of ſtone, caſed over with a *compoſition*, that looks the moſt like marble of any thing one can imagine. *Addiſon.*

Jove mix'd up all, and his beſt clay employ'd,
Then call'd the happy *compoſition* Floyd. *Swift.*

4. The ſtate of being compounded; union; conjunction; combination.

Contemplate things firſt in their own ſimple natures, and afterwards view them in *compoſition* with other things. *Watts.*

5. The arrangement of various figures in a picture.

The diſpoſition in a picture is an aſſembling of many parts: this is alſo called the *compoſition*, by which is meant the diſtribution and orderly placing of things, both in general and in particular. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

6. Written work.

Writers are divided concerning the authority of the greater part of thoſe *compoſitions* that paſs in his name. *L'Eſtrange.*

That divine prayer has always been looked upon as a *compoſition* fit to have proceeded from the wiſeſt of men. *Addiſon.*

When I read rules of criticiſm, I enquire after the works of the author, and by that means diſcover what he likes in a *compoſition*. *Addiſon's Guardian, N°. 115.*

7. Adjuſtment; regulation.

A preacher in the invention of matter, election of words, *compoſition* of geſture, look, pronunciation, motion, uſeth all theſe faculties at once. *Benj. Johnſon's Diſcov.*

8. Compact; agreement; terms on which differences are ſettled.

To take away all ſuch mutual grievance, injuries and wrongs, there was no way but only by going upon *compoſition* and agreement amongſt themſelves. And again, all publick regiment, of what kind ſoever, ſeemeth evidently to have ariſen from deliberate advice, conſultation, and *compoſition* between men, judging it convenient and behoveful. *Hooker.*

Thus we are agreed;
I crave our *compoſition* may be written,
And ſeal'd between us. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

Their courage droops, and, hopeleſs now, they wiſh
For *compoſition* with th' unconquer'd fiſh. *Waller.*

9. The act of diſcharging a debt by paying part; the ſum paid.

10. Conſiſtency; congruity.

There is no *compoſition* in theſe news,
That gives them credit.———
—Indeed they are diſproportion'd. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

11. [In grammar.] The joining of two words together, or the prefixing a particle to another word, to augment, diminiſh, or change its ſignification.

12. A certain method of demonſtration in mathematicks, which is the reverſe of the analytical method, or of reſolution. It proceeds upon principles in themſelves ſelf-evident, on definitions, poſtulates and axioms, and a previouſly demonſtrated ſeries of propoſitions, ſtep by ſtep, 'till it gives a clear knowledge of the thing to be demonſtrated. This is called the ſynthetical method, and is uſed by Euclid in his Elements. *Harris.*

Compo'sitive. *adj.* [from *compoſe.*] Compounded; or having the power of compounding. *Dict.*

Compo'sitor. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſe.*] He that ranges and adjuſts the types in printing; diſtinguiſhed from the preſſman, who makes the impreſſion upon paper.

Co'mpost. *n. ſ.* [Fr. *compoſitum*, Lat.] A mixture of various ſubſtances for enriching the ground; manure.

We alſo have great variety of *compoſts* and ſoils, for the making of the earth fruitful. *Bacon's Atlantis.*

Avoid what is to come,
And do not ſpread the *compoſt* on the weeds,
To make them ranker. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Water young planted ſhrubs, amomum eſpecially, which you can hardly refreſh too often, and it requires abundant *compoſt*. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

There, as his dream foretold, a cart he found,
That carry'd *compoſt* forth to dung the ground. *Dryden.*

In vain the nurſling grove
Seems fair a while, cheriſh'd with foſter earth;
But when the alien *compoſt* is exhauſt,
Its native poverty again prevails. *Philips.*

To Compo'st. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure; to enrich with ſoil.

By removing into worſe earth, or forbearing to *compoſt* the earth, water-mint turneth into field-mint, and the colewort into rape. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N°. 518.*

As for earth, it *compoſteth* itſelf; for I knew a garden that had a field poured upon it, and it did bear fruit excellently. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N°. 595.*

Compo'sture. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſt.*] Soil; manure.

The earth's a thief,
That feeds and breeds by a *compoſture* ſtol'n
From gen'ral excrements. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Compo'sure. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſe.*]

1. The act of compoſing or inditing.

Their own forms are not like to be ſo found, or comprehenſive of the nature of the duty, as forms of publick *compoſure*. *King Charles.*

2. Arrangement; combination; mixture; order.

Hence languages ariſe, when, by inſtitution and agreement, ſuch a *compoſure* of letters, *i. e.* ſuch a word, is intended to ſignify ſuch a certain thing. *Holder on Elements of Speech.*

From the various *compoſures* and combinations of theſe corpuſcles together, happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. The form ariſing from the diſpoſition of the various parts.

In *compoſure* of his face,
Liv'd a fair, but manly grace. *Craſhaw.*

4. Frame; make; temperament.

To reel the ſtreets at noon, and ſtand the buffet
With ſlaves that ſmell of ſweat; ſay this becomes him:
As his *compoſure* muſt be rare indeed,
Whom theſe things cannot blemiſh. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleop.*

5. Diſpoſition; relative adjuſtment.

The duke of Buckingham ſprung, without any help, by a kind of congenial *compoſure*, to the likeneſs of our late ſovereign and maſter. *Wotton.*

6. Compoſition; framed diſcourſe.

Diſcourſes on ſuch occaſions are ſeldom the productions of leiſure, and ſhould be read with thoſe favourable allowances that are made to haſty *compoſures*. *Atterbury's Pref. to Sermons.*

In the *compoſures* of men, remember you are a man as well as they; and it is not their reaſon, but your own, that is given to guide you. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

7. Sedateneſs; calmneſs; tranquillity.

To whom the virgin majeſty of Eve,
As one who loves, and ſome unkindneſs meets,
With ſweet auſtere *compoſure* thus reply'd. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

The calmeſt and ſereneſt hours of life, when the paſſions of nature are all ſilent, and the mind enjoys its moſt perfect *compoſure*. *Watts's Logick.*

8. Agreement; compoſition; ſettlement of differences.

The treaty at Uxbridge gave the faireſt hopes of an happy *compoſure*. *King Charles.*

Van guard! to right and left the front unfold,
That all may ſee, who hate us, how we ſeek
Peace and *compoſure*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi. *l.* 560.

Things were not brought to an extremity where I left the ſtory: there ſeems yet to be room left for a *compoſure*; hereafter there may be only for pity. *Dryd. Pref. to Abſ. and Achit.*

Compota'tion. *n. ſ.* [*compotatio*, Lat.] The act of drinking or tippling together.

Secrecy to words ſpoke under the roſe, only mean, in *compotation*, from the ancient cuſtom in ſympoſiack meetings, to wear chaplets of roſes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If thou wilt prolong
Dire *compotation*, forthwith reaſon quits
Her empire to confuſion and miſrule,
And vain debates; then twenty tongues at once
Conſpire in ſenſeleſs jargon; naught is heard
But din and various clamour, and mad rant. *Phillips.*

To COMPO'UND. *v. a.* [*compono*, Latin.]

1. To mingle many ingredients together in one maſs.

2. To form by uniting various parts.

Whoſoever *compoundeth* any like it, ſhall be cut off. *Ex.* xxx.

It will be difficult to evince, that nature does not make decompounded bodies; I mean, mingle together ſuch bodies as are already *compounded* of elementary, or rather of ſimple ones. *Boyle's Sceptical Chymiſt.*

The ideas, being each but one ſingle perception, are eaſier got than the more complex ones; and therefore are not liable to the uncertainty, which attends thoſe *compounded* ones. *Locke.*

3. To mingle in different poſitions; to combine.

We cannot have a ſingle image that did not enter through

†

the ſight; but we have the power of altering and *compounding* thoſe images into all the varieties of picture. *Addiſ. Spectator.*

4. [In grammar.] To form one word from two or more words.

Where it and Tigris embrace each other under the city of Apamia, there do they agree of a joint and *compounded* name, and are called *Piſo-Tigris*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

5. To compoſe by being united.

Who'd be ſo mock'd with glory, as to live
But in a dream of friendſhip?
To have his pomp, and all what ſtate *compounds*,
But only painted, like his varniſh'd friends! *Shakeſ. Timon.*

6. To adjuſt a difference by ſome receſſion from the rigour of claims.

I would to God all ſtrifes were well *compounded*. *Shakeſp.*

If there be any diſcord or ſuits between any of the family, they are *compounded* and appeaſed. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

7. To diſcharge a debt by paying only part.

Shall I, ye gods, he cries, my debts *compound?* *Gay.*

To Compo'und. *v. n.*

1. To come to terms of agreement by abating ſomething of the firſt demand. It has *for* before the thing accepted or remitted.

They were, at laſt, glad to *compound for* his bare commitment to the Tower. *Clarendon.*

Pray but for half the virtues of this wife;
Compound for all the reſt, with longer life. *Dryden.*

2. To bargain in the lump.

Here's a fellow will help you to-morrow: *compound* with him by the year. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

3. To come to terms.

Cornwal *compounded* to furniſh ten oxen after Michaelmas for thirty pounds. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

Once more I come to know of thee, king Harry,
If *for* thy ranſom thou wilt now *compound*,
Before thy moſt aſſured overthrow? *Shakeſ. Henry V.*

Made all the royal ſtars recant,
Compound and take the covenant. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* 3.

But uſeleſs all, when he, deſpairing, found
Catullus then did with the winds *compound*. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

Paracelſus and his admirers have *compounded* with the Galeniſts, and brought a mixed uſe of chymical medicines into the preſent practice. *Temple.*

4. To determine. This is not in uſe.

We here deliver,
Subſcribed by the conſuls and patricians,
Together with the ſeal of the ſenate, what
We have *compounded* on. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Co'mpound. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed out of many ingredients; not ſingle.

The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of ſilver to the gold, and made a *compound* metal, as fit for moſt uſes as gold. *Bacon.*

Compound ſubſtances are made up of two or more ſimple ſubſtances. *Watts's Logick.*

2. [In grammar.] Compoſed of two or more words; not ſimple.

Thoſe who are his greateſt admirers, ſeem pleaſed with them as beauties; I ſpeak of his *compound* epithets. *Pope.*

3. Compound *or aggregated Flower*, in botany, is ſuch as conſiſts of many little flowers, concurring together to make up one whole one; each of which has its ſtyle and ſtamina, and adhering ſeed, and are all contained within one and the ſame calyx: ſuch are the ſunflower and dandelion. *Harris.*

Co'mpound. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The maſs formed by the union of many ingredients.

For preſent uſe or profit, this is the rule: conſider the price of the two ſimple bodies; conſider again the dignity of the one above the other in uſe; then ſee if you can make a *compound*, that will ſave more in price than it will loſe in dignity of the uſe. *Bacon's Phyſical Rem.*

As man is a *compound* and mixture of fleſh, as well as ſpirit. *South's Sermons.*

Love, why do we one paſſion call?
When 'tis a *compound* of them all;
Where hot and cold, where ſharp and ſweet,
In all their equipages meet. *Swift.*

Compo'undable. *adj.* [from *compound.*] Capable of being compounded.

Compo'under. *n. ſ.* [from *To compound.*]

1. One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement.

Thoſe ſoftners, ſweetners, *compounders*, and expedient-mongers, who ſhake their heads ſo ſtrongly. *Swift.*

2. A mingler; one who mixes bodies.

To COMPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*comprehendo*, Latin.]

1. To compriſe; to include; to contain; to imply.

If there be any other commandment, it is briefly *comprehended* in this ſaying, namely, Thou ſhalt love thy neighbour as thyſelf. *Rom.* xiii. 9.

It would be ridiculous to grow old in the ſtudy of every neceſſary thing, in an art which *comprehends* ſo many ſeveral parts. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. To contain in the mind; to underſtand; to conceive.

Rome was not better by her Horace taught,
Than we are here to *comprehend* his thought. *Waller.*

'Tis unjuſt, that they who have not the leaſt notion of heroic writing, ſhould therefore condemn the pleaſure which others receive from it, becauſe they cannot *comprehend* it. *Dryd.*

Comprehe'nsible. *adj.* [*comprehenſible*, Fren. *comprehenſibilis*, Lat.] Intelligible; attainable by the mind; conceiveable by the underſtanding.

The horizon ſets the bounds between the enlightened and dark parts of things, between what is and what is not *comprehenſible* by us. *Locke.*

Comprehe'nsibly. *adv.* [from *comprehenſible.*] With great power of ſignification or underſtanding; ſignificantly; with great extent of ſenſe.

The words wiſdom and righteouſneſs are commonly uſed very *comprehenſibly*, ſo as to ſignify all religion and virtue. *Tillot.*

Comprehe'nsion. *n. ſ.* [*comprehenſio*, Latin.]

1. The act or quality of compriſing or containing; incluſion.

In the Old Teſtament there is a cloſe *comprehenſion* of the New, in the New an open diſcovery of the Old. *Hooker, b.* v.

The *comprehenſion* of an idea regards all eſſential modes and properties of it; ſo body, in its *comprehenſion*, takes in ſolidity, figure, quantity, mobility. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Summary; epitome; compendium; abſtract; abridgment in which much is compriſed.

If we would draw a ſhort abſtract of human happineſs, bring together all the various ingredients of it, and digeſt them into one preſcription, we muſt at laſt fix on this wiſe and religious aphoriſm in my text, as the ſum and *comprehenſion* of all. *Rogers, Sermon 19.*

3. Knowledge; capacity; power of the mind to admit and contain many ideas at once.

You give no proof of decay of your judgment, and *comprehenſion* of all things, within the compaſs of an human underſtanding. *Dryden.*

4. [In rhetorick.] A trope or figure, by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for the whole, or a definite number for an indefinite. *Harris.*

Comprehe'nsive. *adj.* [from *comprehend.*]

1. Having the power to comprehend or underſtand many things at once.

He muſt have been a man of a moſt wonderful *comprehenſive* nature, becauſe he has taken into the compaſs of his Canterbury tales the various manners and humours of the whole Engliſh nation in his age; not a ſingle character has eſcaped him. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

His hand unſtain'd, his uncorrupted heart,
His *comprehenſive* head; all int'reſts weigh'd,
All Europe ſav'd, yet Britain not betray'd. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

2. Having the quality of compriſing much; compendious; extenſive.

So diffuſive, ſo *comprehenſive*, ſo catholick a grace is charity, that whatever time is the opportunity of any other virtue, that time is the opportunity of charity. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Comprehe'nsively. *adv.* [from *comprehenſive.*] In a comprehenſive manner.

Comprehe'nsiveness. *n. ſ.* [from *comprehenſive.*] The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compaſs.

Compare the beauty and *comprehenſiveneſs* of legends on ancient coins. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

To COMPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*compreſſus*, Latin.]

1. To force into a narrower compaſs; to ſqueeze together.

2. To embrace.

Her Neptune ey'd, with bloom of beauty bleſt,
And in his cave the yielding nymph *compreſt*. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

There was in the iſland of Io a young girl *compreſſed* by a genius, who delighted to aſſociate with the muſes. *Pope.*

Compr'ess. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Bolſters of linen rags, by which ſurgeons ſuit their bandages for any particular part or purpoſe. *Quincy.*

I applied an intercipient about the ankle and upper part of the foot, and by *compreſs* and bandage dreſſed it up. *Wiſeman.*

Compressibi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *compreſſible.*] The quality of being compreſſible; the quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compaſs; as air may be compreſſed, but water can by no violence be reduced to leſs ſpace than it naturally occupies.

Compre'ssible. *adj.* [from *compreſs.*] Capable of being forced into a narrower compaſs; yielding to preſſure, ſo as that one part is brought nearer to another.

Their being ſpiral particles, accounts for the elaſticity of air; their being ſpherical particles, which gives free paſſage to any heterogeneous matter, accounts for air's being *compreſſible*. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

Compre'ssibleness. *n. ſ.* [from *compreſſible.*] Capability of being preſſed cloſe. *Dict.*

Compre'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*compreſſio*, Latin.] The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence; the quality of admitting ſuch an effort of force as may compel the body compreſſed into a narrower ſpace.

Whenſoever a ſolid body is preſſed, there is an inward tumult in the parts thereof, ſeeking to deliver themſelves from the *compreſſion*; and this is the cauſe of all violent motion. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N°. 9.*

The

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The powder in ſhot, being dilated into ſuch a flame as endureth not *compreſſion*, moveth likewiſe in round, the flame being in the nature of a liquid body, ſometimes recoiling. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Tears are the effects of the *compreſſion* of the moiſture of the brain, upon dilatation of the ſpirits. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

He that ſhall find out an hypotheſis, by which water may be ſo rare, and yet not be capable of *compreſſion* by force, may doubtleſs, by the ſame hypotheſis, make gold and water, and all other bodies, as much rarer as he pleaſes; ſo that light may find a ready paſſage through tranſparent ſubſtances. *Newt.*

Compre'ssure. *n. ſ.* [from *compreſs.*] The act or force of the body preſſing againſt another.

We tried whether heat would, notwithſtanding ſo forcible a *compreſſure*, dilate it. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

To Compri'nt. *v. n.* [*comprimere*, Latin.]

The word properly ſignifies to print together; but it is commonly taken, in law, for the deceitful printing of another's copy or book, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor. *Phillips's World of Words.*

To Compri'se. *v. a.* [*comprendre compris*, French] To contain; to comprehend; to include.

The neceſſity of ſhortneſs cauſeth men to cut off impertinent diſcourſes, and to *compriſe* much matter in few words. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſect.* 32.

Do they not, under doctrine, comprehend the ſame that we intend by matters of faith? Do not they, under diſcipline, *compriſe* the regimen of the church? *Hooker, b.* iii. *ſ.* 3.

'Tis the polluted love that multiplies;
But friendſhip does two ſouls in one *compriſe*. *Roſcommon.*

Comproba'tion. *n. ſ.* [*comprobo*, Latin.] Proof; atteſtation.

That is only eſteemed a legal teſtimony which receives *comprobation* from the mouths of at leaſt two witneſſes. *Brown.*

CO'MPROMISE. *n. ſ.* [*compromiſſum*, Latin.]

1. *Compromiſe* is a mutual promiſe of two or more parties at difference, to refer the ending of their controverſies to the arbitrement or equity of one or more arbitrators. *Cowel.*

2. A compact or bargain, in which ſome conceſſions are made on each ſide.

Wars have not waſted it; for warr'd he hath not;
But baſely yielded, upon *compromiſe*,
That which his anceſtors atchiev'd with blows. *Sh. Rich.* II.

To Co'mpromise. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compound; to adjuſt a compact by mutual conceſſions; as, *they* compromiſed *the affair at a middle rate.*

2. In *Shakeſpeare* it means, unuſually, to accord; to agree.

Laban and himſelf were *compromis'd*,
That all the yearlings, which were ſtreak'd and pied,
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Compromisso'rial. *adj.* [from *compromiſe.*] Relating to a compromiſe.

Comprovi'ncial. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *provincial.*] Belonging to the ſame province.

At the conſecration of an archbiſhop, all his *comprovincials* ought to give their attendance. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COMPT. *n. ſ.* [*compte*, Fr. *computus*, Lat.] Account; computation; reckoning.

Your ſervants ever
Have theirs, themſelves, and what is theirs, in *compt*,
To make their audit at your highneſs' pleaſure,
Still to return your own. *Shakeſp. King John.*

To Compt. *v. a.* [*compter*, French.] To compute; to number. We now uſe *To* Count, which ſee.

Co'mptible. *adj.* [from *compt.*] Accountable; reſponſible; ready to give account; ſubject; ſubmiſſive.

Good beauties, let me ſuſtain my ſcorn; I am very *comptible* even to the leaſt ſiniſter uſage. *Shakeſp.*

To COMPTRO'LL. *v. a.* [This word is written by ſome authors, who did not attend to the etymology, for *controll*; and ſome of its derivatives are written in the ſame manner.] To controll; to over-rule; to oppoſe.

Comptro'ller. *n. ſ.* [from *comptroll.*] Director; ſupervisor; ſuperior intendent; governour.

This night he makes a ſupper, and a great one,
To many lords and ladies:
I was ſpoke too, with Sir Henry Guilford,
This night to be *comptrollers*. *Shakeſ. Henry* VIII.

The *comptrollers* of vulgar opinions pretend to find out ſuch a ſimilitude in ſome kind of baboons. *Temple.*

My fates permit me not from hence to fly;
Nor he, the great *comptroller* of the ſky. *Dryden's Æneis.*

Comptro'llership. *n. ſ.* [from *comptroller.*] Superintendence.

The gayle for ſtannery-cauſes is annexed to the *comptrollerſhip*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

Compu'lsatively. *adv.* [from *compulſatory.*] With force; by conſtraint. *Clariſſa.*

Compu'lsatory. *n. ſ.* [from *compulſor*, Latin.] Having the force of compelling; coactive.

Which is no other
But to recover from us by ſtrong hand,
And terms *compulſatory*, thoſe 'foreſaid lands
So by his father loſt. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Compu'lsion. *n. ſ.* [*compulſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of compelling to ſomething; force; violence of the agents.

If reaſons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reaſon on *compulſion*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Thoughts, whither have ye led me! with that ſweet
Compulſion thus tranſported. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ix.

Such ſweet *compulſion* doth in muſick lye,
To lull the daughters of neceſſity. *Milton.*

2. The ſtate of being compelled; violence ſuffered.

Compulſion is in an agent capable of volition, when the beginning or continuation of any action is contrary to the preference of his mind. *Locke.*

When the fierce foe hung on our broken rear,
With what *compulſion* and laborious flight
We ſunk thus low? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 80.

This faculty is free from *compulſion*, and ſo ſpontaneous, and free from determination by the particular object. *Hale.*

Poſſibly there were others who aſſiſted Harold, partly out of fear and *compulſion*. *Hale on Common Law.*

Compu'lsive. *adj.* [from *compulſer*, Fr. *compulſus*, Latin.] Having the power to compel; forcible.

The Danube, vaſt and deep,
Supreme of rivers, to the frightful brink,
Urg'd by *compulſive* arms, ſoon as they reach'd,
New terror chill'd their veins. *Phillips.*

The clergy would be glad to recover their dues by a more ſhort and *compulſive* method. *Swift.*

Compu'lsively. *adv.* [from *compulſive.*] By force; by violence.

Compu'lsiveness. *n. ſ.* [from *compulſive*] Force; compulſion.

Compu'lsorily. *adv.* [from *compulſory.*] In a compulſory or forcible manner; by force; by violence.

To ſay that the better deſerver hath ſuch right to govern, as he may *compulſorily* bring under the leſs worthy, is idle. *Bac.*

Compu'lsory. *adj.* [*compulſoire*, French.] Having the power of neceſſitating or compelling.

He erreth in this, to think that actions, proceeding from fear, are properly *compulſory* actions; which, in truth, are not only voluntary, but free actions; neither compelled, nor ſo much as phyſically neceſſitated. *Bramh. againſt Hobbs.*

Kindly it would be taken to comply with a patent, although not *compulſory*. *Swift.*

COMPU'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [*componction*, Fr. from *pungo punctum*, to prick, Latin.]

1. The power of pricking; ſtimulation; irritation.

This is that acid and piercing ſpirit, which, with ſuch activity and *compunction*, invadeth the brains and noſtrils of thoſe that receive it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b* vi. *c.* 12.

2. The ſtate of being pricked by the conſcience; repentance; contrition.

He acknowledged his diſloyalty to the king, with expreſſions of great *compunction*. *Clarendon.*

Compu'nctious. *adj.* [from *compunction.*] Repentant; ſorrowful; tender.

Stop up th' acceſs and paſſage to remorſe,
That no *compunctious* viſitings of nature
Shake my fell purpoſe. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Compu'nctive. *adj.* [from *compunction.*] Cauſing remorſe.

Compurga'tion. *n. ſ.* [*compurgatio*, Latin.] The practice of juſtifying any man's veracity by the teſtimony of another.

Compurga'tor. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] One who bears his teſtimony to the credibility of another.

The next quarry, or chalk-pit, will give abundant atteſtation: theſe are ſo obvious, that I need not be far to ſeek for a *compurgator*. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Compu'table. *adj.* [from *compute.*] Capable of being numbered or computed.

If, inſtead of twenty-four letters, there were twenty-four millions, as thoſe twenty-four millions are a finite number; ſo would all combinations thereof be finite, though not eaſily *computable* by arithmetick. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Computa'tion. *n ſ.* [from *compute.*]

1. The act of reckoning; calculation.

My princely father
Then, by juſt *computation* of the time,
Found that the iſſue was not his. *Shakeſ. Richard* III.

2. The ſum collected or ſettled by calculation.

We paſs for women of fifty: many additional years are thrown into female *computations* of this nature. *Addiſ. Guardian.*

To COMPU'TE. *v. a.* [*computo*, Latin.] To reckon; to calculate; to number; to count.

Compute how much water would be requiſite to lay the earth under water. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Where they did *compute* by weeks, yet ſtill the year was meaſured by months. *Holder on Time.*

Alas! not dazzled with their noon-tide ray,
Compute the morn and ev'ning to the day;
The whole amount of that enormous fame,
A tale that blends their glory with their ſhame. *Pope.*

Compu'te. *n. ſ.* [*computus*, Lat.] Computation; calculation.

Compu'ter. *n. ſ.* [from *compute.*] Reckoner; accountant; calculator.

The kalendars of theſe *computers*, and the accounts of theſe days, are different. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 4.

I have known ſome ſuch ill *computers*, as to imagine the many millions in ſtocks ſo much real wealth. *Swift.*

Co'mputist. *n. ſ.* [*computiſte*, Fr.] Calculator; one ſkilled in the art of numbers or computation.

The treaſurer was a wiſe man, and a ſtrict *computiſt*. *Wotton.*

We conceive we have a year in three hundred and ſixty-five days exact: *computiſts* tell us, that we eſcape ſix hours. *Brown.*

Co'mrade. *n ſ.* [*camerade*, Fr. from *camera*, a chamber, one that lodges in the ſame chamber, *contubernio fruitur.*]

1. One who dwells in the ſame houſe or chamber.

Rather I abjure all roofs, and chuſe
To be a *comrade* with the wolf and owl. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

2. A companion; a partner in any labour or danger.

He permitted them
To put out both thine eyes, and fetter'd ſend thee
Into the common priſon, there to grind
Among the ſlaves and aſſes, thy *comrades*,
As good for nothing elſe. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 1159.

A footman, being newly married, deſired his *comrade* to tell him freely what the town ſaid of it. *Swift.*

Con. A Latin inſeparable prepoſition, which, at the beginning of words, ſignifies union or aſſociation; as *concourſe*, a running together; to *convene*, to come together.

Con. [abbreviated from *contra*, againſt, Lat.] A cant word for one who is on the negative ſide of a queſtion; as the *pros* and *cons*.

To CON. *v. a.* [connan, Sax. to know; as in *Chaucer*, *Old wymen connen mochil thinge*; that is, Old women have much knowledge.]

1. To know.

Of muſes, Hobbinol, I *conne* no ſkill
Enough to me to paint out my unreſt. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

2. To ſtudy; to commit to memory; to fix in the mind. It is a word now little in uſe, except in ludicrous language.

You are full of pretty anſwers: have you not been acquainted with goldſmiths wives, and *conn'd* them out of rings. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

Here are your parts; and I am to intreat you to *con* them by to-morrow night. *Shakeſ. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

Our underſtanding cannot in this body arrive ſo clearly to the knowledge of God, and things inviſible, as by orderly *conning* over the viſible and inferior creatures. *Milton.*

Shew it him written; and, having the other alſo written in the paper, ſhew him that, after he has *conn'd* the firſt, and require it of him. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The books of which I'm chiefly fond,
Are ſuch as you have whilom *conn'd*. *Prior.*

All this while John had *conn'd* over ſuch a catalogue of hard words, as were enough to conjure up the devil. *Arbuthnot.*

3. *To* Con *thanks*; an old expreſſion for *to thank*. It is the ſame with *ſçavoir grè.*

I *con* him no thanks for't, in the nature he delivers it. *Shak.*

To CONCA'MERATE. *v. a.* [*concamero*, Lat.] To arch over; to vault; to lay concave over.

Of the upper beak, an inch and a half conſiſteth of one *concamerated* bone, bended downwards, and toothed as the other. *Grew's Muſeum.*

Concamera'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *concamerate.*] Arch; vault.

What a romance is the ſtory of thoſe impoſſible *concamerations*, and feigned rotations of ſolid orbs? *Glanville's Scepſ.*

To CONCA'TENATE. *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat. a chain.] To link together; to unite in a ſucceſſive order.

Concatena'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *concatenate.*] A ſeries of links; an uninterrupted unvariable ſucceſſion.

The ſtoicks affirmed a fatal, unchangeable *concatenation* of cauſes, reaching even to the elicit acts of man's will. *South's Sermons.*

Concava'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *concave.*] The act of making concave.

CONCA'VE *adj.* [*concavus*, Latin.]

1. Hollow without angles; as, the inner ſurface of an eggſhell, the inner curve of an arch: oppoſed to convex.

Theſe great fragments falling hollow, incloſed under their *concave* ſurface a great deal of air. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Hollow.

Have you not made an univerſal ſhout,
That Tyber trembled underneath his banks,
To hear the replication of your ſounds
Made in his *concave* ſhores? *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

For his verity in love, I do think him as *concave* as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Conca'veness. *n ſ.* [from *concave.*] Hollowneſs. *Dict.*

Conca'vity. *n. ſ.* [from *concave.*] Internal ſurface of a hollow ſpherical or ſpheroidical body.

They have taken the impreſſes of theſe ſhells with that exquiſite niceneſs, that no metal, when melted and caſt in a mould, can ever poſſibly repreſent the *concavity* of that mould with greater exactneſs than theſe flints do the *concavities* of the ſhells, wherein they were moulded. *Woodw. Natural Hiſtory.*

Concavo-concave. *adj.* Concave or hollow on both ſides.

Concavo-convex. *adj.* [from *concave* and *convex.*] Concave one way, and convex the other.

I procured therefore another *concavo-convex* plate of glaſs, ground on both ſides to the ſame ſphere with the former plate. *Newton's Opticks.*

A *concavo-convex* pentangular plate, part of a ſhell that belongs to the entrochus. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Co'ncavous. *adj.* [*concavus*, Latin.] Concave; hollow without angles.

Co'ncavously. *adv.* [from *concavous.*] With hollowneſs; in ſuch a manner as diſcovers the internal ſurface of a hollow ſphere.

The dolphin that carrieth Arion is *concavouſly* inverted, and hath its ſpine depreſſed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v.

To CONCE'AL. *v. a.* [*concelo*, Latin.] To hide; to keep ſecret; not to divulge; to cover; not to detect.

He oft' finds med'cine, who his grief imparts;
But double griefs afflict *concealing* hearts. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Come, Cateſby, thou art ſworn
As deeply to effect what we intend,
As cloſely to *conceal* what we impart. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Ulyſſes himſelf adds, he was the moſt eloquent and the moſt ſilent of men: he knew that a word ſpoke never wrought ſo much good as a word *concealed*. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

There is but one way I know of converſing ſafely with all men, that is, not by *concealing* what we ſay or do, but by ſaying or doing nothing that deſerves to be *concealed*. *Pope.*

Conce'alable. *adj.* [from *conceal*] Capable of being concealed; poſſible to be kept ſecret, or hid.

Returning a lye unto his Maker, and preſuming to put off the ſearcher of hearts, he denied the omniſciency of God, whereunto there is nothing *concealable*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Conce'aledness. *n. ſ.* [from *conceal.*] The ſtate of being concealed; privacy; obſcurity. *Dict.*

Conce'aler. *n. ſ.* [from *conceal.*] He that conceals any thing.

They were to undergo the penalty of forgery, and the *concealer* of the crime was equally guilty.

Conce'alment. *n. ſ.* [from *conceal.*]

1. The act of hiding; ſecreſy.

She never told her love;
But let *concealment*, like a worm in the bud,
Feed on her damaſk cheek. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

He is a worthy gentleman,
Exceedingly well read, and profited
In ſtrange *concealments*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Though few own ſuch ſentiments, yet this *concealment* derives rather from the fear of man than of any Being above. *Glanville's Scepſ. Preface.*

2. The ſtate of being hid; privacy; deliteſcence.

A perſon of great abilities is zealous for the good of mankind, and as ſolicitous for the *concealment* as the performance of illuſtrious actions. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 33.

3. Hiding place; retreat; cover; ſhelter.

The choice of this holy name, as the moſt effectual *concealment* of a wicked deſign, ſuppoſes mankind ſatisfied that nothing but what is juſt is directed by the principles of it. *Rogers.*

The cleft tree
Offers its kind *concealment* to a few;
Their food its inſects, and its moſs their neſts. *Thomſon.*

To CONCE'DE. *v. a.* [*concedo*, Latin.] To yield; to admit; to grant; to let paſs undiſputed.

This muſt not be *conceded* without limitation. *Boyle.*

The atheiſt, if you do but *concede* to him that fortune may be an agent, doth preſume himſelf ſafe and invulnerable. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONCE'IT. *n. ſ.* [*concept*, French; *conceptus*, Latin.]

1. Conception; thought; idea; image in the mind.

Here the very ſhepherds have their fancies lifted to ſo high *conceits*, as the learned of other nations are content both to borrow their names and imitate their cunning. *Sidney.*

Impoſſible it was, that ever their will ſhould change or incline to remit any part of their duty, without ſome object having force to avert their *conceit* from God. *Hooker, b.* i.

His grace looks chearfully and ſmooth this morning:
There's ſome *conceit*, or other, likes him well,
When that he bids good-morrow with ſuch ſpirit. *Shakeſp.*

In laughing there ever precedeth a *conceit* of ſomewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. Underſtanding; readineſs of apprehenſion.

How often, alas! did her eyes ſay unto me, that they loved? and yet, I not looking for ſuch a matter, had not my *conceit* open to underſtand them. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The firſt kind of things appointed by laws humane, containeth whatſoever is good or evil, is notwithſtanding more ſecret than that it can be diſcerned by every man's preſent *conceit*, without ſome deeper diſcourſe and judgment. *Hooker, b.* i.

I ſhall be found of a quick *conceit* in judgment, and ſhall be admired. *Wiſd.* viii. 11.

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3. Opinion, generally in a ſenſe of contempt; fancy; imagination; fantaſtical notion.

I know not how *conceit* may rob
The treaſury of life, when life itſelf
Yields to the theft. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Strong *conceit*, like a new principle, carries all eaſily with it, when yet above common ſenſe. *Locke.*

Malbranche has an odd *conceit*,
As ever enter'd Frenchman's pate. *Prior.*

4. Opinion in a neutral ſenſe.

Seeſt thou a man wiſe in his own *conceit?* There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Prov.* xxvi. 12.

I ſhall not fail t' approve the fair *conceit*
The king hath of you. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

5. A pleaſant fancy.

His wit is as thick as Tewkſbury muſtard: there is no more *conceit* in him than is in a mallet. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

While he was on his way to the gibbet, a freak took him in the head to go off with a *conceit*. *L'Eſtrange.*

6. Sentiment, as diſtinguiſhed from imagery.

Some to *conceit* alone their works confine,
And glitt'ring thoughts ſtruck out at ev'ry line. *Pope.*

7. Fondneſs; favourable opinion; opinionative pride.

Since by a little ſtudying in learning, and great *conceit* of himſelf, he has loſt his religion; may he find it again by harder ſtudy under humbler truth. *Bentley.*

8. *Out of* Conceit *with.* No longer fond of.

Not that I dare aſſume to myſelf to have put him *out of conceit with* it, by having convinced him of the fantaſticalneſs of it. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

What hath chiefly put me *out of conceit with* this moving manner, is the frequent diſappointment. *Swift.*

To Conce'it. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To conceive; to imagine; to think; to believe.

One of two bad ways you muſt *conceit* me,
Either a coward, or a flatterer. *Shakeſ. Julius Cæſar.*

They looked for great matters at their hands, in a cauſe which they *conceited* to be for the liberty of the ſubject. *Bacon.*

He *conceits* himſelf to be ſtruck at, when he is not ſo much as thought of. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſtrong, by *conceiting* themſelves weak, are thereby rendered as unactive, and conſequently as uſeleſs, as if they really were ſo. *South's Sermons.*

Conce'ited. *particip. adj.* [from *conceit.*]

1. Endowed with fancy.

He was of countenance amiable, of feature comely, active of body; well ſpoken, pleaſantly *conceited*, and ſharp of wit. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

2. Proud; fond of himſelf; opinionative; affected; fantaſtical.

There is another extreme in obſcure writers, which ſome empty *conceited* heads are apt to run into, out of a prodigality of words, and a want of ſenſe. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

If you think me too *conceited*,
Or to paſſion quickly heated. *Swift.*

What you write of me, would make me more *conceited* than what I ſcribble myſelf. *Pope.*

3. With *of* before the object of conceit.

Every man is building a ſeveral way, impotently *conceited of* his own model and his own materials. *Dryden.*

If we conſider how vicious and corrupt the Athenians were, how *conceited of* their own wit, ſcience, and politeneſs. *Bentley.*

Conce'itedly. *adv.* [from *conceited.*] Fancifully; whimſically.

Conceitedly dreſs her, and be aſſign'd
By you fit place for every flower and jewel;
Make her for love fit fuel. *Donne.*

Conce'itedness. *n. ſ.* [from *conceited.*] Pride; opinionativeneſs; fondneſs of himſelf.

When men think none worthy eſteem but ſuch as claim under their own pretences, partiality and *conceitedneſs* makes them give the pre-eminence. *Collier on Pride.*

Conce'itless. *adj.* [from *conceit.*] Stupid; without thought; dull of apprehenſion.

Think'ſt thou, I am ſo ſhallow, ſo *conceitleſs*,
To be ſeduced by thy flattery. *Shak. Two Gent. of Verona.*

Conce'ivable. *adj.* [from *conceive.*]

1. That may be imagined or thought.

If it were poſſible to contrive an invention, whereby any *conceivable* weight may be moved by any *conceivable* power with the ſame quickneſs by the hand, without other inſtrument, the works of nature would be too much ſubjected to art. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

2. That may be underſtood or believed.

The freezing of the words in the air in the Northern climes, is as *conceivable* as this ſtrange union. *Glanv. Scepſ. c.* 4.

It is not *conceivable* that it ſhould be indeed that very perſon, whoſe ſhape and voice it aſſumed. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Conce'ivableness. *n. ſ.* [from *conceivable.*] The quality of being conceivable. *Dict.*

Conce'ivably. *adv.* [from *conceivable.*] In a conceivable or intelligible manner.

To CONCE'IVE. *v. a.* [*concevoir*, Fr. *concipere*, Latin.]

1. To admit into the womb.

I was ſhapen in iniquity, and in ſin did my mother *conceive* me. *Pſalm* li. 5.

2. To form in the mind; to imagine.

Nebuchadnezzar hath *conceived* a purpoſe againſt you. *Jer.*

3. To comprehend; to underſtand. *He conceives the whole ſyſtem.*

This kiſs, if it durſt ſpeak,
Would ſtretch thy ſpirits up into the air:
Conceive, and fare thee well. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

4. To think; to be of opinion.

If you compare my gentlemen with Sir John, you will hardly *conceive* him to have been bred in the ſame climate. *Sw.*

To Conce'ive. *v. n.*

1. To think; to have an idea of.

The griev'd commons
Hardly *conceive* of me: let it be nois'd,
That, through our interceſſion, this revokement
And pardon comes. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Conceive of things clearly and diſtinctly in their own natures; *conceive* of things completely in all their parts; *conceive* of things comprehenſively in all their properties and relations; *conceive* of things extenſively in all their kinds; *conceive* of things orderly, or in a proper method. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To become pregnant.

The flocks ſhould *conceive* when they came to drink. *Gen.*

The beauteous maid, whom he beheld, poſſeſs'd:
Conceiving as ſhe ſlept, her fruitful womb
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome. *Addiſon.*

Conce'iver. *n. ſ.* [from *conceive.*] One that underſtands or apprehends.

Though hereof prudent ſymbols and pious allegories be made by wiſer *conceivers*, yet common heads will fly unto ſuperſtitious applications. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* 7. *c.* 1.

Conce'nt. *n. ſ.* [*concentus*, Latin.]

1. Concert of voices; harmony; concord of ſound.

It is to be conſidered, that whatſoever virtue is in numbers, for conducing to *concent* of notes, is rather to be aſcribed to the ante-number than to the entire number. *Bacon.*

2. Conſiſtency.

'Tis in *concent* to his own principles, which allow no merit, no intrinſick worth to accompany one ſtate more than another. *Atterbury.*

To CONCE'NTRATE. *v. a.* [*concentrer*, Fr. from *con* and *centrum*, Lat.] To drive into a narrow compaſs; to drive towards the center.

Spirit of vinegar, *concentrated* and reduced to its greateſt ſtrength, will coagulate the ſerum. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Concentra'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *concentrate.*] Collection into a narrow ſpace round the center; compreſſion into a narrow compaſs.

All circular bodies, that receive a *concentration* of the light, muſt be ſhadowed in a circular manner. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To Conce'ntre. *v. n.* [*concentrer*, Fr. from *con* and *centrum*, Latin.] To tend to one common centre; to have the ſame centre with ſomething elſe.

The bricks having firſt been formed in a circular mould, and then cut, before their burning, into four quarters or more, the ſides afterwards join ſo cloſely, and the points *concentre* ſo exactly, that the pillars appear one intire piece. *Wotton.*

All theſe are like ſo many lines drawn from ſeveral objects, that ſome way relate to him, and *concentre* in him. *Hale.*

To Conce'ntre. *v. a.* To emit towards one centre.

The having a part leſs to animate, will rather ſerve to *concentre* the ſpirits, and make them more active in the reſt. *Decay of Piety.*

In thee *concentring* all their precious beams
Of ſacred influence! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* 9. *l.* 106.

Conce'ntrical. } *adj.* [*concentricus*, Lat.] Having one common centre.
Conce'ntrick. }

If, as in water ſtirr'd, more circles be
Produc'd by one, love ſuch additions take;
Thoſe, like ſo many ſpheres, but one heav'n make;
For they are all *concentrick* unto thee. *Donne.*

Any ſubſtance, pitched ſteddy upon two points, as on an axis, and moving about on that axis, alſo deſcribes a circle *concentrick* to the axis. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

If the cryſtalline humour had been *concentrical* to the ſclerodes, the eye would not have admitted a whole hemiſphere at one view. *Ray on the Creation.*

If a ſtone be thrown into ſtagnating water, the waves excited thereby continue ſome time to ariſe in the place where the ſtone fell into the water, and are propagated from thence into *concentrick* circles upon the ſurface of the water to great diſtances. *Newton's Opt.*

The manner of its concretion is by *concentrical* rings, like thoſe of an onion about the firſt kernel. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Circular revolutions in *concentrick* orbs about the ſun, or other central body, could in no wiſe be attained without the power of the Divine Arm. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Conce'ptacle. *n. ſ.* [*conceptaculum*, Lat.] That in which any thing is contained; a veſſel.

There

There is at this day reſident, in that huge *conceptacle*, water enough to effect ſuch a deluge. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt. Pref.*

Conce'ptible. *adj.* [from *concipio conceptum*, Latin.] That may be conceived; intelligible; capable to be underſtood.

Some of his attributes, and the manifeſtations thereof, are not only highly delectable to the intellective faculty, but are moſt ſuitable and eaſily *conceptible* by us, becauſe apparent in his works. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Conce'ption. *n. ſ.* [*conceptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy.

I will greatly multiply thy ſorrow, and thy *conception*; in ſorrow thou ſhalt bring forth children. *Gen.* iii. 16.

Thy ſorrow I will greatly multiply
By thy *conception*; children thou ſhalt bring
In ſorrow forth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 194.

2. The ſtate of being conceived.

Joy had the like *conception* in our eyes,
And at that inſtant, like a babe, ſprung up. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our own productions flatter us: it is impoſſible not to be fond of them at the moment of their *conception*. *Dryd. Dufreſn.*

3. Notion; idea; image in the mind.

As *conceptions* are the images or reſemblances of things to the mind within itſelf, in the like manner are words or names the marks, tokens, or reſemblances of thoſe *conceptions* to the minds of them whom we converſe with. *South's Sermons.*

Conſult the acuteſt poets and ſpeakers, and they will confeſs that their quickeſt, moſt admired *conceptions* were ſuch as darted into their minds, like ſudden flaſhes of lightning, they knew not how, nor whence; and not by any certain conſequence, or dependence of one thought upon another, as it is in matters of ratiocination. *South's Sermons.*

To have right *conceptions* about them, we muſt bring our underſtandings to the inflexible natures and unalterable relations of things, and not endeavour to bring things to any preconceived notions of our own. *Locke.*

4. Sentiments; purpoſe.

Thou but remember'ſt me of my own *conception*. I have perceived a moſt faint neglect of late; which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curioſity, than as a very pretence and purpoſe of unkindneſs. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Pleaſe your highneſs, note
His dangerous *conception* in this point:
Not friended by his wiſh to your high perſon,
His will is moſt malignant, and it ſtretches
Beyond you to your friends. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

5. Apprehenſion; knowledge.

And as if beaſts conceiv'd what reaſon were,
And that *conception* ſhould diſtinctly ſhow
They ſhould the name of reaſonable bear;
For, without reaſon, none could reaſon know. *Davies.*

6. Conceit; ſentiment; pointed thought.

He is too flatulent ſometimes, and ſometimes too dry; many times unequal, and almoſt always forced; and, beſides, is full of *conceptions*, points of epigram, and witticiſms; all which are not only below the dignity of heroic verſe, but contrary to its nature. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

Conce'ptious. *adj.* [*conceptum*, Latin.] Apt to conceive; fruitful; pregnant.

Common mother,
Enſear thy fertile and *conceptious* womb;
Let it no more bring out to ingrateful man. *Shakeſ. Timon.*

Conce'ptive. *adj.* [*conceptum*, Latin.] Capable to conceive.

In hot climates, and where the uterine parts exceed in heat, by the coldneſs of this ſimple they may be reduced into a *conceptive* conſtitution. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 7.

To CONCE'RN. *v. a.* [*concerner*, Fr. *concerno*, low Latin.]

1. To relate to; to belong to.

Exclude the uſe of natural reaſoning about the ſenſe of holy ſcripture, concerning the articles of our faith; and then, that the ſcripture doth *concern* the articles of our faith, who can aſſure us? *Hooker, b.* iii. *ſ.* 8.

Count Claudio may hear; for what I would ſpeak of *concerns* him. *Shakeſpeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

Gracious things
Thou haſt reveal'd; thoſe chiefly which *concern*
Juſt Abraham, and his ſeed. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

This place *concerns* not at all the dominion of one brother over the other. *Locke.*

2. To affect with ſome paſſion; to touch nearly; to be of importance to.

I would not
The cauſe were known to them it moſt *concerns*. *Shakeſpear.*

Our wars with France have affected us in our moſt tender intereſts, and *concerned* us more than thoſe with any other nation. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

It much *concerns* them not to ſuffer the king to eſtabliſh his authority on this ſide. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

The more the authority of any ſtation in ſociety is extended, the more it *concerns* publick happineſs that it be committed to men fearing God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. To intereſt; to engage by intereſt.

I knew a young negroe who was ſick of the ſmall-pox: I

found by enquiry, at a perſon's *concerned* for him, that the little tumours left whitiſh ſpecks behind them. *Boyle on Colours.*

Above the reſt two goddeſſes appear,
Concern'd for each: here Venus, Juno there. *Dryden's Æn.*

Providence, where it loves a nation, *concerns* itſelf to own and aſſert the intereſt of religion, by blaſting the ſpoilers of religious perſons and places. *South's Sermons.*

Whatever paſt actions it cannot reconcile, or appropriate to that preſent ſelf by conſciouſneſs, it can be no more *concerned* in than if they had never been done. *Locke.*

They think themſelves out of the reach of providence, and no longer *concerned* to ſolicit his favour. *Rogers, Sermon* ii.

4. To diſturb; to make uneaſy.

In one compreſſing engine I ſhut a ſparrow, without forcing any air in; and in an hour the bird began to pant, and be *concerned*, and in leſs than an hour and a half to be ſick. *Derham.*

Conce'rn. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Buſineſs; affair; conſidered as relating to ſome one.

Let early care thy main *concerns* ſecure,
Things of leſs moment may delays endure. *Denham.*

This manner of expoſing the private *concerns* of families, and ſacrificing the ſecrets of the dead to the curioſity of the living, is one of thoſe licentious practices, which might well deſerve the animadverſion of our government. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

A heathen emperor ſaid, if the gods were offended, it was their own *concern*, and they were able to vindicate themſelves. *Swift.*

Religion is no trifling *concern*, to be performed in any careleſs and ſuperficial manner. *Rogers, Sermon* xiii.

2. Intereſt; engagement.

No plots th' alarm to his retirements give;
'Tis all mankind's *concern* that he ſhould live. *Dryden.*

When we ſpeak of the conflagration of the world, theſe have no *concern* in the queſtion. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Importance; moment.

Myſterious ſecrets of a high *concern*,
And weighty truths, ſolid convincing ſenſe,
Explain'd by unaffected eloquence. *Roſcommon.*

The mind is ſtunned and dazzled amidſt that variety of objects: ſhe cannot apply herſelf to thoſe things which are of the utmoſt *concern* to her. *Addiſon's Spectator,* N°. 465.

4. Paſſion; affection; regard.

Ah, what *concerns* did both your ſouls divide!
Your honour gave us what your love deny'd. *Dryden.*

O Marcia, let me hope thy kind *concerns*,
And gentle wiſhes, follow me to battle! *Addiſon's Cato.*

Why all this *concern* for the poor? We want them not, as the country is now managed: where the plough has no work, one family can do the buſineſs of fifty. *Swift.*

Conce'rning. *prep.* [from *concern*: this word, originally a participle, has before a noun the force of a prepoſition.] Relating to; with relation to.

There is not any thing more ſubject to errour than the true judgment *concerning* the power and forces of an eſtate. *Bacon.*

The ancients had no higher recourſe than to nature, as may appear by a diſcourſe *concerning* this point in Strabo. *Brown.*

None can demonſtrate that there is ſuch an iſland as Jamaica, yet, upon teſtimony, I am free from all doubt *concerning* it. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

Conce'rnment. *n. ſ.* [from *concern.*]

1. The thing in which we are concerned or intereſted; affair; buſineſs; intereſt.

To mix with thy *concernments* I deſiſt
Henceforth, nor too much diſapprove my own. *Milt. Agon.*

This ſhews how uſeful you have been,
To bring the king's *concernments* in. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* 2.

Yet when we're ſick, the doctor's fetcht in haſte,
Leaving our great *concernment* to the laſt. *Denham.*

When my *concernment* takes up no more room or compaſs than myſelf, then, ſo long as I know where to breathe and to exiſt, I know alſo where to be happy. *South.*

He that is wiſe in the affairs and *concernments* of other men, but careleſs and negligent of his own, that man may be ſaid to be buſy, but he is not wiſe. *Tillotſon.*

Our ſpiritual intereſts, and the great *concernments* of a future ſtate, would doubtleſs recur often. *Atterbury.*

Propoſitions which extend only to the preſent life, are ſmall, compared with thoſe that have influence upon our everlaſting *concernments*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Relation; influence.

Sir, 'tis of near *concernment*, and imports
No leſs than the king's life and honour. *Denham's Sophy.*

He juſtly fears a peace with me would prove
Of ill *concernment* to his haughty love. *Dryd. Ind. Emperor.*

3. Intercourſe; buſineſs.

The great *concernment* of men is with men, one amongſt another. *Locke.*

4. Importance; moment.

I look upon experimental truths as matters of great *concernment* to mankind. *Boyle.*

5. Interpoſition; regard; meddling.

He married a daughter to the earl, without any other approbation

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

probation of her father, or *concernment* in it, than ſuffering him and her to come into his preſence. *Clarendon.*

6. Paſſion; emotion of mind.

While they are ſo eager to deſtroy the fame of others, their ambition is manifeſt in their *concernment.* *Dryden.*

If it carry with it the notion of ſomething extraordinary, if apprehenſion and *concernment* accompany it, the idea is likely to ſink the deeper. *Locke.*

To CONCE'RT. *v. a.* [*concerter*, French, from *concertare*, Lat. to prepare themſelves for ſome publick exhibition or performance, by private encounters among themſelves.]

1. To ſettle any thing in private by mutual communication.
2. To ſettle; to contrive; to adjuſt.

Mark how already in his working brain
He forms the well-*concerted* ſcheme of miſchief. *Rowe.*

Co'ncert. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Communication of deſigns; eſtabliſhment of meaſures among thoſe who are engaged in the ſame affair.

All thoſe diſcontents, how ruinous ſoever, have ariſen from the want of a due communication and *concert.* *Swift.*

2. A ſymphony; many performers playing to the ſame tune.

Concerta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*concertatio*, Latin.] Strife; contention.

Conce'rtative. *adj.* [*concertativus*, Latin.] Contentious; quarrelſome; recriminating. *Dict.*

CONCE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*conceſſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of granting or yielding.

The *conceſſion* of theſe charters was in a parliamentary way. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

2. A grant; the thing yielded.

I ſtill counted myſelf undiminiſhed by my largeſt *conceſſions*, if by them I might gain the love of my people. *King Charles.*

When a lover becomes ſatisfied by ſmall compliances, without further purſuits, then expect to find popular aſſemblies content with ſmall *conceſſions.* *Swift.*

Conce'ssionary. *adj.* [from *conceſſion.*] Given by indulgence or allowance.

Conce'ssively. *adv.* [from *conceſſion.*] By way of conceſſion; as yielding, not controverting by aſſumption.

Some have written rhetorically and *conceſſively*; not controverting, but aſſuming the queſtion, which, taken as granted, advantaged the illation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 12.

Conch. *n. ſ.* [*concha*, Latin.] A ſhell; a ſea-ſhell.

He furniſhes her cloſet firſt, and fills
The crowded ſhelves with rarities of ſhells:
Adds orient pearls, which from the *conchs* he drew,
And all the ſparkling ſtones of various hue. *Dryden's Fables.*

Co'nchoid. *n. ſ.* The name of a curve.

To CONCI'LIATE. *v. a.* [*concilio*, Lat.] To gain; to procure good will; to reconcile.

It was accounted a philtre, or plants that *conciliate* affection. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 7.

Concilia'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *conciliate.*] The act of gaining or reconciling. *Dict.*

Concilia'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *conciliate.*] One that makes peace between others.

Conci'liatory. *adj.* [from *conciliate.*] Relating to reconciliation. *Dict.*

Conci'nnity. *n. ſ.* [from *concinnitas*, Latin.] Decency; fitneſs.

CONCI'NNOUS. *adj.* [*concinnus*, Latin.] Becoming; pleaſant; agreeable.

CONCI'SE. *adj.* [*conciſus*, cut, Latin.] Brief; ſhort; broken into ſhort periods.

The *conciſe* ſtile, which expreſſeth not enough, but leaves ſomewhat to be underſtood. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

Where the author is obſcure, enlighten him; where he is too brief and *conciſe*, amplify a little, and ſet his notions in a fairer view. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p.* i. *c.* 4.

Conci'sely. *adv.* [from *conciſe.*] Briefly; ſhortly; in few words; in ſhort ſentences.

Ulyſſes here ſpeaks very *conciſely*, and he may ſeem to break abruptly into the ſubject. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey, b.* vii.

Conci'seness. *n. ſ.* [from *conciſe.*] Brevity; ſhortneſs.

Giving more ſcope to Mezentius and Lauſus, that verſion, which has more of the majeſty of Virgil, has leſs of his *conciſeneſs.* *Dryden.*

Conci'sion. *n. ſ.* [*conciſum*, Latin.] Cutting off; exciſion; deſtruction.

Concita'tion. *n. ſ.* [*concitatio*, Latin.] The act of ſtirring up, or putting in motion.

The revelations of heaven are conceived by immediate illumination of the ſoul; whereas the deceiving ſpirit, by *concitation* of humours, produces conceited phantaſmes. *Brown.*

Conclama'tion. *n. ſ.* [*conclamatio*, Latin.] An outcry or ſhout of many together. *Dict.*

Co'nclave. *n. ſ.* [*conclave*, Latin.]

1. A private apartment.
2. The room in which the cardinals meet; or the aſſembly of the cardinals.

I thank the holy *conclave* for their loves;
They've ſent me ſuch a man I would have wiſh'd for. *Shak.*

It was ſaid of a cardinal, by reaſon of his apparent likelihood to ſtep into St. Peter's chair, that in two *conclaves* he went in pope and came out again cardinal. *South's Sermons.*

3. A cloſe aſſembly.

Forthwith a *conclave* of the godhead meets,
Where Juno in the ſhining ſenate ſits. *Garth.*

To CONCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*concludo*, Latin.]

1. To ſhut.

The very perſon of Chriſt therefore, for ever and the ſelfſame, was only, touching bodily ſubſtance, *concluded* within the grave. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 52.

2. To include; to comprehend.

God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief, that he might have mercy upon all. *Romans,* xi. 32.

3. To collect by ratiocination.

The providences of God are promiſcuouſly adminiſtred in this world; ſo that no man can *conclude* God's love or hatred to any perſon, by any thing that befals him. *Tillotſon.*

4. To decide; to determine.

Youth, ere it ſees the world, here ſtudies reſt;
And age, returning thence, *concludes* it beſt. *Dryden.*
But no frail man, however great or high,
Can be *concluded* bleſt before he die. *Addiſon's Ovid's Met.*

5. To end; to finiſh.

Is it concluded he ſhall be protector?
It is determin'd, not *concluded* yet;
But ſo it muſt be, if the king miſcarry. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

I will *conclude* this part with the ſpeech of a counſellor of ſtate. *Bacon.*

Theſe are my theme, and how the war began,
And how *concluded* by the godlike man. *Dryden's Æn. b.* vii.

6. To oblige, as by the final determination.

If therefore they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they muſt be *concluded* by it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

He never refuſed to be *concluded* by the authority of one legally ſummoned. *Atterbury.*

To Conclu'de. *v. n.*

1. To perform the laſt act of ratiocination; to collect the conſequence; to determine.

For why ſhould we the buſy ſoul believe,
When boldly ſhe *concludes* of that and this;
When of herſelf ſhe can no judgment give,
Nor how, nor whence, nor where, nor what ſhe is? *Davies.*

The blind man's relations import no neceſſity of *concluding*, that though black was the rougheſt of colours, therefore white ſhould be the ſmootheſt. *Boyle on Colours.*

There is ſomething infamous in the very attempt: the world will *conclude* I had a guilty conſcience. *Arbuth. Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

2. To ſettle opinion.

Can we *conclude* upon Luther's inſtability, as our author has done, becauſe, in a ſingle notion no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had ſome doubtings? *Atterbury.*

I queſtion not but your tranſlation will do honour to our country; for I *conclude* of it already from thoſe performances. *Addiſon to Pope.*

3. Finally to determine.

They humbly ſue unto your excellence,
To have a goodly peace *concluded* of,
Between the realms of England and of France. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To end.

And all around wore nuptial bonds, the ties
Of love's aſſurance, and a train of lies,
That, made in luſt, *conclude* in perjuries. *Dryden's Fables.*

Conclu'dency. *n. ſ.* [from *concludent.*] Conſequence; regular proof; logical deduction of reaſon.

Judgment concerning things to be known, or the neglect and *concludency* of them, ends in deciſion. *Hale.*

Conclu'dent. *adj.* [from *conclude.*] Deciſive; ending in juſt and undeniable conſequences.

Though theſe kind of arguments may ſeem more obſcure, yet, upon a due conſideration of them, they are highly conſequential and *concludent* to my purpoſe. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

Conclu'sible. *adj.* [from *conclude.*] Determinable; certain by regular proof.

'Tis as certainly *concluſible* from God's preſcience, that they will voluntarily do this, as that they will do it all. *Hammond.*

Conclu'sion. *n. ſ.* [from *conclude.*]

1. Determination; final deciſion.

Ways of peaceable *concluſion* there are but theſe two certain; the one a ſentence of judicial deciſion, given by authority thereto appointed within ourſelves; the other, the like kind of ſentence given by a more univerſal authority. *Hooker.*

2. The collection from propoſitions premiſed; the conſequence.

The *concluſion* of experience, from the time paſt to the time preſent, will not be ſound and perfect. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

And marrying divers principles and grounds,
Out of their match a true *concluſion* brings. *Davies.*
Then doth the wit
Build fond *concluſions* on thoſe idle grounds;
Then doth it fly the good, and ill purſue. *Davies.*
I only deal by rules of art,

Such as are lawful, and judge by
Concluſions of aſtrology. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* iii.

It is of the nature of principles, to yield a *concluſion* different from themſelves. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

He granted him both the major and the minor; but denied him the *concluſion.* *Addiſon's Freeholder,* N°. 32.

3. The cloſe; the laſt reſult of argumentative deduction.

Let us hear the *concluſion* of the whole matter, fear God and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man. *Eccles.* xii. 13.

I have been reaſoning, and in *concluſion* have thought it beſt to return to what fortune hath made my home. *Swift.*

4. The event of experiments.

Her phyſician tells me,
She has purſu'd *concluſions* infinite
Of eaſy ways to die. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

We practiſe likewiſe all *concluſions* of grafting and inoculating, as well of wild trees as fruit trees. *Bacon's New Atlant.*

5. The end; the upſhot; the laſt part.
6. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſeems to ſignify ſilence; confinement of the thoughts.

Your wife Octavia, with her modeſt eyes
And ſtill *concluſion*, ſhall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

Conclu'sive. *adj.* [from *conclude.*]

1. Deciſive; giving the laſt determination to the opinion.

The agreeing votes of both houſes were not by any law or reaſon *concluſive* to my judgment. *King Charles.*

The laſt dictate of the underſtanding is not always abſolute in itſelf, nor *concluſive* to the will, yet it produces no antecedent nor external neceſſity. *Bramh. Anſwer to Hobbs.*

They have ſecret reaſons for what they ſeem to do, which, whatever they are, they muſt be equally *concluſive* for us as they were for them. *Rogers, Serm.* iv.

2. Regularly conſequential.

Thoſe that are not men of art, not knowing the true forms of ſyllogiſm, cannot know whether they are made in right and *concluſive* modes and figures. *Locke.*

Conclu'sively. *adv.* [from *concluſive.*] Deciſively; with final determination.

This I ſpeak only to deſire Pollio and Eupolis not to ſpeak peremptorily, or *concluſively*, touching the point of poſſibility, 'till they have heard me deduce the means of the execution. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Conclu'siveness. *n. ſ.* [from *concluſive.*] Power of determining the opinion; regular conſequence.

Conſideration of things to be known, of their ſeveral weights, *concluſiveneſs*, or evidence. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

To Concoa'gulate. *v. a.* [from *con* and *coagulate.*] To curdle or congeal one thing with another.

The ſaline parts of thoſe, upon their ſolution by the rain, may work upon thoſe other ſubſtances, formerly *concoagulated* with them. *Boyle's Experiments.*

They do but coagulate themſelves, without *concoagulating* with them any water. *Boyle's Hiſtory of Firmneſs.*

Concoagula'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *concoagulate.*] A coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one maſs.

To CONCO'CT. *v. a.* [*concoquo*, Latin.]

1. To digeſt by the ſtomach, ſo as to turn food to nutriment.

The working of purging medicines cometh two or three hours after the medicines taken; for that the ſtomach firſt maketh a proof, whether it can *concoct* them. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

Aſſuredly he was a man of a feeble ſtomach, unable to *concoct* any great fortune, proſperous or adverſe. *Hayward.*

The vital functions are performed by general and conſtant laws; the food is *concocted*, the heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs play. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

The notions and ſentiments of others judgment, as well as of our own memory makes our property: it does, as it were, *concoct* our intellectual food, and turns it into a part of our ſelves. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p.* i. *c.* 2.

2. To purify or ſublime by heat; or heighten to perfection.

The ſmall cloſe-lurking miniſter of fate,
Whoſe high *concocted* venom through the veins
A rapid lightning darts. *Thomſon's Summer.*

Conco'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *concoct.*] Digeſtion in the ſtomach; maturation by heat; the acceleration of any thing towards purity and perfection.

This hard rolling is between *concoction* and a ſimple maturation. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N°. 324.

The conſtanteſt notion of *concoction* is, that it ſhould ſignify the degrees of alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect *concoction*, which is the ultimity of that action or proceſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N°. 324.

He, though he knew not which ſoul ſpake,
Becauſe both meant, both ſpake the ſame,
Might thence a new *concoction* take,
And part far purer than he came. *Donne.*

Conco'lour. *adj.* [*concolor*, Latin.] Of one colour without variety.

In *concolour* animals, and ſuch as are confined unto the ſame

colour, we meaſure not their beauty thereby; for if a cow or blackbird grow white, we account it more pretty. *Brown.*

Conco'mitance. } *n. ſ.* [from *concomitor*, Latin.] Subſiſtence
Conco'mitancy. } together with another thing.

The ſecondary action ſubſiſteth not alone, but in *concomitancy* with the other; ſo the noſtrils are uſeful for reſpiration and ſmelling, but the principal uſe is ſmelling. *Brown.*

To argue from a *concomitancy* to a cauſality, is not infallibly concluſive. *Glanville's Scep. c.* 23.

CONCO'MITANT. *adj.* [*concomitans*, Latin.] Conjoined with; concurrent with; coming and going with, as collateral, not cauſative, or conſequential.

It is the ſpirit that furthereth the extenſion or dilatation of bodies, and it is ever *concomitant* with poroſity and dryneſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N°. 841.

It has pleaſed our wiſe Creator to annex to ſeveral objects, as alſo to ſeveral of our thoughts, a *concomitant* pleaſure; and that in ſeveral objects, to ſeveral degrees. *Locke.*

Conco'mitant. *n. ſ.* Companion; perſon or thing collaterally connected.

Theſe effects are from the local motion of the air, a *concomitant* of the ſound, and not from the ſound. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

He made him the chief *concomitant* of his heir apparent and only ſon, in a journey of much adventure. *Wotton.*

In conſumptions the preternatural *concomitants*, an univerſal heat of the body, a torminous diarrhæa, and hot diſtillations, have all a corroſive quality. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The other *concomitant* of ingratitude is hard-heartedneſs, or want of compaſſion. *South's Sermons.*

Horrour ſtalks around,
Wild ſtaring, and his ſad *concomitant*,
Deſpair, of abject look. *Philips.*

Reproach is a *concomitant* to greatneſs, as ſatires and invectives were an eſſential part of a Roman triumph. *Addiſon.*

And for tobacco, who could bear it?
Filthy *concomitant* of claret! *Prior.*

Where antecedents, *concomitants* and conſequents, cauſes and effects, ſigns and things ſignified, ſubjects and adjuncts, are neceſſarily connected with each other, we may infer. *Watts's Logick.*

Conco'mitantly. *adv.* [from *concomitant.*] In company with others. *Dict.*

To Conco'mitate. *v. a.* [*concomitatus*, Lat.] To be collaterally connected with any thing; to come and go with another.

This ſimple bloody ſpectation of the lungs, is differenced from that which *concomitates* a pleuriſy. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

CO'NCORD. *n. ſ.* [*concordia*, Latin.]

1. Agreement between perſons or things; ſuitableneſs of one to another; peace; union; mutual kindneſs.

Had I power, I ſhould
Pour the ſweet milk of *concord* into hell,
Uproar the univerſal peace. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
What *concord* hath Chriſt with Belial? *2 Cor.* vi. 15.
Kind *concord*, heavenly born! whoſe bliſsful reign
Holds this vaſt globe in one ſurrounding chain;
Soul of the world! *Tickell.*

2. A compact.

It appeareth by the *concord* made between Henry and Roderick the Iriſh king. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Harmony; concent of ſounds.

The man who hath not muſick in himſelf,
Nor is not mov'd with *concord* of ſweet ſounds,
Is fit for treaſons. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

4. Principal grammatical relation of one word to another.

Have thoſe who have writ about declenſions, *concords*, and ſyntaxes loſt their labour? *Locke.*

Conco'rdance. *n. ſ.* [*concordantia*, Latin.]

1. Agreement.
2. A book which ſhews in how many texts of ſcripture any word occurs.

I ſhall take it for an opportunity to tell you, how you are to rule the city out of a *concordance.* *South's Serm. Dedicat.*

Some of you turn over a *concordance*, and there, having the principal word, introduce as much of the verſe as will ſerve your turn. *Swift.*

An old *concordance* bound long ſince. *Swift.*

3. A concord in grammar; one of the three chief relations in ſpeech. It is not now in uſe in this ſenſe.

After the three *concordances* learned, let the maſter read unto him the epiſtles of Cicero. *Aſkam's Schoolmaſter.*

Conco'rdant. *adj.* [*concordans*, Lat.] Agreeable; agreeing; correſpondent; harmonious.

Were every one employed in points *concordant* to their natures, profeſſions, and arts, commonwealths would riſe up of themſelves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 4.

Conco'rdate. *n. ſ.* [*concordat*, Fr. *concordatum*, Lat.] A compact; a convention.

How comes he to number the want of ſynods in the Gallican church among the grievances of that *concordate*, and as a mark of their ſlavery, ſince he reckons all convocations of the clergy in England to be uſeleſs and dangerous? *Swift.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Conco'rporal. *adj.* [from *concorporo*, Latin, to incorporate.] Of the ſame body. *Dict.*

To Conco'rporate. *v. a.* [from *con* and *corpus.*] To unite in one maſs or ſubſtance.

When we *concorporate* the ſign with the ſignification, we conjoin the word with the ſpirit. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Concorpora'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *concorporate.*] Union in one maſs; intimate mixture. *Dict.*

Co'ncourse. *n. ſ.* [*concurſus*, Latin.]

1. The confluence of many perſons or things to one place.

Do all the nightly guards,
The city's watches, with the people's fears,
The *concourſe* of all good men, ſtrike thee nothing? *B Johnſ.*

The coalition of the good frame of the univerſe was not the product of chance, or fortuitous *concourſe* of particles of matter. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Vain is his force, and vainer is his ſkill,
With ſuch a *concourſe* comes the flood of ill. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The perſons aſſembled.

The prince with wonder hears, from ev'ry part,
The noiſe and buſy *concourſe* of the mart. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

3. The point of junction or interſection of two bodies.

So ſoon as the upper glaſs is laid upon the lower, ſo as to touch it at one end, and to touch the drop at the other end, making, with the lower glaſs, an angle of about ten or fifteen minutes; the drop will begin to move towards the *concourſe* of the glaſſes, and will continue to move with an accelerated motion, 'till it arrives at that *concourſe* of the glaſſes. *Newton.*

Concrema'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *concremo*, Lat. to burn together.] The act of burning many things together. *Dict.*

Co'ncrement. *n. ſ.* [from *concreſco*, Latin.] The maſs formed by concretion; a collection of matter growing together.

There is the cohesion of the matter into a more looſe conſiſtency, like clay, and thereby it is prepared to the *concrement* of a pebble or flint. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Concre'scence. *n. ſ.* [from *concreſco*, Lat.] The act or quality of growing by the union of ſeparate particles.

Seeing it is neither a ſubſtance perfect, nor inchoate, how any other ſubſtance ſhould thence take *concreſcence* hath not been taught. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

To CONCRE'TE. *v. n.* [*concreſco*, Latin.] To coaleſce into one maſs; to grow by the union and cohesion of parts.

The mineral or metallick matter, thus *concreting* with the cryſtalline, is equally diffuſed throughout the body of it. *Woodw.*

When any ſaline liquor is evaporated to a cuticle, and let cool, the ſalt *concretes* in regular figures; which argues that the particles of the ſalt, before they *concreted*, floated in the liquor at equal diſtances, in rank and file. *Newton.*

The blood of ſome who died of the plague, could not be made to *concrete*, by reaſon of the putrefaction already begun. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To Concre'te. *v. a.* To form by concretion; to form by the coalition of ſcattered particles.

That there are in our inferiour world divers bodies, that are *concreted* out of others, is beyond all diſpute: we ſee it in the meteors. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Co'ncrete. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed by concretion; formed by coalition of ſeparate particles into one maſs.

The firſt *concrete* ſtate, or conſiſtent ſurface of the chaos, muſt be of the ſame figure as the laſt liquid ſtate. *Burnet.*

2. In logick. Not abſtract; applied to a ſubject.

A kind of mutual commutation there is, whereby thoſe *concrete* names, God and man, when we ſpeak of Chriſt, do take interchangeably one another's room; ſo that, for truth of ſpeech, it ſkilleth not whether we ſay that the ſon of God hath created the world, and the ſon of man by his death hath ſaved it; or elſe that the ſon of man did create, and the ſon of God died to ſave the world. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſect.* 53.

Concrete terms, while they expreſs the quality, do alſo either expreſs or imply, or refer to ſome ſubject to which it belongs; as white, round, long, broad, wiſe, mortal, living, dead: but theſe are not always noun adjectives in a grammatical ſenſe; for a fool, a philoſopher, and many other *concretes*, are ſubſtantives, as well as knavery, folly and philoſophy, which are the abſtract terms that belong to them. *Watts's Logick.*

Co'ncrete. *n. ſ.* A maſs formed by concretion; or union of various parts adhering to each other.

If gold itſelf be admitted, as it muſt be, for a porous *concrete*, the proportion of void to body, in the texture of common air, will be ſo much the greater. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Concre'tely. *adv.* [from *concrete.*] In a manner including the ſubject with the predicate; not abſtractly.

Sin conſidered not abſtractedly for the mere act of obliquity, but *concretely*, with ſuch a ſpecial dependance of it upon the will as ſerves to render the agent guilty. *Norris.*

Concre'teness. *n. ſ.* [from *concrete.*] Coagulation; collection of fluids into a ſolid maſs. *Dict.*

Concre'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *concrete.*]

1. The act of concreting; coalition.

2. The maſs formed by a coalition of ſeparate particles.

Some plants upon the top of the ſea, are ſuppoſed to grow of ſome *concretion* of ſlime from the water, where the ſea ſtirreth little. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 568.

Heat, in general, doth not reſolve and attenuate the juices of a human body; for too great heat will produce *concretions.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Co'ncretive. *adj.* [from *concrete.*] Having the power to produce concretions; coagulative.

When wood and other bodies petrify, we do not aſcribe their induration to cold, but unto ſalinous ſpirit, or *concretive* juices. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 3.

Concre'ture. *n. ſ.* [from *concrete.*] A maſs formed by coagulation.

Concu'binage. *n. ſ.* [*concubinage*, Fr. *concubinatus*, Latin.] The act of living with a woman not married.

Adultery was puniſhed with death by the ancient heathens: *concubinage* was permitted. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

CO'NCUBINE. *n. ſ.* [*concubina*, Lat.] A woman kept in fornication; a whore; a ſtrumpet.

I know, I am too mean to be your queen;
And yet too good to be your *concubine.* *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

When his great friend was ſuitor to him to pardon an offender, he denied him: afterwards, when a *concubine* of his made the ſame ſuit, he granted it to her; and ſaid, Such ſuits were to be granted to whores. *Bacon.*

He cauſed him to paint one of his *concubines*, called Campaſpe, who had the greateſt ſhare in his affection. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The wife, though a bright goddeſs, thus gives place
To mortal *concubines* of freſh embrace. *Granville.*

To CONCU'LCATE. *v. a.* [*conculco*, Latin.] To tread or trample under foot *Dict.*

Conculca'tion. *n. ſ.* [*conculcatio*, Latin.] Trampling with the feet. *Dict.*

Concu'piscence. *n. ſ.* [*concupiſcentia*, Latin.] Irregular deſire; libidinous wiſh; luſt; lechery.

We know even ſecret *concupiſcence* to be ſin, and are made fearful to offend, though it be but in a wandering cogitation. *Hooker, b.* i.

In our faces evident the ſigns
Of foul *concupiſcence*; whence evil ſtore,
Ev'n ſhame, the laſt of evils. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

Nor can they ſay, that the difference of climate inclines one nation to *concupiſcence* and ſenſual pleaſures, another to blood-thirſtineſs: it would diſcover great ignorance not to know, that a people has been over run with recently invented vice. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONCU'PISCENT. *adj.* [*concupiſcens*, Latin.] Libidinous; lecherous.

He would not, but by gift of my chaſte body
To his *concupiſcent* intemperate luſt,
Releaſe my brother! *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Concupisce'ntial. *adj.* [from *concupiſcent.*] Relating to concupiſcence. *Dict.*

Concupi'scible. *adj.* [*concupiſcibilis*, Lat.] Impreſſing deſire; eager; deſirous; inclining to the purſuit or attainment of any thing.

The ſchools reduce all the paſſions to theſe two heads, the *concupiſcible* and iraſcible appetite. *South's Sermons.*

To CONCU'R. *v. n.* [*concurro*, Latin.]

1. To meet in one point.

Though reaſon favour them, yet ſenſe can hardly allow them; and, to ſatisfy, both theſe muſt *concur.* *Temple.*

2. To agree; to join in one action, or opinion.

Acts which ſhall be done by the greater part of my executors, ſhall be as valid and effectual as if all my executors had *concurred* in the ſame. *Swift's Laſt Will.*

3. It has *with* before the perſon with whom one agrees.

It is not evil ſimply to *concur with* the heathens, either in opinion or action; and that conformity with them is only then a diſgrace, when we follow them in that they do amiſs, or generally in that they do without reaſon. *Hooker, b.* iv.

4. It has *to* before the effect to which one concurs.

Their affections were known to *concur to* the moſt deſperate counſels. *Clarendon.*

Extremes in nature equal good produce,
Extremes in man *concur to* general uſe. *Pope, Epiſt.* iii.

5. To be united with; to be conjoined.

To have an orthodox belief, and a true profeſſion, *concurring* with a bad life, is only to deny Chriſt with a greater ſolemnity. *South's Sermons.*

Teſtimony is the argument; and, if fair probabilities of reaſon *concur* with it, this argument hath all the ſtrength it can have. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

6. To contribute to one common event with joint power.

When outward cauſes *concur*, the idle are ſooneſt ſeized by this infection. *Collier on the Spleen.*

Concu'rrence. } *n. ſ.* [from *concur.*]
Concu'rrency. }

1. Union; aſſociation; conjunction.

We have no other meaſure but our own ideas, with the *concurrence* of other probable reaſons, to perſuade us. *Locke.*

2. Agreement,

2. Agreement; act of joining in any deſign, or meaſures.

Their *concurrence* in perſuaſion, about ſome material points belonging to the ſame polity, is not ſtrange. *Hooker, Preface.*

The *concurrence* of the peers in that fury, can be imputed to the irreverence the judges were in. *Clarendon.*

Tarquin the proud was expelled by an univerſal *concurrence* of nobles and people. *Swift on the Diſſent. in Athens and Rome.*

3. Combination of many agents or circumſtances.

Struck with theſe great *concurrences* of things. *Craſhaw.*

He views our behaviour in every *concurrence* of affairs, and ſees us engage in all the poſſibilities of action. *Addiſ. Spectat.*

4. Aſſiſtance; help.

From theſe ſublime images we collect the greatneſs of the work, and the neceſſity of the divine *concurrence* to it. *Rogers.*

5. Joint right; common claim.

A biſhop might have officers, if there was a *concurrency* of juriſdiction between him and the archdeacon. *Ayliffe.*

Concu'rrent. *adj.* [from *concur.*]

1. Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the ſame act; contributing to the ſame event; concomitant in agency.

I join with theſe laws the perſonal preſence of the king's ſon, as a *concurrent* cauſe of this reformation. *Davies on Ireland.*

For without the *concurrent* conſent of all theſe three parts of the legiſlature, no ſuch law is or can be made. *Hale.*

All combin'd,
Your beauty, and my impotence of mind;
And his *concurrent* flame, that blew my fire;
For ſtill our kindred ſouls had one deſire. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Conjoined; aſſociate; concomitant.

There is no difference between the *concurrent* echo and the iterant, but the quickneſs or ſlowneſs of the return. *Bacon.*

Concu'rrent. *n. ſ.* [from *concur.*] That which concurs; a contributory cauſe.

To all affairs of importance there are three neceſſary *concurrents*, without which they can never be diſpatched; time, induſtry, and faculties. *Decay of Piety.*

CONCU'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*concuſſio*, Lat.] The act of ſhaking; agitation; tremefaction.

It is believed that great ringing of bells in populous cities, hath diſſipated peſtilent air; which may be from the *concuſſion* of the air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 127.

There want not inſtances of ſuch an univerſal *concuſſion* of the whole globe, as muſt needs imply an agitation of the whole abyſs. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p.* iii.

The ſtrong *concuſſion* on the heaving tide,
Roll'd back the veſſel to the iſland's ſide. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Concu'ssive. *adj.* [*concuſſus*, Latin.] Having the power or quality of ſhaking.

To CONDE'MN. *v. a.* [*condemno*, Latin.]

1. To find guilty; to doom to puniſhment; contrary to abſolve.

My conſcience hath a thouſand ſeveral tongues,
And every tongue brings in a ſev'ral tale,
And ev'ry tale *condemns* me for a villain. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Is he found guilty?———
———Yes truly, is he, and *condemn'd* upon't. *Sh. Hen.* VIII.

Conſidered as a judge, it *condemns* where it ought to abſolve, and pronounces abſolution where it ought to *condemn.* *Fiddes's Sermons.*

2. It has *to* before the puniſhment.

The ſon of man ſhall be betrayed unto the ſcribes, and they ſhall *condemn* him *to* death. *Mat.* xx. 18.

3. To cenſure; to blame; to declare criminal; contrary to approve.

Who then ſhall blame
His peſter'd ſenſes to recoil and ſtart,
When all that is within him does *condemn*
Itſelf for being there? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The poet who flouriſhed in the ſcene, is *condemned* in the ruelle. *Dryden's Æn. Preface.*

He who was ſo unjuſt as to do his brother an injury, will ſcarce be ſo juſt as to *condemn* himſelf for it. *Locke.*

They who approve my conduct in this particular, are much more numerous than thoſe who *condemn* it. *Spectator*, N°. 488.

4. To fine.

And the king of Egypt put him down at Jeruſalem, and *condemned* the land in an hundred talents of ſilver. 2 *Chro.*

5. To ſhow guilt by contraſt.

The righteous that is dead ſhall *condemn* the ungodly which are living. *Wiſd.* iv. 16.

Conde'mnable. *adj.* [from *condemn.*] Blameable; culpable.

He commands to deface the print of a cauldron in aſhes, which ſtrictly to obſerve were *condemnable* ſuperſtition. *Brown.*

Condemna'tion. *n. ſ.* [*condemnatio*, Latin.] The ſentence by which any one is doomed to puniſhment; the act of condemning; the ſtate of being condemned.

There is therefore now no *condemnation* to them. *Rom.* viii.

Conde'mnatory. *adj.* [from *condemn.*] Paſſing a ſentence of condemnation, or of cenſure.

He that paſſes the firſt *condemnatory* ſentence, is like the incendiary in a popular tumult, who is chargeable with all thoſe diſorders to which he gave riſe. *Government of the Tongue.*

Conde'mner. *n. ſ.* [from *condemn.*] A blamer; a cenſurer; a cenſor.

Some few are the only refuſers and *condemners* of this catholick practice. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Conde'nsable. *adj* [from *condenſate.*] That which is capable of condenſation; that which can be drawn or compreſſed into a narrower compaſs.

This agent meets with reſiſtance in the moveable, and not being in the utmoſt extremity of denſity, but *condenſable* yet further, every reſiſtance works ſomething upon the mover to condenſe it. *Digby on the Soul.*

To Conde'nsate. *v. a.* [*condenſo*, Latin.] To condenſe; to make thicker.

To Conde'nsate. *v. n.* To grow thicker.

Conde'nsate. *adj.* [*condenſatus*, Latin.] Made thick; condenſed; compreſſed into leſs ſpace.

Water by nature is white; yea, thickened or *condenſate*, moſt white, as it appeareth by the hail and ſnow. *Peacham.*

Condensa'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *condenſate.*] The act of thickening any body, or making it more groſs and weighty. Oppoſite to rarefaction.

If by natural arguments it may be proved, that water, by *condenſation*, may become earth; the ſame reaſon teacheth, that earth, rarefied, may become water. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

By water-glaſſes the account was not regular; for, from attenuation and *condenſation*, the hours were ſhorter in hot weather than in cold. *Brown's Vulgar-Errours, b.* v. *c.* 18.

The ſupply of its moiſture is by rains and ſnow, and dews and *condenſation* of vapours, and perhaps by ſubterraneous paſſages. *Bentley.*

To CONDE'NSE. *v. a.* [*condenſo*, Latin.] To make any body more thick, cloſe, and weighty; to drive or attract the parts of any body nearer to each other. Oppoſed to rarefy; to inſpiſſate.

Moving in ſo high a ſphere, he muſt needs, as the ſun, raiſe many envious exhalations; which, *condenſed* by a popular odium, were capable to caſt a cloud upon the brighteſt merit. *King Charles.*

Some lead their youth abroad, while ſome *condenſe*
Their liquid ſtore, and ſome in cells diſpeſne. *Dryd. Virg.*

Such denſe and ſolid ſtrata arreſt the aſcending vapour, ſtop it at the ſurface of the earth, and collect and *condenſe* it there. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p.* iii.

To Conde'nse. *v. n.* To grow cloſe and weighty; to withdraw its parts into a narrow compaſs.

The water falling from the upper parts of the cave, does preſently there *condenſe* into little ſtones. *Boyle's Sceps. Chym.*

All vapours, when they begin to *condenſe* and coaleſce into ſmall parcels, become firſt of that bigneſs whereby azure muſt be reflected, before they can conſtitute other colours. *Newton.*

Conde'nse. *adj.* [from the verb.] Thick; denſe; condenſated; cloſe; maſſy; weighty.

They might be ſeparated without conſociating into the huge *condenſe* bodies of planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Conde'nser. *n. ſ.* [from *condenſe.*] A ſtrong metalline veſſel, wherein to crowd the air, by means of a ſyringe faſtened thereto. *Quincy.*

Conde'nsity. *n. ſ.* [from *condenſe.*] The ſtate of being condenſed; condenſation; denſeneſs; denſity.

Co'nders. *n. ſ.* [*conduire*, French.]

Such as ſtand upon high places near the ſea-coaſt, at the time of herring-fiſhing, to make ſigns to the fiſhers which way the ſhole of herrings paſſeth, which may better appear to ſuch as ſtand upon ſome high cliff, by a kind of blue colour that the fiſh cauſeth in the water, than to thoſe that be in the ſhips. Theſe be likewiſe called *huers*, by likelihood of the French *huyer*, *exclamare*, and balkers. *Cowel.*

To CONDESCE'ND. *v. n.* [*condeſcendre*, Fr. from *deſcendo*, Latin.]

1. To depart from the privileges of ſuperiority by a voluntary ſubmiſſion; to ſink willingly to equal terms with inferiours; to ſooth by familiarity.

This method carries a very humble and *condeſcending* air, when he that inſtructs ſeems to be the enquirer. *Watts.*

2. To conſent to do more than mere juſtice can require.

Spain's mighty monarch,
In gracious clemency does *condeſcend*,
On theſe conditions, to become your friend. *Dryd. Ind. Em.*

He did not primarily intend to appoint this way; but *condeſcended* to it as moſt accommodate to their preſent ſtate. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 5.

3. To ſtoop; to bend; to yield; to ſubmit; to become ſubject.

Can they think me ſo broken, ſo debas'd
With corporal ſervitude, that my mind ever
Will *condeſcend* to ſuch abſurd commands? *Milton.*

Nor ſhall my reſolution
Diſarm itſelf, nor *condeſcend* to parly
With fooliſh hopes. *Denham's Sophy.*

Condesce'ndence. *n. ſ.* [*condeſcendance*, French.] Voluntary ſubmiſſion to a ſtate of equality with inferiours.

Condesce'ndingly. *adv.* [from *condeſcending.*] By way of voluntary humiliation; by way of kind conceſſion.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

We *condescendingly* made Luther's works umpires in the controversy. *Atterbury.*

Condesce'nsion. *n. s.* [from *condescend*.] Voluntary humiliation; descent from superiority; voluntary submission to equality with inferiours.

It forbids pride and ambition, and vain glory; and commands humility and modesty, and *condescension* to others. *Tillotf.*

Courtesy and *condescension* is an happy quality, which never fails to make its way into the good opinion, and into the very heart, and allays the envy which always attends a high station. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Raphael, amidst his tenderness, shews such a dignity and *condescension* in all his behaviour, as are suitable to a superiour nature. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 273.

Condesce'nsive. *adj.* [from *condescend*.] Courteous; willing to treat with inferiours on equal terms; not haughty; not arrogant.

CONDI'GN. *adj.* [*condignus*, Latin.] Worthy of a person; suitable; deserved; merited: it is always used of something deserved by crimes.

Unless it were a bloody murtherer,
I never gave them *condign* punishment. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

Consider who is your friend, he that would have brought him to *condign* punishment, or he that has saved him. *Arbuthn.*

Condi'gness. *n. s.* [from *condign*.] Suitableness; agreeableness to deserts. *Dict.*

Condi'gnly. *adv.* [from *condign*.] Deservedly; according to merit. *Dict.*

Co'ndiment. *n. s.* [*condimentum*, Latin.] Seasoning; sauce; that which excites the appetite by a pungent taste.

As for radish and the like, they are for *condiments*, and not for nourishment. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Many things are swallowed by animals rather for *condiment*, gust, or medicament, than any substantial nutriment. *Brown.*

Condisci'ple. *n. s.* [*condiscipulus*, Lat.] A schoolfellow.

To CO'NDITE. *v. a.* [*condio*, Lat.] To pickle; to preserve by salts or aromaticks.

Much after the same manner as the sugar doth, in the *conditing* of pears, quinces, and the like. *Grew's Musæum.*

The most innocent of them are but like *condited* or pickled mushrooms, which, carefully corrected, may be harmless, but can never do good. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Co'nditement. *n. s.* [from *condite*.] A composition of conserves, powders, and spices in the form of an electuary. *Dict.*

CONDI'TION. *n. s.* [*condition*, Fr. *conditio*, Latin.]

1. Quality; that by which any thing is denominated good or bad.

A rage, whose heat hath this *condition*,
That nothing can allay, nothing but blood. *Shakes. K. John.*

2. Attribute; accident; property.

The king is but a man: the violet smells, the element shews to him as to me: all his senses have but human *conditions.* *Shakespeare's Henry* V.

It seemed to us a *condition* and property of Divine Powers and Beings, to be hidden and unseen to others. *Bacon.*

They will be able to conserve their properties unchanged in passing through several mediums, which is another *condition* of the rays of light. *Newton's Opt.*

3. Natural quality of the mind; temper; temperament; complexion.

The child taketh most of his nature of the mother, besides speech, manners, and inclination, which are agreeable to the *conditions* of their mothers. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The best and soundest of his time hath been but rash: now must we look, from his age, to receive not alone the imperfections of long engrafted *condition*, but therewithal the unruly waywardness that infirm and cholerick years bring with them. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. Moral quality; virtue, or vice.

Jupiter is hot and moist, temperate, modest, honest, adventurous, liberal, merciful, loving and faithful, that is, giving these inclinations; and therefore those ancient kings, beautified with these *conditions*, might be called there after Jupiter. *Raleigh's History of the World, b.* i. *c.* 6. *s.* 5.

Socrates espoused Xantippe only for her extreme ill *conditions*, above all of that sex. *South.*

5. State; circumstances.

To us all,
That feel the bruises of the days before,
And suffer the *condition* of these times
To lay an heavy and unequal hand
Upon our humours. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV.

It was not agreeable unto the *condition* of Paradise and state of innocence. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c* 4.

Estimate the greatness of this mercy by the *condition* it finds the sinner in, when God vouchsafes it to them. *South's Serm.*

Did we perfectly know the state of our own *condition*, and what was most proper for us, we might have reason to conclude our prayers not heard, if not answered. *Wake's Preparation.*

This is a principle adapted to every passion and faculty of our nature, to every state and *condition* of our life. *Rogers.*

Some desponding people take the kingdom to be in no *condition* of encouraging so numerous a breed of beggars. *Swift.*

Condition, circumstance, is not the thing;
Bliss is the same in subject as in king. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

6. Rank.

I am, in my *condition*,
A prince, Miranda. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

The king himself met with many entertainments, at the charge of particular men, which had been rarely practised 'till then by the persons of the best *condition.* *Clarendon.*

7. Stipulation; terms of compact.

Condition!
What *condition* can a treaty find
I' th' part that is at mercy? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

I yield upon *conditions.*—We give none
To traitors: strike him down. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

He could not defend it above ten days, and must then submit to the worst *conditions* the rebels were like to grant to his person, and to his religion. *Clarendon.*

Many are apt to believe remission of sins, but they believe it without the *condition* of repentance. *Taylor.*

Those barb'rous pirates willingly receive
Conditions, such as we are pleas'd to give. *Waller.*

Make our *conditions* with yon' captive king.—
Secure me but my solitary cell;
'Tis all I ask him. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

8. The writing in which the terms of agreement are comprised; compact; bond.

Go with me to a notary, seal me there
Your single bond; and in a merry sport,
If you repay me not on such a day,
In such a place, such sum or sums as are
Express'd in the *condition*, let the forfeit
Be nominated. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

To Condi'tion. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make terms; to stipulate.

It was *conditioned* between Saturn and Titan, that Saturn should put to death all his male children. *Raleigh's History.*

Small towns, which stand stiff, 'till great shot
Enforce them, by war's law, *condition* not. *Donne.*

'Tis one thing, I must confess, to *condition* for a good office, and another thing to do it gratis. *L'Estrange, Fab.* 137.

Condi'tional. *adj.* [from *condition*.]

1. By way of stipulation; not absolute; with limitations; on particular terms.

For the use we have his express commandment, for the effect his *conditional* promise; so that, without obedience to the one, there is of the other no assurance. *Hooker, b.* v. *s.* 57.

Many scriptures, though as to their formal terms they are absolute, yet as to their sense they are *conditional.* *South.*

This strict necessity they simple call;
Another sort there is *conditional.* *Dryden's Fables.*

2. In grammar and logick. Expressing some condition or supposition.

Condi'tional. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A limitation. A word not now in use.

He said, if he were sure that young man were king Edward's son, he would never bear arms against him. This case seems hard, both in respect of the *conditional*, and in respect of the other words. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Conditiona'lity. *n. s.* [from *conditional*.] The quality of being conditional; limitation by certain terms.

And as this clear proposal of the promises may inspirit our endeavours, so is the *conditionality* most efficacious to necessitate and engage them. *Decay of Piety.*

Condi'tionally. *adv.* [from *conditional*.] With certain limitations; on particular terms; on certain stipulations.

I here intail
The crown to thee, and to thine heirs for ever;
Conditionally, that here thou take an oath
To cease this civil war. *Shakespeare's Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

A false apprehension understands that positively, which was but *conditionally* expressed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii.

We see large preferments tendered to him, but *conditionally*, upon his doing wicked offices: conscience shall here, according to its office, interpose and protest. *South.*

Condi'tionary. *adj.* [from *condition*.] Stipulated.

Would God in mercy dispense with it as a *conditionary*, yet we could not be happy without it, as a natural qualification for heaven. *Norris.*

To Condi'tionate. *v. a.* [from *condition*.] To make conditions for; to regulate by certain conditions.

That ivy ariseth but where it may be supported; we cannot ascribe the same unto any science therein, which suspends and *conditionates* its eruption. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

Condi'tionate. *adj.* [from the verb.] Established on certain terms or conditions.

That which is mistaken to be particular and absolute, duly understood, is general, but *conditionate*, and belongs to none, who shall not perform the condition? *Hammond.*

Condi'tioned. *adj.* [from *condition*.] Having qualities or properties good or bad.

The

The dearest friend to me, the kindest man,
The best *condition'd.* *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

To CONDO'LE. *v. n.* [*condoleo*, Latin.] To lament with those that are in misfortune; to express concern for the miseries of others. It has *with* before the person for whose misfortune we profess grief.

Your friends would have cause to rejoice, rather than *condole with* you. *Temple.*

I congratulate with the republick of beasts upon this honour done to their king; and must *condole with* us poor mortals, who, by distance, are rendered incapable of paying our respects. *Addison's Guardian*, N°. 118.

To Condo'le. *v. a.* To bewail with another.

I come not, Sampson, to *condole* thy chance,
As these perhaps, yet wish it had not been,
Though for no friendly intent. *Milton's Agonistes, l.* 1076.

Why should our poet petition Isis for her safe delivery, and afterwards *condole* her miscarriage. *Dryden.*

Condo'lement. *n. s.* [from *condole*.] Grief; sorrow; mourning.

To persevere
In obstinate *condolement*, is a course
Of impious stubbornness, unmanly grief. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Condo'lence. *n. s.* [*condolance*, French.] The expression of grief for the sorrows of another; the civilities and messages of friends upon any loss or misfortune.

The reader will excuse this digression, due by way of *condolence* to my worthy brethren. *Arbuth. Preface to J. Bull.*

A Condo'ler. *n. s.* [from *condole*.] One that compliments another upon his misfortunes.

Condona'tion. *n. s.* [*condonatio*, Lat.] A pardoning; a forgiving. *Dict.*

To CONDU'CE. *v. n.* [*conduco*, Lat.] To promote an end; to contribute; to serve to some purpose. Followed by *to.*

The boring of holes in that kind of wood, and then laying it abroad, seemeth to *conduce* to make it shine. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

The means and preparations that may *conduce* unto the enterprize. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Every man does love or hate things, according as he apprehends them to *conduce* to this end, or to contradict it. *Tillotf.*

They may *conduce* to farther discoveries for compleating the theory of light. *Newton.*

To Condu'ce. *v. a.* To conduct; to accompany in order to shew the way. In this sense I have only found it in the following passage.

He was sent to *conduce* hither the princess Henrietta-Maria. *Wotton.*

Condu'cible. *adj.* [*conducibilis*, Latin.] Having the power of conducing; having a tendency to promote or forward.

To both, the medium which is most propitious and *conducible*, is air. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 265.

Those motions of generations and corruptions, and of the *conducibles* thereunto, are wisely and admirably ordered and contemporated by the wise providence of the rector of all things. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

None of these magnetical experiments are sufficient for a perpetual motion, though those kind of qualities seem most *conducible* unto it. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

Our Saviour hath enjoined us a reasonable service: all his laws are in themselves *conducible* to the temporal interest of them that observe them. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Condu'cibleness. *n. s.* [from *conducible*.] The quality of contributing to any end. *Dict.*

Condu'cive. *adj.* [from *conduce*.] That which may contribute to any end; having the power of forwarding or promoting.

An action, however *conducive* to the good of our country, will be represented as prejudicial to it. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Those proportions of the good things of this life, which are most consistent with the interests of the soul, are also most *conducive* to our present felicity. *Rogers, Serm.* 2.

Condu'civeness. *n. s.* [from *conducive*.] The quality of conducing.

I mention some examples of the *conduciveness* of the smallness of a body's parts to its fluidity. *Boyle's Hist. of Fluidity.*

CO'NDUCT. *n. s.* [*conduit*, Fr. *con* and *ductus*, Latin.]

1. Management; economy.

Young men, in the *conduct* and manage of actions, embrace more than they can hold, stir more than they can quiet, and fly to the end without consideration of the means. *Bacon.*

How void of reason are our hopes and fears!
What in the *conduct* of our life appears
So well design'd, so luckily begun,
But when we have our wish, we wish undone? *Dryd. Juv.*

2. The act of leading troops; the duty of a general.

Conduct of armies is a prince's art. *Waller.*

3. Convoy; escorte; guard.

I was ashamed to ask the king footmen and horsemen, and *conduct* for safeguard against our adversaries. 1 *Esdr.* viii. 51.

His majesty,
Tend'ring my person's safety, hath appointed
This *conduct* to convey me to the Tower. *Shakes. Rich.* III.

4. The act of convoying or guarding.

Some three or four of you,
Go, give him courteous *conduct* to this place. *Shakespeare.*

5. A warrant by which a convoy is appointed, or safety is assured.

6. Behaviour; regular life.

Though all regard for reputation is not quite laid aside, it is so low, that very few think virtue and *conduct* of absolute necessity for preserving it. *Swift.*

To Condu'ct. *v. a.* [*conduire*, French.]

1. To lead; to direct; to accompany in order to shew the way.

I shall strait *conduct* you to a hill side, where I will point you out the right path. *Milton on Education.*

O may thy pow'r, propitious still to me,
Conduct my steps to find the fatal tree,
In this deep forest. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To usher, and to attend in civility.

Pray, receive them nobly, and *conduct* them
Into our presence. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

Ascanius bids 'em be *conducted* in. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To manage; as, *to conduct an affair.*

4. To head an army; to order troops.

Conducti'tious. *adj.* [*conductitius*, Latin.] Hired; employed for wages.

The persons were neither titularies nor perpetual curates, but persons intirely *conductitious* and removeable at pleasure. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Condu'ctor. *n. s.* [from *conduct*.]

1. A leader; one who shews another the way by accompanying him.

Shame of change, and fear of future ill,
And zeal, the blind *conductor* of the will. *Dryden.*

2. A chief; a general.

Who is *conductor* of his people?—
As 'tis said, the bastard son of Glo'ster. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

3. A manager; a director.

If he did not intirely project the union and regency, none will deny him to have been the chief *conductor* in both. *Addison.*

4. An instrument to put up into the bladder, to direct the knife in cutting for the stone. *Quincy.*

Condu'ctress. *n. s.* [from *conduct*.] A woman that directs; directress.

Co'nduit. *n. s.* [*conduit*, French.]

1. A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; an aqueduct.

Water, in *conduit* pipes, can rise no higher
Than the well-head from whence it first doth spring. *Davies.*

This face of mine is hid
In sap consuming winter's drizzled snow,
And all the *conduits* of my blood froze up. *Shakespeare.*

God is the fountain of honour; and the *conduit*, by which he conveys it to the sons of men, are virtuous and generous practices. *South's Sermons.*

These organs are the nerves which are the *conduits* to convey them from without, to their audience in the brain. *Locke.*

Wise nature likewise, they suppose,
Has drawn two *conduits* down our nose. *Prior.*

2. The pipe or cock at which water is drawn.

I charge and command, that the *conduit* run nothing but claret wine. *Shakespeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

Conduplica'tion. *n. s.* [*conduplicatio*, Latin.] A doubling; a duplicate.

Cone. *n. s.* [κῶνος. Τοῦ κώνου βάσις κύκλος ἐςί, *Aristotle.*] A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.

Co'ney. See Cony.

To CONFA'BULATE. *v. n.* [*confabulo*, Lat.] To talk easily or carelessly together; to chat; to prattle.

Confabula'tion. *n. s.* [*confabulatio*, Lat.] Easy conversation; chearful and careless talk.

Confa'bulatory. *adj.* [from *confabulate*.] Belonging to talk or prattle.

Confarrea'tion. *n. s.* [*confarreatio*, Lat. from *far corn.*] The solemnization of marriage by eating bread together.

By the ancient laws of Romulus, the wife was by *confarreation* joined to the husband. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To CO'NFECT. *v. a.* [*confectus*, Latin.] To make up into sweetmeats; to preserve with sugar. It seems now corrupted into *comfit.*

Co'nfect. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A sweetmeat.

Confe'ction. *n. s.* [*confectio*, Latin.]

1. A preparation of fruit, or juice of fruit, with sugar; a sweatmeat.

Hast thou not learn'd me to preserve? yea so,
That our great king himself doth woo me oft
For my *confections?* *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

They have in Turky and the East certain *confections*, which they call servets, which are like to candied conserves, and are made of sugar and lemons. *Bacon's Natural History.*

He saw him devour fish and flesh, swallow wines and spices, *confections* and fruits of numberless sweets and flavours. *Addis.*

2. An assemblage of different ingredients; a composition; a mixture.

Of best things then, what world shall yield *confection*
To liken her? *Shakespeare.*

There

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

There will be a new *confection* of mould, which perhaps will alter the seed. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 528.

CONFECTIONARY. *n. s.* [from *confection.*] One whose trade is to make sweetmeats.

Myself,
Who had the world as my *confectionary*,
The mouths, the tongues, the eyes, the hearts of men
At duty, more than I could frame employments. *Shakesp.*

CONFE'CTIONER *n. s.* [from *confection*] One whose trade is to make confections or sweetmeats.

Confectioners make much use of whites of eggs. *Boyle.*

CONFE'DERACY. *n. s.* [*confederation*, Fr. *fœdus*, Latin.] A league; a contract by which several persons or bodies of men engage to support each other; union; engagement; federal compact.

What *confederacy* have you with the traitors? *Sh. K. Lear.*

Judas sent them to Rome, to make a league of amity and *confederacy* with them. 1 *Mac.* viii. 17.

Virgil has a whole *confederacy* against him, and I must endeavour to defend him. *Dryden's Virg. Æn. Dedication.*

The friendships of the world are oft
Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleasure. *Addison.*

An avaricious man in office is in *confederacy* with the whole clan of his district, or dependance; which, in modern terms of art, is called to live and let live. *Swift's Examiner*, N°. 27.

To CONFE'DERATE. *v. a.* [*confederer*, French.] To join in a league; to unite; to ally.

They were secretly *confederated* with Charles's enemy. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

To CONFE'DERATE. *v. n.* To league; to unite in a league.

By words men come to know one another's minds; by those they covenant and *confederate*. *South's Sermons.*

It is a *confederating* with him to whom the sacrifice is offered. *Atterbury.*

CONFE'DERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] United in league.

For they have consulted together with one consent: they are *confederate* against thee. *Ps.* lxxxiii. 5.

All the swords
In Italy, and her *confederate* arms,
Could not have made this peace *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

While the mind of man looketh upon second causes scattered, it may sometimes rest in them, and go no farther; but when it beholdeth the chain of them *confederate* and linked together, it must need fly to providence and deity. *Bacon.*

Oh race *confed'rate* into crimes, that prove
Triumphant o'er th' eluded rage of Jove! *Pope's Statius.*

In a *confederate* war, it ought to be considered which party has the deepest share in the quarrel. *Swift.*

CONFE'DERATE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] One who engages to support another; an ally.

Sir Edmond Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more *confederates*, are in arms. *Sh. Richard* III.

We still have fresh recruits in store,
If our *confederates* can afford us more. *Dryden's Æn.*

CONFEDERA'TION. *n. s.* [*confederation*, French.] League; compact of mutual support; alliance.

The three princes enter into some strict league and *confederation* amongst themselves. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Nor can those *confederations* or designs be durable, when subjects make bankrupt of their allegiance. *King Charles.*

To CONFE'R. *v. n.* [*confero*, Lat. *conferer*, French.] To discourse with another upon a stated subject; to ventilate any question by oral discussion; to converse solemnly; to talk gravely together; to compare sentiments.

You will hear us *confer* of this, and by an auricular assurance have your satisfaction. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man; and therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he *confer* little, he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not. *Bacon.*

When they had commanded them to go aside out of the council, they *conferred* among themselves. *Acts*, iv. 15.

He was thought to *confer* with the lord Colepeper upon the subject; but had some particular thoughts, upon which he then *conferred* with nobody. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

The Christian princess in her tent *confers*
With fifty of your learn'd philosophers;
Whom with such eloquence she does persuade,
That they are captives to her reasons made. *Dryd. Tyr. Love.*

To CONFE'R. *v. a.*

1. To compare; to examine by comparison with other things of the same kind.

The words in the 8th verse, *conferred* with the same words in the 20th, make it manifest. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

If we *confer* these observations with others of the like nature, we may find cause to rectify the general opinion. *Boyle.*

Pliny *conferring* his authors, and comparing their works together, found those that went before transcribed by those that followed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c* 6.

2. To give; to bestow; with *on* before him who receives the gift.

Rest to the limbs, and quiet I *confer*
On troubled minds. *Waller.*

The *conferring* this honour *upon* him would increase the credit he had. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Coronation to a king, *confers* no royal authority *upon* him. *South.*

There is not the least intimation in scripture of this privilege *conferred upon* the Roman church. *Tillotson.*

Thou *conferrest* the benefits, and he receives them; the first produces love, and the last ingratitude. *Arbuth. Hist. of J. Bull.*

3. To contribute; to conduce. With *to.*

The closeness and compactness of the parts resting together, doth much *confer to* the strength of the union. *Glanv.*

CO'NFERENCE. *n. s* [*conference*, French.]

1. The act of conversing on serious subjects; formal discourse; oral discussion of any question.

I shall grow skilful in country matters, if I have often *conference* with your servant. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Sometime they deliver it, whom privately zeal and piety moveth to be instructors of others by *conference*; sometime of them it is taught, whom the church hath called to the publick, either reading thereof, or interpreting. *Hooker, b.* v. *s.* 22.

What passion hangs these weights upon my tongue!
I cannot speak to her; yet she urg'd *conference*. *Shakespeare.*

2. An appointed meeting for discussing some point, by personal debate.

3. Comparison; examination of different things by comparison of each with other

Our diligence must search out all helps and furtherances, which scriptures, councils, laws, and the mutual *conference* of all men's collections and observations may afford. *Hooker.*

The *conference* of these two places, containing so excellent a piece of learning as this, expressed by so worthy a wit as Tully's was, must needs bring on pleasure to him that maketh true account of learning. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

CONFE'RRER. *n. s.* [from *confer.*]

1. He that converses.
2. He that bestows.

To CONFE'SS. *v. a.* [*confesser*, Fr. *confiteor confessum*, Latin.]

1. To acknowledge a crime; to own a failure.

He doth in some sort confess it. If it be *confessed*, it is not redressed. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Human faults with human grief *confess*;
'Tis thou art chang'd. *Prior.*

2. It has *of* before the thing confessed, when it is used reciprocally.

Confess thee freely *of* thy sin;
For to deny each article with oath,
Cannot remove nor choke the strong conception. *Sh. Othello.*

3. To disclose the state of the conscience to the priest, in order to repentance and pardon.

If our sin be only against God, yet to *confess* it to his minister may be of good use. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

4. To hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest.

5. To own; to avow; to profess; not to deny.

Whosoever therefore shall *confess* me before men, him will I *confess* also before my father which is in heaven; but whosoever shall deny me before men, him will I also deny before my father which is in heaven. *Matt.* x. 32, 33.

6. To grant; not to dispute.

They may have a clear view of good, great and *confessed* good, without being concerned, if they can make up their happiness without it. *Locke.*

7. To shew; to prove; to attest.

Tall thriving trees *confess'd* the fruitful mold;
The red'ning apple ripens here to gold. *Pope's Odyssey, b.* vii.

8. It is used in a loose and unimportant sense by way of introduction, or as an affirmative form of speech.

I must *confess* I was most pleased with a beautiful prospect, that none of them have mentioned. *Addison on Italy.*

To CONFE'SS. *v. n.* To make confession; to disclose; to reveal; as, *he is gone to the priest to confess.*

CONFE'SSEDLY. *adv.* [from *confessed.*] Avowedly; indisputably.

Labour is *confessedly* a great part of the curse, and therefore no wonder if men fly from it. *South.*

Great genius's, like great ministers, though they are *confessedly* the first in the commonwealth of letters, must be envyed and calumniated. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

CONFE'SSION. *n. s.* [from *confess.*]

1. The acknowledgment of a crime; the discovery of one's own guilt.

Your engaging me first in this adventure of the Moxa, and desiring the story of it from me, is like giving one the torture, and then asking his *confession*, which is hard usage. *Temple.*

2. The act of disburdening the conscience to a priest.

You will have little opportunity to practise such a *confession*, and should therefore supply the want of it by a due performance of it to God. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

3. Profession; avowal.

Who, before Pontius Pilate, witnessed a good *confession*? 1 *Tim.* vi. 13.

If

If there be one amongst the fair'st of Greece,
That loves his mistress more than in *confession*,
And dare avow her beauty and her worth,
In other arms than her's; to him this challenge. *Shakesp.*

4. A formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised.

CONFE'SSIONAL. *n. s.* [French.] The seat or box in which the confessor sits to hear the declarations of his penitents.

In one of the churches I saw a pulpit and *confessional*, very finely inlaid with lapis-lazuli. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

CONFE'SSIONARY. *n. s* [*confessionaire*, Fr.] The confession-chair or seat, where the priest sits to hear confessions. *Dict.*

CO'NFESSOR. *n. s.* [*confesseur*, French.]

1. One who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger. He who dies for religion is a martyr; he who suffers for it is a confessor.

The doctrine in the thirty-nine articles is so orthodoxly settled, as cannot be questioned without danger to our religion, which hath been sealed with the blood of so many martyrs and *confessors*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Was not this an excellent *confessor* at least, if not a martyr in this cause? *Stillingfleet.*

The patience and fortitude of a martyr or *confessor* lie concealed in the flourishing times of Christianity. *Addison's Spect.*

It was the assurance of a resurrection that gave patience to the *confessor*, and courage to the martyr. *Rogers, Sermon* viii.

2. He that hears confessions, and prescribes rules and measures of penitence.

See that Claudio
Be executed by nine to-morrow morning:
Bring him his *confessor*, let him be prepar'd;
For that's the utmost of his pilgrimage. *Shakespeare.*

If you find any sin that lies heavy upon you, disburthen yourself of it into the bosom of your *confessor*, who stands between God and you to pray for you. *Taylor.*

One must be trusted; and he thought her fit,
As passing prudent, and a parlous wit:
To this sagacious *confessor* he went,
And told her. *Dryden's Wife of Bath.*

3. He who confesses his crimes. *Dict.*

CONFE'ST. *adj.* [a poetical word for *confessed.*] Open; known; acknowledged; not concealed; not disputed.

But wherefore should I seek,
Since the perfidious author stands *confest*?
This villain has traduc'd me. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

CONFE'STLY. *adv.* [from *confest.*] Undisputably; evidently; without doubt or concealment.

They address to that principle which is *confestly* predominant in our nature. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFI'CIENT. *adj.* [*conficiens*, Lat.] That causes or procures; effective. *Dict.*

CO'NFIDANT. *n. s.* [*confident*, French.] A person trusted with private affairs, commonly with affairs of love.

Martin composed his billet-doux, and intrusted it to his *confidant*. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

To CONFI'DE. *v. n* [*confido*, Latin.] To trust in; to put trust in.

He alone won't betray, in whom none will *confide*. *Congr.*

CO'NFIDENCE. *n s.* [*confidentia*, Latin]

1. Firm belief of another's integrity or veracity; reliance.

Society is built upon trust, and trust upon *confidence* of one another's integrity. *South's Sermons.*

2. Trust in his own abilities or fortune; security; opposed to dejection or timidity.

Alas, my lord,
Your wisdom is consum'd in *confidence*:
Do not go forth to-day. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

His times, being rather prosperous than calm, had raised his *confidence* by success. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

He had an ambition and vanity, and a *confidence* in himself, which sometimes intoxicated, and transported, and exposed him. *Clarendon.*

3. Vitious boldness; false opinion of his own excellencies; opposed to modesty.

These fervent reprehenders of things established by publick authority, are always confident and bold-spirited men; but their *confidence*, for the most part, riseth from too much credit given to their own wits, for which cause they are seldom free from errors. *Hooker, Dedication.*

4. Consciousness of innocence; honest boldness; firmness of integrity.

Be merciful unto them which have not the *confidence* of good works. 2 *Esd.* viii. 36.

Just *confidence*, and native righteousness,
And honour. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ix. *l.* 1056.

5. Trust in the goodness of another.

Beloved, if our heart condemn us not, then have we *confidence* towards God. 1 *Jo.* iii. 21.

6. That which gives or causes confidence, boldness, or security.

CO'NFIDENT. *adj* [from *confide.*]

1. Assured beyond doubt.

He is so sure and *confident* of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

I am *confident*, that very much may be done towards the improvement of philosophy. *Boyle.*

2. Positive; affirmative; dogmatical.

3. Secure of success; without fear of miscarriage.

Both valiant, as men despising death; both *confident*, as unwonted to be overcome. *Sidney.*

Douglas, and the Hot-spur both together,
Are *confident* against the world in arms. *Shakesp. Hen.* IV.

Be not *confident* in a plain way. *Ecclus.* xxxii. 21.

People forget how little they know, when they grow *confident* upon any present state of things. *South's Sermons.*

4. Without suspicion; trusting without limits.

He, true knight,
No lesser of her honour *confident*,
Than I did truly find her, stakes this ring. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

Rome, be as just and gracious unto me,
As I am *confident* and kind to thee. *Shakesp. Tit. and Andr.*

5. Bold to a vice; elated with false opinion of his own excellencies; impudent.

CO'NFIDENT. *n. s.* [from *confide.*] One trusted with secrets.

If ever it comes to this, that a man can say of his *confident*, he would have deceived me, he has said enough. *South.*

You love me for no other end,
But to become my *confident* and friend;
As such, I keep no secret from your sight. *Dryden's Aureng.*

CO'NFIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *confident.*]

1. Without doubt; without fear of miscarriage.

We shall not be ever the less likely to meet with success, if we do not expect it too *confidently*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. With firm trust.

The maid becomes a youth; no more delay
Your vows, but look, and *confidently* pay. *Dryden.*

3. Without appearance of doubt; without suspecting any failure or deficiency; positively; dogmatically.

Many men least of all know what they themselves most *confidently* boast. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

It is strange how the ancients took up experiments upon credit, and yet did build great matters upon them: the observation of some of the best of them, delivered *confidently*, is, that a vessel filled with ashes will receive the like quantity of water as if it had been empty; but this is utterly untrue. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 34.

Every fool may believe, and pronounce *confidently*; but wise men will conclude firmly. *South.*

CO'NFIDENTNESS. *n. s.* [from *confident.*] Favourable opinion of one's own power; assurance. *Dict.*

CONFIGURA'TION. *n. s.* [*configuration*, French.]

1. The form of the various parts of any thing, as they are adapted to each other.

The different effects of fire and water, which we call heat and cold, result from the so differing *configuration* and agitation of their particles. *Glanville's Sceps. c.* 12.

No other account can be given of the different animal secretions, than the different *configuration* and action of the solid parts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

There is no plastick virtue concerned in shaping them, but the *configurations* of the particles whereof they consist. *Woodw.*

2. The face of the horoscope, according to the aspects of the planets towards each other at any time.

To CONFI'GURE. *v. a.* [from *figura*, Latin.] To dispose into any form.

Mother earth brought forth legs, arms, and other members of the body, scattered and distinct, at their full growth; which coming together, cementing, and so *configuring* themselves into human shape, made lusty men. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CO'NFINE. *n. s.* [*confinis*, Lat. It had formerly the accent on the last syllable.] Common boundary; border; edge.

Here in these *confines* slily have I lurk'd,
To watch the waining of mine enemies. *Shakesp. Rich.* III.

You are old:
Nature in you stands on the very verge
Of her *confine*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The *confines* of the river Niger, where the negroes are, are well watered. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 399.

'Twas ebbing darkness, past the noon of night,
And Posphor on the *confines* of the night. *Dryd. Fables.*

The idea of duration, equal to a revolution of the sun, is applicable to duration, where no motion was; as the idea of a foot, taken from bodies here, to distances beyond the *confines* of the world, where are no bodies. *Locke.*

CO'NFINE. *adj.* [*confinis*, Latin.] Bordering upon; beginning where the other ends; having one common boundary.

To CONFI'NE. *v. n.* To border upon; to touch on different territories.

Half lost, I seek
What readiest path leads where your gloomy bounds
Confine with heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ii. *l.* 975.

Full in the midst of this created space,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and skies, there stands a place
Confining on all three. *Dryden.*

To CONFI'NE. *v. a.* [*confiner*, Fr. *confinis*, Latin.]

1. To bound; to limit.

2. To

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2. To ſhut up; to impriſon; to immure; to reſtrain within certain limits.

I'll not over the threſhold.———
——Fy, you *confine* yourſelf moſt unreaſonably: come, you muſt go viſit the good lady. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

I had been
As broad and gen'ral as the caſing air;
But now I'm cabbin'd, cribb'd, *confin'd*, bound in
To ſaucy doubts. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. To reſtrain; to tie up to.

He is to *confine* himſelf to the compaſs of numbers, and the ſlavery of rhime. *Dryden.*

CONFI'NELESS. *adj.* [from *confine.*] Boundleſs; unlimited; unbounded; without end.

Black Macbeth
Will ſeem as pure as ſnow, and the poor ſtate
Eſteem him as a lamb, being compar'd
With my *confineleſs* harms. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

CONFI'NEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *confine.*] Impriſonment; incarceration; reſtraint of liberty.

Our hidden foes,
Now joyful from their long *confinement* roſe. *Dryd Virgil.*

The mind hates reſtraint, and is apt to fancy itſelf under *confinement*, when the ſight is pent up in a narrow compaſs. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 412.

As to the numbers who are under this reſtraint, people do not ſeem ſo much ſurpriſed at the *confinement* of ſome as the liberty of others. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº. 16.

CONFI'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *confine.*]

1. A borderer; one that lives upon confines; one that inhabits the extreme parts of a country.

The ſenate hath ſtirr'd up the *confiners*. *Shakeſ. Cymbeline.*

Happy *confiners* you of other lands,
That ſhift your ſoil. *Daniel's Civil War.*

2. A near neighbour.

Though gladneſs and grief be oppoſite in nature, yet they are ſuch neighbours and *confiners* in art, that the leaſt touch of a pencil will tranſlate a crying into a laughing face. *Wotton.*

3. One which touches upon two different regions.

The participles or *confiners* between plants and living creatures, are ſuch as have no local motion; ſuch as oyſters. *Bacon.*

CONFI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*confinitas*, Latin.] Nearneſs; neighbourhood. *Dict.*

To CONFI'RM. *v. a.* [*confirmo*, Latin.]

1. To put paſt doubt by new evidence.

The teſtimony of Chriſt was *confirmed* in you. 1 *Cor.* i. 6.

Whilſt all the ſtars, that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And ſpread the truth from pole to pole. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. To ſettle; to eſtabliſh either perſons or things.

I *confirm* thee in the high prieſthood, and appoint thee ruler. 1 *Mac.* xi. 57.

Confirm the crown to me and to mine heirs. *Sh. Henry* VI.

3. To fix; to radicate.

Fernelius never cured a *confirmed* pox without it. *Wiſeman.*

4. To complete; to perfect.

He only liv'd but 'till he was a man;
The which no ſooner had his prowefs *confirm'd*,
But like a man he died. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

5. To ſtrengthen by new ſolemnities or ties.

That treaty, ſo prejudicial, ought to have been remitted rather than *confirmed*. *Swift.*

6. To admit to the full privileges of a Chriſtian, by impoſition of hands.

Thoſe which are thus *confirmed*, are thereby ſuppoſed to be fit for admiſſion to the ſacrament. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

CONFI'RMABLE. *adj.* [from *confirm.*] That which is capable of inconteſtible evidence.

It may receive a ſpurious inmate, as is *confirmable* by many examples. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 17.

CONFIRMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *confirm.*]

1. The act of eſtabliſhing any thing or perſon; ſettlement; eſtabliſhment.

Embrace and love this man.———
——With brother's love I do it.—
——And let heav'n
Witneſs how dear I hold this *confirmation!* *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

2. Evidence by which any thing is aſcertained; additional proof.

A falſe report hath
Honour'd with *confirmation* your great judgment. *Shakeſp.*

The ſea-captains anſwered, that they would perform his command; and, in *confirmation* thereof, promiſed not to do any thing which beſeemed not valiant men. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

3. Proof; convincing teſtimony.

Wanting frequent *confirmation* in a matter ſo confirmable, their affirmation carrieth but ſlow perſuaſion. *Brown.*

The arguments brought by Chriſt for the *confirmation* of his doctrine, were in themſelves ſufficient. *South's Sermons.*

4. An eccleſiaſtical rite.

What is prepared for in catechiſing, is, in the next place, performed by *confirmation*; a moſt profitable uſage of the church, tranſcribed from the practice of the apoſtles, which conſiſts in two parts: the child's undertaking, in his own name, every part of the baptiſmal vow, (having firſt approved himſelf to underſtand it); and to that purpoſe, that he may more ſolemnly enter this obligation, bringing ſome godfather with him, not now (as in baptiſm) as his procurator to undertake for him, but as a witneſs to teſtify his entering this obligation. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

CONFIRMA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *confirmo*, Latin.] An atteſter; he that puts a matter paſt doubt.

There wants herein the definitive *confirmator*, and teſt of things uncertain, the ſenſe of man. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONFI'RMATORY. *adj.* [from *confirm.*] Giving additional teſtimony; eſtabliſhing with new force.

CONFI'RMEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *confirmed.*] Confirmed ſtate; radication.

If the difficulty ariſe from the *confirmedneſs* of habit, every reſiſtance, as it weakens the habit, abates the difficulty. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFI'RMER. *n. ſ.* [from *confirm.*] One that confirms; one that produces evidence or ſtrength; an atteſter; an eſtabliſher.

Be theſe ſad ſighs *confirmers* of thy words?
Then ſpeak again. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

The oath of a lover is no ſtronger than the word of a tapſter: they are both the *confirmers* of falſe reckonings. *Shak.*

CONFI'SCABLE. *adj.* [from *confiſcate.*] Liable to forfeiture.

To CONFI'SCATE. *v. a.* [*confiſcare*, *confiſquer*, i. e. *in publicum addicere*, from *fiſcus*, which originally ſignifieth a hamper, pannier, baſket, or freil; but metonymically the emperor's treaſure, becauſe it was anciently kept in ſuch hampers. *Cowel.*] To transfer private property to the prince or publick, by way of penalty for an offence.

It was judged that he ſhould be baniſhed, and his whole eſtate *confiſcated* and ſeized, and his houſes pulled down. *Bacon.*

Whatever fiſh the vulgar fry excel,
Belong to Cæſar, whereſoe'er they ſwim,
By their own worth *confiſcated* to him. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.* iv.

CONFI'SCATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Transferred to the publick as forfeit.

Thy lands and goods
Are, by the laws of Venice, *confiſcate*
Unto the ſtate of Venice. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

CONFISCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *confiſcate.*] The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick uſe.

It was in every man's eye, what great forfeitures and *confiſcations* he had at that preſent to help himſelf. *Bacon's H.* VII.

CO'NFITENT. *n. ſ.* [*confitens*, Latin.] One confeſſing; one who confeſſes his faults.

A wide difference there is between a meer *confitent* and a true penitent. *Decay of Piety.*

CO'NFITURE. *n. ſ.* [French, from *confectura*, Latin.] A ſweetmeat; a confection.

It is certain, that there be ſome houſes wherein *confitures* and pies will gather mould more than in others. *Bacon.*

We contain a *confiture* houſe, where we make all ſweetmeats, dry and moiſt, and divers pleaſant wines. *Bacon.*

To CONFI'X. *v. a.* [*configo confixum*, Latin.] To fix down; to faſten.

As this is true,
Let me in ſafety raiſe me from my knees;
Or elſe, for ever be *confixed* here,
A marble monument! *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

CONFLA'GRANT. *adj.* [*conflagrans*, Latin.] Burning together; involved in a general fire.

Then raiſe
From the *conflagrant* maſs, purg'd and refin'd,
New heav'ns, new earth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

CONFLAGRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*conflagratio*, Latin.]

1. A general fire ſpreading over a large ſpace.

The opinion deriveth the complexion from the deviation of the ſun, and the *conflagration* of all things under Phaeton. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 10.

Next o'er the plains, where ripen'd harveſts grow,
The running *conflagration* ſpreads below. *Addiſ. Ovid's Met.*

Mankind hath had a gradual increaſe, notwithſtanding what floods and *conflagrations*, and the religious profeſſion of celibacy, may have interrupted. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. It is generally taken for the fire which ſhall conſume this world at the conſummation of things.

CONFLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*conflatum*, Latin.]

1. The act of blowing many inſtruments together.

The ſweeteſt and beſt harmony is, when every part or inſtrument is not heard by itſelf, but a *conflation* of them all. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº. 225.

2. A caſting or melting of metal.

CONFLE'XURE. *n. ſ.* [*conflexura*, Latin.] A bending or turning.

To CONFLI'CT. *v. n.* [*confligo*, Lat.] To ſtrive; to conteſt; to fight; to ſtruggle; to contend; to encounter; to engage.

Bare unhouſed trunks
To the *conflicting* elements expoſed,
Anſwer meer nature. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

You ſhall hear under the earth a horrible thundering of fire and water *conflicting* together. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A man would be content to ſtrive with himſelf, and *conflict* with great difficulties, in hopes of a mighty reward. *Tillotſon.*

Laſh'd into foam, the fierce *conflicting* brine
Seems o'er a thouſand raging waves to burn. *Thomſ. Winter.*

A CO'NFLICT. *n. ſ.* [*conflictus*, Latin.]

1. A violent colliſion, or oppoſition of two ſubſtances.

Pour dephlegmed ſpirit of vinegar upon ſalt of tartar, and there will be ſuch a *conflict* or ebullition, as if there were ſcarce two more contrary bodies in nature. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

2. A combat; a fight between two. It is ſeldom uſed of a general battle.

The luckleſs *conflict* with the giant ſtout,
Wherein captiv'd, of life or death he ſtood in doubt.
Fairy Queen, b. i. *can.* 7. *ſtanz.* 26.

It is my father's face,
Whom in this *conflict* I unawares have kill'd. *Shak. H.* VI.

3. Conteſt; ſtrife; contention.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt ſignior Benedick and her: they never meet but there's a ſkirmiſh of wit between them.—Alas! he gets nothing by that. In our laſt *conflict*, four of his five wits went halting off. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Struggle; agony; pang.

No aſſurance touching victories can make preſent *conflicts* ſo ſweet and eaſy, but nature will ſhun and ſhrink from them. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſect.* 48.

If he attempt this great change, with what labour and *conflict* muſt he accompliſh it? *Rogers's Sermon.*

He perceiv'd
Th' unequal *conflict* then, as angels look
On dying ſaints. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 1190.

CO'NFLUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*confluo*, Latin.]

1. The junction or union of ſeveral ſtreams.

You ſee this *confluence*, this great flood of viſiters. *Shakeſ.*

Nimrod, who uſurped dominion over the reſt, ſat down in the very *confluence* of all thoſe rivers which watered Paradiſe. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Bagdet is beneath the *confluence* of Tigris and Euphrates. *Brerewood on Languages.*

In the veins innumerable little rivulets have their *confluence* into the great vein, the common channel of the blood. *Bentley.*

2. The act of crowding to a place.

You had found by experience the trouble of all men's *confluence*, and for all matters, to yourſelf. *Bacon's Adv. to Villiers.*

3. A concourſe; a multitude crouded into one place.

This will draw a *confluence* of people from all parts of the country. *Temple.*

CO'NFLUENT. *adj.* [*confluens*, Lat.] Running one into another; meeting.

At length, to make their various currents one,
The congregated floods together run:
Theſe *confluent* ſtreams make ſome great river's head,
By ſtores ſtill melting and deſcending fed. *Blackm. Creation.*

CO'NFLUX. *n. ſ.* [*confluxio*, Latin.]

1. The union of ſeveral currents; concourſe.

He quickly, by the general *conflux* and concourſe of the whole people, ſtreightened his quarters. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

2. Crowd; multitude collected.

To the gates caſt round thine eye, and ſee
What *conflux* iſſuing forth, or ent'ring in. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

CONFO'RM. *adj.* [*conformis*, Latin.] Aſſuming the ſame form; wearing the ſame form; reſembling.

Variety of tunes doth diſpoſe the ſpirits to variety of paſſions *conform* unto them. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, b.* x.

To CONFO'RM. *v. a.* [*conformo*, Latin.] To reduce to the like appearance, ſhape, or manner with ſomething elſe.

Then followed that moſt natural effect of *conforming* one's ſelf to that which ſhe did like. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The apoſtles did *conform* the Chriſtians as much as might be, according to the pattern of the Jews. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſ.* 11.

Demand of them wherefore they *conform* not themſelves unto the order of the church? *Hooker, b.* iii.

To CONFO'RM. *v. n.* To comply with; to yield to.

Among mankind ſo few there are,
Who will *conform* to philoſophick fare. *Dryden jun. Juv.*

CONFO'RMABLE. *adj.* [from *conform.*]

1. Having the ſame form; uſing the ſame manners; agreeing either in exterior or moral characters; ſimilar; reſembling.

The Gentiles were not made *conformable* unto the Jews, in that which was neceſſarily to ceaſe at the coming of Chriſt. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſect.* 11.

2. It has ſometimes *to* before that with which there is agreement.

He gives a reaſon *conformable to* the principles. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Sometimes *with.*

The fragments of Sappho give us a taſte of her way of writing, perfectly *conformable with* that character we find of her. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 223.

4. Agreeable; ſuitable; not oppoſite; conſiſtent.

Nature is very conſonant and *conformable to* herſelf. *Newton.*

The productions of a great genius, with many lapſes, are preferable to the works of an inferiour author, ſcrupulouſly exact, and *conformable to* all the rules of correct writing. *Addiſon.*

5. Compliant; ready to follow directions; ſubmiſſive; peaceable; obſequious.

I've been to you a true and humble wife,
At all time to your will *conformable*. *Shakeſpeare's Hen.* VIII.

For all the kingdoms of the earth to yield themſelves willingly *conformable*, in whatever ſhould be required, it was their duty. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſect.* 14.

Such ſpiritual deluſions are reformed by a *conformable* devotion, and the well-tempered zeal of the true Chriſtian ſpirit. *Spratt's Sermons.*

CONFO'RMABLY. *adv.* [from *conformable.*] With conformity; agreeably; ſuitably.

So a man obſerve the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk *conformably*, it is all certainty. *Locke.*

I have treated of the ſex *conformably* to this definition. *Addiſ.*

CONFORMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [French; *conformatio*, Latin.]

1. The form of things as relating to each other; the particular texture, and conſiſtence of the parts of a body, and their diſpoſition to make a whole; as, *light of different colours is reflected from bodies according to their different* conformation.

Varieties are found in the different natural ſhapes of the mouth, and ſeveral *conformations* of the organs. *Holder's Elem.*

Where there happens to be ſuch a ſtructure and *conformation* of the earth, as that the fire may paſs freely unto theſe ſpiracles, it then readily gets out. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

2. The act of producing ſuitableneſs, or conformity to any thing.

Virtue and vice, ſin and holineſs, and the *conformation* of our hearts and lives to the duties of true religion and morality, are things of more conſequence than the furniture of underſtanding. *Watts.*

CONFO'RMIST. *n. ſ.* [from *conform.*] One that complies with the worſhip of the church of England; not a diſſenter.

CONFO'RMITY. *n. ſ.* [from *conform.*]

1. Similitude; reſemblance; the ſtate of having the ſame character of manners or form.

By the knowledge of truth, and exerciſe of virtue, man, amongſt the creatures of this world, aſpireth to the greateſt *conformity* with God. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſect.* 5.

Judge not what is beſt
By pleaſure, though to nature ſeeming meet;
Created as thou art to nobler end,
Holy and pure, *conformity* divine! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Space and duration have a great *conformity* in this, that they are juſtly reckoned amongſt our ſimple ideas. *Locke.*

This metaphor would not have been ſo general, had there not been a *conformity* between the mental taſte and the ſenſitive taſte. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 400.

2. It has in ſome authors *with* before the model to which the conformity is made.

The end of all religion is but to draw us to a *conformity with* God. *Decay of Piety.*

3. In ſome *to.*

We cannot be otherwiſe happy but by our *conformity to* God. *Tillotſon.*

Conformity in building *to* other civil nations, hath diſpoſed us to let our old wooden dark houſes fall to decay. *Graunt.*

4. Conſiſtency.

Many inſtances prove the *conformity* of the eſſay with the notions of Hippocrates. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONFORTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conforto*, a low Latin word.] Collation of ſtrength; corroboration.

For corroboration and *confortation*, take ſuch bodies as are of aſtringent quality, without manifeſt cold. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To CONFO'UND. *v. a.* [*confondre*, Fr. *confundo*, Latin.]

1. To mingle things ſo that their ſeveral forms or natures cannot be diſcerned.

Let us go down, and there *confound* their language, that they may not underſtand one another's ſpeech. *Gen.* xi. 7.

2. To perplex; to compare or mention without due diſtinction.

A fluid body and a wetting liquor are wont, becauſe they agree in many things, to be *confounded*. *Boyle's Hiſt. of Fluidity.*

They who ſtrip not ideas from the marks men uſe for them, but *confound* them with words, muſt have endleſs diſpute. *Locke.*

3. To diſturb the apprehenſion by indiſtinct words or notions.

I am yet to think, that men find their ſimple ideas agree, though, in diſcourſe, they *confound* one another with different names. *Locke.*

4. To throw into conſternation; to perplex; to terrify; to amaze; to aſtoniſh; to ſtupify.

So ſpake the ſon of God; and Satan ſtood
A while as mute, *confounded* what to ſay. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

Now with furies ſurrounded,
Deſpairing, *confounded*,
He trembles, he glows,
Amidſt Rhodope's ſnows. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

5. To deſtroy; to overthrow.

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Let them be *confounded* in all their power and might; and let their ſtrength be broken. *Dan.* xxi.

The gods *confound* thee! do'ſt thou hold there ſtill? *Shak.*

CONFO'UNDED. *particip. adj.* [from *confound.*] Hateful; deteſtable; enormous; odious: a low cant word.

A moſt *confounded* reaſon for his brutiſh conception. *Grew.*

Sir, I have heard another ſtory,
He was a moſt *confounded* Tory;
And grew, or he is much bely'd,
Extremely dull before he dy'd. *Swift.*

CONFO'UNDEDLY. *adv* [from *confounded.*] Hatefully; ſhamefully: a low or ludicrous word.

You are *confoundedly* given to ſquirting up and down, and chattering. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thy ſpeculations begin to ſmell *confoundedly* of woods and meadows. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 131.

CONFO'UNDER. *n. ſ.* [from *confound.*] He who diſturbs, perplexes, terrifies, or deſtroys.

CONFRATE'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *fraternitas*, Latin.] A brotherhood; a body of men united for ſome religious purpoſe.

We find three days appointed every year to be kept, and a *confraternity* eſtabliſhed for that purpoſe with the laws of it. *Stillingfleet's Defence of the Diſcourſe on Rom. Idol.*

CONFRICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *frico*, Lat.] The act of rubbing againſt any thing.

It hath been reported, that ivy hath grown out of a ſtag's horn; which they ſuppoſe did rather come from a *confrication* of the horn upon the ivy, than from the horn itſelf. *Bacon.*

To CONFRO'NT. *v. a.* [*confronter*, French.]

1. To ſtand againſt another in full view; to face.

He ſpoke, and then *confronts* the bull;
And on his ample forehead, aiming full,
The deadly ſtroke deſcended. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*

2. To ſtand face to face, in oppoſition to another.

We began to lay his unkindneſs unto him: he ſeeing himſelf *confronted* by ſo many, went not to denial, but to juſtify his cruel falſhood. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

In theſe two things the Eaſt and Weſt churches did interchangeably both *confront* the Jews and concur with them. *Hooker*, *b.* i. *ſect.* 11.

Blood hath bought blood, and blows have anſwer'd blows,
Strength match'd with ſtrength, and power *confronted* power. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him with ſelf compariſons,
Point againſt point rebellious, arm 'gainſt arm. *Shak. Macb.*

3. To oppoſe one evidence to another in open court.

4. To compare one thing with another.

When I *confront* a medal with a verſe, I only ſhew you the ſame deſign executed by different hands. *Addiſon on Medals.*

CONFRONTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [French.] The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

To CONFU'SE. *v. a.* [*confuſus*, Latin.]

1. To diſorder; to diſperſe irregularly.

2. To mix, not ſeparate.

3. To perplex, not diſtinguiſh; to obſcure.

We may have a clear and diſtinct idea of the exiſtence of many things, though our ideas of their intimate eſſences and cauſes are very *confuſed* and obſcure. *Watts's Logick.*

4. To hurry the mind.

Confus'd and ſadly ſhe at length replies. *Pope's Statius.*

CONFU'SEDLY. *adv.* [from *confuſed.*]

1. In a mixed maſs; without ſeparation.

Theſe four nations are every where mixt in the Scriptures, becauſe they dwelt *confuſedly* together. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

2. Indiſtinctly; one mingled with another.

Th' inner court with horror, noiſe and tears,
Confus'dly fill'd; the women's ſhrieks and cries
The arched vaults re-echo. *Denham.*

On mount Veſuvius next he fix'd his eyes,
And ſaw the ſmoaking tops *confus'dly* riſe;
A hideous ruin! *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

I viewed through a priſm, and ſaw them moſt *confuſedly* defined, ſo that I could not diſtinguiſh their ſmaller parts from one another. *Newton's Opt.*

Heroes and heroines ſhouts *confus'dly* riſe,
And baſe and treble voices ſtrike the ſkies. *Pope.*

3. Not clearly; not plainly.

He *confuſedly* and obſcurely delivered his opinion. *Clarendon.*

4. Tumultuouſly; haſtily; not deliberately; not exactly.

The propriety of thoughts and words, which are the hidden beauties of a play, are but *confuſedly* judged in the vehemence of action. *Dryden's Dedicat. to the Spaniſh Fryar.*

CONFU'SEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *confuſed.*] Want of diſtinctneſs; want of clearneſs.

Hitherunto theſe titles of honour carry a kind of *confuſedneſs*, and rather betokened a ſucceſſive office than an eſtabliſhed dignity. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

The cauſe of the *confuſedneſs* of our notions, next to natural inability, is want of attention. *Norris.*

CONFU'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *confuſe*]

1. Irregular mixture; tumultuous medly; diſorder.

God, only wiſe, to puniſh pride of wit,
Among men's wits hath this *confuſion* wrought;
As the proud tow'r, whoſe points the clouds did hit,
By tongues *confuſion* was to ruin brought. *Davies.*

2. Tumult.

God is not a god of ſedition and *confuſion*, but of order and of peace. *Hooker, Preface.*

This is a happier and more comely time,
Than when theſe fellows ran about the ſtreets
Crying *confuſion*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Indiſtinct combination.

The *confuſion* of two different ideas, which a cuſtomary connexion of them in their minds hath made to them almoſt one, fills their head with falſe views, and their reaſonings with falſe conſequences. *Locke.*

4. Overthrow; deſtruction.

The ſtrength of their illuſion,
Shall draw him in to his *confuſion*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

5. Aſtoniſhment; diſtraction of mind; hurry of ideas.

Confuſion dwelt in ev'ry face,
And fear in ev'ry heart,
When waves on waves, and gulphs in gulphs,
O'ercame the pilot's art. *Spectator*, N°. 489.

CONFU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *confute*] Poſſible to be diſproved; poſſible to be ſhewn falſe.

At the laſt day, that inquiſitor ſhall not preſent to God a bundle of calumnies, or *confutable* accuſations; but will offer unto his omniſcience a true liſt of our tranſgreſſions. *Brown.*

CONFUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*confutatio*, Latin.] The act of confuting; diſproof.

To CONFU'TE. *v. a.* [*confuto*, Latin.] To convict of errour or falſhood; to diſprove.

He could on either ſide diſpute;
Confute, change hands, and ſtill *confute*. *Hudibras.*

For a man to doubt whether there be any hell, and thereupon to live as if there were none, but, when he dies, to find himſelf *confuted* in the flames, muſt be the height of woe. *South.*

CO'NGE. *n. ſ.* [*conge*, French.]

1. Act of reverence; bow; courteſy.

The captain ſalutes you with *conge* profound,
And your ladyſhip curt'ſies half way to the ground. *Swift.*

2. Leave; farewel.

So, courteous *conge* both did give and take,
With right hands plighted, pledges of good will. *Fairy Qu.*

To CO'NGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take leave.

I have *congeed* with the duke, and done my adieu with his neareſt. *Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.*

CO'NGE D'ELIRE is French; and ſignifies, in common law, the king's permiſſion royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to chuſe a biſhop. The king, as ſovereign patron of all archbiſhopricks, biſhopricks, and other eccleſiaſtical benefices, had, in ancient times, the free appointment of all eccleſiaſtical dignities; inveſting them firſt *per baculum & annulum*, and afterwards by his letters patent. In proceſs of time he made the election over to others, under certain forms and conditions; as, that they ſhould, at every vacation, before they chuſe, demand of the king a *congè d'elire*, that is, licence to proceed to election. *Cowel.*

A woman, when ſhe has made her own choice, for form's ſake, ſends a *conge d'elire* to her friends. *Spectator*, N°. 475.

CO'NGE. *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which ſerves to ſeparate two members from one another: ſuch is that which joins the ſhaft of the column to the cincture. *Chambers.*

To CONGE'AL. *v. a.* [*congelo*, Latin.]

1. To turn, by froſt, from a fluid to a ſolid ſtate.

What more miraculous thing may be told,
Than ice, which is *congeal'd* with ſenſeleſs cold,
Should kindle fire by wonderful device? *Spenſer.*

In whoſe capacious womb
A vapoury deluge lies, to ſnow *congealed*. *Thomſon's Winter.*

2. To bind or fix, as by cold.

Oh, gentlemen, ſee! ſee, dead Henry's wounds
Open their *congeal'd* mouths, and bleed afreſh. *Shak. R.* III.

Too much ſadneſs hath *congeal'd* your blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CONGE'AL. *v. n.* To concrete; to gather into a maſs by cold.

When water *congeals*, the ſurface of the ice is ſmooth and level, as the ſurface of the water was before. *Burnet's Theory.*

CONGE'ALMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *congeal.*] The clot formed by congelation; concretion.

Enter the city, clip your wives, your friends;
Tell them your feats, whilſt they with joyful tears
Waſh the *congealment* from your wounds. *Sh. Ant. and Cleop.*

CONGE'LABLE. *adj.* [from *congeal.*] Suſceptible of congelation; capable of loſing its fluidity.

The conſiſtencies of bodies are very divers: denſe, rare, tangible, pneumatical, fixed, hard, ſoft, *congelable*, not *congelable*, liquefiable, not liquefiable. *Bacon*, N°. 839.

The chymiſts define ſalt, from ſome of its properties, to be a body fixable in the fire, and *congelable* again by cold into brittle glebes or cryſtals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONGELA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *congeal.*]

1. Act of turning fluids to ſolids.

The capillary tubes are obſtructed either by outward compreſſion or *congelation* of the fluid. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

There are *congelations* of the redundant water, precipitations, and many other operations. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

2. State of being congealed, or made ſolid.

Many waters and ſprings will never freeze; and many parts in rivers and lakes, where there are mineral erruptions, will ſtill perſiſt without *congelation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CO'NGENER. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Of the ſame kind or nature.

The cherry-tree has been often grafted on the laurel, to which it is a *congener*. *Miller.*

CONGE'NEROUS. *adj.* [*congener*, Latin.] Of the ſame kind; ariſing from the ſame original.

Thoſe bodies, being of a *congenerous* nature, do readily receive the impreſſions of their nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

From extreme and laſting colds proceeds a great run of apoplexies, and other *congenerous* diſeaſes. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

CONGE'NEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *congenerous.*] The quality of being from the ſame original; belonging to the ſame claſs. *Dict.*

CONGE'NIAL. *adj.* [*con* and *genius*, Lat.] Partaking of the ſame genius; kindred; cognate.

He ſprung, without any help, by a kind of *congenial* compoſure, as we may term it, to the likeneſs of our late ſovereign and maſter. *Wotton.*

You look with pleaſure on thoſe things which are ſomewhat *congenial*, and of a remote kindred to your own conceptions. *Dryden's Dedication of Juvenal.*

Smit with the love of ſiſter arts we came,
And met *congenial*, mingling flame with flame. *Pope's Epiſt.*

He acquires a courage, and ſtiffneſs of opinion, not at all *congenial* with him. *Swift on the Diſſentions in Athens and Rome.*

CONGENIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *congenial.*] Participation of the ſame genius; cognation of mind.

CONGE'NIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *congenial.*] Cognation of mind.

CONGE'NITE. *adj.* [*congenitus*, Latin.] Of the ſame birth; born with another; connate; begotten together.

Many concluſions of moral and intellectual truths, ſeem, upon this account, to be *congenite* with us, connatural to us, and engraven in the very frame of the ſoul. *Hale's Origin.*

Did we learn an alphabet in our embryo-ſtate! And how comes it to paſs, that we are not aware of any ſuch *congenite* apprehenſions? *Glanville's Scepſ. c.* 5.

CO'NGER. *n. ſ.* [*congrus*, Latin.] The ſea-eel.

Many fiſh, whoſe ſhape and nature are much like the eel, frequent both the ſea and freſh rivers; as the mighty *conger*, taken often in the Severn. *Walton's Angler.*

CONGE'RIES. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A maſs of ſmall bodies heaped up together.

The air is nothing but a *congeries* or heap of ſmall, and, for the moſt part, of flexible particles, of ſeveral ſizes, and of all kinds of figures. *Boyle.*

To CONGE'ST. *v. a.* [*congero*, *congeſtum*, Lat.] To heap up; to gather together.

CONGE'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *congeſt.*] That may be heaped up. *Dict.*

CONGE'STION. *n. ſ.* [*congeſtio*, Latin.]

A collection of matter, as in abſceſſes and tumours. *Quincy.*

Congeſtion is then ſaid to be the cauſe of a tumour, when the growth of it is ſlow, and without pain. *Wiſeman.*

CO'NGIARY. *n. ſ.* [*congiarium*, from *congius*, a meaſure of corn, Lat.] A gift diſtributed to the Roman people or ſoldiery, originally in corn, afterwards in money.

We ſee on them the emperor and general officers, ſtanding as they diſtributed a *congiary* to the ſoldiers or people. *Addiſon.*

To CONGLA'CIATE. *v. n.* [*conglaciatus*, Latin.] To turn to ice.

No other doth properly *conglaciate* but water; for the determination of quickſilver is properly fixation, and that of milk coagulation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* ii. *c.* 1.

CONGLACIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conglaciate.*] The ſtate of being changed, or act of changing into ice.

If cryſtal be a ſtone; it is concreted by a mineral ſpirit and lapidifical principles; for, while it remained in a fluid body, it was a ſubject very unfit for proper *conglaciation*. *Brown.*

To CO'NGLOBATE. *v. a.* [*conglobatus*, Latin.] To gather into a hard firm ball.

The teſticle, as is ſaid, is one large *conglobated* gland, conſiſting of ſoft fibres, all in one convolution. *Grew's Coſmol.*

CO'NGLOBATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Moulded into a firm ball, of which the fibres are not diſtinctly viſible.

Fluids are ſeparated from the blood in the liver, and the other *conglobate* and conglomerate glands. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

CO'NGLOBATELY. *adv.* [from *conglobate*] In a ſpherical form. *Dict.*

CONGLOBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conglobate.*] A round body; collection into a round maſs.

In this ſpawn are diſcerned many ſpecks, or little *conglobations*, which in time become black. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To CONGLO'BE. *v. a.* [*conglobo*, Lat.] To gather into a round maſs; to conſolidate in a ball.

Then he founded, then *conglob'd*
Like things to like. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* vii. *l.* 239.

For all their centre found,
Hung to the goddeſs, and coher'd around:
Not cloſer, orb in orb *conglob'd*, are ſeen
The buzzing bees about their duſky queen. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To CONGLO'BE. *v. n.* To coaleſce into a round maſs.

Thither they
Haſted with glad precipitance, up-roll'd
As drops on duſt *conglobing* from the dry. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To CONGLO'MERATE. *v. a.* [*conglomero*, Lat.] To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread; to inweave into a round maſs.

The liver is one great *conglomerated* gland, compoſed of innumerable ſmall glands, each of which conſiſteth of ſoft fibres, in a diſtinct or ſeparate convolution. *Grew's Coſmol.*

CONGLO'MERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Gathered into a round ball, ſo as that the conſtituent parts and fibres are diſtinct.

Fluids are ſeparated in the liver, and the other conglobate and *conglomerate* glands. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

2. Collected; twiſted together.

The beams of light, when they are multiplied and *conglomerate*, generate heat. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 207.

CONGLOMERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conglomerate.*]

1. Collection of matter into a looſe ball.

2. Intertexture; mixture.

The multiplication and *conglomeration* of ſounds doth generate rarefaction of the air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 267.

To CONGLU'TINATE. *v. a.* [*conglutino*, Latin.] To cement; to reunite; to heal wounds.

To CONGLU'TINATE. *v n.* To coaleſce; to unite by the intervention of a callous.

CONGLUTINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conglutinate*] The act of uniting wounded bodies; reunion; healing.

The cauſe is a temperate *conglutination*; for both bodies are clammy and viſcous, and do bridle the deflux of humours to the hurts. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 677.

To this elongation of the fibres is owing the union or *conglutination* of parts ſeparated by a wound. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

CONGLU'TINATIVE. *adj.* [from *conglutinate.*] Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLUTINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *conglutinate.*] That which has the power of uniting wounds.

The oſteocolla is recommended as a *conglutinator* of broken bones. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CONGRA'TULANT. *adj.* [from *congratulate.*] Rejoicing in participation; expreſſing participation of another's joy.

Forth ruſh'd in haſte the great conſulting peers,
Rais'd from the dark divan, and with like joy
Congratulant approach'd him. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x.

To CONGRA'TULATE. *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Latin.]

1. To compliment upon any happy event; to expreſs joy for the good of another.

I *congratulate* our Engliſh tongue, that it has been enriched with words from all our neighbours. *Watts's Logick.*

2. It has ſometimes the accuſative caſe of the cauſe of joy, and *to* before the perſon.

An eccleſiaſtical union within yourſelves, I am rather ready to *congratulate to* you. *Spratt's Sermons.*

The ſubjects of England may *congratulate to* themſelves, that the nature of our government and the clemency of our king ſecure us. *Dryden's Preface to Aurengzebe.*

To CONGRA'TULATE. *v. n.* To rejoice in participation.

I cannot but, with much pleaſure, *congratulate* with my dear country, which hath outdone all Europe in advancing converſation. *Swift's Introduction to Genteel Converſation.*

CONGRATULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *congratulate.*]

1. The act of profeſſing joy for the happineſs or ſucceſs of another.

2. The form in which joy for the happineſs of another is profeſſed.

CONGRA'TULATORY. *adj.* [from *congratulate.*] Expreſſing joy for the good fortune of another.

To CONGRE'E. *v. n.* [from *gre*, French.] To agree; to accord; to join; to unite.

For government,
Put into parts, doth keep in one concent,
Congreeing in a full and natural cloſe. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

To CONGRE'ET. *v. n.* [from *con* and *greet.*] To ſalute reciprocally.

My office hath ſo far prevail'd,
That face to face, and royal eye to eye,
You have *congreeted*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

To CO'NGREGATE. *v. a.* [*congrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to aſſemble; to bring into one place.

Any multitude of Chriſtian men *congregated*, may be termed by the name of a church. *Hooker*, *b.* iii. *ſect.* 1.

Theſe waters were afterwards *congregated*, and called the ſea. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Tempeſts themſelves, high ſeas, and howling winds,
The gutter'd rocks and *congregated* ſands,
As having ſenſe of beauty, do omit
Their mortal natures. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

The dry land, earth; and the great receptacle
Of *congregated* waters, he call'd ſeas;
And ſaw that it was good. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

Heat *congregates* homogeneal bodies, and ſeparates heterogeneal ones. *Newton's Opt.*

Light, *congregated* by a burning glaſs, acts moſt upon ſulphureous bodies, to turn them into fire. *Newton's Opt.*

To Co'ngregate. *v. n.* To aſſemble; to meet; to gather together.

He rails,
Ev'n there where merchants moſt do *congregate*,
On me, my bargains. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

'Tis true, (as the old proverb doth relate)
Equals with equals often *congregate*. *Denham.*

Co'ngregate. *adj.* [from the verb.] Collected; campact.

Where the matter is moſt *congregate*, the cold is the greater. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 72.

Congrega'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *congregate.*]

1. A collection; a maſs of various parts brought together.

This brave o'erhanging firmament appears no other thing to me, than a foul and peſtilent *congregation* of vapours. *Shak.*

2. An aſſembly met to worſhip God in publick, and hear doctrine.

The words which the miniſter firſt pronounceth, the whole *congregation* ſhall repeat after him. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſect.* 36.

The practice of thoſe now-a-days that prefer houſes before churches, and a conventicle before the *congregation*. *South's Sermons.*

If thoſe preachers, who abound in epiphonema's, would look about them, they would find part of their *congregation* out of countenance, and the other aſleep. *Swift.*

3. Congregations *of Cardinals*, are aſſemblies diſtributed by the pope into ſeveral chambers, like our offices and courts. *Chambers.*

Congrega'tional. *adj.* [from *congregation.*] Publick; pertaining to a congregation or aſſembly.

CO'NGRESS. *n. ſ.* [*congreſſus*, Latin.]

1. A meeting; a ſhock; a conflict.

Here Pallas urges on, and Lauſus there;
Their *congreſs* in the field great Jove withſtands,
Both doom'd to fall, but fall by greater hands. *Dryd. Æn.*

From theſe laws may be deduced the rules of the *congreſſes* and reflections of two bodies. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

2. An appointed meeting for ſettlement of affairs between different nations.

Congre'ssive. *adj.* [from *congreſs.*] Meeting; encountering; coming together.

If it be underſtood of ſexes conjoined, all plants are female; and if of disjoined, and *congreſſive* generation, there is no male or female in them. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 6.

To CONGRU'E. *v. n.* [from *congruo*, Latin.] To agree; to be conſiſtent with; to ſuit; to be agreeable to any purpoſe.

Our ſovereign proceſs imports at full,
By letters *congruing* to that effect,
The preſent death of Hamlet. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Congru'ence. *n. ſ.* [*congruentia*, Latin.] Agreement; ſuitableneſs of one thing to another; conſiſtency.

Congru'ent. *adj.* [*congruens*, Latin.] Agreeing; correſpondent.

Theſe planes were ſo ſeparated as to move upon a common ſide of the *congruent* ſquares, as an axis. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

Congru'ity. *n. ſ.* [from *congrue.*]

1. Suitableneſs; agreeableneſs.

Congruity of opinions to our natural conſtitution, is one great incentive to their reception. *Glanville.*

2. Fitneſs; pertinence.

A whole ſentence may fail of its *congruity* by wanting one particle. *Sidney.*

3. Conſequence of argument; reaſon; conſiſtency.

With what *congruity* doth the church of Rome deny, that her enemies do at all appertain to the church of Chriſt? *Hook.*

4. [In geometry.] Figures or lines which exactly correſpond, when laid over one another, are in congruity.

Co'ngrument. *n. ſ.* [from *congrue.*] Fitneſs; adaptation.

The *congrument* and harmonious fitting of periods in a ſentence, hath almoſt the faſtening and force of knitting and connexion. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcov.*

Co'ngruous. *adj.* [*congruus*, Latin.]

1. Agreeable to; conſiſtent with.

The exiſtence of God is ſo many ways manifeſt, and the obedience we owe him ſo *congruous* to the light of reaſon, that a great part of mankind give teſtimony to the law of nature. *Locke.*

2. Suitable to; accommodated to; proportionate or commenſurate.

The faculty is infinite, the object infinite, and they infinitely *congruous* to one another. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

3. Rational; fit.

Motives that addreſs themſelves to our reaſon, are fitteſt to be employed upon reaſonable creatures: it is no ways *congruous*, that God ſhould be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth. *Atterbury.*

Co'ngruously. *adv.* [from *congruous.*] Suitably; pertinently; conſiſtently.

This conjecture is to be regarded, becauſe, *congruouſly* unto it, one having warmed the bladder, found it then lighter than the oppoſite weight. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

Co'nical. } *adj.* [*conicus*, Latin.] Having the form of a
Co'nick. } cone, or round pyramid.

Tow'ring firs in *conick* forms ariſe,
And with a pointed ſpear divide the ſkies. *Prior.*

A brown flint of a *conick* figure: the baſis is oblong. *Woodw.*

They are *conical* veſſels, with their baſes towards the heart; and as they paſs on, their diameters grow ſtill leſs and leſs. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Co'nically. *adv.* [from *conical*] In form of a cone.

In a watering pot, ſhaped *conically*, or like a ſugar loaf, filled with water, no liquor falls through the holes at the bottom, whilſt the gardener keeps his thumb upon the orifice at the top. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

Co'nicalness. *n. ſ.* [from *conical.*] The ſtate or quality of being conical.

Conick *Section. n. ſ.* A curve line ariſing from the ſection of a cone by a plane.

Co'nick *Sections.* } *n. ſ.* That part of geometry which conſiders
Co'nicks. } the cone, and the curves ariſing from its ſections.

To CONJE'CT. *v. n.* [*conjectum*, Lat.] To gueſs; to conjecture.

I intreat you then,
From one that but imperfectly *conjects*,
Your wiſdom would not build yourſelf a trouble. *Shakeſp.*

Conje'ctor. *n. ſ.* [from *conject*] A gueſſer; a conjecturer.

For ſo *conjectors* would obtrude,
And from thy painted ſkin conclude. *Swift.*

Conje'cturable. *adj.* [from *conjecture.*] Being the object of conjecture; poſſible to be gueſſed.

Conje'ctural. *adj.* [from *conjecture.*] Depending on conjecture; ſaid or done by gueſs.

They'll ſit by th' fire, and preſume to know
Who thrives, and who declines, ſide factions, and give out
Conjectural marriages. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Thou ſpeak'ſt it falſly, as I love mine honour,
And mak'ſt *conjectural* fears to come into me. *Shakeſpeare.*

It were a matter of great profit, ſave that I doubt it is too *conjectural* to venture upon, if one could diſcern what corn, herbs, or fruits, are likely to be in plenty or ſcarcity. *Bacon.*

The two laſt words are not in Callimachus, and conſequently the reſt are only *conjectural*, and an erroneous addition. *Broom's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

Conjectura'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *conjectural.*] That which depends upon gueſs.

They have not recurred unto chronology, or the records of time, but taken themſelves unto probabilities, and the *conjecturality* of philoſophy. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 1.

Conje'cturally. *adv.* [from *conjectural.*] By gueſs; by conjecture.

Whatſoever may be at any time out of Scripture, but probably and *conjecturally* ſurmiſed. *Hooker, b.* i.

Conje'cture. *n. ſ.* [*conjectura*, Latin.]

1. Gueſs; imperfect knowledge; preponderation of opinion without proof.

In the caſting of lots a man cannot, upon any ground of reaſon, bring the event of them ſo much as under *conjecture*. *South's Sermons.*

2. Idea; notion; conception: not now in uſe.

Now entertain *conjecture* of a time,
When creeping murmur, and the poring dark,
Fills the wide veſſel of the univerſe. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

To Conje'cture. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gueſs; to judge by gueſs; to entertain an opinion upon bare probability.

When we look upon ſuch things as equally may or may not be, human reaſon can then, at the beſt, but *conjecture* what will be. *South's Sermons.*

A Conje'cturer. *n. ſ.* [from *conjecture.*] A gueſſer; one who forms opinion without proof.

If we ſhould believe very grave *conjecturers*, carnivorous animals now were not fleſh devourers then. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

I ſhall leave the wiſe *conjecturers* to their own imaginations. *Addiſon, Spectator*, N°. 271.

Coni'ferous. *adj.* [*conus* and *fero*, Latin.]

Such trees, ſhrubs, or herbs are *coniferous* as bear a ſquamoſe ſcaly fruit, of a woody ſubſtance, and a figure approaching to that of a cone, in which there are many ſeeds; and when they are ripe, the ſeveral cells or partitions in the cone gape or open, and the ſeeds drop out. Of this kind are the fir, pine, beech, and the like. *Quincy.*

To Conjo'bble. *v. a.* [from *con*, together, and *jobbernol*, the head.] To concert; to ſettle; to diſcuſs. A low cant word.

What would a body think of a miniſter that ſhould *conjobble* matters of ſtate with tumblers, and confer politicks with tinkers? *L'Eſtrange.*

To CONJO'IN. *v. a.* [*conjoindre*, Fr. *conjungo*, Latin.]

1. To unite; to conſolidate into one.

Thou wrong'ſt Pirithous, and not him alone;
But, while I live, two friends *conjoin'd* in one. *Dryden.*

2. To unite in marriage.

If either of you know any inward impediment,
Why you ſhould not be *conjoin'd*, I charge
You on your ſouls to utter it. *Shakeſp. Much ado, &c.*

3. To aſſociate; to connect.

Common and univerſal ſpirits convey the action of the remedy into the part, and *conjoin* the virtue of bodies far disjoined. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 3.

Men of differing intereſts can be reconciled in one communion; at leaſt, the deſigns of all can be *conjoined* in ligatures of the ſame reverence, and piety, and devotion. *Taylor.*

Let that which he learns next be nearly *conjoined* with what he knows already. *Locke.*

To Conjo'in. *v. n.* To league; to unite.

This part of his
Conjoins with my diſeaſe, and helps to end me. *Sh. Henry* IV.

Conjo'int. *adj.* [*conjoint*, Fr.] United; connected; aſſociate.

Conjo'int *Degrees.* [In muſick] Two notes which immediately follow each other in the order of the ſcale; as *ut* and *re*. *Dict.*

Conjo'intly. *adv.* [from *conjoint.*] In union; together; in aſſociation; jointly; not apart.

A groſs and frequent error, commonly committed in the uſe of doubtful remedies, *conjointly* with thoſe that are of approved virtues. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 5.

The parts of the body ſeparately, make known the paſſions of the ſoul, or elſe *conjointly* one with the other. *Dryden.*

Co'nisor. See Cognisor.

CO'NJUGAL. *adj.* [*conjugalis*, Lat.] Matrimonial; belonging to marriage; connubial.

Their *conjugal* affection ſtill is ty'd,
And ſtill the mournful race is multiply'd. *Dryd. Fables.*

I could not forbear commending the young woman for her *conjugal* affection, when I found that ſhe had left the good man at home. *Spectator*, N°. 499.

He mark't the *conjugal* diſpute;
Nell roar'd inceſſant, Dick ſat mute. *Swift.*

Co'njugally. *adv.* [from *conjugal.*] Matrimonially; connubially.

To Co'njugate. *v. a.* [*conjugo*, Latin]

1. To join; to join in marriage; to unite.

Thoſe drawing as well marriage as wardſhip, gave him both power and occaſion to *conjugate* at pleaſure the Norman and the Saxon houſes. *Wotton.*

2. To inflect verbs; to decline verbs through their various terminations.

Co'njugate. *n. ſ.* [*conjugatus*, Latin.] Agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally reſembling in ſignification.

His grammatical argument, grounded upon the derivation of ſpontaneous from *ſponte*, weighs nothing: we have learned in logick, that *conjugates* are ſometimes in name only, and not in deed. *Bramh. Anſwer to Hobbs.*

Co'njugate *Diameter*, or *Axis.* [In geometry.] A right line biſecting the tranſverſe diameter. *Chambers.*

Conjuga'tion. *n. ſ.* [*conjugatio*, Latin.]

1. A couple; a pair.

The heart is ſo far from affording nerves unto other parts, that it receiveth very few itſelf from the ſixth *conjugation* or pair of nerves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 4.

2. The act of uniting or compiling things together.

All the various mixtures and *conjugations* of atoms do beget nothing. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. The form of inflecting verbs through their ſeries of terminations.

Have thoſe who have writ ſo much about declenſions and *conjugations*, about concords and ſyntaxes, loſt their labour, and been learned to no purpoſe? *Locke.*

4. Union; aſſemblage.

The ſupper of the Lord is the moſt ſacred, myſterious, and uſeful *conjugation* of ſecret and holy things and duties. *Taylor.*

CONJU'NCT. *adj.* [*conjunctus*, Latin] Conjoined; concurrent; united.

It pleas'd the king his maſter to ſtrike at me,
When he, *conjunct* and flatt'ring his diſpleaſure,
Tript me behind. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Conju'nction. *n. ſ.* [*conjunctio*, Latin.]

1. Union; aſſociation; league.

With our ſmall *conjunction* we ſhould on,
To ſee how fortune is diſpos'd to us. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

He will unite the white roſe and the red;
Smile, heaven, upon his fair *conjunction*,
That long hath frown'd upon their enmity. *Shak. Rich.* III.

The treaty gave abroad a reputation of a ſtrict *conjunction* and amity between them. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Man can effect no great matter by his perſonal ſtrength, but as he acts in ſociety and *conjunction* with others. *South.*

An inviſible hand from heaven mingles hearts and ſouls by ſtrange, ſecret, and unaccountable *conjunctions*. *South.*

2. The congreſs of two planets in the ſame degree of the zodiack, where they are ſuppoſed to have great power and influence.

God, neither by drawing waters from the deep, nor by any *conjunction* of the ſtars, ſhould bury them under a ſecond flood. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Has not a poet more virtues and vices within his circle? Cannot he obſerve their influences in their oppoſitions and *conjunctions*, in their altitudes and depreſſions? He ſhall ſooner find ink than nature exhauſted. *Rymer's Tragedies of laſt Age.*

Pompey and Cæſar were two ſtars of ſuch a magnitude, that their *conjunction* was as fatal as their oppoſition. *Swift.*

3. A word made uſe of to connect the clauſes of a period together, and to ſignify the relation they have to one another. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Conju'ntcive. *adj.* [*conjunctivus*, Latin.]

1. Cloſely united: a ſenſe not in uſe.

She's ſo *conjunctive* to my life and ſoul,
That as the ſtar moves not but in his ſphere,
I could not but by her. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb, uſed ſubſequently to a conjunction.

Conju'nctively. *adv.* [from *conjunctive.*] In union; not apart.

Theſe are good mediums *conjunctively* taken, that is, not one without the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 9.

Conju'nctiveness. *n. ſ.* [from *conjunctive*] The quality of joining or uniting.

Conju'nctly. *adv.* [from *conjunct.*] Jointly; together; not apart.

Conju'ncture. *n. ſ.* [*conjoncture*, French.]

1. Combination of many circumſtances, or cauſes.

I never met with a more unhappy *conjuncture* of affairs than in the buſineſs of that earl. *King Charles.*

Every virtue requires time and place, a proper object, and a fit *conjuncture* of circumſtances. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 257.

2. Occaſion; critical time.

Such cenſures always attend ſuch *conjunctures*, and find fault for what is not done, as with that which is done. *Clarendon.*

3. Mode of union; connection.

He is quick to perceive the motions of articulation, and *conjunctures* of letters in words. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

4. Conſiſtency.

I was willing to grant to preſbytery what with reaſon it can pretend to, in a *conjuncture* with epiſcopacy. *King Charles.*

Conjura'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *conjure.*]

1. The form or act of ſummoning another in ſome ſacred name.

We charge you, in the name of God, take heed:
Under this *conjuration* ſpeak, my lord. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

2. A magical form of words; an incantation; an enchantment.

Your *conjuration*, fair knight, is too ſtrong for my poor ſpirit to diſobey. *Sidney.*

What drugs, what charms,
What *conjuration*, and what mighty magick,
For ſuch proceeding I am charg'd withal,
I won his daughter with? *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

3. A plot; a conſpiracy. *Dict.*

To CONJU'RE. *v. a.* [*conjuro*, Latin.]

1. To ſummon in a ſacred name; to enjoin with the higheſt ſolemnity.

He concluded with ſighs and tears to *conjure* them, that they would no more preſs him to conſent to a thing ſo contrary to his reaſon. *Clarendon.*

The church may addreſs her ſons in the form St. Paul does the Philippians, when he *conjures* them to unity. *Dec. of Piety.*

I *conjure* you! Let him know,
Whate'er was done againſt him, Cato did it. *Addiſ. Cato.*

2. To conſpire; to bind many by an oath to ſome common deſign. This ſenſe is rare.

He in proud rebellious arms
Drew after him the third part of heav'n's ſons,
Conjur'd againſt the higheſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

3. To influence by magick; to affect by enchantment; to charm

What black magician *conjures* up this fiend,
To ſtop devoted charitable deeds? *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

What is he whoſe griefs
Bear ſuch an emphaſis? whoſe phraſe of ſorrow
Conjures the wand'ring ſtars, and makes them ſtand
Like wonder-wounded hearers? *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

I thought their own fears, whoſe black arts firſt raiſed up thoſe turbulent ſpirits, would force them to *conjure* them down again. *King Charles.*

You have *conjured* up perſons that exiſt no where elſe but on old coins, and have made our paſſions and virtues viſible. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

4. It is to be obſerved, that when this word is uſed for *ſummon* or *conſpire*, its accent is on the laſt ſyllable, *conjùre*; when for *charm*, on the firſt, *cònjure*.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

To Co'njure. *v. n.* To practiſe charms or enchantments; to enchant.

My invocation is honeſt and fair; and in his miſtreſs's name I *conjure* only but to raiſe up him. *Shakeſ. Rom. and Jul.*

Out of my door, you witch! you hag, you baggage, you poulcat, you runaway! Out, out, out; I'll *conjure* you, I'll fortunetell you. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Co'njurer. *n. ſ.* [from *conjure.*]

1. An enchanter; one that uſes charms.

Good doctor Pinch, you are a *conjurer*;
Eſtabliſh him in his true ſenſe again. *Shak. Com. of Errours.*

Figures in the book
Of ſome dread *conjurer*, that would enforce nature. *Donne.*

Thus has he done you Britiſh conſorts right,
Whoſe huſbands, ſhould they pry like mine to-night,
Would never find you in your conduct ſlipping,
Though they turn'd *conjurers* to take you tripping. *Addiſon.*

2. An impoſtor who pretends to ſecret arts; a cunning man.

From the account the loſer brings,
The *conj'rer* knows who ſtole the things. *Prior.*

3. By way of irony; a man of ſhrewd conjecture; a man of ſagacity.

Though ants are very knowing, I don't take them to be *conjurers*; and therefore they could not gueſs that I had put ſome corn in that room. *Addiſon, Guardian*, N°. 156.

Conju'rement. *n. ſ.* [from *conjure.*] Serious injunction; ſolemn demand.

I ſhould not be induced but by your earneſt intreaties and ſerious *conjurements*. *Milton on Education.*

Conna'scence. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *naſcor*, Latin.]

1. Common birth; production at the ſame time; community of birth.

2. The act of uniting or growing together: improperly.

Symphyſis denotes a *connaſcence*, or growing together. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Conna'te. *adj.* [from *con* and *natus*, Latin.] Born with another; being of the ſame birth.

Many, who deny all *connate* notions in the ſpeculative intellect, do yet admit them in this. *South.*

Their diſpoſitions to be reflected ſome at a greater, and others at a leſs thickneſs, of thin plates or bubbles, are *connate* with the rays, and immutable. *Newton's Opt.*

Conna'tural. *adj.* [*con* and *natural.*]

1. Suitable to nature.

Whatever draws me on,
Or ſympathy, or ſome *connat'ral* force,
Pow'rful at greateſt diſtance to unite,
With ſecret amity. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 246.

2. United with the being; connected by nature.

Firſt, in man's mind we find an appetite
To learn and know the truth of ev'ry thing,
Which is *connatural*, and born with it. *Davies.*

Theſe affections are *connatural* to us, and as we grow up ſo do they. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Participation of the ſame nature.

Is there no way, beſides
Theſe painful paſſages, how we may come
To death, and mix with our *connatural* duſt? *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*

Connatura'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *connatural.*] Participation of the ſame nature; natural inſeparability.

There is a *connaturality* and congruity between that knowledge and thoſe habits, and that future eſtate of the ſoul. *Hale.*

Conna'turally. *adv.* [from *connatural.*] By the act of nature; originally.

Some common notions ſeem *connaturally* engraven in the ſoul, antecedently to diſcuſſive ratiocination. *Hale.*

Conna'turalness. *n. ſ.* [from *connatural.*] Participation of the ſame nature; natural union.

Such is the *connaturalneſs* of our corruptions, except we looked for an account hereafter. *Pearſon on the Creed.*

To CONNE'CT. *v. a.* [*connecto*, Latin.]

1. To join; to link; to unite; to conjoin; to faſten together.

The corpuſcles that conſtitute the quickſilver will be ſo *connected* to one another, that, inſtead of a fluid body, they will appear in the form of a red powder. *Boyle.*

2. To unite by intervention, as a cement.

The natural order of the *connecting* ideas muſt direct the ſyllogiſms, and a man muſt ſee the connection of each intermediate idea with thoſe that it *connects*, before he can uſe it in a ſyllogiſm. *Locke.*

3. To join in a juſt ſeries of thought, or regular conſtruction of language; as, *the authour* connects *his reaſons well.*

To Conne'ct. *v. n.* To cohere; to have juſt relation to things precedent and ſubſequent. This is ſeldom uſed but in converſation.

Conne'ctively. *adv.* [from *connect.*] In conjunction; in union; jointly; conjointly; conjunctly.

The people's power is great and indiſputable, whenever they can unite *connectively*, or by deputation, to exert it. *Swift.*

To Conne'x. *v. a.* [*connexum*, Latin.] To join or link together; to faſten to each other.

Thoſe birds who are taught ſome words or ſentences, can

not *connex* their words or ſentences in coherence with the matter which they ſignify. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

They fly,
By chains *connex'd*, and with deſtructive ſweep
Behead whole troops at once. *Philips.*

Conne'xion. *n. ſ.* [from *connex*, or *connexio*, Lat.]

1. Union; junction; the act of faſtening together; the ſtate of being faſtened together.

My heart, which, by a ſecret harmony,
Still moves with thine, join'd in *connexion* ſweet. *Milton.*

There muſt be a future ſtate, where the eternal and inſeparable *connexion* between virtue and happineſs ſhall be manifeſted. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Juſt relation to ſome thing precedent or ſubſequent; conſequence of argumentation; coherence.

The contemplation of the human nature doth, by a neceſſary *connexion* and chain of cauſes, carry us up to the Deity. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Each intermediate idea muſt be ſuch as, in the whole chain, hath a viſible *connexion* with thoſe two it is placed between. *Locke.*

A conſcious, wiſe, reflecting cauſe,
That can deliberate, means elect, and find
Their due *connexion* with the end deſign'd. *Blackm. Creation.*

Conne'xive. *adj.* [from *connex.*] Having the force of connexion; conjunctive.

The predicate and ſubject are joined in a form of words by *connexive* particles. *Watts's Logick.*

Connicta'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *connicto*, Lat.] A winking. *Dict.*

Conni'vance. *n. ſ.* [from *connive.*]

1. The act of winking: not in uſe.

2. Voluntary blindneſs; pretended ignorance; forbearance.

It is better to mitigate uſury by declaration, than to ſuffer it to rage by *connivance*. *Bacon, Eſſay* 42.

Diſobedience, having gained one degree of liberty, will demand another: every vice interprets a *connivance* an approbation. *South's Sermons.*

A *connivance* to admit half, will produce ruinous effects. *Swift's Addreſs to Parliament.*

To CONNI'VE. *v. n.* [*conniveo*, Latin.]

1. To wink.

This artiſt is to teach them how to nod judiciouſly, to *connive* with either eye. *Spectator*, N°. 305.

2. To pretend blindneſs or ignorance; to forbear; to paſs uncenſured.

The licentiouſneſs of inferiours, and the remiſſneſs of ſuperiours, is ſuch, that the one violates, and the other *connives*. *Decay of Piety.*

With whatever colours he perſuades authority to *connive* at his own vices, he will deſire its protection from the effects of other men's. *Rogers, Sermon* 16.

He thinks it a ſcandal to government to *connive* at ſuch tracts as reject all revelation. *Swift.*

CONNOISSE'UR. n. ſ. [French.] A judge; a critick: it is often uſed of a pretended critick.

Your leſſon learnt, you'll be ſecure
To get the name of *connoiſſeur*. *Swift.*

To CO'NNOTATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Lat.] To deſignate ſomething beſides itſelf; to imply; to infer.

God's foreſeeing doth not include or *connotate* predetermining, any more than I decree with my intellect. *Hammond.*

Connota'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *connotate.*] Implication of ſomething beſides itſelf; inference; illation.

By reaſon of the co-exiſtence of one thing with another, there ariſeth a various relation or *connotation* between them. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To Conno'te. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Latin.] To imply; to betoken; to include.

Good, in the general notion of it, *connotes* alſo a certain ſuitableneſs of it to ſome other thing. *South's Sermons.*

Connu'bial. *adj.* [*connubialis*, Latin.] Matrimonial; nuptial; pertaining to marriage; conjugal.

Should ſecond love a pleaſing flame inſpire,
And the chaſte queen *connubial* rites require. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

CO'NOID. *n. ſ.* [κωνοειδής.] A figure partaking of a cone; approaching to the form of a cone.

The tympanum is not capable of tenſion as a drum: there remains another way, by drawing it at the center into a *conoid* form. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Conoi'dical. *adj.* [from *conoid.*] Approaching to a conick form, to the form of a round pyramid.

To CONQUA'SSATE. *v. a.* [*conquaſſo*, Latin.] To ſhake; to agitate.

Vomits do violently *conquaſſate* the lungs. *Harvey.*

Conquassa'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *conquaſſate.*] Agitation; concuſſion.

To CO'NQUER. *v. a.* [*conquerir*, Fr. *conquirere*, Latin.]

1. To gain by conqueſt; to over-run; to win.

They had *conquered* them, and brought them under tribute. 1 *Mac.* viii. 2.

'Twas fit,
Who *conquer'd* nature, ſhould preſide o'er wit. *Pope.*
We *conquer'd* France, but felt our captive's charms. *Pope.*

3

2. To

2. To overcome; to ſubdue; to vanquiſh.

Both tugging to be victors, breaſt to breaſt;
Yet neither conqueror, nor *conquer'd*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Anna *conquers* but to ſave,
And governs but to bleſs. *Smith.*

3. To ſurmount; to overcome; as, *he conquered his reluctance.*

To Co'nquer. *v. n.* To get the victory; to overcome.

Put him to choler ſtraight: he hath been uſed
Ever to *conquer*, and to have his word
Of contradiction. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Equal ſucceſs had ſet theſe champions high,
And both reſolv'd to *conquer*, or to die. *Waller.*

The logick of a *conquering* ſword has no great propriety. *Decay of Piety.*

Co'nquerable. *adj.* [from *conquer.*] Poſſible to be overcome.

While the heap is ſmall, and the particulars few, he will find it eaſy and *conquerable*. *South's Sermons.*

Co'nqueror. *n. ſ.* [from *conquer.*]

1. A man that has obtained a victory; a victor.

Bound with triumphant garlands will I come,
And lead thy daughter to a *conqueror's* bed. *Shakeſ. Rich.* III.

A critick that attacks authors in reputation, is as the ſlave who called out to the *conqueror*, *Remember, Sir, that you are a man.* *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 110.

2. One that ſubdues and ruins countries.

Deſerving freedom more
Than thoſe their *conquerors*, who leave behind
Nothing but ruin whereſoe'er they rove. *Milt. Parad. Reg.*

That tyrant god, that reſtleſs *conqueror*,
May quit his pleaſure, to aſſert his pow'r. *Prior.*

Co'nquest. *n. ſ.* [*conqueſte*, French.]

1. The act of conquering; ſubjection.

A perfect *conqueſt* of a country reduces all the people to the condition of ſubjects. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Acquiſition by victory; thing gained.

More willingly I mention air,
This our old *conqueſt*; than remember hell,
Our hated habitation. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* i.

3. Victory; ſucceſs in arms.

I muſt yield my body to the earth,
And by my fall, the *conqueſt* to my foe. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;
To whom I will retail my *conqueſt* won,
And ſhe ſhall be ſole victreſs. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

Not to be o'ercome, was to do more
Than all the *conqueſts* former kings did gain. *Dryden.*

In joys of *conqueſt* he reſigns his breath,
And, fill'd with England's glory, ſmiles in death. *Addiſon.*

CONSANGUI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*conſanguineus*, Lat.] Near of kin; of the ſame blood; related by birth, not affined.

Am I not *conſanguineous*? Am I not of her blood? *Shakeſp.*

Consangui'nity. *n. ſ.* [*conſanguinitas*, Latin.] Relation by blood; relation by deſcent from one common progenitor. Diſtinguiſhed from *affinity*, or relation by marriage. Nearneſs of kin.

I've forgot my father;
I know no touch of *conſanguinity*. *Shakeſ. Troil. and Creſſida.*

There is the ſupreme and indiſſoluble *conſanguinity* and ſociety between men in general; of which the heathen poet, whom the apoſtle calls to witneſs, ſaith, We are all his generation. *Bacon's Holy War.*

The firſt original would ſubſiſt, though he outlived all terms of *conſanguinity*, and became a ſtranger unto his progeny. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 6.

Chriſt has condeſcended to a cognation and *conſanguinity* with us. *South's Sermons.*

Consarcina'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *conſarcino*, Latin, to piece.] The act of patching together. *Dict.*

CO'NSCIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*conſcientia*, Latin.]

1. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodneſs or wickedneſs of ourſelves.

When a people have no touch of *conſcience*, no ſenſe of their evil doings, it is bootleſs to think to reſtrain them. *Spenſer.*

On earth,
Who againſt faith, and *conſcience*, can be heard
Infallible? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 529.

Such a *conſcience* has not been wanting to itſelf, in endeavouring to get the cleareſt information about the will of God. *South's Sermons.*

But why muſt thoſe be thought to 'ſcape, that feel
Thoſe rods of ſcorpions, and thoſe whips of ſteel,
Which *conſcience* ſhakes? *Dryden's Juv. Sat.* 13.

No courts created yet, nor cauſe was heard;
But all was ſafe, for *conſcience* was their guard. *Dryd. Ovid.*

Conſcience ſignifies that knowledge which a man hath of his own thoughts and actions; and, becauſe if a man judgeth fairly of his actions, by comparing them with the law of God, his mind will approve or condemn him, this knowledge or *conſcience* may be both an accuſer and a judge. *Swift.*

2. Juſtice; the eſtimate of conſcience; the determination of conſcience; honeſty.

This is thank worthy, if a man, for *conſcience* toward God, endure grief. 1 *Pet* ii. 19.

Now is Cupid a child of *conſcience*; he makes reſtitution. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

He had, againſt right and *conſcience*, by ſhameful treachery, intruded himſelf into another man's kingdom in Africk. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

What you require cannot, in *conſcience*, be deferred beyond this time. *Milton.*

Her majeſty is, without queſtion, obliged in *conſcience* to endeavour this by her authority, as much as by her practice. *Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

3. Conſciouſneſs; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions.

Merit, and good works, is the end of man's motion; and *conſcience* of the ſame is the accompliſhment of man's reſt. *Bac.*

The reaſon why the ſimpler ſort are moved with authority, is the *conſcience* of their own ignorance. *Hooker, b.* ii. *ſ.* 6.

The ſweeteſt cordial we receive at laſt,
Is *conſcience* of our virtuous actions paſt. *Denham.*

Hector was in an abſolute certainty of death, and depreſſed with the *conſcience* of being in an ill cauſe. *Pope.*

4. Real ſentiment; veracity; private thoughts.

Do'ſt thou in *conſcience* think, tell me, Æmilia,
That there be women do abuſe their huſbands,
In ſuch groſs kind? *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

They did in their *conſciences* know, that he was not able to ſend them any part of it. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

5. Scruple; difficulty.

We muſt make a *conſcience* in keeping the juſt laws of ſuperiours. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Why ſhould not the one make as much *conſcience* of betraying for gold, as the other of doing it for a cruſt. *L'Eſtr.*

Children are travellers newly arrived in a ſtrange country; we ſhould therefore make *conſcience* not to miſlead them. *Locke.*

6. In ludicrous language, reaſon; reaſonableneſs.

Why do'ſt thou weep? Can'ſt thou the *conſcience* lack,
To think I ſhall lack friends? *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Half a dozen fools are, in all *conſcience*, as many as you ſhould require. *Swift.*

Conscie'ntious. *adj.* [from *conſcience.*] Scrupulous; exactly juſt; regulated by conſcience.

Lead a life in ſo *conſcientious* a probity, as in thought, word and deed to make good the character of an honeſt man. *L'Eſtr.*

Conscie'ntiously. *adv.* [from *conſcientious.*] According to the direction of conſcience.

More ſtreſs has been laid upon the ſtrictneſs of law, than *conſcientiouſly* did belong to it. *L'Eſtrange.*

There is the erroneous as well as the rightly informed conſcience; and if the conſcience happens to be deluded, ſin does not therefore ceaſe to be ſin, becauſe a man committed it *conſcientiouſly*. *South's Sermons.*

Conscie'ntiousness. *n. ſ.* [from *conſcientious.*] Exactneſs of juſtice; tenderneſs of conſcience.

It will be a wonderful *conſcientiouſneſs* in them, if they will content themſelves with leſs profit than they can make. *Locke.*

Co'nscionable. *adj.* [from *conſcience.*] Reaſonable; juſt; according to conſcience.

A knave, very voluble; no farther *conſcionable* than in putting on the meer form of civil and humane ſeeming. *Shak.*

Co'nscionableness. *n. ſ.* [from *conſcionable.*] Equity; reaſonableneſs. *Dict.*

Co'nscionably. *adv.* [from *conſcionable.*] In a manner agreeable to conſcience; reaſonably; juſtly.

A prince muſt be uſed *conſcionably* as well as a common perſon. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Co'nscious. *adj.* [*conſcius*, Latin.]

1. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions.

Matter hath no life nor perception, and is not *conſcious* of its own exiſtence. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Among ſubſtances ſome are thinking or *conſcious* beings, or have a power of thought. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Knowing from memory; having the knowledge of any thing without any new information.

The damſel then to Tancred ſent,
Who *conſcious* of th' occaſion, fear'd th' event. *Dryden.*

3. Admitted to the knowledge of any thing; with *to.*

The reſt ſtood trembling, ſtruck with awe divine,
Æneas only *conſcious to* the ſign,
Preſag'd th' event. *Dryden's Æn.*

Roſes or honey cannot be thought to ſmell or taſte their own ſweetneſs, or an organ be *conſcious to* its muſick, or gunpowder to its flaſhing or noiſe. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. Bearing witneſs by conſcience to any thing.

The queen had been ſolicitous with the king on his behalf, being *conſcious to* herſelf that he had been encouraged by her. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Co'nsciously. *adv.* [from *conſcious.*] With knowledge of one's own actions.

If theſe perceptions, with their conſciouſneſs, always remained in the mind, the ſame thinking thing would be always *conſciouſly* preſent. *Locke.*

Co'nsciousness.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Co'nsciousness. *n. ſ.* [from *conſcious.*]

1. The perception of what paſſes in a man's own mind. *Locke.*

If ſpirit be without thinking, I have no idea of any thing left; therefore *conſciouſneſs* muſt be its eſſential attribute. *Watts.*

Such ideas, no doubt, they would have had, had not their *conſciouſneſs* to themſelves, of their ignorance of them, kept them from ſo idle an attempt. *Locke.*

2. Internal ſenſe of guilt, or innocence.

No man doubts of a Supreme Being, until, from the *conſciouſneſs* of his provocations, it become his intereſt there ſhould be none. *Government of the Tongue, ſ.* 3.

An honeſt mind is not in the power of a diſhoneſt: to break its peace, there muſt be ſome guilt or *conſciouſneſs. Pope.*

Co'nscript. *adj.* [from *conſcribo*, Latin.] A term uſed in ſpeaking of the Roman ſenators, who were called *Patres conſcripti*, from their names being written in the regiſter of the ſenate.

Conscri'ption. *n. ſ.* [*conſcriptio*, Latin.] An enrolling or regiſtering. *Dict.*

To CO'NSECRATE. *v. a.* [*conſecro*, Latin.]

1. To make ſacred; to appropriate to ſacred uſes.

Enter into the holieſt by the blood of Jeſus, by a new and living way which he hath *conſecrated* for us. *Heb.* x. 20.

The water *conſecrate* for ſacrifice,
Appears all black. *Waller.*

A biſhop ought not to *conſecrate* a church which the patron has built for filthy gain to himſelf, and not for true devotion. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. To dedicate inviolably to ſome particular purpoſe, or perſon; with *to*.

He ſhall *conſecrate unto* the Lord the days of his ſeparation, and ſhall bring a lamb of the firſt year for a treſpaſs offering. *Num.* vi. 12.

3. To canonize.

Co'nsecrate. *adj.* [from the verb.] Conſecrated; ſacred; devoted; devote; dedicated.

Shouldſt thou but hear I were licentious;
And that this body, *conſecrate* to thee,
By ruffian luſt ſhould be contaminate. *Shak. Com. of Err.*

The cardinal ſtanding before the choir, lets them know that they were aſſembled in that *conſecrate* place to ſing unto God. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Into theſe ſecret ſhades, cry'd ſhe,
How dar'ſt thou be ſo bold
To enter, *conſecrate* to me;
Or touch this hallow'd mold? *Drayton's Queen of Cynth.*

Co'nsecrater. *n. ſ.* [from *conſecrate.*] One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to ſacred purpoſes.

Whether it be not againſt the notion of a ſacrament, that the *conſecrater* alone ſhould partake of it. *Atterbury.*

Consecra'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *conſecrate.*]

1. A rite or ceremony of dedicating and devoting things or perſons to the ſervice of God, with an application of certain proper ſolemnities. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

At the erection and *conſecration* as well of the tabernacle as of the temple, it pleaſed the Almighty to give a ſign. *Hooker.*

The *conſecration* of his God is upon his head. *Num.* vi. 7.

We muſt know that *conſecration* makes not a place ſacred, but only ſolemnly declares it ſo: the gift of the owner to God makes it God's, and conſequently ſacred. *South.*

2. The act of declaring one holy by canonization.

The Roman calendar ſwells with new *conſecrations* of ſaints. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CO'NSECTARY. *adj.* [from *conſectarius*, Lat.] Conſequent; conſequential; following by conſequence.

From the inconſiſtent and contrary determinations thereof, *conſectary* impieties and concluſions may ariſe. *Brown.*

Co'nsectary. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Deduction from premiſes; conſequence; corollary.

Theſe propoſitions are *conſectaries* drawn from the obſervations. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Consecu'tion. *n. ſ.* [*conſecutio*, Latin.]

1. Train of conſequences; chain of deductions; concatenation of propoſitions.

Some *conſecutions* are ſo intimately and evidently connexed to or found in the premiſes, that the concluſion is attained, and without any thing of ratiocinative progreſs. *Hale.*

2. Succeſſion.

In a quick *conſecution* of the colours, the impreſſion of every colour remains in the ſenſorium. *Newton's Opt.*

3. In aſtronomy.

The month of *conſecution*, or, as ſome term it, of progreſſion, is the ſpace between one conjunction of the moon with the ſun unto another. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 12.

CONSE'CUTIVE. *adj.* [*conſecutif*, French.]

1. Following in train; uninterrupted; ſucceſſive.

That obligation upon the lands did not come into diſuſe but by fifty *conſecutive* years of exemption. *Arbuth. on Coins.*

2. Conſequential; regularly ſucceeding.

This is ſeeming to comprehend only the actions of a man, *conſecutive* to volition. *Locke.*

Conse'cutively. *adv.* [from *conſecutive.*] A term uſed in the

ſchool philoſophy, in oppoſition to antecedently, and ſometimes to effectively or cauſally. *Dict.*

To Conse'minate. *v. a.* [*conſemino*, Latin.] To ſow different ſeeds together. *Dict.*

Conse'nsion. *n. ſ.* [*conſenſio*, Latin.] Agreement; accord.

A great number of ſuch living and thinking particles could not poſſibly, by their mutual contact, and preſſing and ſtriking, compoſe one greater individual animal, with one mind and underſtanding, and a vital *conſenſion* of the whole body. *Bentley.*

CONSE'NT. *n. ſ.* [*conſenſus*, Latin.]

1. The act of yielding or conſenting.

If you ſhall cleave to my *conſent*, when 'tis,
It ſhall make honour for you. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

I am far from excuſing or denying that compliance; for plenary *conſent* it was not. *King Charles.*

When thou can'ſt truly call theſe virtues thine,
Be wiſe and free, by heav'n's *conſent* and mine. *Dryd. Perſ.*

2. Concord; agreement; accord; unity of opinion.

The fighting winds would ſtop there and admire,
Learning, *conſent* and concord from his lyre. *Cowley's David.*

3. Coherence with; relation to; correſpondence.

Demons found
In fire, air, flood, or under ground,
Whoſe power hath a true *conſent*
With planet or with element. *Milton.*

4. Tendency to one point; joint operation.

Such is the world's great harmony that ſprings
From union, order, full *conſent* of things. *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

5. In phyſick.

The perception one part has of another, by means of ſome fibres and nerves common to them both; and thus the ſtone in the bladder, by vellicating the fibres there, will effect and draw them ſo into ſpaſms, as to affect the bowels in the ſame manner by the intermediation of nervous threads, and cauſe a colick; and extend their twiches ſometimes to the ſtomach, and occaſion vomitings. *Quincy.*

To Conse'nt. *v. n.* [*conſentio*, Latin.]

1. To be of the ſame mind; to agree.

2. To co-operate to the ſame end.

3. To yield; to give conſent; to allow; to admit. With *to*.

Ye comets, ſcourge the bad revolting ſtars
That have *conſented unto* Henry's death. *Shakeſ. Henry* VI.

In this we *conſent unto* you, if ye will be as we be. *Geneſis.*

Their num'rous thunder would awake
Dull earth, which does with heav'n *conſent*
To all they wrote. *Waller.*

Consenta'neous. *adj.* [*conſentaneus*, Latin.] Agreeable to; conſiſtent with.

In the picture of Abraham ſacrificing his ſon, Iſaac is deſcribed a little boy; which is not *conſentaneous* unto the circumſtance of the text. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 8.

It will coſt no pains to bring you to the knowing, nor to the practice, it being very agreeable and *conſentaneous* to every one's nature. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

Consenta'neously. *adv.* [from *conſentaneous.*] Agreeably; conſiſtently; ſuitably.

Paracelſus did not always write ſo *conſentaneouſly* to himſelf, that his opinions were confidently to be collected from every place of his writings, where he ſeems to expreſs it. *Boyle.*

Consenta'neousness. *n. ſ.* [from *conſentaneous.*] Agreement; conſiſtence. *Dict.*

Conse'ntient. *adj.* [*conſentiens*, Latin.] Agreeing; united in opinion; not differing in ſentiment.

The authority due to the *conſentient* judgment and practice of the univerſal church. *Oxford Reaſons againſt the Covenant.*

CO'NSEQUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*conſequentia*, Latin.]

1. That which follows from any cauſe or principle.

2. Event; effect of a cauſe.

Spirits that know
All mortal *conſequences* have pronounc'd it. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

Shun the bitter *conſequence*; for know,
The day thou eateſt thereof, thou ſhalt die. *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*

3. Propoſition collected from the agreement of other previous propoſitions; deduction; concluſion.

It is no good *conſequence*, that becauſe reaſon aims at our being happy, therefore it forbids us all voluntary ſufferings. *Decay of Piety.*

4. The laſt propoſition of a ſyllogiſm; as, *what is commanded by our Saviour is our duty: prayer is commanded, therefore prayer is our duty.*

Can ſyllogiſm ſet things right?
No, majors ſoon with minors fight:
Or both in friendly conſort join'd,
The *conſequence* limps falſe behind. *Prior.*

5. Concatenation of cauſes and effects.

Sorrow being the natural and direct offer of ſin, that which firſt brought ſin into the world, muſt, by neceſſary *conſequence*, bring in ſorrow too. *South's Sermons.*

I felt
That I muſt after thee, with this thy ſon:
Such fatal *conſequence* unites us three. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

6. That which produces conſequences; influence; tendency.

As

As it is aſſerted without any colour of ſcripture-proof, ſo it is of very ill *conſequence* to the ſuperſtructing of good life. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

7. Importance; moment.

The inſtruments of darkneſs
Win us with honeſt trifles, to betray us
In deepeſt *conſequence*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The anger of Achilles was of ſuch *conſequence*, that it embroiled the kings of Greece. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 267.

Their common people are ſunk in poverty, ignorance and cowardice; and of as little *conſequence* as women and children. *Swift's Presbyterian Plea of Merit.*

Co'nsequent. *adj.* [*conſequens*, Latin.]

1. Following by rational deduction.

2. Following as the effect of a cauſe. With *to*.

It was not a power poſſible to be inherited, becauſe the right was *conſequent to*, and built on, an act perfectly perſonal. *Locke.*

3. Sometimes with *upon*.

This ſatisfaction or diſſatisfaction, *conſequent upon* a man's acting ſuitably or unſuitably to conſcience, is a principle not eaſily to be worn out. *South's Sermons.*

Co'nsequent. *n. ſ.*

1. Conſequence; that which follows from previous propoſitions by rational deduction.

Doth it follow that they, being not the people of God, are in nothing to be followed? This *conſequent* were good, if only the cuſtom of the people of God is to be obſerved. *Hooker.*

2. Effect; that which follows an acting cauſe.

They were ill paid; and they were ill governed, which is always a *conſequent* of ill payment. *Davies on Ireland.*

He could ſee *conſequents* yet dormant in their principles, and effects yet unborn. *South's Sermons.*

Conseque'ntial. *adj.* [from *conſequent.*]

1. Produced by the neceſſary concatenation of effects to cauſes.

We ſometimes wrangle, when we ſhould debate;
A *conſequential* ill which freedom draws;
A bad effect, but from a noble cauſe. *Prior.*

2. Having the conſequences juſtly connected with the premiſes; concluſive.

Though theſe kind of arguments may ſeem obſcure; yet, upon a due conſideration of them, they are highly *conſequential*, and concludent to my purpoſe. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Conseque'ntially. *adv.* [from *conſequential.*]

1. With juſt deduction of conſequences; with right connection of ideas.

No body writes a book without meaning ſomething, though he may not have the faculty of writing *conſequentially*, and expreſſing his meaning. *Addiſon's Whig Examiner.*

2. By conſequence; not immediately; eventually.

This relation is ſo neceſſary, that God himſelf cannot diſcharge a rational creature from it; although *conſequentially* indeed he may do ſo, by the annihilation of ſuch creatures. *South.*

3. In a regular ſeries.

Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beggar awake, and dreamt *conſequentially*, and in continued unbroken ſchemes, would he be in reality a king or a beggar? *Addiſon.*

Conseque'ntialness. *n. ſ.* [from *conſequential.*] Regular conſecution of diſcourſe. *Dict.*

Co'nsequently. *adv.* [from *conſequent.*]

1. By conſequence; neceſſarily; inevitably; by the connection of effects to their cauſes.

In the moſt perfect poem a perfect idea was required, and *conſequently* all poets ought rather to imitate it. *Dryd. Dufreſn.*

The place of the ſeveral ſorts of terreſtrial matter, ſuſtained in the fluid, being contingent and uncertain, their intermixtures with each other are *conſequently* ſo. *Woodward.*

2. In conſequence; purſuantly.

There is *conſequently*, upon this diſtinguiſhing principle, an inward ſatiſfaction or diſſatiſfaction in the heart of every man, after good or evil. *South's Sermons.*

Co'nsequentness. *n. ſ.* [from *conſequent.*] Regular connection of propoſitions; conſecution of diſcourſe.

Let them examine the *conſequentneſs* of the whole body of the doctrine I deliver. *Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*

Conse'rvable. *adj.* [from *conſervo*, Latin, to keep.] Capable of being kept, or maintained.

Conse'rvancy. *n. ſ.* [from *conſervans*, Latin.] Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preſervation of the fiſhery on the river Thames, are called *Courts of Conſervancy.*

Conserva'tion. *n. ſ.* [*conſervatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of preſerving; care to keep from periſhing; continuance; protection.

Though there do indeed happen ſome alterations in the globe, yet they are ſuch as tend rather to the benefit and *conſervation* of the earth, and its productions, than to the diſorder and deſtruction of both. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Preſervation from corruption.

It is an enquiry of excellent uſe, to enquire of the means of preventing or ſtaying of putrefaction; for therein conſiſteth the means of *conſervation* of bodies. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Conse'rvative. *adj.* [from *conſervo*, Latin.] Having the power of oppoſing diminution or injury.

The ſpherical figure, as to all heavenly bodies, ſo it agreeeth to light, as the moſt perfect and *conſervative* of all others. *Peacham.*

Conserva'tor. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Preſerver; one that has the care or office of keeping any thing from detriment, diminution, or extinction.

For that you declare that you have many ſick amongſt you, he was warned by the *conſervator* of the city, that he ſhould keep at a diſtance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The lords of the ſecret council were likewiſe made *conſervators* of the peace of the two kingdoms, during the intervals of parliament. *Clarendon.*

Such individuals as are the ſingle *conſervators* of their own ſpecies. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Conse'rvatory. *n. ſ.* [from *conſervo*, Latin.] A place where any thing is kept in a manner proper to its peculiar nature; as, fiſh in a pond, corn in a granary.

A *conſervatory* of ſnow and ice, ſuch as they uſe for delicacy to cool wine in ſummer. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 70.

You may ſet your tender trees and plants, with the windows and doors of the greenhouſes and *conſervatories* open, for eight or ten days before April. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

The water diſpenſed to the earth and atmoſphere by the great abyſs, that ſubterranean *conſervatory* is by that means reſtored back. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Conse'rvatory. *adj.* Having a preſervative quality. *Dict.*

To CONSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*conſervo*, Latin.]

1. To preſerve without loſs or detriment.

Nothing was loſt out of theſe ſtores, ſince the part of *conſerving* what others have gained in knowledge is eaſy. *Temple.*

They will be able to *conſerve* their properties unchanged in paſſing through ſeveral mediums, which is another condition of the rays of light. *Newton's Opt.*

2. To candy or pickle fruit.

Conse'rve. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſweetmeat made of the inſpiſſated juices of fruit, boiled with ſugar 'till they will harden and candy.

Will't pleaſe your honour, taſte of theſe *conſerves*? *Shak.*

They have in Turkey and the Eaſt certain confections, which they call ſervets, which are like to candied *conſerves*, and are made of ſugar and lemons. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The more coſt they were at, and the more ſweets they beſtowed upon them, the more their *conſerves* ſtunk. *Dennis.*

2. A conſervatory or place in which any thing is kept. This ſenſe is unuſual.

Tuberoſes will not endure the wet of this ſeaſon, therefore ſet the pots into your *conſerve*, and keep them dry. *Evelyn.*

Conse'rver. *n. ſ.* [from *conſerve.*]

1. A layer up; a repoſiter; one that preſerves any thing from loſs or diminution.

He hath been moſt induſtrious, both collecter and *conſerver* of choice pieces in that kind. *Hayward on Edward* VI.

In the Eaſtern regions there ſeems to have been a general cuſtom of the prieſts having been the perpetual *conſervers* of knowledge and ſtory. *Temple.*

2. A preparer of conſerves.

Conse'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*conſeſſio*, Latin.] A ſitting together. *Dict.*

Conse'ssor. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] One that ſits with others. *Dict.*

To CONSI'DER. *v. a.* [*conſidero*, Latin.]

1. To think upon with care; to ponder; to examine; to ſift; to ſtudy.

At our more *conſider'd* time we'll read,
Anſwer, and think upon this buſineſs. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

It is not poſſible to act otherwiſe, *conſidering* the weakneſs of our faculties. *Spectator*, N°. 465.

2. To take into the view; not to omit in the examination.

It ſeems neceſſary, in the choice of perſons for greater employments, to *conſider* their bodies as well as their minds, and ages and health as well as their abilities. *Temple.*

3. To have regard to; to reſpect; not to deſpiſe.

Let us *conſider* one another to provoke unto love, and to good works. *Heb.* x. 24.

4. A kind of interjection; a word whereby attention is ſummoned.

Conſider,
Thy life hath yet been private, moſt part ſpent
At home. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* iii. *l.* 229.

5. To requite; to reward one for his trouble.

Take away with thee the very ſervices thou haſt done, which, if I have not enough *conſidered*, to be more thankful to thee ſhall be my ſtudy. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

To Consi'der. *v. n.*

1. To think maturely; not to judge haſtily or raſhly.

None *conſidereth* in his heart, neither is there knowledge nor underſtanding. *Iſaiah* xliv. 1.

2. To deliberate; to work in the mind.

Widow, we will *conſider* of your ſuit;
And come ſome other time to know our mind. *Shak. H.*VI.

Such a treatiſe might be conſulted by Jurymen, before they *conſider* of their verdict. *Swift.*

3. To doubt; to heſitate.

Many maz'd *conſiderings* did throng,
And preſs'd in with this caution. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

'Twas

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were one
Within her ſoul; at laſt 'twas rage alone,
Which burning upwards, in ſucceſſion dries
The tears that ſtood *conſidering* in her eyes. *Dryden's Fables.*

CONSI'DERABLE. *adj.* [from *conſider.*]

1. Worthy of conſideration; worthy of regard and attention.

Eternity is infinitely the moſt *conſiderable* duration. *Tillotſon.*

It is *conſiderable* that ſome urns have had inſcriptions on them, expreſſing that the lamps were burning. *Wilkins.*

2. Reſpectable; above neglect; deſerving notice.

Men *conſiderable* in all worthy profeſſions, eminent in many ways of life. *Sprat's Sermons.*

I am ſo *conſiderable* a man, that I cannot have leſs than forty ſhillings a year. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 1.

3. Important; valuable.

Chriſt, inſtead of applauding St. Peter's zeal, upbraided his abſurdity that could think his mean aids *conſiderable* to him, who could command legions of angels to his reſcue. *Dec. of Pi.*

In painting, not every action nor every perſon is *conſiderable* enough to enter into the cloth. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Many can make themſelves maſters of as *conſiderable* eſtates as thoſe who have the greateſt portions of land. *Addiſon.*

4. More than a little. It has a middle ſignification between little and great.

Many had brought in very *conſiderable* ſums of money. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Thoſe earthy particles, when they came to be collected, would conſtitute a body of a very *conſiderable* thickneſs and ſolidity. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

CONSI'DERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſiderable.*] Importance; dignity; moment; value; deſert; a claim to notice.

We muſt not always meaſure the *conſiderableneſs* of things by their moſt obvious and immediate uſefulneſs, but by their fitneſs to make or contribute to the diſcovery of things highly uſeful. *Boyle's Proemial Eſſay.*

Their moſt ſlight and trivial occurrences, by being theirs, they think to acquire a *conſiderableneſs*, and are forcibly impoſed upon the company. *Government of the Tongue, ſ.* 9.

CONSI'DERABLY. *adv.* [from *conſiderable.*]

1. In a degree deſerving notice, though not the higheſt.

And Europe ſtill *conſiderably* gains,
Both by their good example and their pains. *Roſcommon.*

2. With importance; importantly.

I deſire no ſort of favour ſo much, as that of ſerving you more *conſiderably* than I have been yet able to do. *Pope.*

CONSI'DERANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *conſider.*] Conſideration; reflection; ſober thought.

After this cold *conſid'rance*, ſentence me;
And, as you are a king, ſpeak in your ſtate,
What I have done that miſbecame my place. *Shak. H.* IV.

CONSI'DERATE. *adj.* [*conſideratus*, Latin.]

1. Serious; given to conſideration; prudent; not raſh; not negligent.

I will converſe with iron-witted fools,
And unreſpective boys: none are for me,
That look into me with *conſid'rate* eyes. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Æneas is patient, *conſiderate*, and careful of his people. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

I grant it to be in many caſes certain, that it is ſuch as a *conſiderate* man may prudently rely and proceed upon, and hath no juſt cauſe to doubt of. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

The expediency in the preſent juncture, may appear to every *conſiderate* man. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 16.

2. Having reſpect to; regardful.

Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be preſumed more *conſiderate* of praiſe. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Moderate; not rigorous. This ſenſe is much uſed in converſation.

CONSI'DERATELY. *adv.* [from *conſiderate.*] Calmly; coolly; prudently.

Circumſtances are of ſuch force, as they ſway an ordinary judgment of a wiſe man, not fully and *conſiderately* pondering the matter. *Bacon's Colours of Good and Evil.*

CONSI'DERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſiderate.*] The quality of being conſiderate; prudence. *Dict.*

CONSIDERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſider.*]

1. The act of conſidering; mental view; regard; notice.

As to preſent happineſs and miſery, when that alone comes in *conſideration*, and the conſequences are removed, a man never chuſes amiſs. *Locke.*

2. Mature thought; prudence; ſerious deliberation.

Let us think with *conſideration*, and conſider with acknowledging, and acknowledge with admiration. *Sidney.*

The breath no ſooner left his father's body,
But that his wildneſs mortified in him;
Conſideration, like an angel, came,
And whipt th' offending Adam out of him. *Shakeſp. H.* V.

3. Contemplation; meditation upon any thing.

The love you bear to Mopſa hath brought you to the *conſideration* of her virtues, and that *conſideration* may have made you the more virtuous, and ſo the more worthy. *Sidney.*

4. Importance; claim to notice; worthineſs of regard.

Lucan is the only author of *conſideration* among the Latin

poets, who was not explained for the uſe of the dauphin, becauſe the whole Pharſalia would have been a ſatire upon the French form of government. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 40.

5. Equivalent; compenſation.

We are provident enough not to part with any thing ſerviceable to our bodies under a good *conſideration*, but make little account of our ſouls. *Ray on the Creation.*

Foreigners can never take our bills for payment, though they might paſs as valuable *conſiderations* among your own people. *Locke.*

6. Motive of action; influence; ground of conduct.

He had been made general upon very partial, and not enough deliberated *conſiderations*. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

He was obliged, antecedent to all other *conſiderations*, to ſearch an aſylum. *Dryden's Virg. Æn. Dedication.*

The world cannot pardon your concealing it, on the ſame *conſideration*. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

7. Reaſon; ground of concluding.

Not led by any commandment, yet moved with ſuch *conſiderations* as have been before ſet down. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 95.

Uſes, not thought upon before, be reaſonable cauſes of retaining that which other *conſiderations* did procure to be inſtituted. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 42.

8. [In law.] *Conſideration* is the material cauſe of a contract, without which no contract bindeth. It is either expreſſed, as if a man bargain to give twenty ſhillings for a horſe; or elſe implied, as when a man comes into an inn, and taking both meat and lodging for himſelf and his horſe, without bargaining with the hoſt, if he diſcharge not the houſe, the hoſt may ſtay his horſe. *Cowel.*

The *conſideration*, in regard whereof the law forbiddeth theſe things, was not becauſe thoſe nations did uſe them. *Hook.*

CONSI'DERER. *n. ſ.* [from *conſider.*] A man of reflection; a thinker.

A vain applauſe of wit for an impious jeſt, or of reaſon for a deep *conſiderer*. *Government of the Tongue.*

To CONSI'GN. *v. a.* [*conſigno*, Latin.]

1. To give to another any thing, with the right to it, in a formal manner; to give into other hands; to transfer. Sometimes with *to*, ſometimes *over to*.

Men, by free gift, *conſign over* a place *to* the Divine Worſhip. *South.*

Muſt I paſs
Again to nothing, when this vital breath
Ceaſing, *conſigns* me *o'er to* reſt and death? *Prior.*

At the day of general account, good men are then to be *conſigned over to* another ſtate, a ſtate of everlaſting love and charity. *Atterbury.*

2. To appropriate; to quit for a certain purpoſe.

The French commander *conſigned* it *to* the uſe for which it was intended by the donor. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

3. To commit; to entruſt.

The four evangeliſts *conſigned to* writing that hiſtory. *Addiſ.*

Atrides, parting for the Trojan war,
Conſign'd the youthful conſort *to* his care. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To CONSI'GN. *v. n.*

1. To yield; to ſubmit; to reſign. This is not now in uſe.

Thou haſt finiſh'd joy and moan;
All lovers young, all lovers muſt
Conſign to thee, and come to duſt. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

2. To ſign; to conſent to. Obſolete.

A maid yet roſed over with the virgin crimſon of modeſty: it were, my lord, a hard condition for a maid to *conſign* to. *Sh.*

CONSIGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſign.*]

1. The act of conſigning; the act by which any thing is delivered up to another.

As the hope of ſalvation is a good diſpoſition towards it, ſo is deſpair a certain *conſignation* to eternal ruin. *Taylor.*

2. The act of ſigning.

If we find that we increaſe in duty, then we may look upon the tradition of the holy ſacramental ſymbols as a direct *conſignation* of pardon. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

CONSI'GNMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *conſign.*]

1. The act of conſigning.
2. The writing by which any thing is conſigned.

CONSI'MILAR. *adj.* [from *conſimilis*, Latin.] Having one common reſemblance. *Dict.*

To CONSI'ST. *v. n.* [*conſiſto*, Latin.]

1. To ſubſiſt; not to periſh.

He is before all things, and by him all things *conſiſt*. *Col.* i.

2. To continue fixed; without diſſipation.

Flame doth not mingle with flame, as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth contiguous; as it cometh to paſs betwixt *conſiſting* bodies. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

It is againſt the nature of water, being a flexible and ponderous body, to *conſiſt* and ſtay itſelf, and not fall to the lower parts about it. *Brerewood on Languages.*

3. To be compriſed; to be contained.

I pretend not to tie the hands of artiſts, whoſe ſkill *conſiſts* only in a certain manner which they have affected. *Dryden.*

A great beauty of letters does often *conſiſt* in little paſſages of private converſation, and references to particular matters. *Walſh.*

4. To be compoſed.

The

The land would *conſiſt* of plains and valleys, and mountains, according as the pieces of this ruin were placed and diſpoſed. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

5. To agree; not to oppoſe; not to contradict.

Neceſſity and election cannot *conſiſt* together in the ſame act. *Brambal againſt Hobbs.*

His majeſty would be willing to conſent to any thing that could *conſiſt* with his conſcience and honour. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Nothing but what may eaſily *conſiſt* with your plenty, your proſperity, is requeſted of you. *Sprat's Sermons.*

You could not help beſtowing more than is *conſiſting* with the fortune of a private man, or with the will of any but an Alexander. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

It cannot *conſiſt* with the Divine Attributes, that the impious man's joys ſhould, upon the whole, exceed thoſe of the upright. *Atterbury.*

Health *conſiſts* with temperance alone. *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

The only way of ſecuring the conſtitution will be by leſſening the power of domeſtick adverſaries, as much as can *conſiſt* with lenity. *Swift's Thoughts on the State of Affairs.*

CONSI'STENCE. }
CONSI'STENCY. } *n. ſ.* [*conſiſtentia*, low Latin.]

1. State with reſpect to material exiſtence.

Water, being divided, maketh many circles, 'till it reſtore itſelf to the natural *conſiſtence*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The *conſiſtencies* of bodies are very divers: denſe, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, fixed, determinate, indeterminate, hard, and ſoft. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 839.

There is the ſame neceſſity for the Divine influence and regimen to order and govern, conſerve and keep together the univerſe in that *conſiſtence* it hath received, as it was at firſt to give it, before it could receive it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

I carried on my enquiries farther, to try whether this riſing world, when formed and finiſhed, would continue always the ſame, in the ſame form, ſtructure, and *conſiſtency*. *Burnet.*

2. Degree of denſeneſs or rarity.

Let the expreſſed juices be boiled into the *conſiſtence* of a ſyrup. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Subſtance; form; make.

His friendſhip is of a noble make, and a laſting *conſiſtency*. *South's Sermons.*

4. Agreement with itſelf, or with any other thing; congruity; uniformity.

That *conſiſtency* of behaviour, whereby he inflexibly purſues thoſe meaſures, which appear the moſt juſt and equitable. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 2.

5. A ſtate of reſt, in which things capable of growth or decreaſe continue for ſome time at a ſtand, without either; as the growth, *conſiſtence*, and return of a tree. *Chambers.*

CONSI'STENT. *adj.* [*conſiſtens*, Latin.]

1. Not contradictory; not oppoſed.

With reference to ſuch a lord, to ſerve and to be free, are terms not *conſiſtent* only, but equivalent. *South's Sermons.*

A great part of their politicks others do not think *conſiſtent* with honour to practiſe. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

On their own axis as the planets run,
Yet make at once their circle round the ſun;
So two *conſiſtent* motions act the ſoul,
And one regards itſelf, and one the whole. *Pope's Eſſays.*

Shew me one that has it in his power
To act *conſiſtent* with himſelf an hour. *Pope's Epiſt. of Hor.*

The fool *conſiſtent*, and the falſe ſincere;
Prieſts, princes, women, no diſſemblers here. *Pope's Epiſt.*

2. Firm; not fluid.

The ſand, contained within the ſhell, becoming ſolid and *conſiſtent*, at the ſame time that of the ſtratum without it did. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p.* v.

CONSI'STENTLY. *adv.* [from *conſiſtent.*] Without contradiction; agreeably.

The Phœnicians are of this character, and the poet deſcribes them *conſiſtently* with it: they are proud, idle, and effeminate. *Broom's Notes on the Odyſſey, b.* vii.

CONSISTO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *conſiſtory.*] Relating to the eccleſiaſtical court.

An official, or chancellor, has the ſame *conſiſtorial* audience with the biſhop himſelf that deputes him. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CO'NSISTORY. *n. ſ.* [*conſiſtorium*, Latin.]

1. The place of juſtice in the court Chriſtian. *Cowel.*

An offer was made, that, for every one minſter, there ſhould be two of the people to ſit and give voice in the eccleſiaſtical *conſiſtory*. *Hooker, Preface.*

Pius Quintus was then hearing of cauſes in *conſiſtory*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 98.

Chriſt himſelf, in that great *conſiſtory*, ſhall deign to ſtep down from his throne. *South's Sermons.*

2. The aſſembly of cardinals.

How far I've proceeded,
Or how far further ſhall, is warranted
By a commiſſion from the *conſiſtory*,
Yea the whole *conſiſt'ry* of Rome. *Shakeſpeare's Hen.* VIII.

A late prelate, of remarkable zeal for the church, were religions to be tried by lives, would have lived down the pope and the whole *conſiſtory*. *Atterbury.*

3. Any ſolemn aſſembly.

In mid air
To council ſummons all his mighty peers
Within thick clouds, and dark tenfold involv'd,
A gloomy *conſiſtory*. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* i.

At Jove's aſſent the deities around,
In ſolemn ſtate the *conſiſtory* crown'd. *Pope's Statius.*

4. Place of reſidence.

My other ſelf, my counſel's *conſiſtory*, my oracle,
I, as a child, will go by thy direction. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

CONSO'CIATE. *n. ſ.* [from *conſocio*, Latin.] An accomplice; a confederate; a partner.

Patridge and Stanhope were condemned as *conſociates* in the conſpiracy of Somerſet. *Hayward.*

To CONSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*conſocio*, Latin.]

1. To unite; to join.

Generally the beſt outward ſhapes are alſo the likelieſt to be *conſociated* with good inward faculties. *Wotton on Educat.*

2. To cement; to hold together.

The ancient philoſophers always brought in a ſupernatural principle to unite and *conſociate* the parts of the chaos. *Burnet.*

To CO'NSOCIATE. *v. n.* To coaleſce; to unite.

If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with other atoms they might be ſeparated again, without ever *conſociating* into the huge condenſe bodies of planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONSOCIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſociate.*]

1. Alliance.

There is ſuch a *conſociation* of offices between the prince and whom his favour breeds, that they may help to ſuſtain his power, as he their knowledge. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

2. Union; intimacy; companionſhip.

By ſo long and ſo various *conſociation* with a prince, he had now gotten, as it were, two lives in his own fortune and greatneſs. *Wotton.*

CONSO'LABLE. *adj.* [from *conſole.*] That which admits comfort.

To CO'NSOLATE. *v. a.* [*conſolor*, Latin.] To comfort; to conſole; to eaſe in miſery.

I will be gone,
That pitiful rumour may report my flight,
To *conſolate* thine ear. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

What may ſomewhat *conſolate* all men that honour virtue, we do not diſcover the latter ſcene of his miſery in authors of antiquity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii. *c.* 17.

CONSOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*conſolatio*, Latin.] Comfort; alleviation of miſery; ſuch alleviation as is produced by partial remedies.

We that were in the jaws of death, were now brought into a place where we found nothing but *conſolations*. *Bacon.*

Againſt ſuch cruelties,
With inward *conſolations* recompens'd;
And oft ſupported ſo, as ſhall amaze
Their proudeſt perſecutors. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

Let the righteous perſevere with patience, ſupported with this *conſolation*, that their labour ſhall not be in vain. *Rogers.*

CONSOLA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A comforter.

CONSO'LATORY. *n. ſ.* [from *conſolate.*] A ſpeech or writing containing topicks of comfort.

Conſolatories writ
With ſtudied argument, and much perſuaſion ſought,
Lenient of grief and anxious thought. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

CONSO'LATORY. *adj.* [from *conſolate.*] Tending to give comfort.

To CONSO'LE. *v. a.* [*conſolor*, Lat.] To comfort; to cheer; to free from the ſenſe of miſery.

Others the ſyren ſiſters compaſs round,
And empty heads *conſole* with empty ſound. *Pope's Dunciad.*

CONSO'LE. n. ſ. [French.] In architecture, is a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket, or ſhoulder-piece, ſerving to ſupport a cornice, buſt, vaſe, beam, and frequently uſed as keys of arches. *Chambers.*

CONSO'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *conſole.*] One that gives comfort.

Pride once more appears upon the ſtage, as the great *conſoler* of the miſeries of man. *Comment. on Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

CONSO'LIDANT. *adj.* [from *conſolidate.*] That which has the quality of uniting wounds.

To CONSO'LIDATE. *v. a.* [*conſolider*, Fr. *ſolidus*, Latin.]

1. To form into a compact and ſolid body; to harden; to unite into a ſolid maſs.

The word may be rendered either he ſtretched, or he fixed and *conſolidated* the earth above the waters. *Burnet's Theory.*

The effects of ſpirits in ſtopping hemorrhages, and *conſolidating* the fibres, is well known to chirurgeons. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To combine or unite two parliamentary bills into one.

To CONSO'LIDATE. *v. n.* To grow firm, hard, or ſolid.

In hurts and ulcers in the head, dryneſs maketh them more apt to *conſolidate*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 785.

The ſand, ſparry, and flinty matter was then ſoft, and ſuſceptible of any form in theſe ſhelly moulds; and it *conſolidated*, and became hard afterwards. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

CONSOLIDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſolidate.*]

1. The act of uniting into a ſolid maſs.

The

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

The *conſolidation* of the marble, and of the ſtone, did not fall out at random. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. The annexing of one bill in parliament to another.

3. In law, it is uſed for the combining and uniting of two benefices in one. *Cowel.*

CONSO'LIDATIVE. *adj.* [from *conſolidate.*] That which has the quality of healing wounds. *Dict.*

CO'NSONANCE. }
CO'NSONANCY. } *n. ſ.* [*conſonance*, Fr. *conſonans*, Latin.]

1. Accord of ſound.

The two principal *conſonances* that moſt raviſh the ear, are, by the conſent of all nature, the fifth and the octave. *Wotton.*

And winds and waters flow'd
In *conſonance.* *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. Conſiſtency; congruence; agreeableneſs.

Such deciſions held *conſonancy* and congruity with reſolutions and deciſions of former times. *Hale's Law of England.*

I have thus largely ſet down this, to ſhew the perfect *conſonancy* of our perſecuted church to the doctrine of ſcripture and antiquity. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

3. Agreement; concord; friendſhip. A ſenſe now not uſed.

Let me conjure you by the rights of our fellowſhip, by the *conſonancy* of our youth. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

CO'NSONANT. *adj.* [*conſonans*, Lat.] Agreeable; according; conſiſtent: followed by either *with* or *to.*

Were it *conſonant unto* reaſon to divorce theſe two ſentences, the former of which doth ſhew how the latter is reſtrained? *Hooker.*

That where much is given there ſhall be much required, is a thing *conſonant with* natural equity. *Decay of Piety.*

Religion looks *conſonant to* itſelf. *Decay of Piety.*

He diſcovers how *conſonant* the account which Moſes hath left, of the primitive earth, is *to* this from nature. *Woodward.*

CO'NSONANT. *n. ſ.* [*conſonans*, Latin.] A letter which cannot be ſounded, or but imperfectly, by itſelf.

In all vowels the paſſage of the mouth is open and free, without any appulſe of an organ of ſpeech to another: but in all *conſonants* there is an appulſe of the organs, ſometimes (if you abſtract the *conſonants* from the vowels) wholly precluding all ſound; and, in all of them, more or leſs checking and abetting it. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

He conſidered theſe as they had a greater mixture of vowels or *conſonants*, and accordingly employed them as the verſe required a greater ſmoothneſs. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

CO'NSONANTLY. *adv.* [from *conſonant.*] Conſiſtently; agreeably.

This as *conſonantly* it preacheth, teacheth, and delivereth, as if but one tongue did ſpeak for all. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 42.

Ourſelves are formed according to that mind which frames things *conſonantly* to their reſpective natures. *Glanv. Scepſ. c.* 1.

If he will ſpeak *conſonantly* to himſelf, he muſt ſay that happened in the original conſtitution. *Tillotſon.*

CO'NSONANTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſonant.*] Agreeableneſs; conſiſtency. *Dict.*

CO'NSONOUS. *adj.* [*conſonus*, Latin.] Agreeing in ſound; ſymphonious.

CONSOPIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſopio*, Latin.] The act of laying to ſleep.

One of his maxims is, that a total abſtinence from intemperance is no more philoſophy than a total *conſopiation* of the ſenſes is repoſe. *Digby to Pope.*

CO'NSORT. *n. ſ.* [*conſors*, Latin. It had anciently the accent on the latter ſyllable, but has it now on the former.]

1. Companion; partner; generally a partner of the bed; a wife or huſband.

Male he created thee; but thy *conſort*
Female for race: then bleſs'd mankind, and ſaid,
Be fruitful, multiply, and fill the earth. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Thy Bellona, who the *conſort* came,
Not only to thy bed, but to thy fame. *Denham.*

He ſingle choſe to live, and ſhun'd to wed,
Well pleas'd to want a *conſort* of his bed. *Dryden's Fables.*

His warlike amazon her hoſt invades,
Th' imperial *conſort* of the crown of Spades. *Pope.*

2. An aſſembly; a divan; a conſultation.

In one *conſort* there ſat
Cruel revenge, and rancorous deſpite,
Diſloyal treaſon, and heart-burning hate. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

3. A number of inſtruments playing together; a ſymphony. This is probably a miſtake for *concert.*

A *conſort* of muſick in a banquet of wine, is as a ſignet of carbuncle ſet in gold. *Ecclus.* xxxii. 5.

4. Concurrence; union.

Take it ſingly, and it carries an air of levity; but, in *conſort* with the reſt, you ſee, has a meaning quite different. *Atterbury.*

To CONSO'RT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To aſſociate with; to unite with; to keep company with.

What will you do? Let's not *conſort* with them. *Shakeſp.*

Which of the Grecian chiefs *conſorts* with thee? *Dryden.*

To CONSO'RT. *v. a.*

1. To join; to mix; to marry.

He, with his *conſorted* Eve,
The ſtory heard attentive. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

He begins to *conſort* himſelf with men, and thinks himſelf one. *Locke on Education, ſect.* 213.

2. To accompany.

I'll meet with you upon the mart,
And afterward *conſort* you 'till bed-time. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSO'RTABLE. *adj.* [from *conſort.*] To be compared with; to be ranked with; ſuitable.

He was *conſortable* to Charles Brandon, under Henry VIII. who was equal to him. *Wotton.*

CONSO'RTION. *n. ſ.* [*conſortio*, Latin.] Partnerſhip; fellowſhip; ſociety. *Dict.*

CONSPE'CTABLE. *adj.* [from *conſpectus*, Latin.] Eaſy to be ſeen. *Dict.*

CONSPECTU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [from *conſpectus*, Latin.] Sight; view; ſenſe of ſeeing. This word is, I believe, peculiar to *Shakeſpeare*, and perhaps corrupt.

What harm can your biſſon *conſpectuities* glean out of this character? *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

CONSPE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*conſperſio*, Lat.] A ſprinkling about. *Dict.*

CONSPICU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [from *conſpicuous.*] Brightneſs; favourableneſs to the ſight.

If this definition be clearer than the thing defined, midnight may vie for *conſpicuity* with noon. *Glanv. Scepſ. c.* 18.

CONSPI'CUOUS. [*conſpicuus*, Latin.]

1. Obvious to the ſight; ſeen at diſtance.

Or come I leſs *conſpicuous*? Or what change
Abſents thee? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 107.

2. Eminent; famous; diſtinguiſhed.

He attributed to each of them that virtue which he thought moſt *conſpicuous* in them. *Dryden's Juven. Dedication.*

Thy father's merit points thee out to view,
And ſets thee in the faireſt point of light,
To make thy virtues or thy faults *conſpicuous.* *Addiſ. Cato.*

The houſe of lords,
Conſpicuous ſcene! *Pope's Epiſt. of Horace.*

CONSPI'CUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conſpicuous.*]

1. Obviouſly to the view.

Theſe methods may be preſerved *conſpicuouſly*, and intirely diſtinct. *Watts's Logick, p.* iv. *c.* 1.

2. Eminently; famouſly; remarkably.

CONSPI'CUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſpicuous.*]

1. Expoſure to the view; ſtate of being viſible at a diſtance.

Looked on with ſuch a weak light, they appear well proportioned fabricks; yet they appear ſo but in that twilight, which is requiſite to their *conſpicuouſneſs.* *Boyle's Proem. Eſſay.*

2. Eminence; fame; celebrity.

Their writings attract more readers by the author's *conſpicuouſneſs.* *Boyle on Colours.*

CONSPI'RACY. *n. ſ.* [*conſpiratio*, Latin.]

1. A private agreement among ſeveral perſons to commit ſome crime; a plot; a concerted treaſon.

O *conſpiracy!*
Sham'ſt thou to ſhew thy dang'rous brow by night,
When evils are moſt free? *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

I had forgot that foul *conſpiracy*
Of the beaſt Caliban, and his confed'rates,
Againſt my life. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

When ſcarce he had eſcap'd the blow
Of faction and *conſpiracy*,
Death did his promis'd hopes deſtroy. *Dryden.*

2. In law, an agreement of men to do any thing; always taken in the evil part. It is taken for a confederacy of two at the leaſt, falſely to indict one, or to procure one to be indicted of felony. *Cowel.*

3. A concurrence; a general tendency of many cauſes to one event.

When the time now came that miſery was ripe for him, there was a *conſpiracy* in all heavenly and earthly things, to frame fit occaſions to lead him unto it. *Sidney, b.* ii.

CONSPI'RANT. *adj.* [*conſpirans*, Latin.] Conſpiring; engaged in a conſpiracy or plot; plotting.

Thou art a traitor,
Conſpirant 'gainſt this high illuſtrious prince. *Shak. K. Lear.*

CONSPIRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*conſpiratio*, Lat.] A plot. *Dict.*

CONSPI'RATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *conſpiro*, Latin.] A man engaged in a plot; one who has ſecretly concerted with others commiſſion of a crime; a plotter.

Achitophel is among the *conſpirators* with Abſalom. 2 *Sam.*

Stand back, thou manifeſt *conſpirator*;
Thou that contriv'ſt to murder our dread lord. *Sh. Hen.* VI.

But let the bold *conſpirator* beware;
For heav'n makes princes its peculiar care. *Dryd. Spa. Fryar.*

One put into his hand a note of the whole conſpiracy againſt him, together with all the names of the *conſpirators.* *South's Sermons.*

To CONSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*conſpiro*, Latin.]

1. To concert a crime; to plot; to hatch ſecret treaſon.

Tell me what they deſerve,
That do *conſpire* my death with deviliſh plots
Of damned witchcraft? *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

What was it
That mov'd pale Caſſius to *conſpire?* *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

They took great indignation, and *conſpired* againſt the king. *Bel.* 28.

Let the air be excluded; for that undermineth the body, and *conſpireth* with the ſpirit of the body to diſſolve it. *Bacon.*

There is in man a natural poſſibility to deſtroy the world; that is, to *conſpire* to know no woman. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The preſs, the pulpit, and the ſtage,
Conſpire to cenſure and expoſe our age. *Roſcommon.*

2. To agree together; as, *all things* conſpire *to make him happy.*

CONSPI'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *conſpire.*] A conſpirator; a plotter.

Take no care,
Who chafes, who frets, and where *conſpirers* are;
Macbeth ſhall never vanquiſh'd be. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

CONSPI'RING *Powers.* [In mechanicks.] All ſuch as act in direction not oppoſite to one another. *Harris.*

CONSPURCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſpurco*, Latin.] The act of defiling; defilement; pollution.

CO'NSTABLE. *n. ſ.* [*comes ſtabuli*, as it is ſuppoſed.]

1. Lord high *conſtable* is an ancient officer of the crown, long diſuſed in England, but lately ſubſiſting in France; where the *conſtable* commanded the mareſchals, and was the firſt officer of the army. The function of the *conſtable* of England conſiſted in the care of the common peace of the land in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. To the court of the *conſtable* and marſhal belonged the cognizance of contracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blaſonry of arms within it. The firſt *conſtable* of England was created by the Conqueror, and the office continued hereditary 'till the thirteenth of Henry VIII. when it was laid aſide, as being ſo powerful as to become troubleſome to the king. From theſe mighty magiſtrates are derived the inferiour *conſtables* of hundreds and franchiſes; two of whom were ordained, in the thirteenth of Edward I. to be choſen in every hundred for the conſervation of the peace, and view of armour. Theſe are now called high *conſtables*, becauſe continuance of time, and increaſe both of people and offences, have occaſioned others in every town of like nature, but inferiour authority, called petty *conſtables.* Beſides theſe, we have *conſtables* denominated from particular places; as *conſtable of the Tower, of Dover caſtle, of the caſtle of Carnarvon*; but theſe are properly *caſtellani*, or governours of caſtles. *Cowel. Chambers.*

When I came hither, I was lord high *conſtable*,
And duke of Buckingham; now poor Edward Bohun. *Shak.*

The knave *conſtable* had ſet me i' th' ſtocks, i' th' common ſtocks, for a witch. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The *conſtable* being a ſober man, and known to be an enemy to thoſe acts of ſedition, went among them, to obſerve what they did. *Clarendon.*

2. *To over-run the* CONSTABLE. [Perhaps from *conte ſtable*, Fr. the ſettled, firm and ſtated account.] To ſpend more than what a man knows himſelf to be worth: a low phraſe.

CO'NSTABLESHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtable.*] The office of a conſtable.

This keeperſhip is annexed to the *conſtableſhip* of the caſtle, and that granted out in leaſe. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

CO'NSTANCY. *n. ſ.* [*conſtantia*, Latin.]

1. Immutability; perpetuity; unalterable continuance.

The laws of God himſelf no man will ever deny to be of a different conſtitution from the former, in reſpect of the one's *conſtancy*, and the mutability of the other. *Hooker, b.* i.

2. Conſiſtency; unvaried ſtate.

Incredible, that *conſtancy* in ſuch a variety, ſuch a multiplicity, ſhould be the reſult of chance. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Reſolution; firmneſs; ſteadineſs; unſhaken determination.

In a ſmall iſle, amidſt the wideſt ſeas,
Triumphant *conſtancy* has fix'd her ſeat;
In vain the ſyrens ſing, the tempeſts beat. *Prior.*

4. Laſting affection; continuance of love, or friendſhip.

Conſtancy is ſuch a ſtability and firmneſs of friendſhip, as overlooks and paſſes by leſſer failures of kindneſs, and yet ſtill retains the ſame habitual good-will to a friend. *South.*

5. Certainty; veracity; reality.

But all the ſtory of the night told over,
More witneſſeth than fancy's images,
And grows to ſomething of great *conſtancy*,
But, however, ſtrange and admirable. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'NSTANT. *adj.* [*conſtans*, Latin.]

1. Firm; fixed; not fluid.

If you take highly rectified ſpirit of wine, and dephlegmed ſpirit of urine, and mix them, you may turn theſe two fluid liquors into a *conſtant* body. *Boyle's Hiſtory of Firmneſs.*

2. Unvaried; unchanged; immutable; durable.

3. Firm; reſolute; determined; immoveable; unſhaken.

Some ſhrewd contents,
Now ſteal the colour from Baſſanio's cheek:
Some dear friend dead; elſe nothing in the world
Could turn ſo much the conſtitution
Of any *conſtant* man. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

4. Free from change of affection.

Both loving one fair maid, they yet remained *conſtant* friends. *Sidney, b.* ii.

5. Certain; not various; ſteady; firmly adherent.

Now, through the land, his care of ſouls he ſtretch'd,
And like a primitive apoſtle preach'd;
Still chearful, ever *conſtant* to his call;
By many follow'd, lov'd by moſt, admir'd by all. *Dryden.*

He ſhewed his firm adherence to religion as modelled by our national conſtitution, and was *conſtant* to its offices in devotion, both in publick and in his family. *Addiſon, Freeholder.*

CO'NSTANTLY. *adv.* [from *conſtant.*] Unvariably; perpetually; certainly; ſteadily.

It is ſtrange that the fathers ſhould never appeal; nay, that they ſhould not *conſtantly* do it. *Tillotſon.*

To CONSTE'LLATE. *v. n.* [*conſtellatus*, Latin.] To join luſtre; to ſhine with one general light.

The ſeveral things which moſt engage our affections, do, in a tranſcendent manner, ſhine forth and *conſtellate* in God. *Boyle.*

To CONSTE'LLATE. *v. a.* To unite ſeveral ſhining bodies in one ſplendour.

Theſe ſcattered perfections, which were divided among the ſeveral ranks of inferiour natures, were ſummed up and *conſtellated* in ours. *Glanv. Scepſ. c.* 1.

CONSTELLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtellate.*]

1. A cluſter of fixed ſtars.

For the ſtars of heaven, and the *conſtellations* thereof, ſhall not give their light. *Iſ.* xiii. 10.

The earth, the air reſounded,
The heav'ns and all the *conſtellations* rung. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

A *conſtellation* is but one;
Though 'tis a train of ſtars. *Dryden.*

2. An aſſemblage of ſplendours, or excellencies.

The condition is a *conſtellation* or conjuncture of all thoſe goſpel-graces, faith, hope, charity, ſelf-denial, repentance, and the reſt. *Hammond's Pract. Cat.*

CONSTERNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſterno*, Latin.] Aſtoniſhment; amazement; alienation of mind by a ſurpriſe; ſurpriſe; wonder.

They find the ſame holy *conſternation* upon themſelves that Jacob did at Bethel, which he called the gate of heaven. *South.*

The natives, dubious whom
They muſt obey, in *conſternation* wait,
'Till rigid conqueſt will pronounce their liege. *Philips.*

To CO'NSTIPATE. *v. a.* [from *conſtipo*, Latin.]

1. To croud together into a narrow room; to thicken; to condenſe.

Of cold, the property is to condenſe and *conſtipate.* *Bacon.*

It may, by amaſſing, cooling, and *conſtipating* of waters, turn them into rain. *Ray on the Creation.*

There might ariſe ſome vertiginous motions or whirlpools in the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms might be thruſt and crouded to the middle of thoſe whirlpools, and there *conſtipate* one another into great ſolid globes. *Bentley.*

2. To ſtuff up, or ſtop by filling up the paſſages.

It is not probable that any aliment ſhould have the quality of intirely *conſtipating* or ſhutting up the capillary veſſels. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. To bind the belly; or make coſtive.

CONSTIPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtipate.*]

1. The act of crouding any thing into leſs room; condenſation.

This worketh by the detention of the ſpirits, and *conſtipation* of the tangible parts. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 341.

It requires either abſolute fulneſs of matter, or a pretty cloſe *conſtipation* and mutual contact of its particles. *Bentley.*

2. Stoppage; obſtruction by plenitude.

The inactivity of the gall occaſions a *conſtipation* of the belly. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONSTI'TUENT. *adj.* [*conſtituens*, Latin.] That which makes any thing what it is; neceſſary to exiſtence; elemental; eſſential; that of which any thing conſiſts.

Body, ſoul, and reaſon, are the three parts neceſſarily *conſtituent* of a man. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

All animals derived all the *conſtituent* matter of their bodies, ſucceſſively, in all ages, out of this fund. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſt.*

It is impoſſible that the figures and ſizes of its *conſtituent* particles, ſhould be ſo juſtly adapted as to touch one another in every point. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONSTI'TUENT. *n. ſ.*

1. The perſon or thing which conſtitutes or ſettles any thing in its peculiar ſtate.

Their firſt compoſure and origination requires a higher and nobler *conſtituent* than chance. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

2. That which is neceſſary to the ſubſiſtence of any thing.

The obſtruction of the meſentery is a great impediment to nutrition; for the lymph in thoſe glands is a neceſſary *conſtituent* of the aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. He that deputes another.

To CO'NSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*conſtituo*, Latin.]

1. To give formal exiſtence; to make any thing what it is; to produce.

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Prudence is not only a moral but chriſtian virtue, ſuch as is neceſſary to the *conſtituting* of all others. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To erect; to eſtabliſh.

We muſt obey laws appointed and *conſtituted* by lawful authority, not againſt the law of God. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

3. To depute; to appoint another to an office.

Co'nstituter. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtitute.*] He that conſtitutes or appoints.

Constitu'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtitute.*]

1. The act of conſtituting; enacting; deputing; eſtabliſhing; producing.

2. State of being; particular texture of parts; natural qualities.

This is more beneficial to us than any other *conſtitution.* *Bentley's Sermons.*

This light being trajected through the parallel priſms, if it ſuffered any change by the refraction of one, it loſt that impreſſion by the contrary refraction of the other; and ſo, being reſtored to its priſtine *conſtitution*, became of the ſame condition as at firſt. *Newton's Opt.*

3. Corporeal frame.

Amongſt many bad effects of this oily *conſtitution*, there is one advantage; ſuch who arrive to age, are not ſubject to ſtricture of fibres. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. Temper of body, with reſpect to health or diſeaſe.

If ſuch men happen, by their native *conſtitutions*, to fall into the gout, either they mind it not at all, having no leiſure to be ſick, or they uſe it like a dog. *Temple.*

Beauty is nothing elſe but a juſt accord and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful *conſtitution.* *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

5. Temper of mind.

Dametas, according to the *conſtitution* of a dull head, thinks no better way to ſhew himſelf wiſe than by ſuſpecting every thing in his way. *Sidney.*

Some dear friend dead; elſe nothing in the world
Could turn ſo much the *conſtitution*
Of any conſtant man. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

He defended himſelf with undaunted courage, and leſs paſſion than was expected from his *conſtitution.* *Clarendon.*

6. Eſtabliſhed form of government; ſyſtem of laws and cuſtoms.

The Norman conqu'ring all by might,
Mixing our cuſtoms, and the form of right,
With foreign *conſtitutions* he had brought. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

7. Particular law; eſtabliſhed uſage; eſtabliſhment; inſtitution.

We lawfully may obſerve the poſitive *conſtitutions* of our own churches. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſect.* 5.

Conſtitution, properly ſpeaking in the ſenſe of the civil law, is that law which is made and ordained by ſome king or emperor; yet the canoniſts, by adding the word *ſacred* to it, make it to ſignify the ſame as an eccleſiaſtical canon. *Ayliffe.*

Constitu'tional. *adj.* [from *conſtitution.*]

1. Bred in the conſtitution; radical.

It is not probable any *conſtitutional* illneſs will be communicated with the ſmall-pox by inoculation. *Sharpe's Surgery.*

2. Conſiſtent with the conſtitution; legal.

Constitu'tive. *adj.* [from *conſtitute.*]

1. That which conſtitutes any thing what it is; elemental; eſſential; productive.

Although it be placed among the non-naturals, that is, ſuch as neither naturally *conſtitutive*, nor merely deſtructive, do preſerve or deſtroy. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 9.

The very elements and *conſtitutive* parts of a ſchiſmatick, being the eſteem of himſelf, and the contempt of others. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Having the power to enact or eſtabliſh.

To CONSTRA'IN. *v. a.* [*conſtraindre*, Fr. *conſtringo*, Latin.]

1. To compel; to force to ſome action.

Thy ſight, which ſhould
Make our eyes flow with joy,
Conſtrains them weep. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

2. To hinder by force; to reſtrain.

My fire in caves *conſtrains* the winds,
Can with a breath their clam'rous rage appeaſe;
They fear his whiſtle, and forſake the ſeas. *Dryden.*

3. To neceſſitate.

The ſcars upon your honour, therefore, he
Does pity as *conſtrained* blemiſhes,
Nothing deſerv'd. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

When to his luſt Ægyſthus gave the rein,
Did fate or we th' adult'rous act *conſtrain?* *Pope's Odyſſey.*

4. To violate; to raviſh.

Her ſpotleſs chaſtity,
Inhuman traitors, you *conſtrain'd* and forc'd. *Shak. Tit. And.*

5. To confine; to preſs.

How the ſtrait ſtays the ſlender waſte *conſtrain?* *Gay.*

Constra'inable. *adj.* [from *conſtrain.*] Liable to conſtraint; obnoxious to compulſion.

Whereas men before ſtood bound in conſcience to do as reaſon teacheth, they are now, by virtue of human law, *conſtrainable*; and, if they outwardly tranſgreſs, puniſhable. *Hooker.*

Constra'iner. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtrain.*] He that conſtrains.

Constra'int. *n. ſ.* [*contrainte*, French.] Compulſion; compelling force; violence; act of over-ruling the deſire; confinement.

I did ſuppoſe it ſhould be on *conſtraint*;
But, heav'n be thank'd, it is but voluntary. *Shak. K. John.*

Like you a man; and hither led by fame,
Not by *conſtraint*, but by my choice, I came. *Dryd. In. Emp.*

The conſtant deſire of happineſs, and the *conſtraint* it puts upon us to act for it, no body, I think, accounts an abridgment of liberty. *Locke.*

To CONSTRI'CT. *v. a.* [*conſtringo, conſtrictum*, Latin.]

1. To bind; to cramp; to confine into a narrow compaſs.

2. To contract; to cauſe to ſhrink.

Such things as *conſtrict* the fibres and ſtrengthen the ſolid parts. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Constri'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtrict.*] Contraction; compreſſion

The air which theſe receive into the lungs, may ſerve to render their bodies equiponderant to the water; and the *conſtriction* or dilatation of it, may probably aſſiſt them to aſcend or deſcend in the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

Constri'ctor. *n. ſ.* [*conſtrictor*, Latin.] That which compreſſes or contracts.

He ſuppoſed the *conſtrictors* of the eye-lids muſt be ſtrengthened in the ſupercilious. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart Scrib.*

To CONSTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*conſtringo*, Lat.] To compreſs; to contract; to bind.

The dreadful ſpout,
Which ſhipmen do the hurricano call,
Conſtring'd in maſs by the almighty ſun. *Sh. Tro. and Creſſ.*

Strong liquors, eſpecially inflammatory ſpirits, intoxicate, *conſtringe*, harden the fibres, and coagulate the fluids. *Arbuth.*

Constri'ngent. *adj.* [*conſtringens*, Latin.] Having the quality of binding or compreſſing.

Try a deep well, or a conſervatory of ſnow, where the cold may be more *conſtringent.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 380.

It binds
Our ſtrengthen'd bodies in a cold embrace
Conſtringent. *Thomſon's Winter, l.* 700.

To CONSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*conſtructus*, Lat.] To build; to form; to compile; to conſtitute.

Let there be an admiration of thoſe divine attributes and prerogatives, for whoſe manifeſting he was pleaſed to *conſtruct* this vaſt fabrick. *Boyle's Uſefulneſs of Natural Philoſophy.*

Constru'ction. *n. ſ.* [*conſtructio*, Latin.]

1. The act of building, or piling up in a regular method.

2. The form of building; ſtructure; conformation.

There's no art
To ſhew the mind's *conſtruction* in the face. *Shak. Macbeth.*

The ways were made of ſeveral layers of flat ſtones and flint: the *conſtruction* was a little various, according to the nature of the ſoil, or the materials which they found. *Arbuth.*

3. [In grammar.] The putting of words, duly choſen, together in ſuch a manner as is proper to convey a complete ſenſe. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Some particles conſtantly, and others in certain *conſtructions*, have the ſenſe of a whole ſentence contained in them. *Locke.*

4. The act of arranging terms in the proper order, by diſentangling tranſpoſitions; the act of interpreting; explanation.

This label, whoſe containing
Is ſo from ſenſe in hardneſs, that I can
Make no collection of it, let him ſhew
His ſkill in the *conſtruction.* *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

5. The ſenſe; the meaning; interpretation.

In which ſenſe although we judge the apoſtle's words to have been uttered, yet hereunto we do not require them to yield, that think any other *conſtruction* more ſound. *Hooker.*

He that would live at eaſe, ſhould always put the beſt *conſtruction* on buſineſs and converſation. *Collier on the Spleen.*

Religion, in its own nature, produces good will towards men, and puts the mildeſt *conſtruction* upon every accident that befals them. *Spectator*, N°. 483.

6. Judgment; mental repreſentation.

It cannot, therefore, unto reaſonable *conſtructions* ſeem ſtrange, or ſavour of ſingularity, that we have examined this point. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 13.

7. The manner of deſcribing a figure or problem in geometry.

8. Construction *of Equations*, in algebra, is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, in order to a geometrical demonſtration.

Constru'cture. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtruct.*] Pile; edifice; fabrick.

They ſhall the earth's *conſtructure* cloſely bind,
And to the center keep the parts confin'd. *Blackmore.*

To CO'NSTRUE. *v. a.* [*conſtruo*, Latin.]

1. To range words in their natural order; to diſentangle tranſpoſition.

I'll teach mine eyes with meek humility,
Love-learned letters to her eyes to read;
Which her deep wit, that true heart's thought can ſpell,
Will ſoon conceive, and learn to *conſtrue* well. *Spenſer.*

Virgil is ſo very figurative, that he requires (I may almoſt ſay) a grammar apart to *conſtrue* him. *Dryden.*

Thus we are put to *conſtrue* and paraphraſe our own words, to free ourſelves either from the ignorance or malice of our adverſaries. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſcourſe on Roman Idol.*

2. To interpret; to explain; to ſhew the meaning.

I muſt crave that I be not ſo underſtood or *conſtrued*, as if any ſuch thing, by virtue thereof, could be done without the aid and aſſiſtance of God's moſt bleſſed ſpirit. *Hooker, b.* iii.

Conſtrue the times to their neceſſities,
And you ſhall ſay, indeed, it is the time,
And not the king, that doth you injuries. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

When the word is *conſtrued* into its idea, the double meaning vaniſhes. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

To CO'NSTUPRATE. *v. a.* [*conſtupro*, Lat.] To violate; to debauch; to defile.

Constupra'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtuprate.*] Violation; defilement.

CONSUBSTA'NTIAL. *adj.* [*conſubſtantialis*, Latin.]

1. Having the ſame eſſence or ſubſiſtence.

The Lord our God, is but one God: in which indiviſible unity, notwithſtanding we adore the Father, as being altogether of himſelf, we glorify that *conſubſtantial* word which is the Son; we bleſs and magnify that co-eſſential Spirit, eternally proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghoſt. *Hooker, b.* v.

2. Being of the ſame kind or nature.

It continueth a body *conſubſtantial* with our bodies; a body of the ſame, both nature and meaſure, which it had on earth. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 54.

In their conceits the human nature of Chriſt was not *conſubſtantial* to ours, but of another kind. *Brerewood.*

Consubstantia'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *conſubſtantial.*] Exiſtence of more than one, in the ſame ſubſtance.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and *conſubſtantiality* with the Father, when he came down from heaven. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

To Consubsta'ntiate. *v. a.* [from *con* and *ſubſtantia*, Lat.] To unite in one common ſubſtance or nature.

Consubstantia'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *conſubſtantiate.*] The union of the body of our bleſſed Saviour with the ſacramental element, according to the Lutherans.

In the point of *conſubſtantiation*, toward the latter end of his life, he changed his mind. *Atterbury.*

CONSUL. *n. ſ.* [*conſul, conſulendo*, Latin.]

1. The chief magiſtrate in the Roman republick.

Or never be ſo noble as a *conſul*,
Nor yoke with him for tribune. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Conſuls of mod'rate pow'r in calms were made;
When the Gauls came, one ſole dictator ſway'd. *Dryden.*

2. An officer commiſſioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation, and protect their commerce.

Co'nsular. *adj.* [*conſularis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the conſul.

The *conſular* power had only the ornaments, without the force of the royal authority. *Spectator*, N°. 287.

2. Consular *Man.* One who had been conſul.

Riſe not the *conſular* men, and left their places,
So ſoon as thou ſat'ſt down? *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

Co'nsulate. *n. ſ.* [*conſulatus*, Latin.] The office of conſul.

His name and *conſulate* were effaced out of all publick regiſters and inſcriptions. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Co'nsulship. *n. ſ.* [from *conſul.*] The office of conſul.

The patricians ſhould do very ill,
To let the *conſulſhip* be ſo defil'd. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

The lovely boy, with his auſpicious face,
Shall Pollio's *conſulſhip* and triumph grace. *Dryden.*

To CONSU'LT. *v. n.* [*conſulto*, Latin.] To take counſel together; to deliberate in common. It has *with* before the perſon admitted to conſultation.

Every man,
After the hideous ſtorm that follow'd, was
A thing inſpir'd; and, not *conſulting*, broke
Into a general prophecy, that this tempeſt,
Daſhing the garment of this peace, aboded
The ſudden breach on't. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

A ſenate-houſe, wherein three hundred and twenty men ſat *conſulting* always for the people. 1 *Mac.* viii. 15.

Conſult not *with* the ſlothful for any work. *Ecclus.* xxxvii.

He ſent for his boſom friends, *with* whom he moſt confidently *conſulted*, and ſhewed the paper to them, the contents whereof he could not conceive. *Clarendon.*

To Consu'lt. *v. a.*

1. To aſk advice of; as, *he* conſulted *his friends.*

2. To regard; to act with view or reſpect to.

We are, in the firſt place, to *conſult* the neceſſities of life, rather than matters of ornament and delight. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſenate owes its gratitude to Cato,
Who with ſo great a ſoul *conſults* its ſafety,
And guards our lives, while he neglects his own. *Add. Cato.*

3. To plan; to contrive.

Thou haſt *conſulted* ſhame to thy houſe, by cutting off many people. *Heb.* ii. 10.

Many things were there *conſulted* for the future, yet nothing was poſitively reſolved. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

4. To ſearch into; to examine; as, *to* conſult *an author.*

Co'nsult. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. It is variouſly accented.]

1. The act of conſulting.

Yourſelf in perſon head one choſen half,
And march t' oppreſs the faction in *conſult*
With dying Dorax. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. The effect of conſulting; determination.

He ſaid, and roſe the firſt; the council broke;
And all their grave *conſults* diſſolv'd in ſmoke. *Dryd. Fables.*

3. A council; a number of perſons aſſembled in deliberation.

Divers meetings and *conſults* of our whole number, to conſider of the former labours. *Bacon.*

A *conſult* of coquets below
Was call'd, to rig him out a beau. *Swift.*

Consulta'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *conſult.*]

1. The act of conſulting; ſecret deliberation.

The chief prieſts held a *conſultation* with the elders and ſcribes. *Mark*, xv. 1.

2. A number of perſons conſulted together; a council.

A *conſultation* was called, wherein he adviſed a ſalivation. *Wiſeman of Abſceſſes.*

3. [In law.] *Conſultatio* is a writ, whereby a cauſe, being formerly removed by prohibition from the eccleſiaſtical court, or court chriſtian, to the king's court, is returned thither again: for the judges of the king's court, if, upon comparing the libel with the ſuggeſtion of the party, they do find the ſuggeſtion falſe, or not proved, and therefore the cauſe to be wrongfully called from the court chriſtian; then, upon this *conſultation* or deliberation, decree it to be returned again. *Cowel.*

Consu'lter. *n. ſ.* [from *conſult.*] One that conſults or aſks council or intelligence.

There ſhall not be found among you a charmer, or a *conſulter* with familiar ſpirits, or a wizard. *Deutr.* xviii. 11.

Consu'mable. *adj.* [from *conſume.*] Suſceptible of deſtruction; poſſible to be waſted, ſpent, or deſtroyed.

It does truly agree in this common quality aſcribed unto both, of being incombuſtible, and not *conſumable* by fire; but yet there is this inconvenience, that it doth contract ſo much fuliginous matter from the earthy parts of the oil, though it was tried with ſome of the pureſt oil which is ordinary to be bought, that in a very few days it did choak and extinguiſh the flame. *Wilkins's Mathem. Magick.*

Our growing rich or poor depends only on, which is greater or leſs, our importation or exportation of *conſumable* commodities. *Locke.*

To CONSU'ME. *v. a.* [*conſumo*, Latin.] To waſte; to ſpend; to deſtroy.

Where two raging fires meet together,
They do *conſume* the thing that feeds their fury. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou ſhalt carry much ſeed out into the field, and ſhalt gather but little in; for the locuſts ſhall *conſume* it. *Deut.* xxviii.

Thus in ſoft anguiſh ſhe *conſumes* the day,
Nor quits her deep retirement. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To Consu'me. *v. n.* To waſte away; to be exhauſted.

Theſe violent delights have violent ends,
And in their triumph die; like fire and powder,
Which, as they meet, *conſume.* *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Consu'mer. *n. ſ.* [from *conſume.*] One that ſpends, waſtes, or deſtroys any thing.

Money may be conſidered as in the hands of the *conſumer*, or of the merchant who buys the commodity, when made to export. *Locke.*

To CONSU'MMATE. *v. a.* [*conſommer*, Fr. *conſummare*, Lat.] To complete; to perfect; to finiſh; to end. Anciently accented on the firſt ſyllable.

Yourſelf, myſelf, and other lords, will paſs
To *conſummate* this buſineſs happily. *Shakeſp. King John.*

There ſhall we *conſummate* our ſpouſal rites. *Shakeſpeare.*

The perſon was cunning enough to begin the deceit in the weaker, and the weaker ſufficient to *conſummate* the fraud in the ſtronger. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 1.

He had a mind to *conſummate* the happineſs of the day. *Tatl.*

Consu'mmate. *adj.* [from the verb.] Complete; perfect; finiſhed; *omnibus numeris abſolutus.*

I do but ſtay 'till your marriage be *conſummate.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Earth, in her rich attire
Conſummate, lovely ſmil'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

Gratian, among his maxims for raiſing a man to the moſt *conſummate* greatneſs, adviſes to perform extraordinary actions, and to ſecure a good hiſtorian. *Addiſon, Freeholder*, N°. 35.

If a man of perfect and *conſummate* virtue falls into a miſfortune, it raiſes our pity, but not our terrour. *Addiſ. Spectat.*

Consumma'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *conſummate.*]

1. Completion; perfection; end.

That juſt and regular proceſs, which it muſt be ſuppoſed to take from its original to its *conſummation.* *Addiſ. Spectator.*

2. The end of the preſent ſyſtem of things; the end of the world.

From the firſt beginning of the world unto the laſt *conſummation*

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ſummation thereof, it neither hath been, nor can be otherwiſe. *Hooker, b.* ii. *ſect.* 4.

3. Death; end of life.

Ghoſt, unlaid, forbear thee!
Nothing ill come near thee!
Quiet *conſummation* have,
And renowned be thy grave! *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Consu'mption. *n. ſ.* [*conſumptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of conſuming; waſte; deſtruction.

In commodities the value riſes as its quantity is leſs and vent greater, which depends upon its being preferred in its *conſumption.* *Locke.*

Etna and Veſuvius have ſent forth flames for this two or three thouſand years, yet the mountains themſelves have not ſuffered any conſiderable diminution or *conſumption*; but are, at this day, the higheſt mountains in thoſe countries. *Woodw.*

2. The ſtate of waſting or periſhing.

3. [In phyſick.] A waſte of muſcular fleſh. It is frequently attended with a hectick fever, and is divided by phyſicians into ſeveral kinds, according to the variety of its cauſes. *Quincy.*

Conſumptions ſow
In hollow bones of man. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

The ſtoppage of women's courſes, if not ſuddenly looked to, ſets them into a *conſumption*, dropſy, or other diſeaſe. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Consu'mptive. *adj.* [from *conſume.*]

1. Deſtructive; waſting; exhauſting; having the quality of conſuming.

A long *conſumptive* war is more likely to break this grand alliance than diſable France. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

2. Diſeaſed with a conſumption.

Nothing taints ſound lungs ſooner than inſpiring the breath of *conſumptive* lungs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The lean, *conſumptive* wench, with coughs decay'd,
Is call'd a pretty, tight, and ſlender maid. *Dryden.*

By an exact regimen a *conſumptive* perſon may hold out for years. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Consu'mptiveness. *n. ſ.* [from *conſumptive.*] A tendency to a conſumption.

Consu'tile. *adj.* [*conſutilis*, Latin.] That is ſewed or ſtitched together. *Dict.*

To **CONTA'BULATE.** *v. a.* [*contabulo*, Latin.] To floor with boards.

Contabula'tion. *n. ſ.* [*contabulatio*, Latin.] A joining of boards together; a boarding a floor.

CO'NTACT. *n. ſ.* [*contactus*, Latin.] Touch; cloſe union; juncture of one body to another.

The Platoniſts hold, that the ſpirit of the lover doth paſs into the ſpirits of the perſon loved, which cauſeth the deſire of return into the body; whereupon followeth that appetite of *contact* and conjunction. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 944.

When the light fell ſo obliquely on the air, which in other places was between them, as to be all reflected, it ſeemed in that place of *contact* to be wholly tranſmitted. *Newton's Opt.*

The air, by its immediate *contact*, may coagulate the blood which flows along the air-bladders. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Conta'ction. *n. ſ.* [*contactus*, Latin.] The act of touching; a joining one body to another.

That deleterious it may be at ſome diſtance, and deſtructive without corporal *contaction*, there is no high improbability. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 7.

CONTA'GION. *n. ſ.* [*contagio*, Latin.]

1. The emiſſion from body to body by which diſeaſes are communicated.

If we two be one, and thou play falſe,
I do digeſt the poiſon of thy fleſh,
Being ſtrumpeted by thy *contagion.* *Shakeſ. Com. of Errours.*

In infection and *contagion* from body to body, as the plague and the like, the infection is received many times by the body paſſive; but yet is, by the ſtrength and good diſpoſition thereof, repulſed. *Bacon.*

2. Infection; propagation of miſchief, or diſeaſe.

Nor will the goodneſs of intention excuſe the ſcandal and *contagion* of example. *King Charles.*

Down fell they,
And the dire hiſs renew'd, and the dire form
Catch'd by *contagion.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 544.

3. Peſtilence; venomous emanations.

Will he ſteal out of his wholſome bed,
To dare the vile *contagion* of the night? *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

Conta'gious. *adj.* [from *contagio*, Latin.] Infectious; caught by approach; poiſonous; peſtilential.

The jades
That drag the tragick melancholly night,
From their miſty jaws
Breathe foul, *contagious* darkneſs in the air. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

We ſicken ſoon from her *contagious* care,
Grieve for her ſorrows, groan for her deſpair. *Prior.*

Conta'giousness. *n. ſ.* [from *contagious.*] The quality of being contagious.

To **CONTA'IN.** *v. a.* [*contineo*, Latin.]

1. To hold as a veſſel.

2. To compriſe; as a writing.

There are many other things which Jeſus did, the which, if they ſhould be written every one, I ſuppoſe that even the world itſelf could not *contain* the books that ſhould be written. *John*, xxi. 25.

Wherefore alſo it is *contained* in the ſcripture. 1 *Pet.* ii. 6.

3. To reſtrain; to with-hold; to keep within bounds.

All men ſhould be *contained* in duty ever after, without the terrour of warlike forces. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

I tell you, ſirs,
If you ſhould ſmile, he grows impatient.——
—Fear not, my lord, we can *contain* ourſelves. *Shakeſp.*

To **Conta'in.** *v. n.* To live in continence.

I felt the ardour of my paſſion increaſe, 'till I could no longer *contain.* *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Conta'inable. *adj.* [from *contain.*] Poſſible to be contained.

The air, *containable* within the cavity of the eolipile, amounted to eleven grains. *Boyle.*

To **CONTA'MINATE.** *v. a.* [*contamino*, Lat.] To defile; to pollute; to corrupt by baſe mixture.

Shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with baſe bribes? *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

A baſe pander holds the chamber-door,
Whilſt by a ſlave, no gentler than a dog,
His faireſt daughter is *contaminated.* *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Do it not with poiſon; ſtrangle her in her bed,
Even in the bed ſhe hath *contaminated.* *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

I quickly ſhed
Some of his baſtard-blood; and, in diſgrace,
Beſpoke him thus: *contaminated*, baſe,
And miſbegotten blood I ſpill of thine. *Shak. Hen.* VI. *p.* i.

Though it be neceſſitated, by its relation to fleſh, to a terreſtrial converſe; yet 'tis like the ſun, without *contaminating* its beams. *Glanv. Apol.*

He that lies with another man's wife, propagates children in another's family for him to keep, and *contaminates* the honour thereof as much as in him lies. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Conta'minate. *adj.* [from the verb.] Polluted; defiled.

What if this body, conſecrate to thee,
By ruffian luſt ſhould be *contaminate?* *Shak. Com. of Err.*

Contamina'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *contaminate.*] Pollution; defilement.

Conte'merated. *adj.* [*contemeratus*, Latin.] Violated; polluted. *Dict.*

To **CONTE'MN.** *v. a.* [*contemno*, Latin] To deſpiſe; to ſcorn; to ſlight; to diſregard; to neglect; to defy.

Yet better thus, and known to be *contemned*,
Than ſtill *contemned* and flattered. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Pygmalion then the Tyrian ſceptre ſway'd;
One who *contemn'd* divine and human laws,
Then ſtrife enſu'd. *Dryden's Virgil's Æneid.*

Conte'mner. *n. ſ.* [from *contemn.*] One that contemns; a deſpiſer; a ſcorner.

He counſels him to perſecute innovators of worſhip, not only as *contemners* of the gods, but diſturbers of the ſtate. *South.*

To **CONTE'MPER.** *v. a.* [*contempero*, Latin.] To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree by mixing ſomething of oppoſite qualities.

The leaves qualify and *contemper* the heat, and hinder the evaporation of moiſture. *Ray on the Creation.*

Conte'mperament. *n. ſ.* [from *contempero*, Latin.] The degree of any quality.

There is nearly an equal *contemperament* of the warmth of our bodies to that of the hotteſt part of the atmoſphere. *Derh.*

To **Conte'mperate.** *v. a.* [from *contemper.*] To diminiſh any quality by ſomething contrary; to moderate; to temper.

The mighty Nile and Niger do not only moiſten and *contemperate* the air, but refreſh and humectate the earth. *Brown.*

If blood abound, let it out, regulating the patient's diet, and *contemperating* the humours. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Contempera'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *contemperate.*]

1. The act of diminiſhing any quality by admixture of the contrary; the act of moderating or tempering.

The uſe of air, without which there is no continuation in life, is not nutrition, but the *contemperation* of fervour in the heart. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Proportionate mixture; proportion.

There is not greater variety in men's faces, and in the *contemperations* of their natural humours, than there is in their phantaſies. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To **CONTE'MPLATE.** *v. a.* [*contemplor*, Lat.] To conſider with continued attention; to ſtudy; to meditate.

There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to *contemplate* what we have a great deſire to know. *Watts.*

To **Conte'mplate.** *v. n.* To muſe; to think ſtudiouſly with long attention.

So many hours muſt I take my reſt;
So many hours muſt I *contemplate.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Sapor had an heaven of glaſs, which he trod upon, *contemplating* over the ſame as if he had been Jupiter. *Peacham.*

How can I conſider what belongs to myſelf, when I have been ſo long *contemplating* on you. *Dryd. Juv. Preface.*

Contempla'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *contemplate.*]

1. Meditation; ſtudious thought on any ſubject; continued attention.

How now, what ſerious *contemplation* are you in? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Contemplation is keeping the idea, which is brought into the mind, for ſome time actually in view. *Locke.*

2. Holy meditation; a holy exerciſe of the ſoul, employed in attention to ſacred things.

I have breathed a ſecret vow,
To live in prayer and *contemplation*,
Only attended by Neriſſa here. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

3. The faculty of ſtudy; oppoſed to the power of action.

There are two functions, *contemplation* and practice, according to that general diviſion of objects; ſome of which entertain our ſpeculation, others employ our actions. *South.*

Conte'mplative. *adj.* [from *contemplate.*]

1. Given to thought or ſtudy; ſtudious; thoughtful.

Fixt and *contemplative* their looks,
Still turning over nature's books. *Denham.*

2. Employed in ſtudy; dedicated to ſtudy.

I am no courtier, nor verſed in ſtate affairs: my life hath rather been *contemplative* than active. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Contemplative men may be without the pleaſure of diſcovering the ſecrets of ſtate, and men of action are commonly without the pleaſure of tracing the ſecrets of divine art. *Grew's Coſmol.*

3. Having the power of thought or meditation.

So many kinds of creatures might be to exerciſe the *contemplative* faculty of man. *Ray on the Creation.*

Conte'mplatively. *adv.* [from *contemplative.*] Thoughtfully; attentively; with deep attention.

Contempla'tor. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] One employed in ſtudy; an enquirer after knowledge; a ſtudent.

In the Perſian tongue the word *magus* imports as much as a *contemplator* of divine and heavenly ſcience. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

The Platonick *contemplators* reject both theſe deſcriptions, founded upon parts and colours. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONTE'MPORARY. *adj.* [*contemporain*, French.]

1. Living in the ſame age; coetaneous.

Albert Durer was *contemporary* to Lucas. *Dryd. Dufreſnoy.*

2. Born at the ſame time.

A grove born with himſelf he ſees,
And loves his old *contemporary* trees. *Cowley.*

3. Exiſting at the ſame point of time.

It is impoſſible to make the ideas of yeſterday, to-day, and to-morrow, to be the ſame; or bring ages paſt and future together, and make them *contemporary.* *Locke.*

Conte'mporary. *n. ſ.* One who lives at the ſame time with another.

All this in blooming youth you have atchiev'd;
Nor are your foil'd *contemporaries* griev'd. *Dryden.*

As he has been favourable to me, he will hear of his kindneſs from our *contemporaries*; for we are fallen into an age illiterate, cenſorious, and detracting. *Dryd. Juv. Preface.*

The active part of mankind, as they do moſt for the good of their *contemporaries*, very deſervedly gain the greateſt ſhare in their applauſes. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 40.

To **Conte'mporise.** *v. a.* [*con* and *tempus*, Latin.] To make contemporary; to place in the ſame age.

The indifferency of their exiſtences *contemporiſed* into our actions, admits a farther conſideration. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 11.

CONTE'MPT. *n. ſ.* [*contemptus*, Latin.]

1. The act of deſpiſing others; ſlight regard; ſcorn.

It was neither in *contempt* nor pride that I did not bow. *Eſth.*

The ſhame of being miſerable,
Expoſes men to ſcorn and baſe *contempt*,
Even from their neareſt friends. *Denham.*

There is no action in the behaviour of one man towards another, of which human nature is more impatient than of *contempt*; it being a thing made up of theſe two ingredients, an undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter uſeleſſneſs and inability, and a ſpiteful endeavour to engage the reſt of the world in the ſame belief and ſlight eſteem of him. *South's Sermons.*

His friend ſmil'd ſcornful, and with proud *contempt*
Rejects as idle what his fellow dreamt. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The ſtate of being deſpiſed; vileneſs.

The place was like to come unto *contempt.* 2 *Mac.* iii. 18.

Conte'mptible. *adj.* [from *contempt.*]

1. Worthy of contempt; deſerving ſcorn.

No man truly knows himſelf, but he groweth daily more *contemptible* in his own eyes. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

From no one vice exempt,
And moſt *contemptible* to ſhun contempt. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

2. Deſpiſed; ſcorned; neglected.

There is not ſo *contemptible* a plant or animal that does not confound the moſt enlarged underſtanding. *Locke.*

3. Scornful; apt to deſpiſe. This is no proper uſe.

If ſhe ſhould make tender of her love, 'tis very poſſible he'll ſcorn it; for the man hath a *contemptible* ſpirit. *Shakeſpeare.*

Conte'mptibleness. *n. ſ.* [from *contemptible.*] The ſtate of being contemptible; the ſtate of being deſpiſed; meanneſs; vileneſs; baſeneſs; cheapneſs.

Who, by a ſteddy practice of virtue, comes to diſcern the *contemptibleneſs* of thoſe baits wherewith he allures us. *Decay of Piety.*

Conte'mptibly. *adv.* [from *contemptible.*] Meanly; in a manner deſerving contempt.

Know'ſt thou not
Their language, and their ways? They alſo know,
And reaſon not *contemptibly.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

Conte'mptuous. *adj.* [from *contempt.*] Scornful; apt to deſpiſe; uſing words or actions of contempt; inſolent.

To neglect God all our lives, and know that we neglect him; to offend God voluntarily, and know that we offend him, caſting our hopes on the peace which we truſt to make at parting, is no other than a rebellious preſumption, and even a *contemptuous* laughing to ſcorn and deriding of God, his laws and precepts. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Some much averſe I found, and wond'rous harſh,
Contemptuous, proud, ſet on revenge and ſpite. *Milt. Agon.*

Rome, the proudeſt part of the heathen world, entertained the moſt *contemptuous* opinion of the Jews. *Atterbury.*

Conte'mptuously. *adv.* [from *contemptuous*] With ſcorn; with deſpite; ſcornfully; deſpitefully.

I throw my name againſt the bruiſing ſtone,
Trampling *contemptuouſly* on thy diadem. *Shakeſpeare.*

The apoſtles and moſt eminent Chriſtians were poor, and uſed *contemptuouſly.* *Taylor's Holy Living.*

If he governs tyrannically in youth, he will be treated *contemptuouſly* in age; and the baſer his enemies, the more intolerable the affront. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 14. *Moral.*

A wiſe man would not ſpeak *contemptuouſly* of a prince, though out of his dominions. *Tillotſon.*

Conte'mptuousness. *n. ſ.* [from *contemptuous.*] Diſpoſition to contempt; inſolence. *Dict.*

To **CONTE'ND.** *v. n.* [*contendo*, Latin.]

1. To ſtrive; to ſtruggle in oppoſition.

Hector's forehead ſpit forth blood
At Grecian ſwords *contending.* *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

When he reads
Thy perſonal venture in the rebels flight,
His wonders and his praiſes do *contend*
Which ſhould be thine or his. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Death and nature do *contend* about them,
Whether they live or die. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Diſtreſs not the Moabites, neither *contend* with them in battle; for I will not give thee of their land. *Deutr.* ii. 9.

2. To vie; to act in emulation.

3. It has *for* before the ground or cauſe of contention.

You ſit above, and ſee vain men below
Contend for what you only can beſtow. *Dryden.*

The queſtion which our author would *contend for*, if he did not forget it, is what perſons have a right to be obeyed. *Locke.*

4. Sometimes *about.*

He will find that many things he fiercely *contended about* were trivial. *Decay of Piety.*

5. It has *with* before the opponent.

This battle fares like to the morning's war,
When dying clouds *contend with* growing light. *Sh. H.* VI.

If we conſider him as our maker, we cannot *contend with* him. *Temple.*

6. Sometimes *againſt.*

In ambitious ſtrength I did
Contend againſt thy valour. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To **Conte'nd.** *v. a.* To diſpute any thing; to conteſt.

Their airy limbs in ſports they exerciſe,
And on the green *contend* the wreſtler's prize. *Dryd. Æneid.*

A time of war at length will come,
When Carthage ſhall *contend* the world with Rome. *Dryd.*

Thus low we lie,
Shut from this day and that *contended* ſky. *Dryden.*

Conte'ndent. *n. ſ.* [from *contend.*] Antagoniſt; opponent; champion; combatant.

In all notable changes and revolutions the *contendents* have been ſtill made a prey to the third party. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 15.

Conte'nder. *n. ſ.* [from *contend.*] Combatant; champion.

The *contenders* for it, look upon it as an undeniable truth. *Locke.*

Thoſe diſputes often ariſe in good earneſt, where the two *contenders* do really believe the different propoſitions which they ſupport. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p.* i. *c.* 10.

CONTE'NT. *adj.* [*contentus*, Latin.]

1. Satisfied ſo as not to repine; eaſy, though not highly pleaſed.

Born to the ſpacious empire of the Nine,
One wou'd have thought ſhe ſhou'd have been *content*,
To manage well that mighty government. *Dryden.*

Who is *content*, is happy. *Locke.*

A man is perfectly *content* with the ſtate he is in, when he is perfectly without any uneaſineſs. *Locke.*

Foe to loud praiſe, and friend to learned eaſe,
Content with ſcience in the vale of peace. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

2. Satiſfied ſo as not to oppoſe.

Submit you to the people's voices,
Allow their officers, and be *content*
To ſuffer lawful cenſure. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To CONTE'NT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To ſatisfy ſo as to ſtop complaint; not to offend; to appeaſe without plenary happineſs or complete gratification.

Content thyſelf with this much, and let this ſatisfy thee, that I love thee. *Sidney.*

It doth much *content* me
To hear him ſo inclin'd. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

If a man ſo temper his actions, as in ſome one of them he doth *content* every faction, the muſick of praiſe will be fuller. *Bac.*

Great minds do ſometimes *content* themſelves to threaten, when they could deſtroy. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

Do not *content* yourſelves with obſcure and confuſed ideas, where clearer are to be attained. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To pleaſe; to gratify.

Is the adder better than the eel,
Becauſe his painted ſkin *contents* the eye? *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTE'NT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Moderate happineſs; ſuch ſatisfaction as, though it does not fill up deſire, appeaſes complaint.

Nought's had, all's ſpent,
Where our deſire is got without *content.* *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

One thought *content* the good to be enjoy'd;
This every little accident deſtroy'd. *Dryden.*

A wiſe *content* his even ſoul ſecur'd;
By want not ſhaken, nor by wealth allur'd. *Smith on Philips.*

2. Acquieſcence; ſatisfaction in a thing unexamined.

Others for language all their care expreſs,
And value books, as women men, for dreſs:
Their praiſe is ſtill—the ſtyle is excellent;
The ſenſe they humbly take upon *content.* *Pope's Epiſtles.*

3. [From *contentus*, contained.] That which is contained, or included in any thing.

Though my heart's *content* firm love doth bear,
Nothing of that ſhall from mine eyes appear. *Shakeſpeare.*

Scarcely any thing can be certainly determined of the particular *contents* of any ſingle maſs of ore by mere inſpection. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p.* iv.

Theſe experiments are made on the blood of healthy animals: in a lax and weak habit ſuch a ſerum might afford other *contents.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. The power of containing; extent; capacity.

This iſland had then fifteen hundred ſtrong ſhips, of great *content.* *Bacon.*

It were good to know the geometrical *content*, figure, and ſituation of all the lands of a kingdom, according to natural bounds. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

5. That which is compriſed in a writing. In this ſenſe the plural only is in uſe.

I have a letter from her
Of ſuch *contents*, as you will wonder at. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſhall prove theſe writings not counterfeits, but authentick, and the *contents* true, and worthy of a divine original. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* iv. *c.* 1. *ſ.* 1.

The *contents* of both books come before thoſe of the firſt book, in the thread of the ſtory. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 267.

CONTENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *content.*] Satisfaction; content.

I ſeek no better warrant than my own conſcience, nor no greater pleaſure than mine own *contentation.* *Sidney.*

The ſhield was not long after incruſted with a new ruſt, and is the ſame; a cut of which hath been engraved and exhibited, to the great *contentation* of the learned. *Arbu. and Pope.*

CONTE'NTED. *participial adj.* [from *content.*] Satisfied; at quiet; not repining; not demanding more; eaſy, though not plenarily happy.

Barbaroſſa, in hope by ſufferance to obtain another kingdom, ſeemed *contented* with the anſwer. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Dream not of other worlds,
Contented that thus far has been reveal'd,
Not of earth only, but of higheſt heav'n. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

If he can deſcry
Some nobler foe approach, to him he calls,
And begs his fate, and then *contented* falls. *Denham.*

To diſtant lands Vertumnus never roves,
Like you, *contented* with his native groves. *Pope.*

CONTE'NTION. *n. ſ.* [*contentio*, Latin.]

1. Strife; debate; conteſt; quarrel; mutual oppoſition.

Can we with manners aſk what was the difference?
——Safely, I think; 'twas a *contention* in publick. *Shakeſp.*

But avoid fooliſh queſtions and genealogies, and *contentions* and ſtrivings. *Tit.* iii. 9.

Can they keep themſelves in a perpetual *contention* with their eaſe, their reaſon, and their God, and not endure a ſhort combat with a ſinful cuſtom. *Decay of Piety.*

The ancients made *contention* the principle that reigned in the chaos at firſt, and then love; the one to expreſs the diviſions, and the other the union of all parties in the middle and common bond. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Emulation; endeavour to excel.

Sons and brother at a ſtrife!
What is your quarrel? how began it firſt?
——No quarrel, but a ſweet *contention.* *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

3. Eagerneſs; zeal; ardour; vehemence of endeavour.

Your own earneſtneſs and *contention* to effect what you are about, will continually ſuggeſt to you ſeveral artifices. *Holder.*

This is an end, which, at firſt view, appears worthy our utmoſt *contention* to obtain. *Rogers.*

CONTE'NTIOUS. *adj.* [from *contend*] Quarrelſom; given to debate; perverſe; not peaceable.

Thou think'ſt much that this *contentious* ſtorm
Invades us to the ſkin. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

There are certain *contentious* humours that are never to be pleaſed. *L'Eſtrange.*

Reſt made them idle, idleneſs made them curious, and curioſity *contentious.* *Decay of Piety.*

CONTE'NTIOUS *Juriſdiction.* [In law.] A court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. The lord chief juſtices, and judges, have a *contentious* juriſdiction; but the lords of the treaſury, and the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, have none, being merely judges of accounts and tranſactions. *Chambers.*

CONTE'NTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contentious.*] Perverſely; quarrelſomely.

We ſhall not *contentiouſly* rejoin, or only to juſtify our own, but to applaud and confirm his maturer aſſertions. *Brown.*

CONTE'NTIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contentious.*] Proneneſs to conteſt; perverſeneſs; turbulence; quarrelſomeneſs.

Do not *contentiouſneſs* and cruelty, and ſtudy of revenge, ſeldom fail of retaliation? *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONTE'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *content.*] Diſcontented; diſſatisfied; uneaſy.

Beſt ſtates, *contentleſs*,
Have a diſtracted and moſt wretched being,
Worſe than the worſt, content. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

CONTE'NTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *content*, the verb.]

1. Acquieſcence without plenary ſatisfaction.

Such men's *contentment* muſt be wrought by ſtratagem: the uſual method of fare is not for them. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſ.* 8.

Submiſſion is the only reaſoning between a creature and its Maker, and *contentment* in his will is the beſt remedy we can apply to misfortunes. *Temple.*

Contentment, without external honour, is humility; without the pleaſure of eating, temperance. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Some place the bliſs in action, ſome in eaſe,
Thoſe call it pleaſure, and *contentment* theſe. *Pope's Eſſays.*

But now no face divine *contentment* wears,
'Tis all blank ſadneſs, or continual tears. *Pope.*

2. Gratification.

At Paris the prince ſpent one whole day, to give his mind ſome *contentment* in viewing of a famous city. *Wotton.*

CONTE'RMINOUS. *adj.* [*conterminus*, Latin.] Bordering upon; touching at the boundaries.

This inſenſibly conformed ſo many of them, as were *conterminous* to the colonies and garriſons, to the Roman laws. *Hale's Law of England.*

CONTERRA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*conterraneus*, Lat.] Of the ſame country. *Dict.*

To CONTE'ST. *v. a.* [*conteſter*, Fr. probably from *contra teſtari*, Latin.] To diſpute; to controvert; to litigate; to call in queſtion.

'Tis evident, upon what account none have preſumed to *conteſt* the proportion of theſe ancient pieces. *Dryd. Dufreſn.*

To CONTE'ST. *v. n.* Followed by *with.*

1. To ſtrive; to contend.

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleaſure of *conteſting with* it, when there are hopes of victory. *Burnet.*

2. To vie; to emulate.

I do *conteſt*
As hotly and as nobly *with* thy love,
As ever in ambitious ſtrength I did
Contend againſt thy valour. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Of man, who dares in pomp *with* Jove *conteſt*,
Unchang'd, immortal, and ſupremely bleſt? *Pope's Odyſſey.*

CONTE'ST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſpute; difference; debate.

This of old no leſs *conteſts* did move,
Than when for Homer's birth ſev'n cities ſtrove. *Denham.*

A definition is the only way whereby the meaning of words can be known, without leaving room for *conteſt* about it. *Locke.*

Leave all noiſy *conteſts*, all immodeſt clamours, and brawling language. *Watts.*

CONTE'STABLE. *adj.* [from *conteſt.*] That may be conteſted; diſputable; controvertible.

CONTE'STABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conteſtable.*] Poſſibility of conteſt. *Dict.*

CONTESTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conteſt.*] The act of conteſting; debate; ſtrife.

Doors ſhut, viſits forbidden, and, which was worſe, divers *conteſtations*, even with the queen herſelf. *Wotton.*

After years ſpent in domeſtick, unſociable *conteſtations*, ſhe found means to withdraw. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

To CONTE'X. *v. a.* [*contexo*, Lat.] To weave together; to unite by interpoſition of parts.

The fluid body of quickſilver is *contexed* with the ſalts it carries up in ſublimation. *Boyle.*

CO'NTEXT. *n. ſ.* [*contextus*, Latin.] The general ſeries of a diſcourſe; the parts of the diſcourſe that precede and follow the ſentence quoted.

That chapter is really a repreſentation of one, which hath only the knowledge, not practice of his duty; as is manifeſt from the *context.* *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

CONTE'XT. *adj.* [from *contex.*] Knit together; firm.

Hollow and thin, for lightneſs; but withal *context* and firm, for ſtrength. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

CONTE'XTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *contex.*] The diſpoſition of parts one amongſt others; the compoſition of any thing out of ſeparate parts; the ſyſtem; the conſtitution; the manner in which any thing is woven or formed.

He was not of any delicate *contexture*; his limbs rather ſturdy than dainty. *Wotton.*

Every ſpecies, afterwards expreſſed, was produced from that idea, forming that wonderful *contexture* of created beings. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Preface.*

Hence 'gan relax,
The ground's *contexture*; hence Tartarian dregs,
Sulphur, and nitrous ſpume, enkindling fierce,
Bellow'd within their darkſome caves. *Philips.*

This apt, this wiſe *contexture* of the ſea,
Makes it the ſhips, driv'n by the winds, obey;
Whence hardy merchants ſail from ſhore to ſhore. *Blackm.*

CONTIGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*contignatio*, Latin.]

1. A frame of beams or boards joined together.

We mean a porch, or cloiſter, or the like, of one *contignation*, and not in ſtoried buildings. *Wotton's Architecture.*

2. The act of framing or joining a fabrick.

CONTIGU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [from *contiguous.*] Actual contact; ſituation in which two bodies or countries touch upon each other.

He defined magnetical attraction to be a natural imitation and diſpoſition conforming unto *contiguity.* *Brown, b.* ii.

The immediate *contiguity* of that convex were a real ſpace. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONTI'GUOUS. *adj.* [*contiguus*, Latin.]

1. Meeting ſo as to touch; bordering upon each other; not ſeparate.

Flame doth not mingle with flame as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth *contiguous*, as it cometh to paſs betwixt conſiſting bodies. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N°. 31.

The loud miſrule
Of chaos far remov'd; leſt fierce extremes,
Contiguous, might diſtemper the whole frame. *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*

The Eaſt and Weſt
Upon the globe, a mathematick point
Only divides: thus happineſs and miſery,
And all extremes, are ſtill *contiguous.* *Denham's Sophy.*

Diſtinguiſh them by the diminution of the lights and ſhadows, joining the *contiguous* objects by the participation of their colours. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

When I viewed it too near, the two halfs of the paper did not appear fully divided from one another, but ſeemed *contiguous* at one of their angles. *Newton's Opt.*

2. It has ſometimes *with.*

Water, being *contiguous with* air, cooleth it, but moiſteneth it not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 865.

CONTI'GUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contiguous.*] Without any intervening ſpaces.

Thus diſembroil'd, they take their proper place,
The next of kin *contiguouſly* embrace,
And foes are ſunder'd by a larger ſpace. *Dryden's Ovid.*

CONTI'GUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contiguous.*] Cloſe connection; coherence. *Dict.*

CO'NTINENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*continentia*, Latin.]
CO'NTINENCY. }

1. Reſtraint; command of one's ſelf.

He knew what to ſay; he knew alſo when to leave off, a *continence* which is practiſed by few writers. *Dryd. Fab. Pref.*

2. Chaſtity in general.

Where is he?—
—In her chamber, making a ſermon of *continency* to her, and rails, and ſwears, and rates. *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*

Suffer not diſhonour to approach
Th' imperial ſeat; to virtue conſecrate,
To juſtice, *continence*, and nobility. *Shak. Titus Andronicus.*

3. Forbearance of lawful pleaſure.

Content without lawful venery, is *continence*; without unlawful, chaſtity. *Grew's Coſmol.*

4. Moderation in lawful pleaſures.

Chaſtity is either abſtinence or *continence*: abſtinence is that of virgins or widows; *continence*, of married perſons. *Taylor.*

5. Continuity; uninterrupted courſe.

Anſwers ought to be made before the ſame judge, before whom the depoſitions were produced, leſt the *continence* of the courſe ſhould be divided; or, in other terms, leſt there ſhould be a diſcontinuance of the cauſe. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CO'NTINENT. *adj.* [*continens*, Latin.]

1. Chaſte; abſtemious in lawful pleaſures.

Life
Hath been as *continent*, as chaſte, as true,
As I am now unhappy. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

2. Reſtrained; moderate; temperate.

I pray you, have a *continent* forbearance, 'till the ſpeed of his rage goes ſlower. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. Continuous; connected.

The North-eaſt part of Aſia is, if not *continent* with the Weſt ſide of America, yet certainly it is the leaſt disjoined by ſea of all that coaſt of Aſia. *Brerewood on Languages.*

CO'NTINENT. *n. ſ.* [*continens*, Latin.]

1. Land not disjoined by the ſea from other lands.

Whether this portion of the world were rent,
By the rude ocean, from the *continent*;
Or thus created, it was ſure deſign'd
To be the ſacred refuge of mankind. *Waller.*

The declivity of rivers will be ſo much the leſs, and therefore the *continents* will be the leſs drained, and will gradually increaſe in humidity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. That which contains any thing. This ſenſe is perhaps only in *Shakeſpeare.*

You ſhall find in him the *continent* of what part a gentleman would ſee. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

O cleave my ſides!
Heart, once be ſtronger than thy *continent*,
Crack thy frail caſe. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

Cloſe pent-up guilts,
Rive your contending *continents.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To CONTI'NGE. *v. n.* [*contingo*, Lat.] To touch; to reach; to happen. *Dict.*

CONTI'NGENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *contingent.*] The quality of being
CONTI'NGENCY. } fortuitous; accidental poſſibility.

Their credulities aſſent unto any prognoſticks, which, conſidering the *contingency* in events, are only in the preſcience of God. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 3.

For once, O heav'n! unfold thy adamantine book;
If not thy firm, immutable decree,
At leaſt the ſecond page of great *contingency*,
Such as conſiſts with wills originally free. *Dryden.*

Ariſtotle ſays, we are not to build certain rules upon the *contingency* of human actions. *South's Sermons.*

CONTI'NGENT. *adj.* [*contingens*, Latin.] Falling out by chance; accidental; not determinable by any certain rule.

Hazard naturally implies in it, firſt, ſomething future; ſecondly, ſomething *contingent.* *South.*

I firſt thoroughly informed myſelf in all material circumſtances of it, in more places than one, that there might be nothing caſual or *contingent* in any one of thoſe circumſtances. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

CONTI'NGENT. *n. ſ.*

1. A thing in the hands of chance.

By *contingents* we are to underſtand thoſe things which come to paſs without any human forecaſt. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* iii. *c.* 2.

His underſtanding could almoſt pierce into future *contingents*, his conjectures improving even to prophecy. *South's Sermons.*

2. A proportion that falls to any perſon upon a diviſion: thus, in time of war, each prince of Germany is to furniſh his *contingent* of men, money, and munition.

CONTI'NGENTLY. *adv.* [from *contingent.*] Accidentally; without any ſettled rule.

It is digged out of the earth *contingently*, and indifferently, as the pyritæ and agates. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p* iv.

CONTI'NGENTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contingent.*] Accidentalneſs.

CONTI'NUAL. *adj.* [*continuus*, Latin.]

1. Inceſſant; proceeding without interruption; ſucceſſive without any ſpace of time between. *Continual* is uſed of time, and *continuous* of place.

He that is of a merry heart, hath a *continual* feaſt. *Prov.* 15.

'Tis all blank ſadneſs, or *continual* tears. *Pope.*

2. [In law.] A *continual* claim is made from time to time, within every year and day, to land or other thing, which, in ſome reſpect, we cannot attain without danger. For example, if I be diſſeiſed of land, into which, though I have right into it, I dare not enter, for fear of beating; it behooveth me to hold on my right of entry to the beſt opportunity of me and mine heir, by approaching as near it as I can, once every year as long as I live; and ſo I ſave the right of entry to my heir. *Cowel.*

CONTI'NUALLY. *adv.* [from *continual.*]

1. Without pauſe; without interruption.

The drawing of the boughs into the inſide of a room, where a fire is *continually* kept, hath been tried with grapes. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 405.

2. Without ceaſing.

Why do not all animals *continually* increaſe in bigneſs, during the whole ſpace of their lives? *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONTI'NUANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *continue.*]

1. Succeſſion uninterrupted.

The brute immediately regards his own preſervation, or the *continuance* of his ſpecies. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 120.

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2. Permanence in one ſtate.

Continuance of evil doth in itſelf increaſe evil. *Sidney.*

A chamber where a great fire is kept, though the fire be at one ſtay, yet with the *continuance* continually hath its heat increaſed. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Theſe Romiſh caſuiſts ſpeak peace to the conſciences of men, by ſuggeſting ſomething which ſhall ſatisfy their minds, notwithſtanding a known, avowed *continuance* in ſins. *South.*

3. Abode in a place.

4. Duration; laſtingneſs.

You either fear his humour, or my negligence, that you call in queſtion the *continuance* of his love. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

Their duty depending upon fear, the one was of no greater *continuance* than the other. *Hayward.*

That pleaſure is not of greater *continuance*, which ariſes from the prejudice or malice of its hearers. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

5. Perſeverance.

To them who, by patient *continuance* in well-doing, ſeek for glory, and honour, and immortality, eternal life. *Ro.* ii. 7.

6. Progreſſion of time.

In thy book all my members were written, which in *continuance* were faſhioned. *Pſ.* cxxxix. 16.

Conti'nuate. *adj.* [*continuatus*, Latin.]

1. Immediately united.

We are of him and in him, even as though our very fleſh and bones ſhould be made *continuate* with his. *Hooker, b.* v.

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken.

A moſt incomparable man breath'd, as it were,
To an untirable and *continuate* goodneſs. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Continua'tion. *n ſ.* [from *continuate.*] Protraction, or ſucceſſion uninterrupted.

Theſe things muſt needs be the works of providence, for the *continuation* of the ſpecies, and upholding the world. *Ray.*

The Roman poem is but the ſecond part of the Illias; a *continuation* of the ſame ſtory. *Dryd. Fables, Preface.*

Conti'nuative. *n. ſ.* [from *continuate.*] An expreſſion noting permanence or duration.

To theſe may be added *continuatives*; as Rome remains to this day, which includes at leaſt two propoſitions, *viz.* Rome was, and Rome is. *Watts's Logick.*

Continua'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *continuate.*] He that continues or keeps up the ſeries or ſucceſſion.

It ſeems injurious to providence to ordain a way of production which ſhould deſtroy the producer, or contrive the continuation of the ſpecies by the deſtruction of the *continuator.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 15.

To CONTI'NUE. *v. n.* [*continuer*, Fr. *continuo*, Latin.]

1. To remain in the ſame ſtate.

The multitude *continue* with me now three days, and have nothing to eat. *Mat.* xv. 32.

2. To laſt; to be durable.

Thy kingdom ſhall not *continue.* 1 *Sa.* xiii. 14.

For here have we no *continuing* city, but we ſeek one to come. *Heb.* xiii. 14.

3. To perſevere.

If ye *continue* in my word, then are ye my diſciples indeed. *Jo.* viii. 31.

To Conti'nue. *v. a.*

1. To protract, or repeat without interruption.

O *continue* thy loving kindneſs unto them. *Pſ.* xxxvi. 10.

2. To unite without a chaſm, or intervening ſubſtance.

The dark abyſs, whoſe boiling gulph
Tamely endur'd a bridge of wond'rous length,
From hell *continu'd* reaching th' utmoſt orb
Of this frail world. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 1029.

Here Priam's ſon, Deiphobus, he found,
Whoſe face and limbs were one *continu'd* wound;
Diſhoneſt, with lop'd arms, the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his noſe, and ſhorten'd of his ears. *Dryd. Æn.*

Where any motion or ſucceſſion is ſo ſlow, as that it keeps not pace with the ideas in our minds, there the ſeries of a conſtant *continued* ſucceſſion is loſt; and we perceive it not but with certain gaps of reſt between. *Locke.*

You know how to make yourſelf happy, by only *continuing* ſuch a life as you have been long accuſtomed to lead. *Pope.*

Conti'nuedly. *adv.* [from *continued.*] Without interruption; without ceaſing.

By perſeverance, I do not underſtand a *continuedly* uniform, equal courſe of obedience, and ſuch as is not interrupted with the leaſt act of ſin. *Norris.*

Conti'nuer. *n. ſ.* [from *continue.*] Having the power of perſeverance.

I would my horſe had the ſpeed of your tongue, and ſo good a *continuer.* *Shakeſpeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

Continu'ity. *n. ſ.* [*continuitas*, Latin.]

1. Connection uninterrupted; coheſion; cloſe union.

It is certain, that in all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evitation of ſolution of *continuity.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

After the great lights there muſt be great ſhadows, which we call repoſes, becauſe in reality the ſight would be tired, if it were attracted by a *continuity* of glittering objects. *Dryd.*

It wraps itſelf about the flame, and by its *continuity* hinders any air or nitre from coming. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

2. In phyſick.

That texture or coheſion of the parts of an animal body, upon the deſtruction of which there is ſaid to be a ſolution of *continuity.* *Quincy.*

As in the natural body a wound or ſolution of *continuity* is worſe than a corrupt humour, ſo in the ſpiritual. *Bac. Eſſays.*

The ſolid parts may be contracted by diſſolving their *continuity*; for a fibre, cut through, contracts itſelf. *Arbuthnot.*

Conti'nuous. *adj.* [*continuus*, Latin.] Joined together without the intervention of any ſpace.

As the breadth of every ring is thus augmented, the dark intervals muſt be diminiſhed, until the neighbouring rings become *continuous*, and are blended. *Newton's Opt.*

To whoſe dread expanſe,
Continuous depth, and wond'rous length of courſe,
Our floods are rills. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 835.

To CONTO'RT. *v. a.* [*contortus*, Latin.] To twiſt; to writhe.

The vertebral arteries are variouſly *contorted.* *Ray.*

Air ſeems to conſiſt of ſpires *contorted* into ſmall ſpheres, through the interſtices of which the particles of light may freely paſs. *Cheyne.*

Conto'rtion. *n. ſ.* [from *contort.*] Twiſt; wry motion; flexure.

Diſruption they would be in danger of, upon a great and ſudden ſtretch or *contortion.* *Ray on the Creation.*

How can ſhe acquire thoſe hundred graces and motions, and airs, the *contortions* of every muſcular motion in the face? *Swift.*

CONTO'UR. n. ſ. [French.] The outline; the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

Co'ntra. A Latin prepoſition uſed in compoſition, which ſignifies *againſt.*

CONTRA'BAND. *adj.* [*contrabando*, Ital. contrary to proclamation.] Prohibited; illegal; unlawful.

If there happen to be found an irreverent expreſſion, or a thought too wanton, in the cargo, let them be ſtaved or forfeited, like *contraband* goods. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

To Co'ntraband. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To import goods prohibited.

To CONTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*contractus*, Latin.]

1. To draw together; to ſhorten.

Why love among the virtues is not known,
Is, that love *contracts* them all in one. *Donne.*

2. To bring two parties together; to make a bargain.

On him thy grace did liberty beſtow;
But firſt *contracted*, that, if ever found,
His head ſhould pay the forfeit. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. To betroth; to affiance.

The truth is, ſhe and I, long ſince *contracted*,
Are now ſo ſure that nothing can diſſolve us. *Shakeſpeare.*

She was a lady of the higheſt condition in that country, and *contracted* to a man of merit and quality. *Tatler,* N°. 58.

4. To procure; to bring; to incur; to draw; to get.

Of enemies he could not but *contract* good ſtore, while moving in ſo high a ſphere. *King Charles.*

He that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an actual fault. *Dryden's Juv.*

Like friendly colours, found them both unite,
And each from each *contract* new ſtrength and light. *Pope.*

Such behaviour we *contract* by having much converſed with perſons of high ſtations. *Swift.*

5. To ſhorten; to abridge; to epitomiſe.

To Contra'ct. *v. n.*

1. To ſhrink up; to grow ſhort.

Whatever empties the veſſels, gives room to the fibres to *contract.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To bargain; as, *to* contract *for a quantity of proviſions.*

Contra'ct. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Affianced; contracted.

Firſt was he *contract* to lady Lucy;
Your mother lives a witneſs to that vow. *Shakeſ. Rich.* III.

Co'ntract. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. Anciently accented on the firſt.]

1. An act whereby two parties are brought together; a bargain; a compact.

The agreement upon orders, by mutual *contract*, with the conſent to execute them by common ſtrength, they make the riſe of all civil governments. *Temple.*

Shall Ward draw *contracts* with a ſtateſman's ſkill?
Or Japhet pocket, like his grace, a will? *Pope.*

2. An act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another.

Touch'd you the baſtardy of Edward's children?—
—I did, with his *contract* with lady Lucy,
And his *contract* by deputy in France. *Shakeſ. Richard* III.

3. A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

Contra'ctedness. *n. ſ.* [from *contracted.*] The ſtate of being contracted; contraction. *Dict.*

Contractibi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *contractible.*] Poſſibility of being contracted; quality of ſuffering contraction.

By

By this continual *contractibility* and dilatibility by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a conſtant motion. *Arbuthn.*

Contra'ctible. *adj.* [from *contract.*] Capable of contraction.

Small air-bladders, dilatable and *contractible*, are capable to be inflated by the admiſſion of air, and to ſubſide at the expulſion of it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Contra'ctibleness. *n. ſ.* [from *contractible.*] The quality of ſuffering contraction. *Dict.*

Contra'ctile. *adj.* [from *contract.*] Having the power of contraction, or of ſhortening itſelf.

The arteries are elaſtick tubes, endued with a *contractile* force, by which they ſqueeze and drive the blood ſtill forward. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Contra'ction. *n. ſ.* [*contractio*, Latin.]

1. The act of contracting or ſhortening.

The main parts of the poem, ſuch as the fable and ſentiments, no tranſlator can prejudice but by omiſſions or *contractions.* *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

2. The act of ſhrinking or ſhriveling.

Oil of vitriol will throw the ſtomach into involuntary *contractions.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The ſtate of being contracted, or drawn into a narrow compaſs.

Some things induce a *contraction* in the nerves, placed in the mouth of the ſtomach, which is a great cauſe of appetite. *Bacon.*

Comparing the quantity of *contraction* and dilatation made by all the degrees of each colour, I found it greateſt in the red. *Newton's Opt.*

4. [In grammar.] The reduction of two vowels or ſyllables to one.

5. Any thing in its ſtate of abbreviation or contraction; as, *the writing is full of* contractions.

Contra'ctor. *n. ſ.* [from *contract.*] One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

Let the meaſure of your affirmation or denial be the underſtanding of your *contractor*; for he that deceives the buyer or the ſeller by ſpeaking what is true, in a ſenſe not underſtood by the other, is a thief. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

All matches, friendſhips, and ſocieties are dangerous and inconvenient, where the *contractors* are not equals. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CONTRADI'CT. *v. a.* [*contradico*, Latin.]

1. To oppoſe verbally; to aſſert the contrary to what has been aſſerted.

It is not lawful to *contradict* a point of hiſtory which is known to all the world, as to make Hannibal and Scipio contemporaries with Alexander. *Dryden's Dedication, Æn.*

2. To be contrary to; to repugn; to oppoſe.

No truth can *contradict* any truth. *Hooker, b.* ii. *ſect.* 7.

I *contradict* your banes:
If you will marry, make your loves to me. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Contradi'cter. *n. ſ.* [from *contradict.*] One that contradicts; one that oppoſes; an oppoſer.

If no *contradicter* appears herein, and the ſuit was only commenced againſt ſuch as openly reproached him, in reſpect of his legitimacy, it will ſurely be good for the inheritance itſelf. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

If a gentleman is a little ſincere in his repreſentations, he is ſure to have a dozen *contradicters.* *Swift's View of Ireland.*

Contradi'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *contradict.*]

1. Verbal oppoſition; controverſial aſſertion.

That tongue,
Inſpir'd with *contradiction*, durſt oppoſe
A third part of the gods. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

2. Oppoſition.

Conſider him that endureth ſuch *contradiction* of ſinners againſt himſelf, leſt ye be wearied. *Heb.* xii. 3.

3. Inconſiſtency; incongruity in words or thoughts.

The apoſtle's advice to be angry and ſin not, was a *contradiction* in their philoſophy. *South's Sermons.*

If truth be once perceived, we do thereby alſo perceive whatſoever is falſe in *contradiction* to it. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* ii.

4. Contrariety, in thought or effect.

All *contradictions* grow in thoſe minds, which neither abſolutely climb the rock of virtue, nor freely ſink into the ſea of vanity. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Laws human muſt be made without *contradiction* unto any poſitive law in ſcripture. *Hooker, b.* iii. *ſ.* 9.

Can he make deathleſs death? That were
Strange *contradiction*, which to God himſelf
Impoſſible is held; as argument
Of weakneſs, not of pow'r. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

Contradi'ctious. *adj.* [from *contradict.*]

1. Filled with contradictions; inconſiſtent.

The rules of decency, of government, of juſtice itſelf, are ſo different in one place from what they are in another, ſo party-coloured and *contradictious*, that one would think the ſpecies of men altered according to their climates. *Collier.*

2. Inclined to contradict; given to cavil.

Contradi'ctiousness. *n. ſ.* [from *contradictious.*] Inconſiſtency; contrariety to itſelf.

This opinion was, for its abſurdity and *contradictiouſneſs*, unworthy of the contemplation and refined ſpirit of Plato. *Norris's Miſcellanies.*

Contradi'ctorily. *adv.* [from *contradictory.*] Inconſiſtently with himſelf; oppoſitely to others.

Such as have diſcourſed hereon, have ſo diverſely, contrarily, or *contradictorily* delivered themſelves, that no affirmative from thence can be reaſonably deduced. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Contradi'ctoriness. *n. ſ.* [from *contradictory.*] Oppoſition in the higheſt degree. *Dict.*

Contradi'ctory. *adj.* [*contradictorius*, Latin.]

1. Oppoſite to; inconſiſtent with.

The Jews hold, that in caſe two rabbies ſhould happen to contradict one another, they were yet bound to believe the *contradictory* aſſertions of both. *South's Sermons.*

The ſchemes of thoſe gentlemen are moſt abſurd, and *contradictory* to common ſenſe. *Addiſon's Freeholder,* N°. 7.

2. [In logick.] That which is in the fulleſt oppoſition, where both the terms of one propoſition are oppoſite to thoſe of another.

Contradi'ctory. *n. ſ.* A propoſition which oppoſes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconſiſtency.

It is common with princes to will *contradictories*; for it is the ſoleciſm of power to think to command the end, and yet not to endure the means. *Bacon, Eſſay* 20.

To aſcribe unto him a power of election, not to chuſe this or that indifferently, is to make the ſame thing to be determined to one, and to be not determined to one, which are *contradictories.* *Bramh. Anſwer to Hobbs.*

Contradisti'nction. *n. ſ.* [from *contradiſtinguiſh.*] Diſtinction by oppoſite qualities.

We muſt trace the ſoul in the ways of intellectual actions, whereby we may come to the diſtinct knowledge of what is meant by imagination, in *contradiſtinction* to ſome other powers. *Glanville's Scepſ. c.* 13.

That there are ſuch things as ſins of infirmity, in *contradiſtinction* to thoſe of preſumption, is a truth not to be queſtioned. *South.*

To CONTRADISTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [from *contra* and *diſtinguiſh.*] To diſtinguiſh not ſimply by differential but by oppoſite qualities.

The primary ideas we have peculiar to body, as *contradiſtinguiſhed* to ſpirit, are the coheſion of ſolid, and conſequently ſeparable parts, and a power of communicating motion by impulſe. *Locke.*

Theſe are our complex ideas of ſoul and body, as *contradiſtinguiſhed.* *Locke.*

Contrafi'ssure. *n. ſ.* [from *contra* and *fiſſure.*]

Contuſions, when great, do uſually produce a fiſſure or crack of the ſcull, either in the ſame part where the blow was inflicted, and then it is called fiſſure; or in the contrary part, in which caſe it obtains the name of *contrafiſſure.* *Wiſeman.*

To CONTRAI'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*contra* and *indico*, Lat.] To point out ſome peculiar or incidental ſymptom or method of cure, contrary to what the general tenour of the malady requires.

Vomits have their uſe in this malady; but the age and ſex of the patient, or other urgent or *contraindicating* ſymptoms, muſt be obſerved. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Contraindica'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *contraindicate.*] An indication or ſymptom, which forbids that to be done which the main ſcope of a diſeaſe points out at firſt. *Quincy.*

I endeavour to give the moſt ſimple idea of the diſtemper, and the proper diet, abſtracting from the complications of the firſt, or the *contraindications* to the ſecond. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

Contramu're. *n. ſ.* [*contremur*, French.] In fortification, is an out wall built about the main wall of a city. *Chambers.*

Contrani'tency. *n. ſ.* [from *contra* and *nitens*, Latin.] Reaction; a reſiſtency againſt preſſure. *Dict.*

Contraposi'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *contra* and *poſition.*]

1. A placing over againſt.

2. In logick. See Conversion.

Contraregula'rity. *n. ſ.* [from *contra* and *regularity.*] Contrariety to rule.

It is not only its not promoting, but its oppoſing, or at leaſt its natural aptneſs to oppoſe the greateſt and beſt of ends; ſo that it is not ſo properly an irregularity as a *contraregularity.* *Norris.*

Contra'riant. *adj.* [*contrariant*, from *contrarier*, French.] Inconſiſtent; contradictory: a term of law.

The very depoſitions of witneſſes themſelves, being falſe, various, *contrariant*, ſingle, inconcludent. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Co'ntraries. *n. ſ.* [from *contrary.*] In logick, propoſitions which deſtroy each other; but of which the falſhood of one does not eſtabliſh the truth of the other.

If two univerſals differ in quality, they are *contraries*; as, *every vine is a tree, no vine is a tree.* Theſe can never be both true together, but they may be both falſe. *Watts's Logick.*

Contrari'ety. *n. ſ.* [from *contrarietas*, Latin.]

1. Repugnance; oppoſition.

The will about one and the ſame thing may, in contrary

reſpects,

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reſpects, have contrary inclinations, and that without *contrariety.* *Hooker, b.* v. *ſect.* 48.

It principally failed by late ſetting out, and by ſome *contrariety* of weather at ſea. *Wotton.*

Their religion had more than negative *contrariety* to virtue. *Decay of Piety.*

There is a *contrariety* between thoſe things that conſcience inclines to, and thoſe that entertain the ſenſes. *South.*

There is nothing more common than *contrariety* of opinions; nothing more obvious than that one man wholly diſbelieves what another only doubts of, and a third ſtedfaſtly believes and firmly adheres to. *Locke.*

2. Inconſiſtency; quality or poſition deſtructive of its oppoſite.

Making a *contrariety* the place of my memory, in her foulneſs I beheld Pamela's fairneſs, ſtill looking on Mopſa, but thinking on Pamela. *Sidney.*

He which will perfectly recover a ſick and reſtore a diſeaſed body unto health, muſt not endeavour ſo much to bring it to a ſtate of ſimple *contrariety*, as of fit proportion in *contrariety* unto thoſe evils which are to be cured. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſ.* 8.

He will be here, and yet he is not here;
How can theſe *contrarieties* agree? *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Theſe two intereſts are of that nature, that it is to be feared they cannot be divided; but they will alſo prove oppoſite, and not reſting in a bare diverſity, quickly riſe into a *contrariety.* *South's Sermons.*

Contra'rily. *adv.* [from *contrary.*]

1. In a manner contrary.

Many of them conſpire to one and the ſame action, and all this *contrarily* to the laws of ſpecifick gravity, in whatever poſture the body be formed. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Different ways; in different directions.

Though all men deſire happineſs, yet their wills carry them ſo *contrarily*, and conſequently ſome of them to what is evil. *Locke.*

Contra'riness. *n. ſ.* [from *contrary.*] Contrariety; oppoſition. *Dict.*

Contra'rious. *adj.* [from *contrary.*] Oppoſite; repugnant the one to the other.

God of our fathers, what is man!
That Thou towards him, with hand ſo various,
Or might I ſay *contrarious*,
Temper'ſt thy providence through his ſhort courſe? *Milton.*

Contra'riously. *adv.* [from *contrarious.*] Oppoſitely; contrarily.

Many things, having full reference
To one conſent, may work *contrariouſly.* *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Contra'riwise. *adv.* [*contrary* and *wiſe.*] See Wise.

1. Converſely.

Divers medicines in greater quantity move ſtool, and in ſmaller urine; and ſo, *contrariwiſe*, ſome in greater quantity move urine, and in ſmaller ſtool. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Every thing that acts upon the fluids, muſt, at the ſame time, act upon the ſolids, and *contrariwiſe.* *Arbuth. on Alim.*

2. On the contrary.

The matter of faith is conſtant, the matter, *contrariwiſe*, of actions daily changeable. *Hooker, b.* iii. *ſ.* 10.

This requeſt was never before made by any other lords; but, *contrariwiſe*, they were humble ſuiters to have the benefit and protection of the Engliſh laws. *Davies on Ireland.*

The ſun may ſet and riſe:
But we, *contrariwiſe*,
Sleep, after our ſhort light,
One everlaſting night. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

CO'NTRARY. *adj.* [*contrarius*, Latin.]

1. Oppoſite; contradictory; not ſimply different, or not alike, but repugnant, ſo that one deſtroys or obſtructs the other.

Perhaps ſome thing, repugnant to her kind,
By ſtrong antipathy the ſoul may kill;
But what can be *contrary* to the mind,
Which holds all contraries in concord ſtill. *Davies.*

2. Inconſiſtent; diſagreeing.

He that believes it, and yet lives *contrary* to it, knows that he hath no reaſon for what he does. *Tillotſon, Serm.* v.

The various and *contrary* choices that men make in the world, do not argue that they do not at all purſue good; but that the ſame thing is not good to every man alike. *Locke.*

3. Adverſe; in an oppoſite direction.

The ſhip was in the midſt of the ſea, toſſed with the waves; for the wind was *contrary.* *Mat.* xiv. 24.

Co'ntrary. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective]

1. A thing of oppoſite qualities.

No *contraries* hold more antipathy,
Than I and ſuch a knave. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

He ſung
Why *contraries* feed thunder in the cloud. *Cowley's Davideis.*

Honour ſhould be concern'd in honour's cauſe;
That is not to be cur'd by *contraries*,
As bodies are, whoſe health is often drawn
From rankeſt poiſons. *Southern's Oroonoko.*

2. A propoſition contrary to ſome other; a fact contrary to the allegation.

The inſtances brought by our author are but ſlender proofs of a right to civil power and dominion in the firſt-born, and do rather ſhew the *contrary.* *Locke.*

3. *On the* Contrary. In oppoſition; on the other ſide.

He pleaded ſtill not guilty;
The king's attorney, *on the contrary*,
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confeſſions
Of diverſe witneſſes. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

If juſtice ſtood on the ſide of the ſingle perſon, it ought to give good men pleaſure to ſee that right ſhould take place; but when, *on the contrary*, the commonweal of a whole nation is overborn by private intereſt, what good man but muſt lament? *Swift.*

4. *To the* Contrary. To a contrary purpoſe; to an oppoſite intent.

They did it, not for want of inſtruction *to the contrary.* *Still.*

To Co'ntrary. *v. a.* [*contrarier*, French.] To oppoſe; to thwart; to contradict.

When I came to court I was adviſed not to *contrary* the king. *Latimer.*

Finding in him the force of it, he would no further *contrary* it, but employ all his ſervice to medicine it. *Sidney.*

CO'NTRAST. *n. ſ.* [*contraſte*, Fr.] Oppoſition and diſſimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the viſibility or effect of another.

To Co'ntrast. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in oppoſition, ſo that one figure ſhews another to advantage.

2. To ſhew another figure to advantage by its colour or ſituation.

The figures of the groups muſt not be all on a ſide, that is, with their face and bodies all turned the ſame way; but muſt *contraſt* each other by their ſeveral poſitions. *Dryd. Dufreſnoy.*

Contravalla'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *contra* and *vallo*, Latin.] The fortification thrown up, by the beſiegers, round a city, to hinder the ſallies of the garriſon.

When the late czar of Muſcovy firſt acquainted himſelf with mathematical learning, he practiſed all the rules of circumvallation and *contravallation* at the ſiege of a town in Livonia. *Watts's Logick.*

To CONTRAVE'NE. *v. a.* [*contra* and *venio*, Lat.] To oppoſe; to obſtruct; to baffle.

Contrave'ner. *n. ſ.* [from *contravene.*] He who oppoſes another.

Contrave'ntion. *n. ſ.* [French.] Oppoſition.

Yet if Chriſtianity did not lend its name to ſtand in the gap, and to employ or divert theſe humours, they muſt of neceſſity be ſpent in *contraventions* to the laws of the land. *Swift.*

Contraye'rva. *n. ſ.* [*contra*, againſt, and *yerva*, a name by which the Spaniards call black hellebore; and, perhaps, ſometimes poiſon in general.] A ſpecies of birthwort growing in Jamaica, where it is much uſed as an alexipharmick. *Miller.*

Contrecta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*contrectatio*, Latin.] A touching or handling. *Dict.*

Contri'butary. *adj.* [from *con* and *tributary.*] Paying tribute to the ſame ſovereign.

Thus we are engaged in the objects of geometry and arithmetick; yea, the whole mathematicks muſt be *contributary*, and to them all nature pays a ſubſidy. *Glanville's Scepſ. c.* 25.

To CONTRI'BUTE. *v. a.* [*contribuo*, Latin.] To give to ſome common ſtock; to advance towards ſome common deſign.

England *contributes* much more than any other of the allies. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

His maſter *contributed* a great ſum of money to the Jeſuits church, which is not yet quite finiſhed. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To Contri'bute. *v. n.* To bear a part; to have a ſhare in any act or effect.

Whatever praiſes may be given to works of judgment, there is not even a ſingle beauty in them to which the invention muſt not *contribute.* *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

Contribu'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *contribute.*]

1. The act of promoting ſome deſign in conjunction with other perſons.

2. That which is given by ſeveral hands for ſome common purpoſe.

It hath pleaſed them of Macedonia to make a certain *contribution* for the poor ſaints. *Rom.* xv. 26.

Beggars are now maintained by voluntary *contributions.* *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

3. That which is paid for the ſupport of an army lying in a country.

The people 'twixt Philippi and this ground,
Do ſtand but in a forc'd affection;
For they have grudg'd us *contribution.* *Shakeſ. Jul. Cæſar.*

Contri'butive. *adj.* [from *contribute.*] That which has the power or quality of promoting any purpoſe in concurrence with other motives.

As the value of the promiſes renders them moſt proper incentives to virtue, ſo the manner of propoſing we ſhall find alſo highly *contributive* to the ſame end. *Decay of Piety.*

Contri'butor. *n. ſ.* [from *contribute.*] One that bears a part in ſome common deſign; one that helps forward, or exerts his endeavours to ſome end, in conjunction with others.

I promis'd we would be *contributors*,
And bear his charge of wooing, whatſoe'er. *Shakeſpeare.*

A grand *contributor* to our diſſentions is paſſion. *Dec. of Piety.*

Art thou a true lover of thy country? Zealous for its religious and civil liberties? And a chearful *contributor* to all thoſe publick expences which have been thought neceſſary to ſecure them? *Atterbury.*

Contri'butory. *adj.* [from *contribute.*] Promoting the ſame end; bringing aſſiſtance to ſome joint deſign, or increaſe to ſome common ſtock.

To CONTRI'STATE. *v. a.* [*contriſto*, Latin.] To ſadden; to make ſorrowful; to make melancholy.

Blackneſs and darkneſs are but privatives, and therefore have little or no activity: ſomewhat they do *contriſtate*, but very little. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 73.

Contrista'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *contriſtate.*] The act of making ſad; the ſtate of being made ſad; ſorrow; heavineſs of heart; ſadneſs; ſorrowfulneſs; gloomineſs; grief; moan; mournfulneſs; trouble; diſcontent; melancholy.

Incenſe and nidorous ſmells, ſuch as were of ſacrifices, were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to diſpoſe men to devotion; which they may do by a kind of ſadneſs and *contriſtation* of the ſpirits, and partly alſo by heating and exalting them. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 932.

CONTRI'TE. *adj.* [*contritus*, Latin.]

1. Bruiſed; much worn.

2. Worn with ſorrow; harraſſed with the ſenſe of guilt; penitent. In the books of divines *contrite* is ſorrowful for ſin, from the love of God and deſire of pleaſing him; and *attrite* is ſorrowful for ſin, from the fear of puniſhment.

I Richard's body have interred now;
And on it have beſtow'd more *contrite* tears,
Than from it iſſu'd forced drops of blood. *Shak. Henry* V.

With tears
Wat'ring the ground, and with our ſighs the air
Frequenting, ſent from hearts *contrite*, in ſign
Of ſorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek. *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*

The *contrite* ſinner is reſtored to pardon, and, through faith in Chriſt, our repentance is intitled to ſalvation. *Rogers's Serm.*

Contri'teness. *n. ſ.* [from *contrite.*] Contrition; repentance. *Dict.*

Contri'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *contrite.*]

1. The act of grinding; or rubbing to powder.

Some of thoſe coloured powders, which painters uſe, may have their colours a little changed, by being very elaborately and finely ground; where I ſee not what can be juſtly pretended for thoſe changes, beſides the breaking of their parts into leſs parts by that *contrition.* *Newton's Opt.*

2. Penitence; ſorrow for ſin: in the ſtrict ſenſe, the ſorrow which ariſes from the deſire to pleaſe God, diſtinguiſhed from *attrition*, or imperfect repentance produced by dread of hell.

What is ſorrow and *contrition* for ſin? A being grieved with the conſcience of ſin, not only that we have thereby incurred ſuch danger, but alſo that we have ſo unkindly grieved and provoked ſo good a God. *Hammond's Pract. Cat.*

Fruits of more pleaſing ſavour, from thy ſeed
Sown with *contrition* in his heart, than thoſe
Which, his own hand manuring, all the trees
Of paradiſe could have produc'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Your faſting, *contrition*, and mortification, when the church and ſtate appoints, and that eſpecially in times of greater riot and luxury. *Sprat's Sermons.*

My future days ſhall be one whole *contrition*;
A chapel will I build with large endowment,
Where every day an hundred aged men
Shall all hold up their wither'd hands to heav'n. *Dryden.*

Contri'vable. *adj.* [from *contrive.*] Poſſible to be planned by the mind; poſſible to be invented and adjuſted.

It will hence appear how a perpetual motion may ſeem eaſily *contrivable.* *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

Contri'vance. *n. ſ.* [from *contrive.*]

1. The act of contriving; excogitation; the thing contrived.

There is no work impoſſible to theſe *contrivances*, but there may be as much acted by this art as can be fancied by imagination. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

Inſtructed, you'll explore
Divine *contrivance*, and a God adore. *Blackmore's Creation.*

2. Scheme; plan; diſpoſition of parts or cauſes.

Our bodies are made according to the moſt curious artifice, and orderly *contrivance.* *Glanville's Scepſ. c.* 7.

3. A conceit; a plot; an artifice.

Have I not manag'd my *contrivance* well,
To try your love, and make you doubt of mine? *Dryden.*

There might be a feint, a *contrivance* in the matter, to draw him into ſome ſecret ambuſh. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To CONTRI'VE. *v. a.* [*controuver*, French.]

1. To plan out; to excogitate.

One that ſlept in the *contriving* luſt, and waked to do it. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

What more likely to *contrive* this admirable frame of the univerſe than infinite wiſdom. *Tillotſon.*

Our poet has always ſome beautiful deſign, which he firſt eſtabliſhes, and then *contrives* the means which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden.*

2. To wear away. Out of uſe.

Three ages, ſuch as mortal men *contrive.* *Fairy Queen.*

To Contri've. *v. n.* To form or deſign; to plan; to ſcheme; to complot.

Pleaſe ye, we may *contrive* this afternoon,
And quaff carouſes to our miſtreſs' health. *Shakeſpeare.*

Contri'vement. *n. ſ.* [from *contrive.*] Invention. *Dict.*

Contri'ver. *n. ſ.* [from *contrive.*] An inventer; one that plans a deſign; a ſchemer.

I, the miſtreſs of your charms,
The cloſe *contriver* of all harms,
Was never call'd to bear my part. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Epeus, who the fraud's *contriver* was. *Denham.*

Plain loyalty, not built on hope,
I leave to your *contriver*, Pope:
None loves his king and country better,
Yet none was ever leſs their debtor. *Swift.*

Scenes of blood and deſolation, I had painted as the common effects of thoſe deſtructive machines; whereof, he ſaid, ſome evil genius, enemy to mankind, muſt have been the firſt *contriver.* *Gulliv. Travels.*

CONTRO'L. *n. ſ.* [*controle*, that is, *contre role*, French.]

1. A regiſter or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other.

2. Check; reſtraint.

Let partial ſpirits ſtill aloud complain,
Think themſelves injur'd that they cannot reign;
And own no liberty, but where they may,
Without *control*, upon their fellows prey. *Waller.*

He ſhall feel a force upon himſelf from within, and from the *control* of his own principles, to engage him to do worthily. *South.*

If the ſinner ſhall win ſo complete a victory over his conſcience, that all thoſe conſiderations ſhall be able to ſtrike no terrour into his mind, lay no reſtraint upon his luſts, no *control* upon his appetites, he is certainly too ſtrong for the means of grace. *South's Sermons.*

Speak, what Phœbus has inſpir'd thy ſoul
For common good, and ſpeak without *control.* *Dryd. Hom.*

3. Power; authority; ſuperintendence.

The beaſts, the fiſhes, and the winged fowls,
Are their male's ſubjects, and at their *controls.* *Shakeſpeare.*

To Contro'l. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To keep under check by a counter reckoning.

2. To govern; to reſtrain; to ſubject.

Authority to convent, to *control*, to puniſh, as far as with excommunication, whomſoever they ſhould think worthy. *Hooker, Preface.*

Give me a ſtaff of honour for mine age;
But not a ſceptre to *control* the world. *Shakeſ. Tit. Andron.*

Who ſhall *control* me for my works? *Ecclus.* v. 3.

I feel my virtue ſtruggling in my ſoul;
But ſtronger paſſion does its pow'r *control.* *Dryd. Aurengz.*

O, deareſt Andrew, ſays the humble droll,
Henceforth may I obey, and thou *control.* *Prior.*

3. To overpower; to confute; as, *he* controlled *all the evidence of his adverſary.*

As for the time while he was in the Tower, and the manner of his brother's death, and his own eſcape, ſhe knew they were things that a very few could *control.* *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Contro'llable. *adj.* [from *control.*] Subject to control; ſubject to command; ſubject to be over-ruled.

Paſſion is the drunkenneſs of the mind, and therefore, in its preſent workings, not *controllable* by reaſon. *South.*

Contro'ller. *n. ſ.* [from *control.*] One that has the power of governing or reſtraining; a ſuperintendent.

He does not calm his contumelious ſpirit,
Nor ceaſe to be an arrogant *controller.* *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

The great *controller* of our fate,
Deign'd to be man, and liv'd in low eſtate. *Dryden.*

Contro'llership. *n. ſ.* [from *controller.*] The office of a controller.

Contro'lment. *n. ſ.* [from *control.*]

1. The power or act of ſuperintending or reſtraining; reſtraint; ſuperintendence.

They made war and peace one with another, without *controlment.* *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Oppoſition; reſiſtance; confutation.

Were it reaſon that we ſhould ſuffer the ſame to paſs without *controlment*, in that current meaning whereby every where it prevaileth. *Hooker, b.* iii. *ſect.* 7.

Here have we war for war, and blood for blood,
Controlment for *controlment.* *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Controve'rsial. *adj.* [from *controverſy.*] Relating to diſputes; diſputatious.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

It happens in *controverſial* diſcourſes as it does in the aſſaulting of towns, where, if the ground be but firm whereon the batteries are erected, there is no farther enquiry of whom it is borrowed, nor whom it belongs to, ſo it affords but a fit riſe for the preſent purpoſe. *Locke.*

CO'NTROVERSY. *n. ſ.* [*controverſia*, Latin.]

1. Diſpute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions: a diſpute is commonly oral, and a controverſy in writing.

How cometh it to paſs that we are ſo rent with mutual contentions, and that the church is ſo much troubled? If men had been willing to learn, all theſe *controverſies* might have died the very day they were firſt brought forth. *Hooker, b.* i.

Without *controverſy* great is the myſtery of godlineſs. 1 *Tim.*

Wild *controverſy* then, which long had ſlept,
Into the preſs from ruin'd cloiſters leapt. *Denham.*

This left no room for *controverſy* about the title, nor for encroachment on the right of others. *Locke.*

2. A ſuit in law.

If there be a *controverſy* between men, and they come unto judgment, that the judges may judge them, then they ſhall juſtify the righteous and condemn the wicked. *Deutr.* xxv. 1.

3. A quarrel.

The Lord hath a *controverſy* with the nations. *Jer.* xxv. 31.

4. Oppoſition; enmity: this is an unuſual ſenſe.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With luſty ſinews; throwing it aſide,
And ſtemming it with hearts of *controverſy*. *Shak. Jul. Cæſ.*

To CONTROVERT. *v. a.* [*controverto*, Lat.] To debate; to ventilate in oppoſite books; to diſpute any thing in writing.

If any perſon ſhall think fit to *controvert* them, he may do it very ſafely for me. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

CONTROVE'RTIBLE. *adj.* [from *controvert.*] Diſputable; that may be the cauſe of controverſy.

Diſcourſing of matters dubious, and many *controvertible* truths, we cannot without arrogancy intreat a credulity, or implore any farther aſſent than the probability of our reaſons and verity of our experiments. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

CONTROVE'RTIST. *n ſ.* [from *controvert.*] Diſputant; a man verſed or engaged in literary wars or diſputations.

Who can think himſelf ſo conſiderable as not to dread this mighty man of demonſtration, this prince of *controvertiſts*, this great lord and poſſeſſor of firſt principles. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

CONTU'MACIOUS. *adj.* [*contumax*, Latin.] Obſtinate; perverſe; ſtubborn; inflexible.

He is in law ſaid to be a *contumacious* perſon, who, on his appearance afterwards, departs the court without leave. *Ayliffe.*

There is another very efficacious method for ſubduing of the moſt obſtinate *contumacious* ſinner, and bringing him into the obedience of the faith of Chriſt. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

CONTUMA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contumacious.*] Obſtinately; ſtubbornly; inflexibly; perverſely.

CONTUMA'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contumacious.*] Obſtinacy; perverſeneſs; inflexibility; ſtubbornneſs.

From the deſcription I have given of it, a judgment may be given of the difficulty and *contumaciouſneſs* of cure. *Wiſeman.*

CO'NTUMACY. *n. ſ.* [from *contumacia*, Latin.]

1. Obſtinacy; perverſeneſs; ſtubbornneſs; inflexibility.

Such acts
Of *contumacy* will provoke the Higheſt
To make death in us live. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

2. [In law.] A wilful contempt and diſobedience to any lawful ſummons or judicial order. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Theſe certificates do only, in the generality, mention the party's *contumacies* and diſobedience. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONTUME'LIOUS. *adj.* [*contumelioſus*, Latin.]

1. Reproachful; rude; ſarcaſtick; contemptuous.

With ſcoffs and ſcorns, and *contumelious* taunts,
In open market-place produc'd they me
To be a publick ſpectacle. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* i.

In all the quarrels and tumults at Rome, though the people frequently proceeded to rude *contumelious* language, yet no blood was ever drawn in any popular commotions, 'till the time of the Gracchi. *Swift on the Diſſent. in Athens and Rome.*

2. Inclined to utter reproach; brutal; rude.

There is yet another ſort of *contumelious* perſons, who, indeed, are not chargeable with that circumſtance of ill employing their wit; for they uſe none in it. *Governm. of the Tongue.*

Giving our holy virgins to the ſtain
Of *contumelious*, beaſtly, madbrain'd war. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

3. Productive of reproach; ſhameful; ignominious.

As it is in the higheſt degree injurious to them, ſo is it *contumelious* to him. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTUME'LIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contumelious.*] Reproachfully; contemptuouſly; rudely.

The people are not wont to take ſo great offence, when they are excluded from honours and offices, as when their perſons are *contumeliouſly* trodden upon. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſect.* 10.

Fie, lords; that you, being ſupreme magiſtrates,
Thus *contumeliouſly* ſhould break the peace. *Shakeſ. Hen.* VI.

CONTUME'LIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contumelious.*] Rudeneſs; reproach.

CO'NTUMELY. *n. ſ.* [*contumelia*, Latin.] Rudeneſs; contemptuouſneſs; bitterneſs of language; reproach.

If the helm of chief government be in the hands of a few of the wealthieſt, then laws, providing for continuance thereof, muſt make the puniſhment of *contumely* and wrong, offered unto any of the common ſort, ſharp and grievous, that ſo the evil may be prevented. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſect.* 10.

Th' oppreſſor's wrong, the proud man's *contumely*,
The pang of deſpis'd love, the law's delay. *Shakeſ. Hamlet.*

It was undervalued and depreſſed with ſome bitterneſs and *contumely*. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Why ſhould any man be troubled at the *contumelies* of thoſe whoſe judgment deſerves not to be valued? *Tillotſon.*

Eternal *contumely* attend that guilty title which claims exemption from thought, and arrogates to its wearers the prerogative of brutes. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 123.

To CONTU'SE. *v. a.* [*contuſus*, Latin.]

1. To beat together; to bruiſe.

Of their roots, barks, and ſeeds, *contuſed* together, and mingled with other earth, and well watered with warm water, there came forth herbs much like the other. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. To bruiſe the fleſh without a breach of the continuity.

The ligature *contuſes* the lips in cutting them, ſo that they require to be digeſted before they can unite. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CONTU'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *contuſio.*]

1. The act of beating or bruiſing.

2. The ſtate of being beaten or bruiſed.

Take a piece of glaſs, and reduce it to powder, it acquiring by *contuſion* a multitude of minute ſurfaces, from a diaphanous, degenerates into a white body. *Boyle on Colours.*

3. A bruiſe; a compreſſion of the fibres, diſtinguiſhed from a wound.

That winter lion, who in rage forgets
Aged *contuſions*, and all bruiſe of time. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

The bones, in ſharp colds, wax brittle; and all *contuſions*, in hard weather, are more difficult to cure. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

CONVAL LILY. See LILY *of the* VALLEY.

CONVALE'SCENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *convaleſco*, Latin.] Renewal
CONVALE'SCENCY. } of health; recovery from a diſeaſe.

Being in a place out of the reach of any alarm, ſhe recovered her ſpirits to a reaſonable *convaleſcence*. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

CONVALE'SCENT. *adj.* [*convaleſcens*, Latin.] Recovering; returning to a ſtate of health.

CONVE'NABLE. *adj.* [*convenable*, French.]

1. Conſiſtent with; agreeable to; accordant to. Not now in uſe.

He is ſo meek, wiſe, and merciable,
And with his word his work is *convenable*. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

2. That may be convened.

To CONVE'NE. *v. n.* [*convenio*, Latin.] To come together; to aſſemble; to aſſociate; to unite.

The fire ſeparates the aqueous parts from the others wherewith they were blended in the concrete, and brings them into the receiver, where they *convene* into a liquor. *Boyle.*

There are ſettled periods of their *convening*, or a liberty left to the prince for convoking the legiſlature. *Locke.*

In ſhort-ſighted men, whoſe eyes are too plump, the refraction being too great, the rays converge and *convene* in the eyes, before they come at the bottom. *Newton's Opt.*

To CONVE'NE. *v. a.*

1. To call together; to aſſemble; to convoke.

No man was better pleaſed with the *convening* of this parliament than myſelf. *King Charles.*

All the factious and ſchiſmatical people would frequently, as well in the night as the day, *convene* themſelves by the ſound of a bell. *Clarendon.*

And now th' almighty father of the gods
Convenes a council in the bleſt abodes. *Pope's Statius.*

2. To ſummon judicially.

By the papal canon law, clerks, in criminal and civil cauſes, cannot be *convened* before any but an eccleſiaſtical judge. *Ayliffe.*

CONVE'NIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*convenientia*, Latin.]
CONVE'NIENCY. }

1. Fitneſs; propriety.

In things not commanded of God, yet lawful, becauſe permitted, the queſtion is, what light ſhall ſhew us the *conveniency* which one hath above another. *Hooker, b.* ii. *ſ.* 4.

2. Commodiouſneſs; eaſe; freedom from difficulties.

A man putting all his pleaſures into one, is like a traveller's putting all his goods into one jewel: the value is the ſame, and the *convenience* greater. *South's Sermons.*

Every man muſt want ſomething for the *conveniency* of his life, for which he muſt be obliged to others. *Calamy's Serm.*

There is another *convenience* in this method, during your waiting. *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*

3. Cauſe of eaſe; accommodation.

If it have not ſuch a *convenience*, voyages muſt be very uncomfortable. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

A man alters his mind as the work proceeds, and will have this or that *convenience* more, of which he had not thought when he began. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

There was a pair of ſpectacles, a pocket perſpective, and ſeveral other little *conveniencies*, I did not think myſelf bound in honour to diſcover. *Gulliver's Travels.*

3. Fitneſs of time or place.

Uſe no farther means;
But with all brief and plain *conveniency*,
Let me have judgment. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

CONVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*conveniens*, Latin.]

1. Fit; ſuitable; proper; well adapted; commodious.

The leaſt and moſt trivial epiſodes, or under actions, are either neceſſary or *convenient*; either ſo neceſſary that without them the poem muſt be imperfect, or ſo *convenient* that no others can be imagined more ſuitable to the place in which they are. *Dryd. Dedication to the Æneid.*

Health itſelf is but a kind of temper, gotten and preſerved by a *convenient* mixture of contrarieties. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

2. It has either *to* or *for* before the following noun: perhaps it ought generally to have *for* before perſons, and *to* before things.

Give me neither poverty nor riches, feed me with food *convenient for* me. *Prov.* xxx. 8.

There are ſome arts that are peculiarly *convenient to* ſome particular nations. *Tillotſon.*

CONVE'NIENTLY. *adv.* [from *convenient.*]

1. Commodiouſly; without difficulty.

I this morning know
Where we ſhall find him moſt *conveniently*. *Shakeſp Hamlet.*

2. Fitly; with proper adaptation of part to part, or of the whole to the effect propoſed.

It would be worth the experiment to inquire, whether or no a ſailing chariot might be more *conveniently* framed with moveable ſails, whoſe force may be impreſſed from their motion, equivalent to thoſe in a wind-mill. *Wilkins's Mat. Mag.*

CO'NVENT. *n. ſ.* [*conventus*, Latin.]

1. An aſſembly of religious perſons; a body of monks or nuns.

He came to Leiceſter;
Lodg'd in the abbey, where the reverend abbot,
With all his *convent*, honourably receiv'd him. *Sh. H.* VIII.

2. A religious houſe; an abbey; a monaſtery; a nunnery.

One ſeldom finds in Italy a ſpot of ground more agreeable than ordinary, that is not covered with a *convent*. *Addiſon.*

To CONVE'NT. *v. a.* [*convenio*, Latin.] To call before a judge or judicature.

He with his oath
By all probation will make up full clear,
Whenever he's *convented*. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

They ſent forth their precepts to attach men, and *convent* them before themſelves at private houſes. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

CO'NVENTICLE. *n. ſ.* [*conventiculum*, Latin.]

1. An aſſembly; a meeting.

They are commanded to abſtain from all *conventicles* of men whatſoever; even out of the church, to have nothing to do with publick buſineſs. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. An aſſembly for worſhip. Generally uſed in an ill ſenſe, including hereſy or ſchiſm.

It behoveth, that the place where God ſhall be ſerved by the whole church be a publick place, for the avoiding of privy *conventicles*, which, covered with pretence of religion, may ſerve unto dangerous practices. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſect.* 12.

A ſort of men, who are content to be ſtiled of the church of England, who perhaps attend its ſervice in the morning, and go with their wives to a *conventicle* in the afternoon. *Swift.*

3. A ſecret aſſembly; an aſſembly where conſpiracies are formed.

Ay, all of you have laid your heads together,
(Myſelf had notice of your *conventicles*)
And all to make away my guiltleſs life. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

CONVE'NTICLER. *n. ſ.* [from *conventicle.*] One that ſupports or frequents private and unlawful aſſemblies.

Another crop is too like to follow; nay, I fear, it is unavoidable, if the *conventiclers* be permitted ſtill to ſcatter. *Dryd.*

CONVE'NTION. *n. ſ.* [*conventio*, Latin.]

1. The act of coming together; union; coalition; junction.

They are to be reckoned amongſt the moſt general affections of the *conventions*, or aſſociations of ſeveral particles of matter into bodies of any certain denomination. *Boyle.*

2. An aſſembly.

Publick *conventions* are liable to all the infirmities, follies, and vices of private men. *Swift.*

3. A contract; an agreement for a time, previous to a definitive treaty.

CONVE'NTIONAL. *adj.* [from *convention.*] Stipulated; agreed on by compact.

Conventional ſervices reſerved by tenures upon grants, made out of the crown or knights ſervice. *Hale's Com. Law of Engl.*

CONVE'NTIONARY. *adj.* [from *convention.*] Acting upon contract; ſettled by ſtipulations.

The ordinary covenants of moſt *conventionary* tenants are, to pay due capon and due harveſt journeys. *Carew's Survey.*

CONVE'NTUAL. *adj.* [*conventuel*, French.] Belonging to a convent; monaſtick.

Thoſe are called *conventual* priors that have the chief ruling power over a monaſtery. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONVE'NTUAL. *n. ſ.* [from *convent.*] A monk; a nun; one that lives in a convent.

I have read a ſermon of a *conventual*, who laid it down, that Adam could not laugh before the fall. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To CONVE'RGE. *v. n.* [*convergo*, Latin.] To tend to one point from different places.

Where the rays from all the points of any object meet again, after they have been made to *converge* by reflexion or refraction, there they will make a picture of the object upon a white body. *Newton's Opt.*

Enſweeping firſt
The lower ſkies, they all at once *converge*
High to the crown of heaven. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

CONVE'RGENT. } *adj.* [from *converge.*] Tending to one point
CONVE'RGING. } from different places.

CONVE'RGING *Series.* See SERIES.

CONVE'RSABLE. *adj.* [from *converſe.* It is ſometimes written *converſible*, but improperly; *converſant*, *converſation*, *converſable.*] Qualified for converſation; fit for company; well adapted to the reciprocal communication of thoughts; communicative.

That fire and levity which makes the young ones ſcarce *converſible*, when tempered by years, makes a gay old age. *Guardian*, N°. 101.

CONVE'RSABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *converſable.*] The quality of being a pleaſing companion; fluency of talk.

CONVE'RSABLY. *adv.* [from *converſable.*] In a converſable manner; with the qualities of a pleaſing communicative companion.

CONVE'RSANT. *adj.* [*converſant*, French.]

1. Acquainted with; having a knowledge of any thing acquired by familiarity and habitude; familiar: with *in*.

The learning and ſkill which he had by being *converſant in* their books. *Hooker, b.* iii. *ſect.* 8.

Let them make ſome towns near to the mountain's ſide, where they may dwell together with neighbours, and be *converſant in* the view of the world. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Thoſe who are *converſant in* both the tongues, I leave to make their own judgment of it. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

He uſes the different dialects as one who had been *converſant* with them all. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

2. Having intercourſe with any; acquainted; familiar by cohabitation or fellowſhip; cohabiting: with *among* or *with*.

All that Moſes commanded, Joſhua read before all the congregation of Iſrael, with the women, and the little ones, and the ſtrangers that were *converſant among* them. *Joſ.* viii. 35.

Never to be infected with delight,
Nor *converſant with* eaſe and idleneſs. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Old men who have loved young company, and been *converſant* continually *with* them, have been of long life. *Bacon.*

Gabriel, this day by proof thou ſhalt behold,
Thou, and all angels *converſant* on earth
With man, or men's affairs, how I begin
To verify that ſolemn meſſage. *Milton's Parad. Regained.*

To ſuch a one, an ordinary coffeehouſe-gleaner of the city is an arrant ſtateſman, and as much ſuperiour too, as a man *converſant about* Whitehall and the court is to an ordinary ſhopkeeper. *Locke.*

3. Relating to; having for its object; concerning: with *about*, formerly *in*.

The matters *wherein* church polity is *converſant*, are the publick religious duties of the church. *Hooker, b.* iii.

If any think education, becauſe it is *converſant about* children, to be but a private and domeſtick duty, he has been ignorantly bred himſelf. *Wotton on Education.*

Diſcretion, conſidered both as an accompliſhment and as a virtue, not only as is *converſant about* worldly affairs, but as regarding our whole exiſtence. *Addiſon, Spectator*, N°. 2[illegible]6.

Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is *converſant about* objects which are ſo far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the higheſt importance to ourſelves and our country. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 13.

CONVERSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*converſatio*, Latin.]

1. Familiar diſcourſe; chat; eaſy talk: oppoſed to a formal conference.

She went to Pamela's chamber, meaning to joy her thoughts with the ſweet *converſation* of her ſiſter. *Sidney, b.* ii.

What I mentioned ſome time ago in *converſation*, was not a new thought, juſt then ſtarted by accident or occaſion. *Swift.*

2. A particular act of diſcourſing upon any ſubject; as, *we had a long* converſation *on that queſtion.*

3. Commerce; intercourſe; familiarity.

The knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habitudes, and *converſation* with the beſt company of both ſexes. *Dryden.*

His apparent, open guilt;
I mean his *converſation* with Shore's wife. *Shakeſ. Rich.* III.

4. Behaviour; manner of acting in common life.

Having your *converſation* honeſt among the Gentiles. 1 *Pet.*

CONVE'RSATIVE. *adj.* [from *converſe.*] Relating to publick life, and commerce with men; not contemplative.

Finding him little ſtudious and contemplative, ſhe choſe to endue him with *converſative* qualities of youth. *Wotton.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

To **CONVE'RSE.** *v. n.* [*converſer*, Fr. *converſor*, Latin.]

1. To cohabit with; to hold intercourſe with; to be a companion to: followed by *with*.

Men then come to be furniſhed with fewer or more ſimple ideas from without, according as the objects they *converſe with* afford greater or leſs variety. *Locke.*

By approving the ſentiments of a perſon *with* whom he *converſed*, in ſuch particulars as were juſt, he won him over from thoſe points in which he was miſtaken. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

For him who lonely loves
To ſeek the diſtant hills, and there *converſe*
With nature. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 130.

2. To be acquainted with; to be familiar to.

I will *converſe with* iron-witted fools,
And unreſpective boys: none are for me,
That look into me with conſiderate eyes *Shakeſ. Rich.* III.

3. To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk.

Go therefore half this day, as friend with friend,
Converſe with Adam. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v. *l.* 230.
Much leſs can bird with beaſt, or fiſh with fowl,
So well *converſe*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii. *l.* 396.

4. To diſcourſe familiarly upon any ſubject: with *on* before the thing.

We had *converſed* ſo often *on* that ſubject, and he had communicated his thoughts of it ſo fully to me, that I had not the leaſt remaining difficulty. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

5. To have commerce with a different ſex.

Being aſked by ſome of her ſex, in how long a time a woman might be allowed to pray to the gods, after having *converſed* with a man? If it were a huſband, ſays ſhe, the next day; if a ſtranger, never. *Guardian*, N°. 165.

Co'nverse. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. It is ſometimes accented on the firſt ſyllable, ſometimes on the laſt. *Pope* has uſed both: the firſt is more analogical.]

1. Converſation; manner of diſcourſing in familiar life.

His *converſe* is a ſyſtem fit,
Alone to fill up all her wit. *Swift.*
Gen'rous *converſe*; a ſoul exempt from pride,
And love to praiſe with reaſon on his ſide. *Pope's Eſſ. on Crit.*
Form'd by thy *converſe*, happily to ſteer
From grave to gay, from lively to ſevere. *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

2. Acquaintance; cohabitation; familiarity.

Though it be neceſſitated, by its relation to fleſh, to a terreſtrial *converſe*; yet it is like the ſun, without contaminating its beams. *Glanville's Apol.*

By ſuch a free *converſe* with perſons of different ſects, we ſhall find that there are perſons of good ſenſe and virtue, perſons of piety and worth. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. [In geometry.] A propoſition is ſaid to be the *converſe* of another, when, after drawing a concluſion from ſomething firſt propoſed, we proceed to ſuppoſe what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been ſuppoſed. Thus, if two ſides of a triangle be equal, the angles oppoſite to thoſe ſides are alſo equal: the *converſe* of the propoſition is, that if two angles of a triangle be equal, the ſides oppoſite to thoſe angles are alſo equal. *Chambers.*

Conve'rsely. *adv.* [from *converſe.*] With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

Conve'rsion. *n. ſ.* [*converſio*, Latin.]

1. Change from one ſtate into another; tranſmutation.

Artificial *converſion* of water into ice, is the work of a few hours; and this of air may be tried by a month's ſpace. *Bacon.*

There are no ſuch natural gradations, and *converſions* of one metal and mineral into another, in the earth, as many have fancied. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The *converſion* of the aliment into fat, is not properly nutrition. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Change from rebrobation to grace, from a bad to a holy life.

3. Change from one religion to another.

They paſſed through Phenice and Samaria, declaring the *converſion* of the Gentiles. *Acts* xv. 4.

4. The interchange of terms in an argument; as, *no virtue is vice*; *no vice is virtue.* *Chambers.*

5. Conversion *of Equations*, in algebra, is the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.

Conve'rsive. *adj.* [from *converſe.*] Converſable; ſociable.

To **CONVE'RT.** *v. a.* [*converto*, Latin.]

1. To change into another ſubſtance; to tranſmute.

If the whole atmoſphere was *converted* into water, it would make no more than eleven yards water about the earth. *Burnet.*

2. To change from one religion to another.

3. To turn from a bad to a good life.

He which *converteth* the ſinner from the errour of his way, ſhall ſave a ſoul from death, and ſhall hide a multitude of ſins. *Ja.* v. 20.

Then will I teach tranſgreſſors thy ways, and ſinners ſhall be *converted* unto thee. *Pſ.* li. 13.

4. To turn towards any point.

Cryſtal will calify into electricity, and *convert* the needle freely placed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 1.

5. To apply to any uſe; to appropriate.

The abundance of the ſea ſhall be *converted* unto thee, the forces of the Gentiles ſhall come unto thee. *Iſ.* lx. 5.

He acquitted himſelf not like an honeſt man; for he *converted* the prizes to his own uſe. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. To change one propoſition into another, ſo that what was the ſubject of the firſt becomes the predicate of the ſecond.

The papiſts cannot abide this propoſition *converted*: all ſin is a tranſgreſſion of the law; but every tranſgreſſion of the law is ſin. The apoſtle therefore turns it for us: all unrighteouſneſs, ſays he, is ſin; but every tranſgreſſion of the law is unrighteouſneſs, ſays Auſtin, upon the place. *Hale.*

To **Conve'rt.** *v. n.* To undergo a change; to be tranſmuted.

The love of wicked friends *converts* to fear;
That fear, to hate. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

Co'nvert. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A perſon converted from one opinion or one practice to another.

The Jeſuits did not perſuade the *converts* to lay aſide the uſe of images. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſcourſe on Rom. Idol.*

When Platoniſm prevailed, the *converts* to Chriſtianity of that ſchool, interpreted Holy Writ according to that philoſophy. *Locke.*

Let us not imagine that the firſt *converts* only of Chriſtianity were concerned to defend their religion. *Rogers, Sermon* ix.

Conve'rter. *n. ſ.* [from *convert.*] One that makes converts.

Convertibi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *convertible.*] The quality of being poſſible to be converted.

Conve'rtible. *adj.* [from *convert.*]

1. Suſceptible of change; tranſmutable; capable of tranſmutation.

Minerals are not *convertible* into another ſpecies, though of the ſame genus; nor are they reducible into another genus. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The gall is not an alcali; but it is alcaleſcent, conceptible and *convertible* into a corroſive alcali. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. So much alike as that one may be uſed for the other.

Though it be not the real eſſence of any ſubſtance, it is the ſpecifick eſſence, to which our name belongs, and is *convertible* with it. *Locke.*

Many, that call themſelves Proteſtants, look upon our worſhip to be idolatrous as well as that of the Papiſts, and put prelacy and popery together, as terms *convertible.* *Swift.*

Conve'rtibly. *adv.* [from *convertible.*] Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

There never was any perſon ungrateful, who was not alſo proud; nor, *convertibly*, any one proud, who was not equally ungrateful. *South's Sermons.*

Co'nvertite. *n. ſ.* [*converti*, French.] A convert; one converted from another opinion.

Since you are a gentle *convertite*,
My tongue ſhall huſh again this ſtorm of war. *Sh. K. John.*
Nor would I be a *convertite* ſo cold,
As not to tell it. *Donne.*

CO'NVEX. *adj.* [*convexus*, Latin.] Riſing in a circular form; oppoſite to concave.

It is the duty of a painter, even in this alſo, to imitate the *convex* mirrour, and to place nothing which glares at the border of his picture. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

An orb or ball round its own axis whirl;
Will not the motion to a diſtance hurl
Whatever duſt or ſand you on it place,
And drops of water from its *convex* face? *Blackm. Creation.*

Co'nvex. *n. ſ.* A convex body; a body ſwelling externally into a circular form.

A comet draws a long extended blaze;
From Eaſt to Weſt burns through th' ethereal frame,
And half heav'n's *convex* glitters with the flame. *Tickel.*

Conve'xed. *particip. adj.* [from *convex.*] Formed convex; protuberant in a circular form.

In their natural figure they are ſtraight; nor have they their ſpine *convexed*, or more conſiderably embowed than either ſharks, porpoſes, whales, and other cetaceous animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 2.

Conve'xedly. *adv.* [from *convexed.*] In a convex form.

They be drawn *convexedly* crooked in one piece; yet the dolphin, that carrieth Arion, is concavouſly inverted, and hath its ſpine depreſſed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 2.

Conve'xity. *n. ſ.* [from *convex.*] Protuberance in a circular form.

Convex glaſſes ſupply the defect of plumpneſs in the eye, and, by increaſing the refraction, make the rays converge ſooner, ſo as to convene diſtinctly at the bottom of the eye, if the glaſs have a due degree of *convexity.* *Newton's Opt.*

If the eye were ſo piercing as to deſcry even opake and little objects a hundred leagues off, it would do us little ſervice; it would be terminated by neighbouring hills and woods, or in the largeſt and eveneſt plain, by the very *convexity* of the earth. *Bentley.*

Conve'xly. *adv.* [from *convex.*] In a convex form.

Almoſt all, both blunt and ſharp, are *convexly* conical, *i. e.* they are all along convex, not only *per ambitum*, but between both ends. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Conve'xness. *n. ſ.* [from *convex.*] Spheroidical protuberance; convexity.

Convexo-concave. *adj.* Having the hollow on the inſide, correſponding to the external protuberance.

Theſe are the phenomena of thick *convexo-concave* plates of glaſs, which are every where of the ſame thickneſs. *Newton.*

To **CONVE'Y.** *v. a.* [*conveho*, Latin.]

1. To carry; to tranſport from one place to another.

Let letters be given me to the governours beyond the river, that they may *convey* me over 'till I come into Judea. *Neh.* ii. 7.

I will *convey* them by ſea in floats, unto the place thou ſhalt appoint me. 1 *Kings*, v. 9.

2. To hand from one to another.

A divine natural right could not be *conveyed* down, without any plain, natural, or divine rule concerning it. *Locke.*

3. To remove ſecretly

There was one *conveyed* out of my houſe yeſterday in this baſket. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

4. To bring any thing, as an inſtrument of tranſmiſſion; to tranſmit.

Since there appears not to be any ideas in the mind, before the ſenſes have *conveyed* any in, I conceive that ideas in the underſtanding are coeval with ſenſation. *Locke.*

5. To transfer; to deliver to another.

Adam's property or private dominion could not *convey* any ſovereignty or rule to his heir, who, not having a right to inherit all his father's poſſeſſions, could not thereby come to have any ſovereignity over his brethren. *Locke.*

6. To impart, by means of ſomething.

What obſcured light the heav'ns did grant,
Did but *convey* unto our fearful minds
A doubtful warrant of immediate death. *Shak. Com. of Err.*

Men fill one another's heads with noiſe and ſounds, but *convey* not thereby their thoughts. *Locke.*

That which uſes to produce the idea, though *conveyed* in by the uſual organ, not being taken notice of, there follows no ſenſation. *Locke.*

Some ſingle imperceptible bodies muſt come from them to the eyes, and thereby *convey* to the brain ſome motion which produces thoſe ideas. *Locke.*

They give energy to our expreſſions, and *convey* our thoughts in more ardent and intenſe phraſes, than any in our own tongue. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 405.

7. To impart; to introduce.

Others *convey* themſelves into the mind by more ſenſes than one. *Locke.*

8. To manage with privacy.

I will *convey* the buſineſs as I ſhall find means, and acquaint you withal. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Conve'yance. *n. ſ.* [from *convey.*]

1. The act of removing any thing.

Tell her, thou mad'ſt away her uncle Clarence,
Her uncle Rivers; ay, and for her ſake,
Mad'ſt quick *conveyance* with her good aunt Ann. *Sh. R.* III.

2. Way for carriage or tranſportation.

Following the river downward, there is *conveyance* into the countries named in the text. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Iron works ought to be confined to places, where there is no *conveyance* for timber to places of vent, ſo as to quit the coſt of the carriage. *Temple.*

3. The method of removing ſecretly from one place to another.

Your huſband's here at hand; bethink you of ſome *conveyance*: in the houſe you cannot hide him. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. The means or inſtrument by which any thing is conveyed.

We powt upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive; but when we've
Stuff'd theſe pipes, and theſe *conveyances* of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have ſuppler ſouls. *Sh. Coriolan.*

5. Tranſmiſſion; delivery from one to another.

Our author has provided for the deſcending and *conveyance* down of Adam's monarchical power, or paternal dominion, to poſterity. *Locke.*

6. Act of transferring property; grant.

Doth not the act of the parent, in any lawful grant or *conveyance*, bind their heirs for ever thereunto? *Spenſ. on Ireland.*

7. Writing by which property is transferred.

The very *conveyances* of his lands will hardly lie in this box; and muſt the inheritor himſelf have no more? *Shakeſ. Hamlet.*

This begot a ſuit in the Chancery before the lord Coventry, who found the *conveyances* in law to be ſo firm, that in juſtice he muſt decree the land to the earl. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

8. Secret management; juggling artifice; private removal; ſecret ſubſtitution of one thing for another.

It cometh herein to paſs with men, unadviſedly fallen into error, as with them whoſe ſtate hath no ground to uphold it, but only the help which, by ſubtile *conveyance*, they draw out of caſual events, ariſing from day to day, 'till at length they be clean ſpent. *Hooker, b.* iii. *ſ.* 4.

Cloſe *conveyance*, and each practice ill
Of coſinage and knavery. *Spenſer's Hubberd's Tale.*
I am this day come to ſurvey the Tower;
Since Henry's death, I fear, there is *conveyance.* *Sh. H.* VI.
Can they not juggle, and with ſlight
Conveyance play with wrong and right. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *c.* 2.

Conve'yancer. *n. ſ.* [from *conveyance.*] A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

Conve'yer. *n. ſ.* [from *convey.*] One who carries or tranſmits any thing from one place or perſon to another.

The *conveyers* of waters of theſe times content themſelves with one inch in ſix hundred feet. *Brerewood on Languages.*

Thoſe who ſtand before earthly princes, in the neareſt degree of approach, who are the diſpenſers of their favours, and *conveyers* of their will to others, do, on that very account, challenge high honours to themſelves. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To **CONVI'CT.** *v. a.* [*convinco*, Latin.]

1. To prove guilty; to detect in guilt.

And they which heard it, being *convicted* by their own conſcience, went out one by one. *Jo.* viii. 9.

Things, that at the firſt ſhew ſeemed poſſible, by ripping up the performance of them, have been *convicted* of impoſſibility. *Bacon's Holy War.*

2. To confute; to diſcover to be falſe.

Although not only the reaſon of any head, but experience of every hand, may well *convict* it, yet will it not by divers be rejected. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 6.

Convi'ct. *adj.* [rather the *participle* of the verb.] Convicted; detected in guilt.

Before I be *convict* by courſe of law,
To threaten me with death is moſt unlawful. *Shak. R.* III.

By the civil law a perſon *convict*, or confeſſing his own crime, cannot appeal. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Convict a papiſt he, and I a poet. *Pope's Epiſt. of Hor.*

Co'nvict. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A perſon caſt at the bar; one found guilty of the crime charged againſt him; a criminal detected at his trial.

On the ſcore of humanity, the civil law allows a certain ſpace of time both to the *convict* and to perſons confeſſing, in order to ſatisfy the judgment. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Convi'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *convict.*]

1. Detection of guilt, which is, in law, either when a man is outlawed, or appears and confeſſes, or elſe is found guilty by the inqueſt. *Cowel.*

The third beſt abſent is condemn'd,
Convict by flight, and rebel to all law;
Conviction to the ſerpent none belongs. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. The act of convincing; confutation; the act of forcing others, by argument, to allow a poſition.

When therefore the apoſtle requireth hability to convict hereticks, can we think he judgeth it a thing unlawful, and not rather needful, to uſe the principal inſtrument of their *conviction*, the light of reaſon. *Hooker, b.* iii. *ſ.* 8.

The manner of his *conviction* was deſigned, not as a peculiar privilege to him; but as a ſtanding miracle, a laſting argument, for the *conviction* of others, to the very end of the world. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Their wiſdom is only of this world, to put falſe colours upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, againſt the *conviction* of their own conſciences. *Swift.*

Convi'ctive. *adj.* [from *convict.*] Having the power of convincing.

To **CONVI'NCE.** *v. a.* [*convinco*, Latin.]

1. To force another to acknowledge a conteſted poſition.

That which I have all this while been endeavouring to *convince* men of, and to perſuade them to, is no other but what God himſelf doth particularly recommend to us, as proper for human conſideration. *Tillotſon.*

But having ſhifted ev'ry form to 'ſcape,
Convinc'd of conqueſt, he reſum'd his ſhape. *Dryd. Virg.*

Hiſtory is all the light we have in many caſes, and we receive from it a great part of the uſeful truths we have, with a *convincing* evidence. *Locke.*

2. To convict; to prove guilty of.

To *convince* all that are ungodly among them, of all their ungodly deeds. *Jude* 15.

The diſcovery of a truth, formerly unknown, doth rather *convince* man of ignorance, than nature of errour. *Raleigh.*

O ſeek not to *convince* me of a crime,
Which I can ne'er repent, nor can you pardon. *Dryden.*

3. To evince; to prove; to manifeſt; to vindicate.

Your Italy contains none ſo accompliſhed a courtier, to *convince* the honour of my miſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

4. To overpower; to ſurmount. This ſenſe is now obſolete.

There are a crew of wretched ſouls
That ſtay his cure; their malady *convinces*
The great eſſay of art. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Knaves be ſuch abroad,
Who having, by their own importunate ſuit,
Or voluntary dotage of ſome miſtreſs,
Convinc'd or ſuppled them, they cannot chuſe
But they muſt blab. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
When Duncan is aſleep, his two chamberlains
Will I, with wine and waſſel, ſo *convince*,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Convi'ncement. *n. ſ.* [from *convince.*] Conviction.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

If that be not *convincement* enough, let him weigh the other alſo. *Decay of Piety.*

CONVI'NCIBLE. *adj.* [from *convince.*]
1. Capable of conviction.
2. Capable of being evidently diſproved, or detected.

Upon what uncertainties, and alſo *convincible* falſities, they often erected ſuch emblems, we have elſewhere delivered. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 9.

CONVI'NCINGLY. *adv.* [from *convince.*] In ſuch a manner as to leave no room for doubt or diſpute; ſo as to produce conviction.

This he did ſo particularly and *convincingly*, that thoſe of the parliament were in great confuſion. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

The reſurrection is ſo *convincingly* atteſted by ſuch perſons, with ſuch circumſtances, that they who conſider and weigh the teſtimony, at what diſtance ſoever they are placed, cannot entertain any more doubt of the reſurrection than the crucifixion of Jeſus. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

CONVI'NCINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *convincing.*] The power of convincing.

To CONVI'VE. *v. a.* [*convivo*, Latin.] To entertain; to feaſt. A word, I believe, not elſewhere uſed.

First, all you peers of Greece, go to my tent,
There in the full *convive* you. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

CONVI'VAL. } *adj.* [*convivalis*, Latin.] Relating to an entertainment; feſtal; ſocial.
CONVI'VIAL. }

I was the firſt who ſet up feſtivals;
Not with high taſtes our appetites did force,
But fill'd with converſation and diſcourſe;
Which feaſts, *convivial* meetings we did name. *Denham.*

CONU'NDRUM. *n. ſ.* A low jeſt; a quibble; a mean conceit: a cant word.

Mean time he ſmoaks, and laughs at merry tale,
Or pun ambiguous, or *conundrum* quaint. *Philips.*

To CO'NVOCATE. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Lat.] To call together; to ſummon to an aſſembly.

CONVOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*convocatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of calling to an aſſembly.

Diaphantus making a general *convocation*, ſpake to them in this manner. *Sidney.*

2. An aſſembly.

On the eighth day ſhall be an holy *convocation* unto you. *Lev.* xxiii. 20.

3. An aſſembly of the clergy for conſultation upon matters eccleſiaſtical, in time of parliament; and as the parliament conſiſts of two diſtinct houſes, ſo does this; the one called the upper houſe, where the archbiſhops and biſhops ſit ſeverally by themſelves; the other the lower houſe, where all the reſt of the clergy are repreſented by their deputies. *Cowel.*

I have made an offer to his majeſty,
Upon our ſpiritual *convocation*,
As touching France, to give a greater ſum
Than ever at one time the clergy yet
Did to his predeceſſors part withal. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

This is the declaration of our church about it, made by thoſe who met in *convocation*. *Stillingfl. Def. of Diſc. on Ro. Idol.*

To CONVO'KE. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Latin.] To call together; to ſummon to an aſſembly.

Aſſemblies exerciſe their legiſlature at the times that their conſtitution, or their own adjournment appoints, if there be no other way preſcribed to *convoke* them. *Locke.*

When next the morning warms the purple Eaſt,
Convoke the peerage. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* i. *l.* 354.

The ſenate originally conſiſted all of nobles, the people being only *convoked* upon ſuch occaſions as fell into their cognizance. *Swift.*

To CONVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*convolvo*, Latin.] To roll together; to roll one part upon another.

He writh'd him to and fro *convolv'd*. *Milton.*

Us'd to milder ſcents, the tender race
By thouſands tumble from their honey'd domes,
Convolv'd and agonizing in the duſt. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

CO'NVOLUTED. *part.* [of the verb I have found no example.] Twiſted; rolled upon itſelf.

This differs from Muſcovy-glaſs only in this, that the plates of that are flat and plain, whereas theſe are *convoluted* and inflected. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CONVOLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*convolutio*, Latin.]
1. The act of rolling any thing upon itſelf; the ſtate of being rolled upon itſelf.

Obſerve the *convolution* of the ſaid fibres in all other glands, in the ſame or ſome other manner. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* i. *c.* 5.

A thouſand ſecret, ſubtle pipes beſtow,
From which, by num'rous *convolutions* wound,
Wrap'd with th' attending nerve, and twiſted round. *Blackm.*

2. The ſtate of rolling together in company.

And toſs'd wide round,
O'er the calm ſea, in *convolution* ſwift
The feather'd eddy floats. *Thomſon's Autumn, l.* 845.

To CONVO'Y. *v. a.* [*convoyer*, Fr. from *conviare*, low Latin.] To accompany by land or ſea for the ſake of defence; as, *he was* convoyed *by ſhips of war.*

CO'NVOY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. Anciently the accent was on the laſt ſyllable; it is now on the firſt.]
1. Attendance on the road by way of defence.

Siſter, as the winds give benefit,
And *convoy* is aſſiſtant, do not ſleep,
But let me hear from you. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Such fellows will learn you by rote where ſervices were done; at ſuch a breach, at ſuch a *convoy*. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Had not God ſet peculiar value upon his temple, he would not have made himſelf his people's *convoy* to ſecure them in their paſſage to it. *South's Sermons.*

My ſoul grows hard, and cannot death endure,
Your *convoy* makes the dangerous way ſecure. *Dryd. Aureng.*

Convoy ſhips accompany their merchants 'till they may proſecute the voyage without danger. *Dryden's Pref. Dufreſnoy.*

2. The act of attending as a defence.

Swift, as a ſparkle of a glancing ſtar,
I ſhoot from heav'n to give him ſafe *convoy*. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

CO'NUSANCE. *n. ſ.* [*conoiſance*, French.] Cogniſance; notice; knowledge. A law term.

To CONVU'LSE. *v. a.* [*convulſus*, Latin.] To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

Follows the looſen'd, aggravated roar,
Enlarging, deepening, mingling, peal on peal,
Cruſh'd horrible, *convulſing* heaven and earth. *Thomſ. Summ.*

CONVU'LSION. *n. ſ.* [*convulſio*, Latin.]
1. A *convulſion* is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muſcles, whereby the body and limbs are preternaturally diſtorted. *Quincy.*

If my hand be put into motion by a *convulſion*, the indifferency of that operative faculty is taken away. *Locke.*

2. Any irregular and violent motion; tumult; commotion; diſturbance.

All have been ſubject to ſome concuſſions, and fallen under the ſame *convulſions* of ſtate, by diſſentions or invaſions. *Temple.*

CONVU'LSIVE. *adj.* [*convulſif*, French.] That which produces involuntary motion; that which gives twiches or ſpaſms.

They are irregular and *convulſive* motions, or ſtrugglings of the ſpirits. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Shew me the flying ſoul's *convulſive* ſtrife,
And all the anguiſh of departing life. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Her colour chang'd, her face was not the ſame,
And hollow groans from her deep ſpirit came:
Her hair ſtood up; *convulſive* rage poſſeſs'd
Her trembling limbs, and heav'd her lab'ring breaſt. *Dryd.*

In ſilence weep,
And thy *convulſive* ſorrows inward keep. *Prior.*

CO'NY. *n. ſ.* [*kanin*, Germ. *connil* or *connin*, Fr. *cuniculus*, Latin.] A rabit; an animal that burroughs in the ground.

With a ſhort-legg'd hen,
Lemons and wine for ſauce; to theſe a *cony*
Is not to be deſpair'd of, for our money. *Ben. Johnſ. Epig.*

The huſbandman ſuffers by hares and *conys*, which eat the corn, trees. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CONY-BOROUGH. *n. ſ.* A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

To CO'NYCATCH. *v. n.* To catch a cony, is, in the old cant of thieves, to cheat; to bite; to trick.

I have matter in my head againſt you, and againſt your *conycatching* raſcals. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

CO'NYCATCHER. *n. ſ.* A thief; a cheat; a ſharper; a tricking fellow; a raſcal. Now obſolete.

To COO. *v. n.* [from the ſound.] To cry as a dove or pigeon.

The ſtock-dove only through the foreſt *cooes*,
Mournfully hoarſe. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 610.

COOK. *n. ſ.* [*coquus*, Latin.] One whoſe profeſſion is to dreſs and prepare victuals for the table.

One miſtreſs Quickly, which is in the manner of his nurſe, or his dry-nurſe, or his *cook*, or his laundry, his waſher, and his wringer. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The new-born babe, by nurſes overlaid,
And the *cook* caught within the raging fire he made. *Dryden.*

Their *cooks* could make artificial birds and fiſhes, in default of the real ones, and which exceeded them in the exquiſiteneſs of the taſte. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

COOK-MAID. *n. ſ.* [*cook* and *maid.*] A maid that dreſſes proviſions.

A friend of mine was lately complaining to me, that his wife had turned off one of the beſt *cook-maids* in England. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 32.

COOK-ROOM. *n. ſ.* [*cook* and *room.*] A Room in which proviſions are prepared for the ſhip's crew.

To COOK. *v. a.* [*coquo*, Latin.]
1. To prepare victuals for the table.

Who can but think, that had either of the crimes been *cooked* to their palates, they might have changed meſſes. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To prepare for any purpoſe.

Hanging is the word, Sir; if you be ready for that, you are well *cookt*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

CO'OKERY. *n. ſ.* [from *cook.*] The art of dreſſing victuals.

Some man's wit

Found

Found th' art of *cook'ry* to delight his ſenſe:
More bodies are conſum'd and kill'd with it,
Than with the ſword, famine, or peſtilence. *Davies.*

Ev'ry one to *cookery* pretends. *King's Art of Cookery.*

Theſe are the ingredients of plants before they are prepared by *cookery*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

COOL. *adj.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]
1. Somewhat cold; approaching to cold.

He ſet his leg in a pale-full, as hot as he could well endure it, renewing it as it grew *cool*. *Temple.*

2. Not zealous; not ardent; not angry; not fond; without paſſion.

COOL. *n. ſ.* Freedom from heat; ſoft and refreſhing coldneſs.

But ſee, where Lucia, at her wonted hour,
Amid' the *cool* of yon high marble arch,
Enjoys the noon-day breeze. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Philander was enjoying the *cool* of the morning, among the dews that lay on every thing about him, and that gave the air a freſhneſs. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

To COOL. *v. a.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]
1. To make cool; to allay heat.

Snow they uſe in Naples inſtead of ice, becauſe, as they ſay, it *cools* or congeals any liquor ſooner. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Jelly of currants, or the jelly of any ripe ſubacid fruit, is *cooling*, and very agreeable to the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To quiet paſſion; to calm anger; to moderate zeal.

It is but as a body ſlight diſtemper'd,
Which to its former ſtrength may be reſtor'd,
With good advice and little medicine;
My lord Northumberland will ſoon be *cool'd*. *Shak. H.* IV.

He will keep his jealouſy to himſelf, and repine in private, becauſe he will be apt to fear ſome ill effect it may produce in *cooling* your love to him. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 171.

They tell us, that had they thought they had been fighting only other people's quarrels, perhaps it might have *cooled* their zeal. *Swift.*

To COOL. *v. n.*
1. To grow leſs hot.
2. To grow leſs warm with regard to paſſion or inclination.

My humour ſhall not *cool*; I will incenſe Ford to deal with poiſon; I will poſſeſs him with yellowneſs. *Sh. M. W. of W.*

You never *cool* while you read Homer. *Dryd. Fab. Preface.*

I'm impatient 'till it be done; I will not give myſelf liberty to think, leſt I ſhould *cool*. *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*

CO'OLER. *n. ſ.* [from *cool.*]
1. That which has the power of cooling the body.

Coolers are of two ſorts; firſt, thoſe which produce an immediate ſenſe of cold, which are ſuch as have their parts in leſs motion than thoſe of the organs of feeling; and ſecondly, ſuch as, by particular viſcidity, or groſſneſs of parts, give a greater conſiſtence to the animal fluids than they had before, whereby they cannot move ſo faſt, and therefore will have leſs of that inteſtine force on which their heat depends. The former are fruits, all acid liquors, and common water; and the latter are ſuch as cucumbers, and all ſubſtances producing viſcidity. *Quincy.*

In dogs or cats there appeared the ſame neceſſity for a *cooler* as in man. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Acid things were uſed only as *coolers*. *Arbuthn. on Aliments.*

2. A veſſel in which any thing is made cool.

Your firſt wort being thus boiled, lade off into one or more *coolers*, or cool-backs, in which leave the ſullage behind, and let it run off fine. *Mortimer's Art of Huſbandry.*

CO'OLLY. *adv.* [from *cool.*]
1. Without heat, or ſharp cold.

She in the gelid caverns, woodbine wrought,
And freſh bedew'd with ever-ſpouting ſtreams,
Sits *coolly* calm. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 455.

2. Without paſſion.

Motives that addreſs themſelves *coolly* to our reaſon, are fitteſt to be employed upon reaſonable creatures. *Atterbury.*

CO'OLNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cool.*]
1. Gentle cold; a ſoft or mild degree of cold.

This difference conſiſteth not in the heat or *coolneſs* of ſpirits; for cloves, and other ſpices, naptha and petroleum, have exceeding hot ſpirits, hotter a great deal than oil, wax, or tallow, but not inflamed. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The toad loveth ſhade and *coolneſs*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Yonder the harveſt of cold months laid up,
Gives a freſh *coolneſs* to the royal cup;
There ice, like cryſtal, firm and never loſt,
Tempers hot July with December's froſt. *Waller.*

The ſheep enjoy the *coolneſs* of the ſhade. *Dryd. Virg.*

2. Want of affection; diſinclination.

They parted with ſuch *coolneſs* towards each other, as if they ſcarce hoped to meet again. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

3. Freedom from paſſion.

COOM. *n. ſ.*
1. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth. *Philips.*
2. That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages. *Bailey.*
3. It is uſed in Scotland for the uſeleſs duſt which falls from large coals.

COOMB, or COMB. *n. ſ.* [*comble*, Fr. *cumulus*, Lat. a heap. *Skinner.*] A meaſure of corn containing four buſhels. *Bailey.*

COOP. *n. ſ.* [*kuype*, Dutch.]
1. A barrel; a veſſel for the preſervation of liquids.
2. A cage; a penn for animals; as poultry or ſheep.

When Gracchus was ſlain, the ſame day the chickens refuſed to eat out of the *coop*; and Claudius Pulcher underwent the like ſucceſs, when he contemned the tripudiary augurations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 11.

There were a great many crammed capons together in a *coop*. *L'Eſtrange.*

To COOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a narrow compaſs; to confine; to cage; to impriſon.

That pale, that white-fac'd ſhore,
Whoſe foot ſpurns back the ocean's roaring tides,
And *coops* from other lands her iſlanders. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

The Engliſhmen did *coop* up the lord Ravenſtein, that he ſtirred not; and likewiſe held in ſtrait ſiege the maritime part of the town. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

In the taking of a town the poor eſcape better than the rich; for the one is let go, and the other is plundered and *cooped* up. *L'Eſtrange.*

Twice conquer'd cowards, now your ſhame is ſhown,
Coop'd up a ſecond time within your town!
Who dare not iſſue forth in open field. *Dryden's Æneid.*

One world ſuffic'd not Alexander's mind;
Coop'd up, he ſeem'd in earth and ſeas confin'd. *Dry. Juv.*

Coop'd in a narrow iſle, obſerving dreams
With flattering wizards. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.* 10.

The Trojans, *coop'd* within their walls ſo long,
Unbar their gates, and iſſue in a throng. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The contempt of all other knowledge, as if it were nothing in compariſon of law or phyſick, of aſtrology or chymiſtry, *coops* the underſtanding up within narrow bounds, and hinders it from looking abroad into other provinces of the intellectual world. *Locke.*

They are *cooped* in cloſe by the laws of their countries, and the ſtrict guards of thoſe whoſe intereſt it is to keep them ignorant, leſt, knowing more, they ſhould believe the leſs in them. *Locke.*

What! *coop* whole armies in our walls again. *Pope.*

COOPE'E. *n. ſ.* [*coupè*, French.] A motion in dancing.

A CO'OPER. *n. ſ.* [from *coop.*] One that makes coops or barrels.

Societies of artificers and tradeſmen, belonging to ſome towns corporate, ſuch as weavers and *coopers*, by virtue of their charters, pretend to privilege and juriſdiction. *Child.*

CO'OPERAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *cooper.*] The price paid for cooper's work.

To COO'PERATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *opera*, Latin.]
1. To labour jointly with another to the ſame end.

It puzzleth and perplexeth the conceits of many; that perhaps would otherwiſe *cooperate* with him, and makes a man walk almoſt alone to his own ends. *Bacon, Eſſay* 6.

By giving man a free will, he allows man that higheſt ſatiſfaction and privilege of *cooperating* to his own felicity. *Boyle.*

2. To concur in producing the ſame effect.

His mercy will not forgive offenders, or his benignity *cooperate* to their converſions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 2.

All theſe cauſes *cooperating*, muſt, at laſt, weaken their motion. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

The ſpecial acts and impreſſions by which the Divine Spirit introduces this charge, and how far human liberty *cooperates* with it, are ſubjects beyond our reach and comprehenſion. *Rogers, Sermon* 14.

COOPERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cooperate.*] The act of contributing or concurring to the ſame end.

We might work any effect without and againſt matter; and this not holpen by the *cooperation* of angels or ſpirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

COO'PERATIVE. *adj.* [from *cooperate.*] Promoting the ſame end jointly.

COOPERA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *cooperate.*] He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the ſame end with others.

COOPTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*coopto*, Latin.] Adoption; aſſumption.

COO'RDINATE. *adj.* [*con* and *ordinatus*, Latin.] Holding the ſame rank; not being ſubordinate. Thus ſhell-fiſh may be divided into two *coordinate* kinds, cruſtateous and teſtaceous; each of which is again divided into many ſpecies, *ſubordinate* to the kind, but *coordinate* to each other.

The word Analyſis ſignifies the general and particular heads of a diſcourſe, with their mutual connexions, both *coordinate* and ſubordinate, drawn out into one or more tables. *Watts.*

COO'RDINATELY. *adv.* [from *coordinate.*] In the ſame rank; in the ſame relation; without ſubordination.

COO'RDINATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *coordinate.*] The ſtate of being coordinate.

COORDINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *coordinate.*] The ſtate of holding the ſame rank; of ſtanding in the ſame relation to ſomething higher; collateralneſs.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare *coordination*

of

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

of power, a wholſome mixture betwixt monarchy, optimacy, and democracy. *Howel's Pre-eminence of Parliament.*

When theſe petty intrigues of a play are ſo ill ordered, that they have no coherence with the other, I muſt grant that Lyſidius has reaſon to tax that want of due connexion; for *coordination* in a play is as dangerous and unnatural as in a ſtate. *Dryden on Dramatick Poeſy.*

Coot. *n. ſ.* [*maer-koet*, Dut. *cotee*, French.] A ſmall black water-fowl, ſeen often in fens and marſhes.

A lake, the haunt
Of *coots*, and of the fiſhing cormorant. *Dryden's Fables.*

COP. *n. ſ.* [*kop*, Dut. cop, Sax.] The head; the top of any thing; any thing riſing to a head. As a *cop*, vulgarly *cock* of hay; a *cob-caſtle*, properly *cop-caſtle*, a ſmall caſtle or houſe on a hill. A *cob* of cherryſtones for *cop*, a pile of ſtones one laid upon another; a tuft on the head of birds.

Co'pal. *n. ſ.* The Mexican term for a gum.

Copa'rcenary. *n. ſ.* [from *coparcener*.] Joint ſucceſſion to any inheritance.

In the deſcent to all the daughters in *coparcenary*, for want of ſons, the chief houſe is allotted to the eldeſt daughter. *Hale's Hiſtory of Common Law.*

COPA'RCENER. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *particeps*, Lat.]

Coparceners are otherwiſe called parceners; and, in common law, are ſuch as have equal portion in the inheritance of the anceſtor. *Cowel.*

This great lordſhip was broken and divided, and partition made between the five daughters: in every of theſe portions, the *coparceners* ſeverally exerciſed the ſame juriſdiction royal, which the earl marſhal and his ſons had uſed, in the whole province. *Davies on Ireland.*

Copa'rceny. *n. ſ.* [See COPARCENER.] An equal ſhare of coparceners. *Philips's World of Words.*

COPA'RTNER. *n. ſ.* [*co* and *partner*.] One that has a ſhare in ſome common ſtock or affair; one equally concerned; a ſharer; a partaker; a partner.

Our faithful friends,
Th' aſſociates and *copartners* of our loſs. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

Shall I to him make known
As yet my change, and give him to partake
Full happineſs with me? Or rather not;
But keep the odds of knowledge in my pow'r,
Without *copartner*? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ix. *l.* 825.

Rather by them
I gain'd what I have gain'd, and with them dwell
Copartner in theſe regions of the world. *Milt. Parad. Reg.*

Copa'rtnership. *n. ſ.* [from *copartner*.] The ſtate of bearing an equal part, or poſſeſſing an equal ſhare.

In caſe the father left only daughters, and no ſons, the daughters equally ſucceeded to their father as in *copartnerſhip*. *Hale's Hiſtory of Common Law.*

Co'patain. *adj.* [from *cope*.] High raiſed; pointed. *Hanmer.*

Oh, fine villain! a ſilken doublet, a velvet hoſe, a ſcarlet cloke, and a *copatain* hat. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

Copa'yva. *n. ſ.* [It is ſometimes written *capivi*, *copivi*, *capayva*, *copayva*, *cupayva*, *cupayba*.] A gum which diſtils from a tree in Braſil. It is much uſed in diſorders of the urinary paſſages.

Cope. *n. ſ.* [See Cop.]

1. Any thing with which the head is covered.
2. A ſacerdotal cloak, or veſtment worn in ſacred miniſtration.
3. Any thing which is ſpread over the head; as the concave of the ſkies; any archwork over a door.

All theſe things that are contained
Within this goodly *cope*, both moſt and leaſt,
Their being have, and daily are increaſt. *Spenſer.*

Over head the diſmal hiſs
Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew;
And, flying, vaulted either hoſt with fire;
So, under fiery *cope*, together ruſh'd
Both battles main. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*; *b.* vi. *l.* 215.

The ſcholar believes there is no man under the *cope* of heaven, who is ſo knowing as his maſter. *Dryd. Dufreſnoy.*

To Cope. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover, as with a cope.

A very large bridge, that is all made of wood, and *coped* over head. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. To reward; to give in return.

I and my friend
Have, by your wiſdom, been this day acquitted
Of grievous penalties; in lieu whereof,
Three thouſand ducats, due unto the Jew,
We freely *cope* your courteous pains withal. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To contend with; to oppoſe.

Know my name is loſt;
By treaſon's tooth bare gnawn, and canker bit;
Yet I am noble as the adverſary I come to *cope*. *Sh. K. Lear.*

To Cope. *v. n.*

1. To contend; to ſtruggle; to ſtrive. It has *with* before the thing or perſon oppoſed.

In this ſenſe it is a word of doubtful etymology. The conjecture of *Junius* derives it from *koopen*, to *buy*, or ſome other word of the ſame import; ſo that to *cope with*, ſignifies to *interchange blows*, or any thing elſe, with another.

Let our trains
March by us, that we may peruſe the men
We ſhould have *cop'd withal*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

It is likely thou wilt undertake
A thing, like death, to chide away this ſhame,
That *copes with* death itſelf, to 'ſcape from it. *Shakeſpeare.*

But Eve was Eve;
This far his over-match, who, ſelf-deceiv'd
And raſh, beforehand had no better weigh'd
The ſtrength he was to *cope with*, or his own. *Milt. P. R.*

They perfectly underſtood both the hares and the enemy they were to *cope withal*. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

On every plain,
Hoſt *cop'd with* hoſt, dire was the din of war. *Philips.*

Their generals have not been able to *cope with* the troops of Athens, which I have conducted. *Addiſon's Whig Examiner.*

If the mind apply itſelf firſt to eaſier ſubjects, and things near a-kin to what is already known; and then advance to the more remote and knotty parts of knowledge by ſlow degrees, it will be able, in this manner, to *cope with* great difficulties, and prevail over them with amazing and happy ſucceſs. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. To encounter; to interchange kindneſs or ſentiments.

Thou freſh piece
Of excellent witchcraft, who of force muſt know
The royal fool thou *cop'ſt* with. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

I will make him tell the tale anew;
Where, how, how oft, how long ago, and when
He hath, and is again to *cope* your wife. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Thou art e'en as juſt a man,
As e'er my converſation *coped* withal. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Co'pel. See Coppel.

Co'pesmate. *n. ſ.* [perhaps for *cupſmate*, a companion in drinking, or one that dwells under the ſame *cope*, for houſe.] Companion; friend. An old word.

Ne ever ſtaid in place, ne ſpake to wight,
'Till that the fox his *copeſmate* he had found. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Co'pier. *n. ſ.* [from *copy*.]

1. One that copies; a tranſcriber.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by *copiers* and tranſcribers. *Addiſon on Ancient Coins.*

2. One that imitates; a plagiary; an imitator.

Without invention a painter is but a *copier*, and a poet but a plagiary of others. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Let the faint *copier*, on old Tyber's ſhore,
Nor mean the taſk, each breathing buſt explore;
Line after line with painful patience trace,
This Roman grandeur, that Athenian grace. *Tickel.*

Co'ping. *n. ſ.* [from *cope*.] The upper tire of maſonry which covers the wall.

All theſe were of coſtly ſtones, even from the foundation unto the *coping*. *1 Kings*, vii. 9.

The *coping*, the modillions, or dentils, make a noble ſhew by their graceful projections. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 415.

CO'PIOUS. *adj.* [*copia*, Latin.]

1. Plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in great quantities.

This alcaline acrimony indicates the *copious* uſe of vinegar and acid fruits. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The tender heart is peace,
And kindly pours its *copious* treaſures forth
In various converſe. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. Abounding in words or images; not barren; not confined; not conciſe.

Co'piously. *adv.* [from *copious*.]

1. Plentifully; abundantly; in great quantities.
2. At large; without brevity or conciſeneſs; diffuſely.

Theſe ſeveral remains have been ſo *copiouſly* deſcribed by abundance of travellers, and other writers, that it is very difficult to make any new diſcoveries on ſo beaten a ſubject. *Addiſ.*

Co'piousness. *n. ſ.* [from *copious*.]

1. Plenty; abundance; great quantity; exuberance.
2. Diffuſion; exuberance of ſtile.

The Roman orator endeavoured to imitate the *copiouſneſs* of Homer, and the Latin poet made it his buſineſs to reach the conciſeneſs of Demoſthenes. *Dryden.*

Co'pist. *n. ſ.* [from *copy*.] A copyer; a tranſcriber; an imitator.

Co'pland. *n. ſ.* A piece of ground in which the land terminates with an acute angle. *Dict.*

Co'pped. *adj.* [from *cop*.] Riſing to a top or head.

It was broad in its baſis, and roſe *copped* like a ſugar-loaf. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Co'ppel. *n. ſ.* [This word is variouſly ſpelt; as *copel*, *cupel*, *cuple*, and *cuppel*; but I cannot find its etymology.] An inſtrument uſed in chymiſtry in the form of a diſh, made of aſhes, well waſhed, to cleanſe them from all their ſalt; or of bones thoroughly calcined. Its uſe is to try and purify gold and ſilver, which is done by mingling lead with the metal, and expoſing it in the *coppel* to a violent fire a long while. The impurities of the metal will then be carried off in droſs, which

which is called the litharge of gold and ſilver. The refiners call the *coppel* a teſt. *Harris.*

CO'PPER. *n. ſ.* [*koper*, Dut. *cuprum*, Latin.] One of the ſix primitive metals.

Copper is the moſt ductile and malleable metal, after gold and ſilver. Of a mixture of *copper* and lapis calaminaris is formed braſs; a compoſition of *copper* and tin makes bell-metal; and *copper* and braſs, melted in equal quantities, produces what the French call bronze, uſed for figures and ſtatues. *Chambers.*

Copper is heavier than iron or tin; but lighter than ſilver, lead, and gold. It is not unfrequently found native in a malleable ſtate, but in ſmall quantities. In the ſtate of ore it makes, according to its various admixtures, many very different appearances. The richer *copper* ores are found in many parts of Germany and Sweden; and we have ſome in England little inferior to the fineſt Swediſh. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Two veſſels of fine *copper*, precious as gold. *Ezra*, viii. 27.

Co'pper. *n. ſ.* A veſſel made of copper; commonly uſed for a boiler larger than a moveable pot.

They boiled it in a *copper* to the half; then they poured it into earthen veſſels. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 848.

Copper-nose. *n. ſ.* [*copper* and *noſe*.] A red noſe.

He having colour enough, and the other higher, is too flaming a praiſe for a good complexion: I had as lieve Helen's golden tongue had commended Troilus for a *copper-noſe*. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

Gutta roſacea ariſeth in little hard tubercles, affecting the face all over with great itching, which, being ſcratched, looks red, and riſe in great welks, rendering the viſage fiery; and, in progreſs of time, make *copper-noſes*, as we generally expreſs them. *Wiſeman.*

Copper-plate. *n. ſ.* A plate on which pictures are engraven for the neater impreſſion: diſtinguiſhed from a wooden cut.

Copper-work. *n. ſ.* [*copper* and *work*.] A place where copper is worked or manufactured.

This ſort is like thoſe now wrought at the *copper-works*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Co'pperas. *n. ſ.* [*kopperooſe*, Dut. *couperouſe*, Fr. ſuppoſed to be found in copper mines only.] A name given to three ſorts of vitriol; the green, the bluiſh green, and the white, which are produced in the mines of Germany, Hungary, and other countries. But what is commonly ſold here for *copperas*, is an artificial vitriol, made of a kind of ſtones found on the ſea-ſhore in Eſſex, Hampſhire, and ſo weſtward, ordinarily called gold ſtones from their colour. They abound with iron, and are expoſed to the weather in beds above ground, and receive the rains and dews, which in time breaks and diſſolves the ſtones: the liquor that runs off is pumped into boilers, in which is firſt put old iron, which, in boiling, diſſolves. When the boiling is finiſhed, the liquor is drawn off into coolers, where it ſhoots into cryſtals of a fine green colour. This factitious *copperas*, in many reſpects, perfectly agrees with the native green vitriol of Germany; and is uſed in dying hats and cloths black, and in making ink. *Chambers. Hill.*

It may be queſtioned, whether, in this operation, the iron or *copperas* be tranſmuted, from the cognation of *copperas* with copper, and the iron remaining after converſion. *Brown.*

Co'ppersmith. *n. ſ.* [*copper* and *ſmith*.] One that manufactures copper.

Salmoneus, as the Grecian tale is,
Was a mad *copperſmith* of Elis;
Up at his forge by morning-peep. *Swift.*

Co'pperworm. *n. ſ.* [*teredo*, in Latin.]

1. A little worm in ſhips.
2. A moth that fretteth garments.
3. A worm breeding in one's hand. *Ainſworth.*

Co'ppery. *adj.* [from *copper*.] Containing copper; made of copper.

Some ſprings of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick ſalts, diſſolve the body of one metal, ſuppoſe iron, put into the ſpring, and depoſite, in lieu of the irony particles carried off, *coppery* particles brought with the water out of the neighbouring copper-mines. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CO'PPICE. *n. ſ.* [*coupeaux*, Fr. from *couper*, to cut or lop. It is often written *copſe*.] Low woods cut at ſtated times for fuel; a place over-run with bruſhwood.

A land, each ſide whereof was boarded both with high timber trees, and *copſes* of far more humble growth. *Sidney.*

Upon the edge of yonder *coppice*,
A ſtand, where you may have the faireſt ſhoot. *Shakeſpeare.*

In *coppice* woods, if you leave ſtaddles too thick, they will run to buſhes and briars, and have little clean underwood. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The willows and the hazel *copſes* green,
Shall now no more be ſeen,
Fanning their joyous leaves to their ſoft lays. *Milton.*

Raiſe trees in your ſeminaries and nurſeries, and you may tranſplant them for *coppice* ground, walks, or hedges. *Mortim.*

The rate of *coppice* lands will fall upon the diſcovery of coal-mines. *Locke.*

Copple-dust. *n. ſ.* [probably for *coppel*, or *cupel duſt*.] Powder uſed in purifying metals, or the groſs parts ſeparated by the cupel.

It may be alſo tried by incorporating powder of ſteel, or *copple-duſt*, by pouncing into the quickſilver. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

Copple-stones are lumps and fragments of ſtone or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of the water. *Woodward.*

Co'ppled. *adj.* [from *cop*.] Riſing in a conick form; riſing to a point.

There is ſome difference in this ſhape, ſome being flatter on the top, others more *coppled*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Copse. *n. ſ.* [abbreviated from *coppice*.] Short wood cut at a certain growth for fuel; a place overgrown with ſhort wood.

The Eaſt quarters of the ſhire are not deſtitute of *copſe* woods. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

Oaks and brambles, if the *copſe* be burn'd,
Confounded lie, to the ſame aſhes turn'd. *Waller.*

But in what quarter of the *copſe* it lay,
His eye by certain level could ſurvey. *Dryden's Fables.*

To Copse. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preſerve underwoods.

The neglect of *copſing* wood cut down, hath been of very evil conſequence. *Swift's Addreſs to Parliament.*

CO'PULA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The word which unites the ſubject and predicate of a propoſition; as, *books* are *dear*.

The *copula* is the form of a propoſition; it repreſents the act of the mind, affirming or denying. *Watts's Logick.*

To CO'PULATE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Latin.] To unite; to conjoin; to link together.

If the force of cuſtom, ſimple and ſeparate, be great, the force of cuſtom *copulate* and conjoined, and collegiate, is far greater. *Bacon*, *Eſſay* 40.

To Co'pulate. *v. n.* To come together as different ſexes.

Not only the perſons ſo *copulating* are infected, but alſo their children. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Copula'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *copulate*.] The congreſs or embrace of the two ſexes.

Sundry kinds, even of conjugal *copulation*, are prohibited as unhoneſt. *Hooker*, *b.* iv. *ſect.* 11.

Co'pulative. *adj.* [*copulativus*, Latin.] A term of grammar.

Copulative propoſitions are thoſe which have more ſubjects or predicates connected by affirmative or negative conjunctions; as, riches *and* honours are temptations to pride: Cæſar conquered the Gauls *and* the Britons: neither gold *nor* jewels will purchaſe immortality, *Watts's Logick.*

CO'PY. *n. ſ.* [*copie*, Fr. *copia*, low Latin. *Quod cuipiam facta eſt* copia *exſcribendi*. *Junius* much inclines, after his manner, to derive it from κόπος, labour; becauſe, ſays he, to copy another's writing is very painful and laborious.]

1. A tranſcript from the archetype or original.

If virtue's ſelf were loſt, we might
From your fair mind new *copies* write. *Waller.*

I have not the vanity to think my *copy* equal to the original. *Denham.*

He ſtept forth, not only the *copy* of God's hands, but alſo the *copy* of his perfections, a kind of image or repreſentation of the Deity in ſmall. *South's Sermons.*

The Romans having ſent to Athens, and the Greek cities of Italy, for the *copies* of the beſt laws, choſe ten legiſlators to put them into form. *Swift on the Diſſent. in Athens and Rome.*

2. An individual book; one of many books; as, *a good or fair* copy.

The very having of the books of God was a matter of no ſmall charge, as they could not be had otherwiſe than in written *copies*. *Hooker*, *b.* v. *ſect.* 22.

3. The autograph; the original; the archetype; that from which any thing is copied.

It was the *copy* of our conference:
In bed he ſlept not, for my urging it;
At board he fed not, for my urging it. *Shak. Com. of Err.*

Let him firſt learn to write, after a *copy*, all the letters in the vulgar alphabet. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The firſt of them I have forgotten, and cannot eaſily retrieve, becauſe the *copy* is at the preſs. *Dryden.*

4. An inſtrument by which any conveyance is made in law.

Thou know'ſt that Banquo and his Fleance lives;
But in them nature's *copy*'s not eternal. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

5. A picture drawn from another picture.

Copy-book. *n. ſ.* [*copy* and *book*.] A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

Co'py-hold. *n. ſ.* [*copy* and *hold*.] A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to ſhew but the copy of the rolls made by the ſteward of his lord's court: for the ſteward, as he enrolls other things done in the lord's court, ſo he regiſters ſuch tenants as are admitted in the court, to any parcel of land or tenement belonging to the manor; and the tranſcript of this is called the court-roll, the copy of which the tenant takes from him, and keeps as his only evidence. This is called a baſe tenure, becauſe it holds at the will of the lord; yet not ſimply, but according to the cuſtom of the manor: ſo that if a copy-holder break not the cuſtom of the manor, and thereby forfeit his tenure, he cannot be turned out at the lord's pleaſure. Theſe cuſtoms of manors vary in one point or other, almoſt

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almoſt in every manor. Some *copy-holds* are finable, and ſome certain: that which is finable, the lord rates at what fine or income he pleaſes, when the tenant is admitted into it: that which is certain is a kind of inheritance, and called in many places cuſtomary; becauſe the tenant dying, and the hold being void, the next of blood paying the cuſtomary fine, as two ſhillings for an acre, or ſo, cannot be denied his admiſſion. Some copy-holders have, by cuſtom, the wood growing upon their own land, which by law they could not have. Some hold by the verge in ancient demeſne; and though they hold by copy, yet are they, in account, a kind of freeholder: for, if ſuch a one commit felony, the king hath *annum*, *diem*, and *vaſtum*, as in caſe of freehold. Some others hold by common tenure, called mere *copy-hold*; and they committing felony, their land eſcheats to the lord of the manor. *Cowel.*

If a cuſtomary tenant die, the widow ſhall have what the law calls her free bench in all his *copy-hold* lands. *Addiſ. Spectat.*

COPY-HOLDER. *n. ſ.* [from *copyhold.*] One that is poſſeſſed of land in copyhold.

To CO'PY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To tranſcribe; to write after an original.

He who hurts a harmleſs neighbour's peace,
Who loves a lie, lame ſlander helps about,
Who writes a libel, or who *copies* out. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

2. To imitate; to propoſe to imitation; to endeavour to reſemble.

He that borrows other men's experience, with this deſign of *copying* it out, poſſeſſes himſelf of one of the greateſt advantages. *Decay of Piety.*

Set the examples, and their ſouls inflame,
To *copy* out their great forefathers fame. *Dryd. K. Arthur.*

To *copy* her few nymphs aſpir'd,
Her virtues fewer ſwains admir'd. *Swift.*

To CO'PY. *v. n.*

1. To do any thing in imitation of ſomething elſe.

Some imagine, that whatſoever they find in the picture of a maſter, who has acquired reputation, muſt of neceſſity be excellent; and never fail, when they *copy*, to follow the bad as well as the good things. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. It has ſometimes *from* before the thing imitated.

When a painter *copies from* the life, he has no privilege to alter features and lineaments, under pretence that his picture will look better. *Dryden.*

3. Sometimes *after.*

Several of our countrymen, and Mr. Dryden in particular, ſeem very often to have *copied after* it in their dramatick writings, and in their poems upon love. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To COQUE'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with compliments and amorous tattle; to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderneſs.

You are *coquetting* a maid of honour, my lord looking on to ſee how the gameſters play, and I railing at you both. *Swift.*

To COQU'ET. *v. n.* To act the lover.

Phyllis, who but a month ago
Was marry'd to the Tunbridge beau,
I ſaw *coquetting* t'other night,
In publick, with that odious knight. *Swift.*

CO'QUETRY. *n. ſ.* [*coqueterie*, French.] Affectation of amorous advances; deſire of attracting notice.

I was often in company with a couple of charming women, who had all the wit and beauty one could deſire in female companions, without a daſh of *coquetry*, that from time to time gave me a great many agreeable torments. *Addiſ. Spect.*

COQUE'TTE. *n. ſ.* [*coquette*, Fr. from *coquart*, a prattler.] A gay, airy girl; a girl who endeavours to attract notice.

The light *coquettes* in ſylphs aloft repair,
And ſport and flutter in the fields of air. *Pope's Ra. of Lock.*

A *coquette* and a tinder-box are ſparkled. *Arbuthn. and Pope.*

CO'RACLE. *n. ſ.* [*cwrwgle*, Welſh, probably from *corium*, leather, Lat.] A boat uſed in Wales by fiſhers; made by drawing leather or oiled cloath upon a frame of wicker work.

CO'RAL. *n. ſ.* [*corallium*, Latin.]

1. Red *coral* is a plant of great hardneſs and ſtony nature, while growing in the water, as it has after long expoſure to the air. The vulgar opinion, that *coral* is ſoft, while in the ſea, proceeds from a ſoft and thin coat, of a cruſtaceous matter, covering it while it is growing, and which is taken off before it is packed up for uſe. This external bark is of a fungous ſpongy texture, of a yellowiſh or greeniſh colour, and is full of an acrid juice reſembling milk. It covers every part of the plant, and is eaſily ſeparated from the internal or ſtony part by friction, while it is moiſt; but adheres to it very firmly, if ſuffered to dry on it. The whole *coral* plant grows to a foot or more in height, and is variouſly ramified. It is thickeſt at the ſtem, and its branches grow gradually ſmaller to the extremities. It grows to ſtones, or any other ſolid ſubſtances, without a root, or without any way penetrating them, as plants do the earth. It has been doubted whether *coral* were properly a plant or not; but as it is found to grow, and take in its nouriſhment in the manner of plants, and to produce flowers and ſeeds, or at leaſt a matter analogous to ſeeds, it properly belongs to the vegetable kingdom. The ancients aſcribed great virtues to red *coral*; but now it is only uſed internally as an aſtringent and abſorbent, with other medicines of the ſame intention. We hear of white *coral*, of which the ancients make no mention; and what is ſold under this name is a ſpecies of the madrepora, another ſea-plant. There is a black *coral* of the ſame ſtony ſubſtance with the red, and as gloſſy as the blackeſt marble; but what is ſold in the ſhops under that name, is a plant of a different genus, and of a tough horny texture. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

In the ſea, upon the ſouth-weſt of Sicily, much *coral* is found. It is a ſubmarine plant: it hath no leaves: it brancheth only when it is under water. It is ſoft, and green of colour; but being brought into the air, it becometh hard and ſhining red, as we ſee. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº. 780.

This gentleman, deſirous to find the nature of *coral*, cauſed a man to go down a hundred fathom into the ſea, with expreſs orders to take notice whether it were hard or ſoft in the place where it groweth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* ii. *c.* 5.

He hears the crackling ſound of *coral* woods,
And ſees the ſecret ſource of ſubterranean floods. *Dryd. Virg.*

A turret was incloſ'd
Within the wall, of alabaſter white,
And crimſon *coral*, for the queen of night,
Who takes in Sylvan ſports her chaſte delight. *Dryden.*

Or where's the ſenſe, direct or moral,
That teeth are pearl, or lips are *coral?* *Prior.*

2. The piece of coral which children have about their necks, imagined to aſſiſt them in breeding teeth.

Her infant grandame's *coral* next it grew;
The bells ſhe gingled. *Pope.*

CORAL-TREE. *n. ſ.* [*corallodendron*, Latin.]

It is a native of America, and produces very beautiful ſcarlet flowers; but never any ſeeds in the European gardens. *Miller.*

CO'RALLINE. *adj.* [*corallinus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of coral; approaching to coral.

At ſuch time as the ſea is agitated, it takes up into itſelf terreſtrial matter of all kinds, and in particular the *coralline* matter, letting it fall again, as it becomes more quiet and calm. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CO'RALLINE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

Coralline is a ſea-plant uſed in medicine; but much inferiour to the coral in hardneſs. It is naturally very ramoſe or branched, and forms a bunch of filaments two or three inches long, and each of them of the thickneſs of a ſmall packthread, and jointed. They are ſometimes greeniſh, ſometimes yellowiſh, often rediſh, and frequently white. *Hill.*

In Falmouth there is a ſort of ſand, or rather *coralline*, that lies under the owſe, which they are forced to remove before they can come to the bed of ſand. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CO'RALLOID. }
CO'RALLOIDAL. } *adv.* [κοραλλοειδὴς.] Reſembling coral.

Now that plants and ligneous bodies may indurate under water, without approachment of air, we have experiment in coralline, with many *coralloidal* concretions. *Brown.*

The pentadrous, columnar, *coralloid* bodies, that are compoſed of plates ſet lengthways of the body, and paſſing from the ſurface to the axis of it. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CORA'NT. *n. ſ.* [*courant*, French.] A nimble ſprightly dance.

It is harder to dance a *corant* well than a jigg; ſo in converſation, even, eaſy, and agreeable, more than points of wit. *Temple.*

I would as ſoon believe a widow in great grief for her huſband, becauſe I ſaw her dance a *corant* about his coffin. *Walſh.*

CO'RBAN. *n. ſ.* [קרבן.] An alms-baſket; a receptacle of charity; a gift; an alms.

They think to ſatisfy all obligations to duty by their *corban* of religion. *King Charles.*

Corban ſtands for an offering or gift made to God, or his temple. The Jews ſometimes ſwore by *corban*, or the gifts offered unto God. If a man made all his fortune *corban*, or devoted it to God, he was forbidden to uſe it. If all that he was to give his wife, or his father and mother, was declared *corban*, he was no longer permitted to allow them neceſſary ſubſiſtence. Even debtors were permitted to defraud their creditors, by conſecrating their debt to God. Our Saviour reproaches the Jews, in the Goſpel, with theſe uncharitable and irreligious vows. By this word ſuch perſons were likewiſe meant as devoted themſelves to the ſervice of God and his temple. *Corban* ſignifies alſo the treaſury of the temple, where the offerings, which were made in money, were depoſited. *Calmet.*

CORBE. *adj.* [*courbe*, French.] Crooked.

For ſiker thy head very tottie is,
So thy *corbe* ſhoulder it leans amiſs. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

CO'RBEILS. *n. ſ.* Little baſkets uſed in fortification, filled with earth, and ſet upon the parapet, to ſhelter the men in firing upon the beſiegers.

CO'RBEL. *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] The repreſentation of a baſket, ſometimes placed on the heads of the caryatides.

CO'RBEL. }
CO'RBIL. } *n. ſ.*

1. A ſhort piece of timber ſticking out ſix or eight inches from a wall, ſometimes placed for ſtrength under the ſemi-girders of a platform.

2. A niche or hollow left in walls for figures or ſtatues. *Chambers.*

CORD. *n. ſ.* [*cort*, Welſh; *chorda*, Latin; *corde*, French.]

1. A rope; a ſtring compoſed of ſeveral ſtrands or twiſts.

Such ſmiling rogues as theſe,
Like rats, oft bite the holy *cords* in twain,
Too intrinſicate t' unlooſe. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

She let them down by a *cord* through the window. *Joſ.* ii. 5.

Form'd of the fineſt complicated thread,
Theſe num'rous *cords* are through the body ſpread. *Blackm.*

2. The cords extended in ſetting up tents, furniſh ſeveral metaphors in ſcripture.

Thine eyes ſhall ſee Jeruſalem a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that ſhall not be taken down; none of the ſtakes thereof ſhall ever be removed, neither ſhall any of the *cords* thereof be broken. *Iſaiah*, xxxiii. 20.

3. A quantity of wood for fuel, ſuppoſed to be meaſured with a cord; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

CORD-MAKER. *n. ſ.* [*cord* and *make.*] One whoſe trade is to make ropes; a ropemaker.

CORD-WOOD. *n. ſ.* [*cord* and *wood.*] Wood piled up for fuel, to be ſold by the cord.

To CORD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with ropes; to faſten with cords; to cloſe by a bandage.

CO'RDAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *cord.*] A quantity of cords; the ropes of a ſhip.

They faſtened their ſhips to the ground, and rid at anchor with cables of iron chains, having neither canvas nor *cordage.* *Raleigh, Eſſay* 1.

Spain furniſhed a ſort of ruſh called ſpartum, uſeful for *cordage* and other parts of ſhipping. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To the *cordage* glued
The ſailor, and the pilot to the helm. *Thomſon's Winter.*

CO'RDED. *adj.* [from *cord.*] Made of ropes.

This night he meaneth, with a *corded* ladder,
To climb celeſtial Silvia's chamber-window. *Shakeſpeare.*

CORDELI'ER. *n. ſ.* A Franciſcan frier; ſo named from the cord which ſerves him for a cincture.

And who to aſſiſt but a grave *cordelier.* *Prior.*

CO'RDIAL. *n. ſ.* [from *cor*, the heart, Latin.]

1. A medicine that increaſes the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation.

2. Any medicine that increaſes ſtrength.

A *cordial*, properly ſpeaking, is not always what increaſeth the force of the heart; for, by increaſing that, the animal may be weakened, as in inflammatory diſeaſes. Whatever increaſeth the natural or animal ſtrength, the force of moving the fluids and muſcles, is a *cordial:* theſe are ſuch ſubſtances as bring the ſerum of the blood into the propereſt condition for circulation and nutrition; as broths made of animal ſubſtances, milk, ripe fruits, and whatever is endued with a wholſome but not pungent taſte. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilerates.

Then with ſome *cordials* ſeek for to appeaſe
The inward languor of my wounded heart,
And then my body ſhall have ſhortly eaſe;
But ſuch ſweet *cordials* paſs phyſicians art. *Spenſer.*

Comfort, like *cordials* after death, comes late. *Dryden.*

Your warrior offſpring that upheld the crown,
The ſcarlet honour of your peaceful gown,
Are the moſt pleaſing objects I can find,
Charms to my ſight, and *cordials* to my mind. *Dryden.*

CO'RDIAL. *adj.*

1. Reviving; invigorating; reſtorative.

It is a thing I make, which hath the king
Five times redeem'd from death: I do not know
What is more *cordial.* *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

He only took *cordial* waters, in which we infuſed ſometimes purgatives. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. Sincere; hearty; proceeding from the heart; without hypocriſy.

Doctrines are infuſed among Chriſtians, which are apt to obſtruct or intercept the *cordial* ſuperſtructing of Chriſtian life or renovation, where the foundation is duly laid. *Hammond.*

With looks of *cordial* love,
Hung over her enamour'd. *Milton.*

CORDIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *cordial.*]

1. Relation to the heart.

That the antients had any ſuch reſpect of *cordiality*, or reference unto the heart, will much be doubted. *Brown.*

2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocriſy.

CO'RDIALLY. *adv.* [from *cordial.*] Sincerely; heartily; without hypocriſy.

Where a ſtrong inveterate love of ſin has made any doctrine or propoſition, wholly unſuitable to the heart, no argument or demonſtration, no nor miracle whatſoever, ſhall be able to bring the heart *cordially* to cloſe with and receive it. *South's Sermons.*

CO'RDINER. *n. ſ.* [*cordonnier*, French.] A ſhoemaker. It is ſo uſed in divers ſtatutes. *Cowel.*

CO'RDON. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] In fortification, a row of ſtones jutting out before the rampart and the baſis of the parapet. *Chambers.*

CO'RDWAIN. *n. ſ.* [*Cordovan* leather; from *Cordova* in Spain.] Spaniſh leather.

Her ſtraight legs moſt bravely were embay'd
In golden buſkins of coſtly *cordwain.* *Fairy Queen*, *b.* ii.

CORDWA'INER. *n. ſ.* [Uncertain whether from *Cordovan*, Spaniſh leather, or from *cord*, of which ſhoes were formerly made, and are now uſed in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies. *Trevoux.*] A ſhoemaker.

CORE. *n. ſ.* [*cœur*, French; *cor*, Latin.]

1. The heart.

Give me that man
That is not paſſion's ſlave, and I will wear him
In my heart's *core*; ay, in my heart of heart. *Shak. Hamlet.*

2. The inner part of any thing.

In the *core* of the ſquare ſhe raiſed a tower of a furlong high. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Dig out the *cores* below the ſurface. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

They waſteful eat,
Through buds and bark, into the blacken'd *core.* *Thomſon.*

3. The inner part of a fruit which contains the kernels.

It is reported that trees, watered perpetually with warm water, will make a fruit with little or no *core* or ſtone. *Bacon.*

4. The matter contained in a boil or ſore.

Launce the ſore,
And cut the head; for, 'till the *core* be found,
The ſecret vice is fed, and gathers ground. *Dryd. Virgil.*

5. It is uſed by *Bacon* for a body or collection [from *corps*, French, pronounced *core.*]

He was more doubtful of the raiſing of forces to reſiſt the rebels, than of the reſiſtance itſelf; for that he was in a *core* of people whoſe affections he ſuſpected. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

CORIA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*coriaceus*, Latin.]

1. Conſiſting of leather.

2. Of a ſubſtance reſembling leather.

A ſtronger projectile motion of the blood muſt occaſion greater ſecretions and loſs of liquid parts, and from thence perhaps ſpiſſitude and *coriaceous* concretions. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

CORIA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*coriandrum*, Latin.]

It hath a fibroſe annual root: the lower leaves are broad, but the upper leaves are deeply cut into five ſegments: the petals of the flower are unequal, and ſhaped like an heart: the fruit is compoſed of two hemiſpherical, and ſometimes ſpherical ſeeds. The ſpecies are, 1. Greater *coriander.* 2. Smaller teſticulated *coriander.* The firſt is cultivated for the ſeeds, which are uſed in medicine: the ſecond ſort is ſeldom found. *Miller.*

Iſrael called the name thereof manna; and it was, like *coriander* ſeed, white. *Exod.* xiii. 31.

CO'RINTH. *n. ſ.* [from the city of that name in *Greece.*] A ſmall fruit commonly called currant.

The chief riches of Zant conſiſteth in *corinths*, which the inhabitants have in great quantities. *Broom's Notes on the Odyſſ.*

CORI'NTHIAN *Order*, is generally reckoned the fourth, but by ſome the fifth, of the five orders of architecture; and is the moſt noble, rich, and delicate of them all. Vitruvius aſcribes it to Callimachus, a Corinthian ſculptor, who is ſaid to have taken the hint by paſſing by the tomb of a young lady, over which a baſket with ſome of her playthings had been placed by her nurſe, and covered with a tile; the whole having been placed over a root of acanthus. As it ſprung up, the branches encompaſſed the baſket; but arriving at the tile, bent downwards under the corners of it, forming a kind of a volute. Hence Calimachus imitated the baſket by the vaſe of his capital, the tile in the abacus, and the leaves in the volute. This ſtory is treated as a fable by Villalpandus, who imagines the *Corinthian* capital to have taken its original from an order in the temple of Solomon, whoſe leaves were thoſe of the palm-tree. This order is diſtinguiſhed from the reſt by ſeveral characters. The capital is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which little ſtalks ariſe, of which the ſixteen volutes are formed, which ſupport the abacus. *Harris.*

Behind theſe figures are large columns of the *Corinthian Order*, adorned with fruit and flowers. *Dryden.*

CORK. *n. ſ.* [*cortex*, Lat. *korck*, Dutch.

Hic dies, anno redeunte, feſtus
Corticem *aſtrictum pice dimovebit*
Amphoræ, fumum bibere inſtitutæ
Conſule Tullo. Hor.]

1. A glandiferous tree, in all reſpects like the ilex, excepting the bark, which, in the *cork* tree, is thick, ſpongy, and ſoft. *Miller.*

The *cork* tree grows near the Pyrenæan hills, and in ſeveral parts of Italy, and the North of New England. *Mortimer.*

2. The bark of the cork tree uſed for ſtopples, or burnt into Spaniſh black. It is taken off without injury to the tree.

3. A piece of cork cut for the ſtopple of a bottle or barrel.

I pr'ythee take the *cork* out of thy mouth, that I may drink thy tidings. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

Be ſure, nay very ſure, thy *cork* be good;
Then future ages ſhall of Peggy tell,
That nymph that brew'd and bottled ale ſo well. *King.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Nor ſtop, for one bad *cork*, his butler's pay. *Pope.*

CORKING-PIN. *n. ſ.* A pin of the largeſt ſize.

When you put a clean pillow-caſe on your lady's pillow, be ſure to faſten it well with three *corking-pins*, that it may not fall off in the night. *Swift's Direct. to the Chambermaid.*

CO'RKY. *adj.* [from *cork.*] Conſiſting of cork.

Bind faſt his *corky* arms. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

CO'RMORANT. *n. ſ.* [*cormoran*, Fr. from *corvus marinus*, Latin.]

1. A bird that preys upon fiſh. It is nearly of the bigneſs of a capon, with a wry bill and broad feet, black on his body, but greeniſh about his wings. He is eminently greedy and rapacious.

Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,
Live regiſter'd upon our brazen tombs;
When, ſpight of *cormorant* devouring time,
Th' endeavour of this preſent breath may buy
That honour which ſhall 'bate his ſcythe's keen edge. *Shak.*

Thoſe called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk, puttock, and *cormorant.* *Peacham on Drawing.*

Thence up he flew, and on the tree of life
Sat like a *cormorant.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 194.

Not far from thence is ſeen a lake, the haunt
Of coots, and of the fiſhing *cormorant.* *Dryden's Fables.*

2. A glutton.

CORN. *n. ſ.* [coꝛn, Sax. *korn*, Germ. It is found in all the Teutonick dialects; as, in an old Runick rhyme,
Hagul er kaldaſtur corna.
Hail is the coldeſt grain.]

1. The ſeeds which grow in ears, not in pods; ſuch as are made into bread.

Except a *corn* of wheat fall into the ground, and die, it abideth alone. *John* xii. 25.

The people cry you mock'd them; and, of late,
When *corn* was given them gratis, you repin'd. *Sh. Coriolan.*

2. Grain yet unreaped, ſtanding in the field upon its ſtalk.

Why he was met even now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our ſuſtaining *corn.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Landing his men, he burnt the *corn* all thereabouts, which was now almoſt ripe. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Still a murmur runs
Along the ſoft inclining fields of *corn.* *Thomſon's Autumn.*

3. Grain in the ear, yet unthreſhed.

Thou ſhalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a ſhock of *corn* cometh in in his ſeaſon. *Job*, v. 26.

4. An excreſcence on the feet, hard and painful; probably ſo called from its form, though by ſome ſuppoſed to be denominated from its *corneous* or horny ſubſtance.

Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagu'd with *corns*, we'll have a bout with you. *Shakeſp.*

The man that makes his toe,
What he his heart ſhould make,
Shall of a *corn* cry woe,
And turn his ſleep to wake. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Even in men, aches and hurts and *corns* do engrieve either towards rain or towards froſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The hardeſt part of the *corn* is uſually in the middle, thruſting itſelf in a nail; whence it has the Latin appellation of *clavis.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

He firſt that uſeful ſecret did explain,
That pricking *corns* foretold the gath'ring rain. *Gay's Paſt.*

It looks as there were regular accumulations and gatherings of humours, growing perhaps in ſome people as *corns. Arbuth.*

Thus Lamb, renown'd for cutting *corns*,
An offer'd fee from Radcliff ſcorns. *Swift.*

To CORN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſalt; to ſprinkle with ſalt. The word is ſo uſed, as *Skinner* obſerves, by the old Saxons.

2. To granulate.

CORN-FIELD. *n. ſ.* A field where corn is growing.

It was a lover and his laſs,
That o'er the green *corn-field* did paſs. *Shakeſ. As you like it.*

You may ſoon enjoy the gallant ſights of armies, encampments, and ſtandards waving over your brother's *cornfields. Pope.*

CORN-FLAG. *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *flag.*]

It hath a fleſhy double tuberoſe root: the leaves are like thoſe of the fleur-de-lys: the flower conſiſts of one leaf, ſhaped like a lily, open at the top, in two lips; the upper imbricated, the under divided into five ſegments: the ovary becomes an oblong fruit, divided into three cells, filled with roundiſh ſeeds wrapt up in a cover. *Miller* enumerates eleven ſpecies of this plant, ſome with red flowers, and ſome with white. It is a proper ornament for borders.

CORN-FLOOR. *n. ſ.* The floor where corn is ſtored.

Thou haſt loved a reward upon every *corn-floor. Hoſ.* ix. 1.

CORN-FLOWER. *n ſ.* [from *corn* and *flower.*]

There be certain *corn-flowers*, which come ſeldom or never in other places, unleſs they be ſet, but only amongſt corn; as the blue-bottle, a kind of yellow marygold, wild poppy, and furmitory. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 482.

Corn-flowers are of many ſorts: ſome of them flower in June and July, and others in Auguſt. The ſeeds ſhould be ſown in March: they require a good ſoil. *Mortimer's Husband.*

CORN-LAND. *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *land.*] Land appropriated to the production of grain.

Paſtures and meadows are of ſuch advantage to huſbandry, that many prefer them to *corn-lands.* *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CORN-MASTER. *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *maſter.*] One that cultivates corn for ſale.

I knew a nobleman in England, that had the greateſt audits of any man in my time; a great graſier, a great ſheep-maſter, a great timberman, a great collier, a great *corn-maſter*, and a great leadman. *Bacon, Eſſay* 35.

CORN-MARIGOLD. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *marigold.*]

It hath an annual root: the cup of the flower is hemiſpherical and ſcaly: the flowers are radiated; the rays being, for the moſt part, of a yellow flower, and the ſeeds are furrowed. *Miller.*

CORN-MILL. *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *mill.*] A mill to grind corn into meal.

Save the more laborious work of beating of hemp, by making the axle-tree of the *corn-mills* longer than ordinary, and placing pins in it to raiſe large hammers. *Mort. Husband.*

CORN-PIPE. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *pipe.*] A pipe made by ſlitting the joint of a green ſtalk of corn.

Now the ſhrill *corn-pipes*, echoing loud to arms,
To rank and file reduce the ſtraggling ſwarms. *Tickel.*

CORN-ROCKET. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *rocket.*]

The flower conſiſts of four leaves, in form of a croſs: the pointal becomes a four-cornered fruit, reſembling a creſted club, divided into four cells, in which are contained roundiſh ſeeds with a beak. This plant grows wild in the warm parts of France and Spain. *Miller.*

CORN-ROSE. *n. ſ.* See POPPY, of which it is a ſpecies.

CORN-SALLAD. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *ſallad.*]

The leaves grow by pairs oppoſite on the branches, which are always divided into two parts, and appear at the top like an umbrella. The flower conſiſts of one leaf, cut into many ſegments, and ſucceeded by one naked ſeed, having no down adhering to it, in which it differs from the valerian. Some ſorts of it grow wild. *Miller.*

Corn-ſallad is an herb, whoſe top-leaves are a ſallet of themſelves. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CO'RNAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *corne*, Fr. *cornu*, Latin.] A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invaſion by blowing a horn.

CO'RNCHANDLER. *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *chandler.*] One that retails corn.

CO'RNCUTTER. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *cut.*] A man whoſe profeſſion is to extirpate corns from the foot.

The nail was not looſe, nor did ſeem to preſs into the fleſh; for there had been a *corncutter*, who had cleared it. *Wiſeman.*

I have known a *corncutter*, who, with a right education, would have been an excellent phyſician. *Spectator*, N°. 307.

CO'RNEL. } *n. ſ.* [*cornus*, Latin.] See CORNELIAN-
CORNELIAN-TREE. } CHERRY.

The *Cornel-tree* beareth the fruit commonly called the cornel or cornelian cherry, as well from the name of the tree as the cornelian ſtone, the colour whereof it ſomewhat repreſents. The fruit is good in the kitchen and conſervatory. The wood is very durable, and uſeful for wheelwork. *Mortim. Husbandry.*

Take a ſervice-tree, or a *cornelian-tree*, or an elder-tree, which we know have fruits of harſh and binding juice, and ſet them near a vine or fig-tree, and ſee whether the grapes or figs will not be the ſweeter. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 485.

Mean time the goddeſs, in diſdain, beſtows
The maſt and acorn, brutal food! and ſtrows
The fruits of *cornel*, as they feaſt around. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

CO'RNEL. } *n. ſ.* [*cornus*, Latin.]
CORNELIAN-CHERRY. }

The flower-cup conſiſts of four ſmall rigid leaves, expanded in form of a croſs; from the center of which are produced many ſmall yellowiſh flowers, conſiſting of four leaves, diſpoſed in form of an umbrella: theſe flowers are ſucceeded by fruit, oblong or of a cylindrical form, ſomewhat like an olive, containing an hard ſtone, which is divided into two cells, each containing a ſingle ſeed. The ſpecies are ten, of which the *cornelian-cherry*, or male cornel-tree, is very common, being propagated for its fruit, which, by many people, is preſerved to make tarts: it is alſo uſed in medicine as an aſtringent and cooler. There is likewiſe an officinal preparation of this fruit, called *Rob de cornus.* Dogberry, or gattentree, is very common in hedges, and the fruit of this plant is often brought into the markets, and ſold for buckthornberries; but in this fruit is but one ſtone, and in the buckthorn four. The ſaſſafras ſort is a native of America; and its root is much uſed in England to make a tea, which is greatly commended by ſome againſt violent defluxions. Moſt of the other ſorts are brought from America, except what is commonly called the dwarf honeyſuckle, which grows wild on the high mountains in the northern counties; but is with difficulty preſerved in gardens. *Miller.*

On wildings and on ſtrawberries they fed;

Cornels

Cornels and brambleberries gave the reſt,
And falling acorns furniſh'd out a feaſt. *Dryden's Ovid.*

CORNE'LIAN-STONE. See CARNELIAN.

CO'RNEMUSE. n. ſ. [French.] A kind of ruſtick flute.

CO'RNEOUS. *adj.* [*corneus*, Latin.] Horny; of a ſubſtance reſembling horn.

Such as have *corneous* or horny eyes, as lobſters, and cruſtaceous animals, are generally dimſighted. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The various ſubmarine ſhrubs are of a *corneous* or ligneous conſtitution, conſiſting chiefly of a fibrous matter. *Woodward.*

CO'RNER. *n. ſ.* [*cornel*, Welſh; *cornier*, French.]

1. An angle; a place incloſed by two walls or lines, which would interſect each other, if drawn beyond the point where they meet.

2. A ſecret or remote place.

There's nothing I have done yet, o' my conſcience,
Deſerves a *corner.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

It is better to dwell in a *corner* of a houſe-top, than with a brawling woman and in a wide houſe. *Proverbs*, xxv. 24.

I am perſuaded that none of theſe things are hidden from him; for this thing was not done in a *corner.* *Acts*, xxvi. 26.

All the inhabitants, in every *corner* of the iſland, have been abſolutely reduced under his immediate ſubjection. *Davies.*

Thoſe vices, that lurk in the ſecret *corners* of the ſoul. *Addiſ.*

Your active ſearch
Leaves no cold wintry *corner* unexplor'd. *Thomſon's Spring.*

3. The extremities; the utmoſt limit: thus every corner is the whole or every part.

Might I but through my priſon, once a day,
Behold this maid, all *corners* elſe o' th' earth
Let liberty make uſe of. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

I turn'd, and try'd each *corner* of my bed,
To find if ſleep were there; but ſleep was loſt. *Dryden.*

CORNER-STONE. *n. ſ.* [*corner* and *ſtone.*] The ſtone that unites the two walls at the corner; the principal ſtone.

See you yond' coin o'th' capitol, yond' *corner-ſtone? Shakeſp.*

A maſon was fitting a *corner-ſtone.* *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

CORNER-TEETH *of a Horſe*, are the four teeth which are placed between the middling teeth and the tuſhes; and are two above and two below, on each ſide of the jaw, which ſhoot forth when the horſe is four years and a half old. *Farrier's Dict.*

CO'RNERWISE. *adv.* [*corner* and *wiſe.*] Diagonally; with the corner in front.

CO'RNET. *n. ſ.* [*cornette*, French.]

1. A muſical inſtrument blown with the mouth: uſed anciently in war, probably in the cavalry.

Iſrael played before the Lord on pſalteries and on timbrels, and on *cornets.* 2 *Sa.* vi. 5.

Other wind inſtruments require a forcible breath; as trumpets, *cornets*, and hunters horns. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Cornets and trumpets cannot reach his ear,
Under an actor's noſe, he's never near. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. A company or troop of horſe; perhaps as many as had a cornet belonging to them. This ſenſe is now diſuſed.

Theſe noblemen were appointed, with ſome *cornets* of horſe and bands of foot, to put themſelves beyond the hill where the rebels were encamped. *Bacon.*

Seventy great horſes lay dead in the field, and one *cornet* was taken. *Hayward.*

They diſcerned a body of five *cornets* of horſe very full, ſtanding in very good order to receive them. *Clarendon.*

3. The officer that bears the ſtandard of a troop.

4. CORNET *of a Horſe*, is the loweſt part of his paſtern that runs round the coffin, and is diſtinguiſhed by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. A ſcarf anciently worn by doctors. *Dict.*

6. A head-dreſs. *Dict.*

7. *A* CORNET *of Paper*, is deſcribed by *Skinner* to be a cap of paper, made by retailers for ſmall wares.

CO'RNETTER. *n. ſ.* [from *cornet.*] A blower of the cornet.

So great was the rabble of trumpetters, *cornetters*, and other muſicians, that even Claudius himſelf might have heard them. *Hakewill on Providence.*

CO'RNICE. *n. ſ.* [*corniche*, French.] The higheſt projection of a wall or column.

The *cornice* of the Palazzo Farneſe, which makes ſo beautiful an effect below, when viewed more nearly, will be found not to have its juſt meaſures. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The walls were maſſy braſs, the *cornice* high
Blue metals crown'd, in colours of the ſky. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

CORNICE *Ring.* [In gunnery.] The next ring from the muzzle backwards. *Chambers.*

COR'NICLE. *n. ſ.* [from *cornu*, Latin.] A little horn.

There will be found, on either ſide, two black filaments, or membranous ſtrings, which extend unto the long and ſhorter *cornicle*, upon protruſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

CORNI'CULATE. *adj.* [from *cornu*, Lat.] A term in botany.

Corniculate plants are ſuch as produce many diſtinct and horned pods; and *corniculate* flowers are ſuch hollow flowers as have on their upper part a kind of ſpur, or little horn. *Chamb.*

CORNI'FICK. *adj.* [from *cornu* and *facio*, Latin.] Productive of horns; making horns. *Dict.*

CORNI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*corniger*, Latin.] Horned; having horns.

Nature, in other *cornigerous* animals, hath placed the horns higher, and reclining; as in bucks. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CORNUCOPIÆ. n. ſ. [Lat.] The horn of plenty; a horn topped with fruits and flowers in the hands of a goddeſs.

To CORNU'TE. *v. a.* [*cornutus*, Latin.] To beſtow horns; to cuckold.

CORNU'TED. *adj.* [*cornutus*, Latin.] Grafted with horns; horned; cuckolded.

CORNU'TO. *n. ſ.* [from *cornutus*, Latin.] A man horned; a cuckold.

The peaking *cornuto* her huſband, dwelling in a continual larum of jealouſy. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

CO'RNY. *adj.* [from *cornu*, horn, Latin.]

1. Strong or hard like horn; horny.

Up ſtood the *corny* reed,
Embattel'd in her field. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

2. [from *corn.*] Producing grain or corn.

Tell me why the ant,
'Midſt Summer's plenty, thinks of Winter's want,
By conſtant journeys, careful to prepare
Her ſtores; and bringing home the *corny* ear. *Prior.*

CO'ROLLARY. *n. ſ.* [*corollarium*, Lat. from *corolla*; *finis coronat opus*; or from *corollair*, Fr. a ſurplus.]

1. The concluſion: a corollary ſeems to be a concluſion, whether following from the premiſes neceſſarily or not.

Now ſince we have conſidered the malignity of this ſin of detraction, it is but a natural *corollary*, that we enforce our vigilance againſt it. *Government of the Tongue.*

As a *corollary* to this preface, in which I have done juſtice to others, I owe ſomewhat to myſelf. *Dryden's Fab. Preface.*

2. Surplus.

Bring a *corollary*,
Rather than want. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

CORO'NA. n. ſ. [Latin.] A large flat member of the cornice, ſo called becauſe it crowns the entablature and the whole order. It is called by workmen the drip. *Chambers.*

In a cornice the gola or cymatium of the *corona*, the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble ſhew by their graceful projections. *Spectator*, N°. 415.

CO'RONAL. *n. ſ.* [*corona*, Latin.] A crown; a garland.

Crown ye god Bacchus with a *coronal*;
And Hymen alſo crown with wreaths of vine. *Spenſer.*

CO'RONAL. *adj.* Belonging to the top of the head.

A man of about forty-five years of age came to me, with a round tubercle between the ſagittal and *coronal* ſuture. *Wiſem.*

CO'RONARY. *adj.* [*coronarius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a crown; ſeated on the top of the head like a crown.

The baſiliſk of older times was a proper kind of ſerpent, not above three palms long, as ſome account; and differenced from other ſerpents by advancing his head, and ſome white marks, or *coronary* ſpots upon the crown. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. It is applied in anatomy to arteries, which are fancied to encompaſs the heart in the manner of a garland.

The ſubſtance of the heart itſelf is moſt certainly made and nouriſhed by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the *coronary* arteries. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CORONA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *corona*, Latin.]

1. The act or ſolemnity of crowning a king.

Fortune ſmiling at her work therein, that a ſcaffold of execution ſhould grow a ſcaffold of *coronation.* *Sidney, b.* ii.

Willingly I came to Denmark,
To ſhew my duty in your *coronation.* *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

A cough, ſir, which I caught with ringing in the king's affairs upon his *coronation* day. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Now empreſs fame had publiſh'd the renown
Of Sh——'s *coronation* through the town. *Dryden's Macfl.*

2. The pomp or aſſembly preſent at a coronation.

In penſive thought recal the fancy'd ſcene,
See *coronations* riſe on ev'ry green. *Pope.*

CO'RONER. *n. ſ.* [from *corona.*] An officer whoſe duty is to enquire, on the part of the king, how any violent death was occaſioned; for which purpoſe a jury of twelve perſons is impannelled.

Go thou and ſeek the *coroner*, and let him ſit o' my uncle; for he's in the third degree of drink; he's drowned. *Shakeſp.*

CO'RONET. *n. ſ.* [*coronetta*, Ital. the diminutive of *corona*, a crown.] An inferiour crown worn by the nobility. The coronet of a duke is adorned with ſtrawberry leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls interpoſed; that of an earl raiſes the pearls above the leaves; that of a viſcount is ſurrounded with only pearls; that of a baron has only four pearls.

The reſt was drawn into a *coronet* of gold, richly ſet with pearl. *Sidney.*

In his livery
Walk'd crowns and *coronets*, realms and iſlands were
As plates dropt from his pocket. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

All the reſt are counteſſes.
——Their *coronets* ſay ſo. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

1

Under

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Under a *coronet* his flowing hair,
In curls, on either cheek play'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Nor could our nobles hope their bold attempt,
Who ruin'd crowns, would *coronets* exempt. *Dryden.*

Peers and dukes, and all their ſweeping train,
And garters, ſtars, and *coronets* appear. *Pope's Ra. of Lock.*

Co'rporal. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *caporal*, French.] The loweſt officer of the infantry, whoſe office is to place and remove the ſentinels.

The cruel *corp'ral* whiſper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would ſet me clear. *Gay.*

Co'rporal *of a Ship*. An officer that hath the charge of ſetting the watches and ſentries, and relieving them; who ſees that all the ſoldiers and ſailors keep their arms neat and clean, and teaches them how to uſe them. He has a mate under him. *Harris.*

CO'RPORAL. *adj.* [*corporel*, Fr. *corpus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the body; belonging to the body.

To relief of lazars and weak age,
Of indigent faint ſouls, paſt *corporal* toil,
A hundred alms-houſes, right well ſupplied. *Shak. Hen.* V.

Render to me ſome *corporal* ſign about her,
More evident than this. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

That God hath been otherwiſe ſeen, with *corporal* eyes, exceedeth the ſmall proportion of my underſtanding. *Raleigh.*

They enjoy greater ſenſual pleaſures, and feel fewer *corporal* pains, and are utter ſtrangers to all thoſe anxious and tormenting thoughts, which perpetually haunt and diſquiet mankind. *Atterbury.*

2. Material; not ſpiritual. In the preſent language, when *body* is uſed philoſophically in oppoſition to ſpirit, the word *corporeal* is uſed, as a *corporeal* being; but otherwiſe *corporal*. *Corporeal* is having a body; *corporal* relating to the body. This diſtinction ſeems not ancient.

Whither are they vaniſh'd?
Into the air: and what ſeem'd *corporal*
Melted, as breath, into the wind. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

And from theſe *corporal* nutriments, perhaps,
Your bodies may at laſt turn all to ſpirit. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Corpora'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *corporal.*] The quality of being embodied.

If this light be not ſpiritual, yet it approacheth neareſt unto ſpirituality; and if it have any *corporality*, then, of all other, the moſt ſubtile and pure. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Co'rporally. *adv.* [from *corporal.*] Bodily.

The ſun is *corporally* conjoined with baſiliſcus. *Brown.*

CO'RPORATE. *adj.* [from *corpus*, Latin.] United in a body or community; enabled to act in legal proceſſes as an individual.

Breaking forth like a ſudden tempeſt, he over-run all Munſter and Connaught, defacing and utterly ſubverting all *corporate* towns that were not ſtrongly walled. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

They anſwer in a joint and *corporate* voice,
That now they are at fall. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

The nobles of Athens being not at this time a *corporate* aſſembly, therefore the reſentment of the commons was uſually turned againſt particular perſons. *Swift.*

Co'rporateness. *n. ſ.* [from *corporate.*] The ſtate of a body corporate; a community. *Dict.*

Corpora'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *corpus*, Latin.]

A *corporation* is a body politick, authorized by the king's charter to have a common ſeal, one head officer or more, and members, able, by their common conſent, to grant or receive, in law, any thing within the compaſs of their charter: even as one man may do by law all things, that by law he is not forbidden; and bindeth the ſucceſſors, as a ſingle man binds his executor or heir. *Cowel.*

Of angels we are not to conſider only what they are, and do, in regard of their own being; but that alſo which concerneth them, as they are linked into a kind of *corporation* amongſt themſelves, and of ſociety or fellowſhip with men. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſect.* 4.

Of this we find ſome foot-ſteps in our law,
Which doth her root from God and nature take;
Ten thouſand men ſhe doth together draw,
And of them all one *corporation* make. *Davies.*

Co'rporature. *n. ſ.* [from *corpus*, Latin.] The ſtate of a being embodied. *Dict.*

Corpo'real. *adj.* [*corporeus*, Latin.]

1. Having a body; not immaterial. See Corporal.

The ſwiftneſs of thoſe circles attribute,
Though numberleſs, to his omnipotence,
That to *corporeal* ſubſtances could add
Speed almoſt ſpiritual. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

Having ſurveyed the image of God in the ſoul, we are not to omit thoſe characters that God imprinted upon the body, as much as a ſpiritual ſubſtance could be pictured upon a *corporeal*. *South's Sermons.*

God being ſuppoſed to be a pure ſpirit, cannot be the object of any *corporeal* ſenſe. *Tillotſon.*

The courſe is finiſh'd which thy fates decreed,
And thou from thy *corporeal* priſon freed. *Dryden's Fables.*

Fix thy *corporeal* and internal eye
On the young gnat, or new-engender'd fly. *Prior.*

2. It is uſed by *Swift* inaccurately for *corporal.*

I am not in a condition to make a true ſtep even on Aimſbury Downs; and I declare, that a *corporeal* falſe ſtep is worſe than a political one. *Swift.*

Corpore'ity. *n. ſ.* [from *corporeus*, Latin.] Materiality; the quality of being embodied; the ſtate of having a body; bodilineſs.

Since philoſophy affirmeth, that we are middle ſubſtances between the ſoul and the body, they muſt admit of ſome *corporeity* which ſuppoſeth weight or gravity. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

It is the ſaying of divine Plato, that man is nature's horizon, dividing betwixt the upper hemiſphere of immaterial intellects and this lower of *corporeity*. *Glanville's Sceps. c.* iv.

The one attributed *corporeity* to God, and the other ſhape and figure. *Stillingfleet.*

Corporifica'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *corporify.*] The act of giving body or palpability.

To Corpo'rify. *v. a.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] To embody; to inſpiſſate into body.

A certain ſpirituous ſubſtance, extracted out of it, is miſtaken for the ſpirit of the world *corporified*. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

Corps. }
Corpse. } *n. ſ.* [*corps*, Fr. *corpus*, Latin.]

1. A body, in contempt.

Though plenteous, all too little ſeems
To ſtuff this man, this vaſt unhide-bound *corps*. *Milton.*

He looks as man was made, with face erect,
That ſcorns his brittle *corps*, and ſeems aſham'd
He's not all ſpirit. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. A carcaſe; a dead body; a corſe.

Not a friend greet
My poor *corps*, where my bones ſhall be thrown. *Shakeſp.*

There was the murder'd *corps* in covert laid,
And violent death in thouſand ſhapes diſplay'd. *Dryd. Fables*

See where the *corps* of thy dead ſon approaches. *Addiſon.*

The *corpſe* was laid out upon the floor by the emperor's command: he then bid every one light his flambeau, and ſtand about the dead body. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 99.

3. A body of forces.

Co'rpulence. }
Co'rpulency. } *n. ſ.* [*corpulentia*, Latin.]

1. Bulkineſs of body; fleſhineſs; fulneſs of fleſh.

To what a cumberſome unwieldineſs,
And burdenous *corpulence* my love had grown. *Donne.*

It is but one ſpecies of *corpulency*; for there may be bulk without fat, from the great quantity of muſcular fleſh, the caſe of robuſt people. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Spiſſitude; groſſneſs of matter.

The muſculous fleſh ſerves for the vibration of the tail, the heavineſs and *corpulency* of the water requiring a great force to divide it. *Ray on the Creation.*

Co'rpulent. *adj.* [*corpulentus*, Latin.] Fleſhy; bulky; having great bodily bulk.

We ſay it is a fleſhy ſtile, when there is much periphraſes, and circuit of words; and when with more than enough, it grows fat and *corpulent*. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

Exceſs of nouriſhment is hurtful; for it maketh the child *corpulent*, and growing in breadth rather than in height. *Bacon.*

CO'RPUSCLE. *n. ſ.* [*corpuſculum*, Lat.] A ſmall body; a particle of matter; an atom; a little fragment.

It will add much to our ſatisfaction, if thoſe *corpuſcles* can be diſcovered with microſcopes. *Newton's Opt.*

Who knows what are the figures of the little *corpuſcles* that compoſe and diſtinguiſh different bodies? *Watts's Logick.*

Corpu'scular. }
Corpuscula'rian. } *adj.* [from *corpuſculum*, Lat.] Relating to bodies; compriſing bodies. It is the diſtinguiſhing epithet of that philoſophy which attempts the rational ſolution of all phyſical appearances by the action of one body upon another.

As to natural philoſophy I do not expect to ſee any principles propoſed, more comprehenſive and intelligible than the *corpuſcularian* or mechanical. *Boyle.*

This may be ſaid, that the modern *corpuſcularians* talk, in moſt things, more intelligibly than the peripateticks. *Bentley.*

The mechanical or *corpuſcular* philoſophy, though peradventure the eldeſt, as well as the beſt in the world, had lain dead for many ages in contempt and oblivion. *Bentley's Serm.*

Co'rracle. See Corricle.

To Corra'de. *v. a* [*corrado*, Latin.] To rub off; to wear away by frequent rubbing; to ſcrape together.

Corradia'tion. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *radius*, Lat.] A conjunction of rays in one point.

The impreſſion of colour worketh not but by a cone of direct beams, or right lines, whereof the baſis is in the object, and the vertical point in the eye; ſo as there is a *corradiation*, and conjunction of beams. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 277.

To CORRE'CT. *v. a.* [*corrigo correctum*, Latin.]

1. To puniſh; to chaſtiſe; to diſcipline.

Sad accidents, and a ſtate of affliction, is a ſchool of virtue; it *corrects* levity, and interrupts the confidence of ſinning. *Tayl.*

After he has once been *corrected* for a lie, you muſt be ſure never after to pardon it in him. *Locke on Education.*

Children being to be reſtrained by the parents only in vicious things, a look or nod only ought to *correct* them, when they do amiſs. *Locke on Education.*

2. To amend; to take away faults, in writings or life.

This is a defect in the firſt make of ſome men's minds, which can ſcarce ever be *corrected* afterwards, either by learning or age. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Preface.*

Correcting nature, from what actually ſhe is in individuals, to what ſhe ought to be, and what ſhe was created. *Dryden.*

I writ, becauſe it amuſed me; I *corrected*, becauſe it was as pleaſant to me to *correct* as to write. *Pope's Preface.*

The mind may cool, and be at leiſure to attend to its domeſtick concern: to conſider what habit wants to be *corrected*, and what inclination to be ſubdued. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. To obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another, or by any method of preparation.

As in habitual gout or ſtone,
The only thing that can be done,
Is to *correct* your drink and diet,
And keep the inward foe in quiet. *Prior.*

In caſes of acidity, water is the proper drink: its quality of relaxing may be *corrected* by boiling it with ſome animal ſubſtances; as ivory or hartſhorn. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To remark faults.

Corre'ct. *adj.* [*correctus*, Latin.] Reviſed or finiſhed with exactneſs; free from faults.

What verſe can do, he has perform'd in this,
Which he preſumes the moſt *correct* of his. *Dryd. Aur. Prol.*

Always uſe the moſt *correct* editions: various readings will be only troubleſome where the ſenſe and language is complete. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

Corre'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *correct.*]

1. Puniſhment; diſcipline; chaſtiſement; penalty.

Wilt thou, pupil like,
Take thy *correction* mildly, kiſs the rod? *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

An offenſive wife,
That hath enrag'd him on to offer ſtrokes,
As he is ſtriking, holds his infant up,
And hangs reſolv'd *correction* in the arm
That was uprear'd to execution. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

We are all but children here under the great maſter of the family; and he is pleaſed, by hopes and fears, by mercies and *corrections*, to inſtruct us in virtue. *Watts.*

2. Alteration to a better ſtate; the act of taking away faults; amendment.

Another poet, in another age, make take the ſame liberty with my writings; if, at leaſt, they live long enough to deſerve *correction*. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

3. That which is ſubſtituted in the place of any thing wrong.

Corrections or improvements ſhould be adjoined, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places. *Watts.*

4. Reprehenſion; animadverſion.

They proceed with judgment and ingenuity, eſtabliſhing their aſſertions not only with great ſolidity, but ſubmitting them alſo unto the *correction* of future diſcovery. *Brown.*

One fault was too great lenity to her ſervants, to whom ſhe always gave good counſel, but often too gentle *correction*. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

5. Abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of ſomething contrary.

To make courts hot, ambitious, wholeſome, do not take
A dram of country's dulneſs; do not add
Corrections, but as chymiſts purge the bad. *Donne.*

Corre'ctioner. *n. ſ.* [from *correction.*] One that has been in the houſe of correction; a jayl-bird. This ſeems to be the meaning in *Shakeſpeare*.

I will have you ſoundly ſwinged for this, you blue-bottle rogue! you filthy famiſhed *correctioner*. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Corre'ctive. *adj.* [from *correct.*] Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.

Mulberries are pectoral, *corrective* of the bilious alcali. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Corre'ctive. *n. ſ.*

1. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiſs.

The hair, wool, feathers, and ſcales, which all animals of prey do ſwallow, are a ſeaſonable and neceſſary *corrective*, to prevent their greedineſs from filling themſelves with too ſucculent a food. *Ray on the Creation.*

Humanly ſpeaking, and according to the method of the world, and the little *correctives* ſupplied by art and diſcipline, it ſeldom fails but an ill principle has its courſe, and nature makes good its blow. *South's Sermons.*

2. Limitation; reſtriction.

There ſeems to be ſuch an inſtance in the regiment, which the human ſoul exerciſeth in relation to the body, that with certain *correctives* and exceptions, may give ſome kind of explication or adumbration thereof. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Corre'ctly. *adv.* [from *correct.*] Accurately; appoſitely; exactly; without faults.

There are ladies, without knowing what tenſes and participles, adverbs and prepoſitions are, ſpeak as properly and as *correctly* as moſt gentlemen who have been bred up in the ordinary methods of grammar ſchools. *Locke on Education.*

Such lays as neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold, and regularly low. *Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.*

Corre'ctness. *n. ſ.* [from *correct.*] Accuracy; exactneſs; freedom from faults.

Too much labour often takes away the ſpirit, by adding to the poliſhing; ſo that there remains nothing but a dull *correctneſs*, a piece without any conſiderable faults, but with few beauties. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The ſoftneſs of the fleſh, the delicacy of the ſhape, air and poſture, and the *correctneſs* of deſign in this ſtatue, are inexpreſſible. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Late, very late, *correctneſs* grew our care,
When the tir'd nation breath'd from civil war. *Pope.*

Thoſe pieces have never before been printed from the true copies, or with any tolerable degree of *correctneſs*. *Swift.*

Corre'ctor. *n. ſ.* [from *correct.*]

1. He that amends, or alters, by puniſhment or animadverſion.

How many does zeal urge rather to do juſtice on ſome ſins, than to forbear all ſin? How many rather to be *correctors* than practiſers of religion. *Sprat's Sermons.*

With all his faults he ſets up to be an univerſal reformer and *corrector* of abuſes, and a remover of grievances. *Swift.*

2. He that reviſes any thing to free it from faults; as the *corrector* of the preſs, that amends the errours committed in printing.

I remember a perſon, who, by his ſtyle and literature, ſeems to have been the *corrector* of a hedge preſs in Little Britain, proceeding gradually to an author. *Swift.*

3. In medicine.

Such an ingredient in a compoſition, as guards againſt or abates the force of another; as the lixivial ſalts prevent the grievous vellications of reſinous purges, by dividing their particles, and preventing their adheſion to the inteſtinal membranes, whereby they ſometimes occaſion intolerable gripings; and as ſpices and carminative ſeeds alſo aſſiſt in the eaſier operation of ſome catharticks, by diſſipating collections of wind. In making a medicine, ſuch a thing is called a *corrector* which deſtroys or diminiſhes a quality that it could not otherwiſe be diſpenſed with: thus turpentines are *correctors* of quickſilver, by deſtroying its fluxility, and making it capable of mixture; and thus rectified ſpirit of wine breaks off the points of ſome acids, ſo as to make them become ſafe and good remedies, which before were deſtructive. *Quincy.*

To CO'RRELATE. *v. n.* [from *con* and *relatus*, Latin.] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and ſon.

Co'rrelate. *n. ſ.* One that ſtands in the oppoſite relation.

It is one thing for a father to ceaſe to be a father, by caſting off his ſon; and another for him to ceaſe to be ſo, by the death of his ſon: in this the relation is at an end, for want of a *correlate*. *South's Sermons.*

Corre'lative. *adj.* [*con* and *relativus*, Latin.] Having a reciprocal relation, ſo that the exiſtence of one in a particular ſtate depends upon the exiſtence of another.

Father and ſon, huſband and wife, and ſuch other *correlative* terms, ſeem nearly to belong one to another. *South.*

Giving is a relative action, and ſo requires a *correlative* to anſwer it: giving, on one part, transfers no property, unleſs there be an accepting on the other. *South's Sermons.*

Corre'lativeness. *n. ſ.* [from *correlative.*] The ſtate of being correlative.

Corre'ption. *n. ſ.* [*corripio correptum*, Latin.] Objurgation; chiding; reprehenſion; reproof.

If we muſt needs be talking of other people's faults, let it not be to defame, but to amend them, by converting our detraction and backbiting into admonition and fraternal *correption*. *Government of the Tongue, ſect.* 6.

To CORRESPO'ND. *v. n.* [*con* and *reſpondeo*, Latin.]

1. To ſuit; to anſwer; to be proportionate; to be adequate to; to be adapted; to fit.

The days, if one be compared with another ſucceſſively throughout the year, are found not to be equal, and will not juſtly *correſpond* with any artificial or mechanical equal meaſures of time. *Holder on Time.*

Words being but empty ſounds, any farther than they are ſigns of our ideas, we cannot but aſſent to them, as they *correſpond* to thoſe ideas we have, but no farther than that. *Locke.*

2. To keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

Correspo'ndence. }
Correspo'ndency. } *n. ſ.* [from *correſpond.*]

1. Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another.

Between the law of their heavenly operations, and the actions of men in this our ſtate of mortality, ſuch *correſpondence* there is as maketh it expedient to know in ſome ſort the one, for the others more perfect direction. *Hooker, b.* i.

Whatever we fancy, things keep their courſe; and their habitudes, *correſpondencies*, and relations keep the ſame to one another. *Locke.*

2. Intercourſe; reciprocal intelligence.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

I had diſcovered thoſe unlawful *correſpondencies* they had uſed, and engagements they had made to embroil my kingdoms. *King Charles.*

Sure the villains hold a *correſpondence*
With the enemy, and thus they would betray us. *Denham.*

It happens very oddly, that the pope and I ſhould have the ſame thought much about the ſame time: my enemies will be apt to ſay, that we hold a *correſpondence* together, and act by concert in this matter. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 116.

3. Friendſhip; interchange of offices or civilities.

Let ſuch military perſons be aſſured, and well reputed of, rather than factious and popular; holding alſo good *correſpondence* with the other great men in the ſtate. *Bacon, Eſſay* 17.

CORRESPO'NDENT. *adj.* [from *correſpond.*] Suitable; adapted; agreeable; anſwerable.

What good or evil is there under the ſun, what action *correſpondent* or repugnant unto the law which God hath impoſed upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himſelf hath eternally purpoſed to keep. *Hooker.*

And as five zones th' etherial regions bind,
Five *correſpondent* are to earth aſſign'd. *Dryden's Ovid.*

CORRESPO'NDENT. *n. ſ.* One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual meſſages or letters.

He was pleaſed to command me to ſend to him, and receive from him all his letters from and to all his *correſpondents* at home and abroad. *Denham's Dedication.*

CORRESPO'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *correſpond.*] Anſwerable; adapted to any thing.

Priam's ſix gates i' th' city, with maſſy ſtaples,
And *correſponſive* and fulfilling bolts,
Sperre up the ſons of Troy. *Shakeſ. Troilus and Creſſida.*

CO'RRIDOR. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. [In fortification.] The covert way lying round the whole compaſs of the fortifications of a place.

2. [In architecture.] A gallery or long iſle round about a building, leading to ſeveral chambers at a diſtance from each other. *Harris.*

There is ſomething very noble in the amphitheatre, though the high wall and *corridors* that went round it are almoſt intirely ruined. *Addiſon on Italy.*

CORRI'GIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrigo*, Latin.]

1. That which may be altered or amended.

2. He who is a proper object of puniſhment; puniſhable.

He was taken up very ſhort, and adjudged *corrigible* for ſuch preſumptuous language. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

3. Corrective; having the power to correct.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; ſo that, if we will either have it ſteril with idleneſs, or manured with induſtry, the power and *corrigible* authority of this lies in our will. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

CORRI'VAL. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *rival.*] Rival; competitor.

They had governours commonly out of the two families of the Geraldines and Butlers, both adverſaries and *corrivals* one againſt the other. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He that doth redeem her thence, might wear
Without *corrival* all her dignities. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

CORRI'VALRY. *n. ſ.* [from *corrival.*] Competition; oppoſition.

CORRO'BORANT. *adj.* [from *corroborate.*] Having the power to give ſtrength.

There be divers ſorts of bracelets fit to comfort the ſpirits, and they be of three intentions, refrigerant, *corroborant*, and aperient. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 961.

To CORRO'BORATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *roboro*, Latin.]

1. To confirm; to eſtabliſh.

Machiavel well noteth, though in an ill-favoured inſtance, there is no truſting to the force of nature, nor to the bravery of words, except it be *corroborate* by cuſtom. *Bacon.*

2. To ſtrengthen; to make ſtrong.

To fortify imagination there be three ways; the authority whence the belief is derived, means to quicken and *corroborate* the imagination, and means to repeat it and refreſh it. *Bacon.*

It was ſaid that the prince himſelf had, by the ſight of foreign courts, and obſervations on the different natures of people, and rules of government, much excited and awaked his ſpirits, and *corroborated* his judgment. *Wotton.*

As any limb well and duly exerciſed grows ſtronger, the nerves of the body are *corroborated* thereby. *Watts.*

CORROBORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *corroborate.*] The act of ſtrengthening or confirming; confirmation by ſome additional ſecurity; addition of ſtrength.

The lady herſelf procured a bull, for the better *corroboration* of the marriage. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

CORRO'BORATIVE. *adj.* [from *corroborate.*] Having the power of increaſing ſtrength.

In the cure of an ulcer, with a moiſt intemperies, as the heart is weakened by too much humidity, you are to mix *corroboratives* of an aſtringent faculty; and the ulcer alſo requireth to be dried. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To CORRO'DE. *v. a.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] To eat away by degrees, as a menſtruum; to prey upon; to conſume; to wear away gradually.

Stateſmen purge vice with vice, and may *corrode*
The bad with bad, a ſpider with a toad;
For ſo ill thralls not them, but they tame ill,
And make her do much good againſt her will. *Donne.*

We know that aqua-fortis *corroding* copper, which is it that gives the colour to verdigreaſe, is wont to reduce it to a green blue ſolution. *Boyle on Colours.*

The nature of mankind, left to itſelf, would ſoon have fallen into diſſolution, without the inceſſant and *corroding* invaſions of ſo long a time. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Hannibal the Pyreneans paſt,
And ſteepy Alps, the mounds that nature caſt,
And with *corroding* juices, as he went,
A paſſage through the living rock he rent. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

Fiſhes, which neither chew their meat nor grind it in their ſtomachs, do, by a diſſolvent liquor there provided, *corrode* and reduce it into a chylus. *Ray on the Creation.*

The blood turning acrimonious, *corrodes* the veſſels, producing almoſt all the diſeaſes of the inflammatory kind. *Arbuth.*

Through the heart,
Should jealouſy its venom once diffuſe,
'Tis then delightful miſery no more,
But agony unmixt, inceſſant gall,
Corroding every thought, and blaſting all
Love's paradiſe. *Thomſon's Spring, l.* 1075.

CORRO'DENT. *adj.* [from *corrode.*] Having the power of corroding or waſting any thing away.

CORRO'DIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrode.*] Poſſible to be conſumed or corroded.

Metals, although *corrodible* by waters, yet will not ſuffer a liquation from the powerfulleſt heat communicable unto that element. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 1.

CO'RRODY. *n. ſ.* [from *corrodo*, Latin.] A defalcation from an allowance or ſalary for ſome other than the original purpoſe.

In thoſe days even noble perſons, and other meaner men, ordered *corrodies* and penſions to their chaplains and ſervants out of churches. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CORROSIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *corroſible.*] The quality of being corroſible; poſſibility to be conſumed by a menſtruum.

CORRO'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrode.*] Poſſible to be conſumed by a menſtruum.

CORRO'SIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *corroſible.*] Suſceptibility of corroſion. *Dict.*

CORRO'SION. *n. ſ.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] The power of eating or wearing away by degrees.

Corroſion is a particular ſpecies of diſſolution of bodies, either by an acid, or a ſaline menſtruum. It is almoſt wholly deſigned for the reſolution of bodies moſt ſtrongly compacted, as bones and metals; ſo that the menſtruums here employed, have a conſiderable moment or force. Theſe liquors, whether acid or urinous, are nothing but ſalts diſſolved in a little phlegm; therefore theſe being ſolid, and conſequently containing a conſiderable quantity of matter, do both attract one another more, and are alſo more attracted by the particles of the body to be diſſolved; ſo when the more ſolid bodies are put into ſaline menſtruums, the attraction is ſtronger than in other ſolutions; and the motion, which is always proportional to the attraction, is more violent: ſo that we may eaſily conceive, when the motion is in ſuch a manner increaſed, it ſhould drive the ſalts into the pores of the bodies, and open and looſen their coheſion, though ever ſo firm. *Quincy.*

If there be any medicine that purgeth, and hath neither of the firſt two manifeſt qualities, it is to be held ſuſpected as a kind of poiſon; for that it worketh either by *corroſion*, or by a ſecret malignity and enmity to nature. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

That *corroſion* and diſſolution of bodies, even the moſt ſolid and durable, which is vulgarly aſcribed to the air, is cauſed merely by the action of water upon them; the air being ſo far from injuring and preying upon the bodies it environs, that it contributes to their ſecurity and preſervation. *Woodw.*

CORROSIVE. *adj.* [from *corrodo*, Latin. It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, now indifferently.]

1. Having the power of conſuming or wearing away.

Gold, after it has been divided by *corroſive* liquors into inviſible parts, yet may preſently be precipitated, ſo as to appear again in its own form. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* i. *c.* 2. *ſ.* 12.

The ſacred ſons of vengeance, on whoſe courſe
Corroſive famine waits, and kills the year. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. Having the quality to fret or vex.

If the maintenance of ceremonies be a *corroſive* to ſuch as oppugn them, undoubtedly to ſuch as maintain them it can be no great pleaſure, when they behold that which they reverence is oppugned. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſect.* 10.

CORROSIVE. *n. ſ.*

1. That which has the quality of waſting any thing away, as the fleſh of an ulcer.

He meant his *corroſives* to apply,
And with ſtrict diet tame his ſtubborn malady. *Fairy Queen.*

2. That which has the power of fretting, or of giving pain.

Such ſpeeches favour not of God in him that uſeth them,
and

and unto virtuouſly diſpoſed minds they are grievous *corroſives*. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſect.* 33.

Away; though parting be a fretful *corroſive*,
It is applied to a deathful wound. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* i.

Care is no cure, but rather *corroſive*,
For things that are not to be remedied. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

CORRO'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *corroſive.*]

1. Like a corroſive.

At firſt it taſted ſomewhat *corroſively*. *Boyle on Saltpetre.*

2. With the power of corroſion.

CORRO'SIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *corroſive.*] The quality of corroding or eating away; acrimony.

We do infuſe, to what he meant for meat,
Corroſiveneſs, or intenſe cold or heat. *Donne.*

Saltpetre betrays upon the tongue no heat nor *corroſiveneſs* at all, but coldneſs, mixt with a ſomewhat languid reliſh retaining to bitterneſs. *Boyle.*

CO'RRUGANT. *adj.* [from *corrugate.*] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

To CO'RRUGATE. *v. a.* [*corrugo*, Latin.] To wrinkle or purſe up; as the ſkin is drawn into wrinkles by cold, or any other cauſe. *Quincy.*

The cramp cometh of contraction of ſinews: it cometh either by cold or dryneſs; for cold and dryneſs do both of them contract and *corrugate*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 964.

CORRUGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *corrugate.*] Contraction into wrinkles.

The pain of the ſolid parts is the *corrugation* or violent agitation of fibres, when the ſpirits are irritated by ſharp humours. *Floyer on the Humours.*

To CORRU'PT. *v. a.* [*corrumpo corruptus*, Latin.]

1. To turn from a ſound to a putreſcent ſtate; to infect.

2. To deprave; to deſtroy integrity; to vitiate; to bribe.

I fear leſt by any means, as the ſerpent beguiled Eve through his ſubtilty, ſo your minds ſhould be *corrupted* from the ſimplicity that is in Chriſt. 2 *Cor.* xi. 3.

Even what things they naturally know, in thoſe very things, as hearts void of reaſon, they *corrupted* themſelves. *Jude*, v. 10.

Evil communications *corrupt* good manners. 1 *Cor.* xv. 33.

All that have miſcarried
By underhand, *corrupted*, foul injuſtice. *Shak. Richard* III.

I have heard it ſaid, the fitteſt time to *corrupt* a man's wife, is when ſhe's fallen out with her huſband. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

But ſtay, I ſmell a man of middle earth;
With tryal fire touch me his finger-end;
If he be chaſte, the flame will back deſcend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he ſtart,
It is the fleſh of a *corrupted* heart. *Shak. M. W. of Windſor.*

Language being the conduit whereby men convey their knowledge, he that makes an ill uſe of it, though he does not *corrupt* the fountains of knowledge, which are in things, yet he ſtops the pipes. *Locke.*

Hear the black trumpet through the world proclaim,
That not to be *corrupted* is the ſhame. *Pope.*

3. To ſpoil; to do miſchief.

To CORRU'PT. *v. n.* To become putrid; to grow rotten; to putrefy.

The aptneſs or propenſion of air or water to *corrupt* or putrefy, no doubt, is to be found before it break forth into manifeſt effects of diſeaſes, blaſting, or the like. *Bacon.*

CORRU'PT. *adj.* [from *corrupt.*] Vitious; tainted with wickedneſs; without integrity.

Let no *corrupt* communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the uſe of edifying. *Eph.* iv. 29.

Corrupt, *corrupt*, and tainted in deſire. *Sh. M. W. of Windſ.*

Theſe kind of knaves I know, which in this plainneſs
Harbour more craft, and more *corrupter* ends,
Than twenty ſilky ducking obſervants. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*

Some, who have been *corrupt* in their morals, have yet been infinitely ſolicitous to have their children piouſly brought up. *South's Sermons.*

CORRU'PTER. *n. ſ.* [from *corrupt.*] He that taints or vitiates; he that leſſens purity or integrity.

What is here?
The ſcriptures of the loyal Leonatus,
All turn'd to hereſy? Away, away,
Corrupters of my faith! *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

From the vanity of the Greeks, the *corrupters* of all truth, who, without all ground of certainty, vaunt their antiquity, came the errour firſt of all. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World, b.* i.

Thoſe great *corrupters* of Chriſtianity, and indeed of natural religion, the Jeſuits. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 6.

CORRUPTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *corruptible.*] Poſſibility to be corrupted.

CORRU'PTIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrupt.*]

1. Suſceptible of deſtruction by natural decay, or without violence.

Our *corruptible* bodies could never live the life they ſhall live, were it not that they are joined with his body, which is incorruptible, and that his is in ours as a cauſe of immortality. *Hooker.*

It is a devouring corruption of the eſſential mixture, which conſiſting chiefly of an oily moiſture, is *corruptible* through diſſipation. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The ſeveral parts of which the world conſiſts, being in their nature *corruptible*, it is more than probable, that, in an infinite duration, this frame of things would long ſince have been diſſolved. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

2. Suſceptible of corruption; poſſible to be tainted or vitiated.

CORRU'PTIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *corruptible.*] Suſceptibility of corruption.

CORRU'PTIBLY. *adv.* [from *corruptible.*] In ſuch a manner as to be corrupted, or vitiated.

It is too late; the life of all his blood
Is touch'd *corruptibly*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

CORRU'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*corruptio*, Lat.]

1. The principle by which bodies tend to the ſeparation of their parts.

2. Wickedneſs; perverſion of principles; loſs of integrity.

Precepts of morality, beſides the natural *corruption* of our tempers, which makes us averſe to them, are ſo abſtracted from ideas of ſenſe, that they ſeldom get an opportunity for deſcriptions and images. *Addiſon's Eſſay on the Georgicks.*

Amidſt *corruption*, luxury and rage,
Still leave ſome ancient virtue's to our age. *Pope.*

3. Putreſcence.

The wiſe contriver, on his end intent,
Careful this fatal errour to prevent,
And keep the waters from *corruption* free,
Mix'd them with ſalt, and ſeaſon'd all the ſea. *Blackmore.*

4. Matter or *pus* in a ſore.

5. The means by which any thing is vitiated; depravation.

After my death I wiſh no other herald,
No other ſpeaker of my living actions,
To keep mine honour from *corruption*,
But ſuch an honeſt chronicler as Griffith. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

The region hath by conqueſt, and *corruption* of other languages, received new and differing names. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

All thoſe four kinds of *corruption* are very common in their language; for which reaſons the Greek tongue is become much altered. *Brerewood on Languages.*

6. [In law.] An infection growing to a man attainted of felony or treaſon, and to his iſſue: for as he loſeth all to the prince, or other lord of the fee, ſo his iſſue cannot be heir to him, or to any other anceſtor, of whom they might have claimed by him; and if he were noble, or a gentleman, he and his children are made ignoble and ungentle, in reſpect of the father. *Cowel.*

CORRU'PTIVE. *adj.* [from *corrupt.*] Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

Not reſembling themſelves according to ſeminal condition, yet carrying a ſettled habitude unto the *corruptive* originals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 6.

It ſhould be endued with an acid ferment, or ſome *corruptive* quality, for ſo ſpeedy a diſſolution of the meat and preparation of the chyle. *Ray on the Creation.*

CORRU'PTLESS. *adj.* [from *corrupt.*] Inſuſceptible of corruption; undecaying.

All around
The borders, with *corruptleſs* myrrh are crown'd. *Dryden.*

CORRU'PTLY. *adv.* [from *corrupt.*]

1. With corruption; with taint; with vice; without integrity.

O, that eſtates, degrees, and offices,
Were not deriv'd *corruptly*, that clear honour
Were purchas'd by the merit of the wearer. *Shakeſpeare.*

We have dealt very *corruptly* againſt thee, and have not kept the commandments. *Neh.* i. 7.

2. Vitiouſly; improperly; contrary to purity.

We have *corruptly* contracted moſt names, both of men and places. *Camden's Remains.*

CORRU'PTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *corrupt.*] The quality of corruption; putreſcence; vice.

CO'RSAIR. *n. ſ.* [French.] A pirate; one who profeſſes to ſeize merchants.

CORSE. *n. ſ.* [*corps*, French.]

1. A body.

For he was ſtrong, and of ſo mighty *corſe*,
As ever wielded ſpear in warlike hand. *Spenſer, can.* iii.

2. A dead body; a carcaſe: a poetical word.

That from her body, full of filthy ſin,
He reft her hateful head, without remorſe;
A ſtream of coal-black blood forth guſhed from her *corſe*.
Fairy Queen, b. i. *cant.* 1. *ſtan.* 24.

Set down the *corſe*; or, by ſaint Paul,
I'll make a *corſe* of him that diſobeys. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

What may this mean?
That thou, dead *corſe*, again, in complete ſteel,
Reviſit'ſt thus the glimpſes of the moon,
Making night hideous? *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Here lay him down, my friends,
Full in my ſight, that I may view at leiſure
The bloody *corſe*, and count thoſe glorious wounds. *Addiſon.*

You heard the groans,
Heard nightly plung'd, amid' the ſullen waves,
The frequent *corſe*. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 1035.

CO'RSELET.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Co'rselet. *n. ſ.* [*corſelet*, French.] A light armour for the forepart of the body.

Some ſhirts of maile, ſome coats of plate put on,
Some don'd a cuirace, ſome a *corſlet* bright. *Fairfax, b.* i.

They laſh, they foin, they paſs, they ſtrive to bore
Their *corſlets*, and their thinneſt parts explore. *Dryd. Fab.*

But heroes, who o'ercome or die,
Have their hearts hung extremely high;
The ſtrings of which, in battle's heat,
Againſt their very *cors'lets* beat. *Prior.*

CO'RTICAL. *adj.* [*cortex*, bark, Lat.] Barky; belonging to the outer part; belonging to the rind; outward.

Their laſt extremities form a little gland, (all theſe little glands together make the *cortical* part of the brain) terminating in two little veſſels. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

Co'rticated. *adj.* [from *corticatus*, Lat.] Reſembling the bark of a tree.

This animal is a kind of lizard, a quadruped *corticated* and depilous; that is, without wool, fur, or hair. *Brown.*

Co'rticose. *adj.* [from *corticoſus*, Lat.] Full of bark. *Dict.*

Corve'tto. *n. ſ.* The curvet See Curvet.

You muſt draw the horſe in his career with his manage, and turn, doing the *corvetto* and leaping. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CORU'SCANT. *adj.* [*coruſco*, Latin.] Glittering by flaſhes; flaſhing.

Corusca'tion. *n. ſ.* [*coruſcatio*, Latin.] Flaſh; quick vibration of light.

We ſee that lightnings and *coruſcations*, which are near at hand, yield no ſound. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 114.

We may learn that ſulphureous ſteams abound in the bowels of the earth, and ferment with minerals, and ſometimes take fire with a ſudden *coruſcation* and exploſion. *Newton's Opt.*

How heat and moiſture mingle in a maſs,
Or belch in thunder, or in lightning blaze;
Why nimble *coruſcations* ſtrike the eye,
And bold tornado's bluſter in the ſky. *Garth's Diſpenſatory.*

Cory'mbiated. *adj.* [*corymbus*, Latin.] Garniſhed with branches of berries. *Dict.*

Corymbi'ferous. *adv* [from *corymbus* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

Corymbiferous plants are diſtinguiſhed into ſuch as have a radiate flower, as the ſun-flower; and ſuch as have a naked flower, as the hemp-agrimony, and mugwort: to which are added thoſe a-kin hereunto, ſuch as ſcabious, teaſel, thiſtle, and the like. *Quincy.*

CORY'MBUS. n. ſ. [Latin.]

It in general ſignifies the top of any thing; but amongſt the ancient botaniſts it was uſed to expreſs the bunches or cluſters of berries of ivy, or the like: amongſt modern botaniſts it is uſed for a compounded diſcous flower, whoſe ſeeds are not pappous, or do not fly away in down; ſuch are the flowers of daiſies, and common marygold; and therefore Mr. *Ray* makes one genus of plants to be ſuch as have a compound diſcous flower, without any downy wings to carry off their ſeeds. *Quincy.*

Cosci'nomancy. *n. ſ.* [from κόσκινον, a ſieve, and μαντεία, divination.] The art of divination by means of a ſieve. A very ancient practice mentioned by Theocritus, and ſtill uſed in ſome parts of England, to find out perſons unknown. *Chambers.*

Cose'cant. *n. ſ.* [In geometry.] The ſecant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

Co'shering. *n. ſ.* [Iriſh.]

Coſherings were viſitations and progreſſes made by the lord and his followers among his tenants; wherein he did eat them (as the Engliſh proverb is) out of houſe and home. *Davies.*

Co'sier. *n. ſ.* [from *couſer*, old Fr. to ſew.] A botcher. *Hanmer.*

Do you make an alehouſe of my lady's houſe, that ye ſqueak out your *coſier* catches, without any mitigation or remorſe of voice? *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Co'sine. *n. ſ.* [In geometry.] The right ſine of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

Cosme'tick. *adj.* [κοσμητικὸς.] Having the power of improving beauty; beautifying.

No better *coſmeticks* than a ſevere temperance and purity, modeſty and humility, a gracious temper and calmneſs of ſpirit; no true beauty without the ſignatures of theſe graces in the very countenance. *Ray on the Creation.*

Firſt, rob'd in white, the nymph intent adores,
With head uncover'd, the *coſmetick* pow'rs. *Pope.*

CO'SMICAL. *adj.* [κόσμος.]

1. Relating to the world.
2. Riſing or ſetting with the ſun; not acronychal.

The *coſmical* aſcenſion of a ſtar we term that, when it ariſeth together with the ſun, or in the ſame degree of the ecliptick wherein the ſun abideth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 13.

Co'smically. *adv.* [from *coſmical.*] With the ſun; not acronychally.

From the riſing of this ſtar, not *coſmically*, that is, with the ſun, but heliacally, that is, its emerſion from the rays of the ſun, the ancients computed their canicular days. *Brown.*

Co'smogony. *n. ſ.* [κόσμος, and γόνη.] The riſe or birth of the world; the creation.

Cosmo'grapher. *n. ſ.* [κόσμος and γράφω.] One who writes a deſcription of the world; diſtinct from geographer, who deſcribes the ſituation of particular countries.

Thus the antient *coſmographers* do place the diviſion of the Eaſt and Weſtern hemiſphere; that is, the firſt term of longitude in the Canary or Fortunate Iſlands, conceiving theſe parts the extremeſt habitations weſtward. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Cosmogra'phical. *adj.* [from *coſmography*] Relating to the general deſcription of the world.

Cosmogra'phically. *adv.* [from *coſmographical.*] In a manner relating to the ſcience by which the ſtructure of the world is diſcovered and deſcribed.

This it doth more plainly upon the terrella, or ſpherical magnet, *coſmographically* ſet out with circles of the globe. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 2.

COSMO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [κόσμος and γράφω.] The ſcience of the general ſyſtem or affections of the world, diſtinct from geography, which delivers the ſituation and boundaries of particular countries.

Here it might ſee the world without travel; it being a leſſer ſcheme of the creation, nature contracted, a little *coſmography*, or map of the univerſe. *South's Sermons.*

Cosmopo'litan. } Cosmopo'lite. } *n. ſ.* [κόσμος and πολίτης.] A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place.

Co'sset. *n. ſ.* A lamb brought up without the dam.

If thou wilt bewail my woful teen,
I ſhall thee give yond' *coſſet* for thy pain. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

COST. *n. ſ.* [*koſt*, Dutch. As this word is found in the remoteſt Teutonick dialects, even in the iſlandick, it is not probably derived to us from the Latin *conſto*; though it is not unlikely that the French *couſter* comes from the Latin.]

1. The price of any thing.
2. Sumptuouſneſs; luxury.

The city woman bears
The *coſt* of princes on unworthy ſhoulders. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let foreign princes vainly boaſt
The rude effects of pride and *coſt*
Of vaſter fabricks, to which they
Contribute nothing but the pay. *Waller.*

3. Charge; expence.

While he found his daughter maintained without his *coſt*, he was content to be deaf to any noiſe of infamy. *Sidney, b.* ii.

I ſhall never hold that man my friend,
Whoſe tongue ſhall aſk me for one penny *coſt*,
To ranſom home revolted Mortimer. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Have we eaten at all of the king's *coſt?* or hath he given us any gift? 2 *Sa.* xix. 42.

And wilt thou, O cruel boaſt!
Put poor nature to ſuch *coſt?*
O! 'twill undo our common mother,
To be at charge of ſuch another. *Craſhaw.*

It is ſtrange to ſee any eccleſiaſtical pile, not by eccleſiaſtical *coſt* and influence, riſing above ground; eſpecially in an age in which men's mouths are open againſt the church, but their hands ſhut towards it. *South's Sermons.*

He whoſe tale is beſt, and pleaſes moſt,
Should win his ſupper at our common *coſt*. *Dryden's Fables.*

Fourteen thouſand pounds are paid by Wood for the purchaſe of his patent: what were his other viſible *coſts* I know not; what his latent, is variouſly conjectured. *Swift.*

4. Loſs; fine; detriment.

What they had fondly wiſhed, proved afterwards to their *coſts* over true. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

To Cost. *v. n. pret. coſt; particip. coſt.* [*couſter*, French.] To be bought for; to be had at a price.

The dagger and poiſon are always in readineſs; but to bring the action to extremity, and then recover all, will require the art of a writer, and *coſt* him many a pang. *Dryden.*

Co'stal. *adj.* [*coſta*, Lat. a rib.] Belonging to the ribs.

Hereby are excluded all cetaceous and cartilaginous fiſhes, many pectinal, whoſe ribs are rectilineal; and many *coſtal*, which have their ribs embowed. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Co'stard. *n. ſ.* [from *coſter*, a head.]

1. A head.

Take him over the *coſtard* with the belt of thy ſword. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

2. An apple round and bulky like the head.

Many country vicars are driven to ſhifts; and, if our greedy patrons hold us to ſuch conditions, they will make us turn *coſtard* mongers, graſiers, or ſell ale. *Burton on Melancholy.*

CO'STIVE. *adj.* [*conſtipatus*, Lat. *conſtipè*, French.]

1. Bound in the body; having the excretions obſtructed.

When the paſſage of the gall becomes obſtructed, the body grows *coſtive*, and the excrements of the belly white. *Brown.*

While faſter than his *coſtive* brains indites,
Philo's quick hand in flowing letters writes;
His caſe appears to me like honeſt Teague's,
When he was run away with by his legs. *Prior.*

2. Cloſe; unpermeable.

Clay in dry ſeaſons is *coſtive*, hardening with the ſun and wind, 'till unlocked by induſtry, ſo as to admit of the air and heavenly influences. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Co'stiveness. *n. ſ.* [from *coſtive.*] The ſtate of the body in which excretion is obſtructed.

Coſtiveneſs diſperſes malign putrid fumes out of the guts and meſentery into all parts of the body, occaſioning head-aches, fevers, loſs of appetite, and diſturbance of concoction. *Harvey.*

Coſtiveneſs has ill effects, and is hard to be dealt with by phyſick; purging medicines rather increaſing than removing the evil. *Locke on Education, ſect.* 23.

Co'stliness. *n. ſ.* [from *coſtly.*] Sumptuouſneſs; expenſiveneſs.

Though not with curious *coſtlineſs*, yet with cleanly ſufficiency it entertained me. *Sidney, b.* i.

Nor have the frugaller ſons of fortune any reaſon to object the *coſtlineſs*; ſince they frequently pay dearer for leſs advantageous pleaſures. *Glanville's Sceps. Preface.*

Co'stly. *adj.* [from *coſt.*] Sumptuous; expenſive; of a high price.

Coſtly thy habit as thy purſe can buy,
But not expreſt in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Leave for a while thy *coſtly* country-ſeat;
And to be great indeed, forget
The nauſeous pleaſures of the great. *Dryden.*

The chapel of St. Laurence will be perhaps the moſt *coſtly* piece of work on the face of the earth, when completed. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

He is here ſpeaking of Paradiſe, which he repreſents as a moſt charming and delightful place; abounding with things not only uſeful and convenient, but even the moſt rare and valuable, the moſt *coſtly* and deſireable. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſtory.*

Co'stmary. *n. ſ.* [*coſtus*, Latin.] An herb whoſe flowers are naked, and of a yellow colour, growing in umbels on the top of the ſtalks: the leaves are intire, and crenated about the edges. *Miller.*

Co'strel. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed to be derived from *coſter.*] A bottle. *Skinner.*

Cot. } Cote. } Coat. } At the end of the names of places, come generally from the Saxon cot, a cottage. *Gibſon's Camden.*

COT. *n. ſ.* [cot, Sax. *cwt*, Welſh.] A ſmall houſe; a cottage; a hut; a mean habitation.

What that uſage meant,
Which in her *cot* ſhe daily practiſed. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *c.* 6.

Beſides his *cot*, his flocks, and bounds of feed,
Are now on ſale; and at our ſheep *cot* now,
By reaſon of his abſence, there is nothing
That you will feed on. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

Hezekiah made himſelf ſtalls for all manner of beaſts, and *cots* for flocks. 2 *Chron.* xxxii. 28.

My feeble goats,
With pains I drive from their forſaken *cotes*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

A ſtately temple ſhoots within the ſkies:
The crotchets of their *cot* in columns riſe;
The pavement, poliſh'd marble they behold;
The gates with ſculpture grac'd, the ſpires and tiles of gold. *Dryden's Baucis and Philemon.*

As Jove vouchſaf'd on Ida's top. 'tis ſaid,
At poor Philemon's *cot* to take a bed. *Fenton.*

Cot. *n. ſ.* An abridgment of *cotquean*.

Cota'ngent. *n. ſ.* [In geometry.] The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

To Cote. *v. a.* This word, which I have found only in Chapman, ſeems to ſignify the ſame as *To leave behind*, *To over paſs*.

Words her worth had prov'd with deeds,
Had more ground been allow'd the race, and *coted* far his ſteeds. *Chapman's Iliads.*

Cote'mporary. *adj.* [*con* and *tempus*, Latin.] Living at the ſame time; coetaneous; contemporary.

What would not, to a rational man, *cotemporary* with the firſt voucher, have appeared probable, is now uſed as certain, becauſe ſeveral have ſince, from him, ſaid it one after another. *Locke.*

Co'tland. *n. ſ.* [*cot* and *land.*] Land appendant to a cottage.

Co'tquean. *n. ſ.* [probably from *coquin*, French.] A man who buſies himſelf with women's affairs.

Look to the bak'd meats, good Angelica;
Spare not for coſt.——
——Go, go, you *cotquean*, go;
Get you to bed. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

A ſtateſwoman is as ridiculous a creature as a *cotquean*: each of the ſexes ſhould keep within its particular bounds. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 38.

You have given us a lively picture of huſbands hen-peck'd; but you have never touched upon one of the quite different character, and who goes by the name of *cotquean*. *Add. Spect.*

Co'ttage. *n. ſ.* [from *cot.*] A hut; a mean habitation; a cot; a little houſe.

The ſea-coaſt ſhall be dwellings and *cottages* for ſhepherds, and folds for flocks. *Zeph.* ii. 6.

They were right glad to take ſome corner of a poor *cottage*, and there to ſerve God upon their knees. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſ.* 2.

The ſelf-ſame ſun that ſhines upon his court,
Hides not his viſage from our *cottage*, but
Looks on both alike. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Let the women of noble birth and great fortunes nurſe their children, look to the affairs of the houſe, viſit poor *cottages*, and relieve their neceſſities. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

It is difficult for a peaſant, bred up in the obſcurities of a *cottage*, to fancy in his mind the unſeen ſplendors of a court. *South's Sermons.*

Beneath our humble *cottage* let us haſte,
And here, unenvied, rural dainties taſte. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Co'ttager. *n. ſ.* [from *cottage*]

1. One who lives in a hut or cottage.

Let us from our farms,
Call forth our *cottagers* to arms. *Swift.*

The moſt ignorant Iriſh *cottager* will not ſell his cow for a groat. *Swift's Addreſs to Parliament.*

2. A cottager, in law, is one that lives on the common, without paying rent, and without any land of his own.

The huſbandmen and plowmen be but as their work-folks and labourers, or elſe mere *cottagers*, which are but houſed beggars. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The yeomenry, or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and *cottagers*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Co'ttier. *n. ſ.* [from *cot.*] One who inhabits a cot. *Dict.*

CO'TTON. *n. ſ.* [named, according to *Skinner*, from the down that adheres to the *mala cotonea*, or *quince*, called by the Italians *cotogni*; whence *cottone*, Ital. *cotton*, French.] The down of the cotton-tree.

The pin ought to be as thick as a rowling-pin, and covered with *cotton*, that its hardneſs may not be offenſive. *Wiſeman.*

Co'tton. *n. ſ.* A plant.

The flower conſiſts of one leaf, cut into ſeveral ſegments almoſt to the bottom, and is of the expanded bell ſhape: from the center riſes a pyramidal hollow tube, adorned and loaded with chives: from the empalement ſhoots up the pointal, fixed like a nail in the bottom of the flower and of the tube, which is changed into a roundiſh fruit, divided into four or more ſeminal cells, gaping at the top, and incloſing ſeeds, covered over and wrapped within that ſoft ductile wool, commonly known by the name of cotton. The ſpecies are, 1. Hot or ſhrubby *cotton*. 2. The moſt excellent American *cotton*, with a greeniſh ſeed. 3. Annual ſhrubby *cotton*, of the iſland of Providence, with a large quinquefid vine leaf. 4. The tree *cotton*. 5. Tree *cotton* with a yellow flower. The firſt ſort is cultivated plentifully in Candia, Lemnos, Cyprus, Malta, Sicily, and at Naples; as alſo between Jeruſalem and Damaſcus, from whence the cotton is brought annually into theſe northern parts of Europe. It is ſown upon tilled grounds in the ſpring of the year, and cut down and reaped in harveſt, as corn with us. This *cotton* is the wool which incloſes or wraps up the ſeeds, and is contained in a kind of brown huſk or ſeed-veſſel growing upon this ſhrub. It is from this ſort that the vaſt quantities of *cotton* are taken, which furniſh our parts of the world. It is brought from the iſlands, where the natives take great care of its culture. There are ſeveral ſorts of *cotton* ſold, which differ according to the countries from whence they come, and the various preparations made of them. The firſt is the *cotton* in the wool; that is, that which comes from the ſhell, from which only we take the ſeed: thoſe come from Cyprus, Smyrna, &c. The ſecond is the *cotton* in the yarn: the ſecond and third ſorts are alſo annual: theſe are cultivated in the Weſt Indies in great plenty. But the fourth and fifth ſorts grow in Egypt: theſe abide many years, and often arrive to be trees of great magnitude, from which the inhabitants are annually furniſhed with great quantities of *cotton*. One of theſe trees has a purpliſh and the other a yellow flower, which is the only difference between them. *Miller.*

Co'tton. *n. ſ.* Cloath or ſtuff made of cotton.

To Co'tton. *v. n.*

1. To riſe with a nap.
2. To cement; to unite with: a cant word.

A quarrel between you will end in one of you being turned off, in which caſe it will not be eaſy to *cotton* with another. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

To COUCH. *v. n.* [*coucher*, French.]

1. To lie down on a place of repoſe.

If I court more women, you'll *couch* with more men. *Shak.*

Doth not the gentleman
Deſerve as full, as fortunate a bed,
As ever Beatrice ſhall *couch* upon. *Shakeſpeare.*

When love's fair goddeſs
Couch'd with her huſband in his golden bed. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To lie down on the knees, as a beaſt to reſt.

Trees bent their heads to hear him ſing his wrongs,
Fierce tygers *couch'd* around, and loll'd their fawning tongues. *Dryden's Virg. Geor. b.* iv. *l.* 41.

Theſe when death

SAMUEL JOHNSON A Dictionary of the English Language LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Comes like a ruſhing lion, *couch* like ſpaniels,
With lolling tongues, and tremble at the paw. *Dryden.*

3. To lye down in ſecret, or in ambuſh.

We'll *couch* i' th' caſtle-ditch, 'till we ſee the light of our fairies. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The earl of Angus *couched* in a furrow, and was paſſed over for dead, until a horſe was brought for his eſcape. *Hayward.*

4. To lye in a bed, or ſtratum.

Bleſſed of the Lord be his land for the dew, and for the deep that *coucheth* beneath. *Deutr.* xxxiii. 13.

5. To ſtoop; or bend down; to lower in fear, in pain, in reſpect.

To *couch* down between Iſſachar, is a ſtrong aſs *couching* down between two burdens. *Gen.* xlix. 14.

Theſe *couchings*, and theſe lowly curteſies,
Might ſtir the blood of ordinary men. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*

To Couch. *v. a.*

1. To repoſe; to lay on a place of repoſe.

Where unbruiſed youth, with unſtuff'd brain,
Doth *couch* his limbs, there golden ſleep doth reign. *Shakeſp.*

2. To lay down any thing in a bed, or ſtratum.

If the weather be warm, we immediately *couch* malt about a foot thick; but if a hotter ſeaſon require it, we ſpread it on the floor much thinner. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The ſea and the land make one globe; and the waters *couch* themſelves, as cloſe as may be, to the centre of this globe, in a ſpherical convexity. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. To bed; to hide in another body.

It is at this day in uſe at Gaza, to *couch* potſherds, or veſſels of earth, in their walls, to gather the wind from the top, and to paſs it down in ſpouts into rooms. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

4. To involve; to include; to compriſe.

But who will call thoſe noble who deface,
By meaner acts, the glories of their race;
Whoſe only title to our father's fame,
Is *couch'd* in the dead letters of their name? *Dryden's Juv.*

That great argument for a future ſtate, which St. Paul hath *couched* in the words I have read to you. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

5. To include ſecretly; to hide: with *under*.

The foundation of all parables is ſome analogy or ſimilitude between the topical or alluſive part of the parable and the thing *couched under* it, and intended by it. *South's Sermons.*

There is all this, and more, that lies naturally *couched under* this allegory. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 3.

The true notion of the inſtitution being loſt, the tradition of the deluge, which was *couched under* it, was thereupon at length ſuſpended and loſt. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

6. To lay cloſe to another.

And over all, with brazen ſcales was arm'd,
Like plated coat of ſteel, ſo *couched* near,
That nought might pierce. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 11.

7. To fix the ſpear in the reſt; in the poſture of attack.

The knight 'gan fairly *couch* his ſteady ſpear,
And fiercely ran at him with rigorous might. *Fairy Queen.*

Before each van
Prick forth the aery knights, and *couch* their ſpears,
'Till thickeſt legions cloſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

The former wav'd in air
His flaming ſword, Æneas *couch'd* his ſpear. *Dryden's Æn.*

8. To depreſs the film that overſpreads the pupil of the eye. This is improperly called *couching the eye*, for *couching the cataract*: with equal impropriety they ſometimes ſpeak of *couching the patient*.

Some artiſt, whoſe nice hand
Couches the cataracts, and clears his eyes,
And all at once a flood of glorious light
Comes ruſhing on his eyes. *Dennis.*

Whether the cataract be waſted by being ſeparated from its veſſels, I have never known poſitively, by diſſecting one that had been *couched*. *Sharp.*

Couch, *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſeat of repoſe, on which it is common to lye down dreſſed.

So Satan fell; and ſtraight a firy globe
Of angels on full ſail of wing flew nigh,
Who on their plumy vans receiv'd him ſoft,
From his uneaſy ſtation, and upbore
As on a floating *couch* through the blithe air. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

To loll on *couches*, rich with citron ſteds,
And lay their guilty limbs in Tyrian beds. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.*

2. A bed; a place of repoſe.

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A *couch* for luxury and damned inceſt. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Dire was the toſſing! deep the groans! deſpair
Tended the ſick, buſieſt from *couch* to *couch*. *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*

This gentle knight, inſpir'd by jolly May,
Forſook his early *couch* at early day. *Dryden's Fables.*

O, ye immortal pow'rs that guard the juſt,
Watch round his *couch*, and ſoften his repoſe. *Addiſ. Cato.*

3. A layer, or ſtratum.

This heap is called by maltſters a *couch*, or bed of raw malt. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Co'uchant. *adj.* [*couchant*, Fr.] Lying down; ſquatting.

If a lion were the proper coat of Judah, yet were it not probably a lion rampant, but rather *couchant* or dormant. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 10.

As a tiger, who by chance hath ſpy'd,
In ſome purlieu, two gentle fawns at play,
Strait couches cloſe; then riſing, changes oft
His *couchant* watch. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 403.

CO'UCHEE. n. ſ. [French.] Bedtime; the time of viſiting late at night.

None of her ſylvan ſubjects made their court;
Levees and *couchees* paſs'd without reſort. *Dryden.*

Co'ucher. *n. ſ.* [from *couch.*] He that couches or depreſſes cataracts.

Co'uchfellow. *n. ſ.* [*couch* and *fellow.*] Bedfellow; companion.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your *couchfellow*, Nim; or elſe you had looked through the grate like a geminy of baboons. *Shakeſpeare.*

Co'uchgrass. *n. ſ.* A weed.

The *couchgraſs*, for the firſt year, inſenſibly robs moſt plants in ſandy grounds apt to graze. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

COVE. *n. ſ.*

1. A ſmall creek or bay.
2. A ſhelter; a cover.

CO'VENANT. *n. ſ.* [*convenant*, Fr. *conventum*, Latin.]

1. A contract; a ſtipulation.

He makes a *covenant* never to deſtroy
The earth again by flood; nor let the ſea
Surpaſs his bounds. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 892.

The Engliſh make the ocean their abode,
Whoſe ready ſails with ev'ry wind can fly,
And make a *cov'nant* with th' unconſtant ſky. *Waller.*

2. An agreement on certain terms; a compact.

A *covenant* is a mutual compact, as we now conſider it, betwixt God and man; conſiſting of mercies on God's part, made over to man, and of conditions on man's part, required by God. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

Some men live as if they had made a *covenant* with hell: let divines, fathers, friends ſay what they will, they ſtop their ears againſt them. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. A writing containing the terms of agreement.

I ſhall but lend my diamond 'till your return; let there be *covenants* drawn between us. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To Co'venant. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To bargain; to ſtipulate.

His lord uſed commonly ſo to *covenant* with him, which if at any time the tenant diſliked, he might freely depart at his pleaſure. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

It had been *covenanted* between him and the king of England, that neither of them ſhould treat of peace or truce with the French king. *Hayward on Edward* VI.

By words men come to know one another's minds; by theſe they *covenant* and confederate. *South's Sermons.*

Jupiter *covenanted* with him, that it ſhould be hot or cold, wet or dry, calm or windy, as the tenant ſhould direct. *L'Eſt.*

2. To agree with another on certain terms: with *for*.

They *covenanted* with him *for* thirty pieces of ſilver. *Mat.*

Pointing to a heap of ſand,
For ev'ry grain to live a year demand;
But, ah! unmindful of th' effect of time,
Forgot to *covenant* for youth and prime. *Garth's Ovid.*

Covenante'e. *n. ſ.* [from *covenant.*] A party to a covenant; a ſtipulator; a bargainer.

Both of them were reſpective rites of their admiſſion into the ſeveral covenants, and the *covenantees* become thereby entitled to the reſpective privileges. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Covena'nter. *n. ſ.* [from *covenant.*] One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.

The *covenanters* ſhall have no more aſſurance of mutual aſſiſtance each from other, after the taking of the covenant, than they had before. *Oxford Reaſons againſt the Covenant.*

Co'venous. *adj.* [from *covin.*] Fraudulent; colluſive; trickiſh.

I wiſh ſome means deviſed for the reſtraint of theſe inordinate and *covenous* leaſes of lands, holden in chief, for hundreds or thouſands of years. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

To CO'VER. *v. a.* [*couvrir*, French.]

1. To overſpread any thing with ſomething elſe.

The paſtures are cloathed with flocks, the valleys alſo are *covered* over with corn. *Pſ.* lxv. 13.

A man ought not to *cover* his head. 1 *Cor.* xi. 7.

Go to thy fellows, bid them *cover* the table, ſerve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

2. To conceal under ſomething laid over.

Or lead me to ſome ſolitary place,
And *cover* my retreat from human race. *Dryd. Virg. Geor.*

3. To hide by ſuperficial appearances.
4. To overwhelm; to bury.

Raillery and wit ſerve only to *cover* nonſenſe with ſhame, when reaſon has firſt proved it to be mere nonſenſe. *Watts.*

5. To ſhelter; to conceal from harm.

Charity ſhall *cover* the multitude of ſins. 1 *Pet.* iv. 8.

6. To incubate; to brood on.

Natural hiſtorians obſerve, that only the male birds have voices; that their ſongs begin a little before breeding-time, and end a little after; that whilſt the hen is *covering* her eggs, the male generally takes his ſtand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, and by that means amuſes and diverts her with his ſongs during the whole time of her ſitting. *Add. Spect.*

7. To copulate with a female.
8. To wear the hat, or garment of the head, as a mark of ſuperiority.

That king had conferred the honour of grandee upon him, which was of no other advantage or ſignification to him, than to be *covered* in the preſence of that king. *Dryd. Dedicat. Æn.*

Co'ver. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing that is laid over another.

The ſecundine is but a general *cover*, not ſhaped according to the parts, but the ſkin is ſhaped according to the parts. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 732.

The fountains could be ſtrengthened no other way than by making a ſtrong *cover* or arch over them. *Burnet's Theory.*

Oreſtes' bulky rage,
Unſatisfy'd with margins cloſely writ,
Foams o'er the *covers*, and not finiſh'd yet. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.*

With your hand, or any other *cover*, you ſtop the veſſel, ſo as wholly to exclude the air. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. A concealment; a ſcreen; a veil; a ſuperficial appearance, under which ſomething is hidden.

The truth and reaſon of things may be artificially and effectually inſinuated, under the *cover* either of a real fact, or of a ſuppoſed one. *L'Eſtrange.*

As the ſpleen has great inconveniences, ſo the pretence of it is a handſome *cover* for imperfections. *Collier on the Spleen.*

3. Shelter; defence.

In the mean time, by being compelled to lodge in the field, which grew now to be very cold, whilſt his army was under *cover*, they might be forced to retire. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Cover-shame. *n. ſ.* [*cover* and *ſhame.*] Some appearance uſed to conceal infamy.

Does he put on holy garments for a *cover-ſhame* of lewdneſs? *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

Co'vering. *n. ſ.* [from *cover.*] Dreſs; veſture; any thing ſpread over another.

The women took and ſpread a *covering over* the well's mouth. 2 *Sam.* xvii. 19.

Bring ſome *covering* for this naked ſoul,
Whom I'll intreat to lead me. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Sometimes providence caſts things ſo, that truth and intereſt lie the ſame way; and when it is wrapt up in this *covering*, men can be content to follow it. *South.*

Then from the floor he rais'd a royal bed,
With *cov'rings* of Sidonian purple ſpread. *Dryden's Fables.*

Co'verlet. *n. ſ.* [*couvrelict*, French.] The outermoſt of the bedcloaths; that under which all the reſt are concealed.

Lay her in lillies and in violets,
And ſilken curtains over her diſplay,
And odour'd ſheets, and arras *coverlets*. *Spenſer's Epithal.*

With ſilken curtains and gold *coverlets*,
Therein to ſhrowd her ſumptuous Bellamoure. *Fairy Queen.*

This done, the hoſt produc'd the genial bed,
Which with no coſtly *coverlet* they ſpread. *Dryden's Fables.*

The difficulties I was in, for want of a houſe and bed, being forced to lie on the ground, wrapt up in my *coverlet*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Co'vert. *n. ſ.* [from *cover*, *couvert*, French.]

1. A ſhelter; a defence.

Let mine outcaſts dwell with thee, Moab; be thou a *covert* to them from the face of the ſpoiler. *Iſaiah*, xvi. 4.

There ſhall be a tabernacle for a ſhadow in the day-time from the heat, and for a place of refuge, and for a *covert* from ſtorm and rain. *Iſ.* iv. 6.

They are by ſudden alarm, or watch-word, to be called out to their military motions, under ſky or *covert*, according to the ſeaſon, as was the Roman wont. *Milton on Education.*

It was the hour of night, when thus the Son
Commun'd in ſilent walk, then laid him down
Under the hoſpitable *covert* nigh
Of trees thick interwoven. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

Now have a care your carnations catch not too much wet, therefore retire them to *covert*. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

2. A thicket, or hiding place.

Tow'rds him I made; but he was 'ware of me,
And ſtole into the *covert* of the wood. *Shakeſ. Rom. and Jul.*

I ſhall be your faithful guide,
Through this gloomy *covert* wide. *Milton.*

Thence to the *coverts*, and the conſcious groves,
The ſcenes of his paſt triumphs and his loves. *Denham.*

Deep into ſome thick *covert* would I run,
Impenetrable to the ſtars or ſun. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

The deer is lodg'd; I've track'd her to her *covert*:
Be ſure ye mind the word; and when I give it,
Ruſh in at once, and ſeize upon your prey. *Addiſ. Cato.*

Co'vert. *adj.* [*couvert*, French.]

1. Sheltered; not open; not expoſed.

You are, of either ſide the green, to plant a *covert* alley, upon carpenter's work, about twelve foot in height, by which you may go in ſhade into the garden. *Bacon, Eſſay* 47.

The fox is a beaſt alſo very prejudicial to the huſbandman, eſpecially in places that are near foreſt-woods and *covert* places. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Together let us beat this ample field,
Try what the open, what the *covert* yield. *Pope's Eſſays.*

2. Secret; hidden; private; inſidious.

And let us preſently go ſit in council,
How *covert* matters may be beſt diſclos'd,
And open perils ſureſt anſwered. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

By what beſt way,
Whether of open war, or *covert* guile,
We now debate. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 41.

Co'vert. *adj.* [*couvert*, French.] The ſtate of a woman ſheltered by marriage under her huſband; as *covert* baron, feme *covert*.

Inſtead of her being under *covert* baron, to be under *covert* feme myſelf; to have my body diſabled, and my head fortified. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

Covert-way. *n. ſ.* [from *covert* and *way.*]

It is, in fortification, a ſpace of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half moons, or other works toward the country. One of the greateſt difficulties in a ſiege is to make a lodgment on the *covert-way*, becauſe uſually the beſieged paliſade it along the middle, and undermine it on all ſides. It is ſometimes called the corridor, and ſometimes the counterſcarp, becauſe it is on the edge of the ſcarp. *Harris.*

Co'vertly. *adv.* [from *covert.*] Secretly; cloſely; in private; with privacy.

Yet ſtill Aragnol (ſo his foe was hight)
Lay lurking, *covertly* him to ſurpriſe. *Spenſer's Muiopotmos.*

How can'ſt thou croſs this marriage?
—Not honeſtly, my lord; but ſo *covertly*, that no diſhoneſty ſhall appear in me. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

Amongſt the poets, Perſius *covertly* ſtrikes at Nero; ſome of whoſe verſes he recites with ſcorn and indignation. *Dryden.*

Co'vertness. *n. ſ.* [from *covert.*] Secrecy; privacy. *Dict.*

Co'verture. *n. ſ.* [from *covert.*]

1. Shelter; defence; not expoſure.

It may be it is rather the ſhade, or other *coverture*, that they take liking in, than the virtue of the herb. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

He ſaw his guileful act
By Eve, though all unweeting, ſeconded
Upon her huſband; ſaw their ſhame that ſought
Vain *covertures*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 337.

The winds being ſo fierce, and the weather ſo ſevere, as not to ſuffer any thing to proſper or thrive beyond the height of a ſhrub, in any of all thoſe iſlands, unleſs it be protected by walls; as in gardens, or other like *coverture*. *Woodward.*

2. In law.

The eſtate and condition of a married woman, who, by the laws of our realm, is in *poteſtate viri*, and therefore diſabled to contract with any, to the prejudice of herſelf or her huſband, without his allowance or confirmation. *Cowel.*

The infancy of king Edward VI. and the *coverture* of queen Mary, did, in fact, diſable them to accompliſh the conqueſt of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

To CO'VET. *v. a.* [*convoiter*, French.]

1. To deſire inordinately; to deſire beyond due bounds.

If it be a ſin to *covet* honour,
I am the moſt offending man alive. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

I am yet
Unknown to woman, never was forſworn,
Scarcely have *coveted* what was mine own,
At no time broke my faith. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

O father! can it be that ſouls ſublime,
Return to viſit our terreſtrial clime?
And that the gen'rous mind, releas'd by death,
Can *covet* lazy limbs and mortal breath? *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To deſire earneſtly.

But *covet* earneſtly the beſt gifts. 1 *Cor.* xii. 31.

To Co'vet. *v. n.* To have a ſtrong deſire.

The love of money is the root of all evil, which while ſome *coveted after*, they have erred from the faith. 1 *Tim.* vi.

Co'vetable. *adj.* [from *covet.*] To be wiſhed for; to be coveted. *Dict.*

Co'vetise. *n. ſ.* [*convoitiſe*, French.] Avarice; covetouſneſs of money.

Moſt wretched wight, whom nothing might ſuffice,
Whoſe greedy luſt did lack in greateſt ſtore;
Whoſe need had end, but no end *covetiſe*. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Co'vetous. *adj.* [*convoiteux*, French.]

1. Inordinately deſirous.

While cumber'd with my dropping cloaths I lay,
The cruel nation, *covetous* of prey,
Stain'd with my blood the unhoſpitable coaſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Inordinately eager of money; avaricious.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

An heart they have exercifed with *covetous* practices. *2 Pet.* ii. 14.

What he cannot help in his nature, you muft not account a vice in him: you muft in no ways fay he is *covetous*. *Shakefp.*

Let never fo much probability hang on one fide of a *covetous* man's reafoning, and money on the other, it is eafy to forefee which will outweigh. *Locke.*

3. Defirous; eager: in a good fenfe.

Sheba was never
More *covetous* of wifdom and fair virtue,
Than this fair foul fhall be. *Shakefpeare's Henry* VIII.

He that is envious or angry at a virtue that is not his own, at the perfection or excellency of his neighbour, is not *covetous* of the virtue, but of its reward and reputation, and then his intentions are polluted. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Co'vetously. *adv.* [from *covetous.*] Avaricioufly; eagerly.

If he care not for't, he will fupply us eafily; if he *covetoufly* referve it, how fhall's get it? *Shakefpeare.*

Co'vetousness. *n. f.* [from *covetous.*] Avarice; inordinate defire of money; eagernefs of gain.

When workmen ftrive to do better than well,
They do confound their fkill in *covetoufnefs*. *Shakef. K. John.*

He that takes pains to ferve the ends of *covetoufnefs*, or minifters to another's luft, or keeps a fhop of impurities or intemperance, is idle in the worft fenfe. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Covetoufnefs debafeth a man's fpirit, and finks it into the earth. *Tillotfon.*

Co'vey. *n. f.* [*couvee*, French.]

1. A hatch; an old bird with her young ones.
2. A number of birds together.

A flight of wafps and *covey* of partridges went to a farmer, and begged a fup of him to quench their thirft. *L'Eftrange.*

A *covey* of patridges fpringing in our front, put our infantry in diforder. *Addifon's Freeholder*, N°. 3.

There would be no walking in a fhady wood without fpringing a *covey* of toafts. *Addifon's Guardian*, N°. 112.

COUGH. *n. f.* [*kuch*, Dutch.] A convulfion of the lungs, vellicated by fome fharp ferofity. It is pronounced *coff*.

In confumptions of the lungs, when nature cannot expel the *cough*, men fall into fluxes of the belly, and then they die. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory*, N°. 63.

For his dear fake long reftlefs nights you bore,
While rattling *coughs* his heaving veffels tore. *Smith.*

To Cough. *v. n.* [*kuchen*, Dutch.] To have the lungs convulfed; to make a noife in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

Thou didft drink
The ftale of horfes, and the gilded puddle
Which beafts would *cough* at. *Shakefp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

Thou haft quarrelled with a man for *coughing* in the ftreet, becaufe he hath wakened thy dog that hath lain afleep in the fun. *Shakefpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

The firft problem enquireth why a man doth *cough*, but not an ox or cow; whereas the contrary is often obferved. *Brown.*

If any humour be difcharged upon the lungs, they have a faculty of clearing themfelves, and cafting it up by *coughing*. *Ray on the Creation.*

There are who to my perfon pay their court,
I *cough* like Horace, and though lean, am fhort. *Pope's Ep.*

To Cough. *v. a.* To eject by a cough; to expectorate.

If the matter be to be difcharged by expectoration, it muft firft pafs into the fubftance of the lungs, then into the afpera arteria, or weafand, and from thence be *coughed* up, and fpit out by the mouth. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

Co'ugher. *n. f.* [from *cough.*] One that coughs. *Dict.*

Co'vin. } *n. f.* A deceitful agreement between two or more,
Co'vine. } to the hurt of another. *Cowel.*

Co'ving. *n. f.* [from *cove.*] A term in building, ufed of houfes that project over the ground-plot and the turned projecture arched with timber, lathed and plaiftered. *Harris.*

Could. [the imperfect preterite of *can.* See Can.] Was able to; had power to.

And if I have done well, and as is fitting the ftory, it is that which I defired; but if flenderly and meanly, it is that which I *could* attain unto. 2 *Mac.* xv. 38.

What if he did not all the ill he *could*?
Am I oblig'd by that t' affift his rapines,
And to maintain his murders? *Dryden's Spanifh Fryar.*

Co'ulter. *n. f.* [*culter*, Latin.] The fharp iron of the plow which cuts the earth, perpendicular to the fhare.

The Ifraelites went down to fharpen every man his fhare, and his *coulter*, and his ax, and his mattock. 1 *Sa.* xiii. 20.

Literature is the grindftone to fharpen the *coulters*, to whet their natural faculties. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

The plough for ftiff clays is long and broad, and the *coulter* long, and very little bending, with a very large wing. *Mortim.*

CO'UNCIL. *n. f.* [*concilium*, Latin.]

1. An affembly of perfons met together in confultation.

The chief priefts, and all the *council*, fought falfe witnefs. *Mat.* xxvi. 59.

In hiftories compofed by politicians, they are for drawing up a perpetual fcheme of caufes and events, and preferving a

conftant correfpondence between the camp and the *council* table. *Addifon's Spectator*, N°. 170.

2. An affembly of divines to deliberate upon religion.

Some borrow all their religion from the fathers of the Chriftian church, or from their fynods or *councils*. *Watts.*

3. Perfons called together to be confulted on any occafion, or to give advice.

They being thus affembled, are more properly a *council* to the king, the great *council* of the kingdom, to advife his majefty in thofe things of weight and difficulty, which concern both the king and people, than a court. *Bacon's Adv. to Villiers.*

4. The body of privy counfellors.

Without the knowledge
Either of king or *council*, you made bold
To carry into Flanders the great feal. *Shakefp. Henry* VIII.

Council-board. *n. f.* [*council* and *board.*] Council-table; table where matters of ftate are deliberated.

He hath commanded,
To-morrow morning to the *council-board*,
He be convened. *Shakefpeare's Henry* VIII.

When fhip-money was tranfacted at the *council-board*, they looked upon it as a work of that power they were obliged to truft. *Clarendon.*

And Pallas, if fhe broke the laws,
Muft yield her foe the ftronger caufe;
A fhame to one fo much ador'd
For wifdom at Jove's *council-board*. *Swift.*

CO'UNSEL. *n. f.* [*confilium*, Latin.]

1. Advice; direction.

Let me give thee *counfel*, that thou mayeft fave thine own life. 1 *Kings*, i. 12.

There is as much difference between the *counfel* that a friend giveth, and that a man giveth himfelf, as there is between the *counfel* of a friend and of a flatterer. *Bacon*, *Effay* 28.

The beft *counfel* he could give him was, to go to his parliament. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

2. Confultation; interchange of opinions.

They that lay wait for my foul, take *counfel* together. *Pfalm* lxxi. 10.

I hold as little *counfel* with weak fear
As you, or any Scot that lives. *Shakefpeare's Henry* IV.

3. Deliberation; examination of confequences.

They all confefs therefore, in the working of that firft caufe, that *counfel* is ufed, reafon followed, and a way obferved. *Hooker*, *b.* i. *fect.* 2.

4. Prudence; art; machination.

O how comely is the wifdom of old men, and underftanding and *counfel* to men of honour. *Ecclus.* xxv. 5.

There is no wifdom, nor underftanding, nor *counfel* againft the Lord. *Prov.* xxi. 30.

5. Secrecy; the fecrets intrufted in confulting.

The players cannot keep *counfel*; they'll tell all. *Shakefpeare.*

6. Scheme; purpofe; defign.

The *counfel* of the Lord ftandeth for ever, the thoughts of his heart to all generations. *Pfal.* xxxiii. 11.

The Lord will bring to light the hidden things of darknefs, and will make manifeft the *counfels* of the heart. 1 *Cor.* iv. 5.

7. Thofe that plead a caufe; the counfellors. This feems only an abbreviature ufual in converfation.

Your hand, a covenant; we will have thefe things fet down by lawful *counfel*. *Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.*

For the advocates and *counfel* that plead, patience and gravity of learning is an effential part of juftice; and an overfpeaking judge is no well tuned cymbal. *Bacon*, *Effay* 57.

What fays my *counfel* learned in the law? *Pope.*

To Co'unsel. *v. a.* [*confilior*, Latin.]

1. To give advice or counfel to any perfon.

But fay, Lucetta, now we are alone,
Would'ft thou then *counfel* me to fall in love? *Shakefpeare.*

Truth fhall nurfe her;
Holy and heav'nly thoughts ftill *counfel* her. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

Ill fortune never crufhed that man whom good fortune deceived not; I therefore have *counfelled* my friends never to truft to her fairer fide, though fhe feemed to make peace with them. *Ben. Johnfon's Difcoveries.*

He fupports my poverty with his wealth, and I *counfel* and inftruct him with my learning and experience. *Taylor.*

2. To advife any thing.

The lefs had been our fhame,
The lefs his *counfell'd* crime which brands the Grecian name. *Dryden's Fables.*

Co'unsellable. *adj.* [from *counfel.*] Willing to receive and follow the advice or opinions of others.

Very few men of fo great parts were more *counfellable* than he; fo that he would feldom be in danger of great errours, if he would communicate his own thoughts to difquifition. *Clar.*

Co'unsellor. *n. f.* [from *counfel.*]

1. One that gives advice.

His mother was his *counfellor* to do wickedly. 2 *Chr.* xxii. 3.

She would be a *counfellor* of good things, and a comfort in cares. *Wifd.* viii. 9.

Death of thy foul! Thofe linen cheeks of thine
Are *counfellors* to fear. *Shakefpeare's Macbeth.*

2. Confidant; bofom friend.

In fuch green palaces the firft kings reign'd,
Slept in their fhades, and angels entertain'd;
With fuch old *counfellors* they did advife,
And by frequenting facred groves grew wife. *Waller.*

3. One whofe province is to deliberate and advife upon publick affairs.

You are a *counfellor*,
And by that virtue no man dare accufe you. *Shak. H.* VIII.

Of *counfellors* there are two forts: the firft, *confiliarii nati*, as I may term them; fuch are the prince of Wales, and others of the king's fons: but the ordinary fort of *counfellors* are fuch as the king, out of a due confideration of their worth and abilities, and, withal, of their fidelity to his perfon and to his crown, calleth to be of council with him, in his ordinary government. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

4. One that is confulted in a cafe of law; a lawyer.

Co'unsellorship. *n. f.* [from *counfellor.*] The office or poft of a privy counfellor.

Of the great offices and officers of the kingdom, the moft part are fuch as cannot well be fevered from the *counfellorfhip*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

To COUNT. *v. a.* [*compter*, Fr. *computare*, Latin.]

1. To number; to tell.

Here through this grate I can *count* every one,
And view the Frenchmen. *Shakefpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* i.

The vicious *count* their years; virtuous, their acts. *Johnf.*

For the preferments of the world, he that would reckon up all the accidents that they depend upon, may as well undertake to *count* the fands, or to fum up infinity. *South's Sermons.*

When men in ficknefs ling'ring lie,
They *count* the tedious hours by months and years. *Dryden.*

Argos now rejoice, for Thebes lies low;
Thy flaughter'd fons now fmile, and think they won,
When they can *count* more Theban ghofts than theirs. *Dryd.*

2. To preferve a reckoning.

Some people in America *counted* their years by the coming of certain birds amongft them at their certain feafons, and leaving them at others. *Locke.*

3. To reckon; to place to an account.

He believed in the Lord, and he *counted* it to him for righteoufnefs. *Gen.* xv. 6.

Not barely the plowman's pains is to be *counted* into the bread we eat; the labour of thofe who broke the oxen, muft all be charged on the account of labour. *Locke.*

4. To efteem; to account; to reckon; to confider as having a certain character, whether good or evil.

When once it comprehendeth any thing above this, as the differences of time, affirmations, negations, and contradictions in fpeech, we then *count* it to have fome ufe of natural reafon. *Hooker*, *b.* i. *fect.* 6.

Count not thine handmaid for a daughter of Belial. 1 *Sam.* i.

Nor fhall I *count* it heinous to enjoy
The publick marks of honour and reward
Conferr'd upon me. *Milton's Agonift.* *l.* 991.

You would not wifh to *count* this man a foe!
In friendfhip, and in hatred, obftinate. *Philips's Briton.*

5. To impute to; to charge to.

All th' impoffibilities, which poets
Count to extravagance of loofe defcription,
Shall fooner be. *Rowe's Ambitious Step-mother.*

To Count. *v. n.* To found an account or fcheme: with *upon*.

I think it a great errour to *count upon* the genius of a nation as a ftanding argument in all ages. *Swift.*

Count. *n. f.* [*compte*, French; *computus*, Latin.]

1. Number.

That we up to your palaces may mount,
Of bleffed faints for to increafe the *count*. *Spenfer's Epithal.*

By my *count*,
I was your mother much upon thefe years. *Sh. Ro. and Jul.*

2. Reckoning.

Since I faw you laft,
There is a change upon you.
——Well, I know not
What *counts* hard fortune cafts upon my face. *Shakefpeare.*

Count. *n. f.* [*comte*, Fr. *comes*, Latin.] A title of foreign nobility; an earl.

Co'untable. *adj.* [from *count.*] That which may be numbered.

The evils which you defire to be recounted are very many, and almoft *countable* with thofe which were hidden in the bafket of Pandora. *Spenfer's State of Ireland.*

CO'UNTENANCE. *n. f.* [*contenance*, French.]

1. The form of the face; the fyftem of the features.

So fpake our fire, and by his *count'nance* feem'd
Entering on ftudious thoughts abftrufe. *Milton's Parad. Loft.*

To whom, with *count'nance* calm, and foul fedate,
Thus Turnus. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Air; look.

Well, Suffolk, yet thou fhalt not fee me blufh,
Nor change my *countenance* for this arreft:
A heart unfpotted is not eafily daunted. *Shakefp. Henry* VI.

3. Calmnefs of look; compofure of face.

She fmil'd fevere; nor with a troubled look,
Or trembling hand, the fun'ral prefent took;
Ev'n kept her *count'nance*, when the lid remov'd,
Difclos'd the heart unfortunately lov'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

The two maxims of any great man at court are, always to keep his *countenance*, and never to keep his word. *Swift.*

4. Confidence of mien; afpect of affurance.

The night beginning to perfuade fome retiring place, the gentlewoman, even out of *countenance* before fhe began her fpeech, invited me to lodge that night with her father. *Sidney.*

We will not make your *countenance* to fall by the anfwer ye fhall receive. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Their beft friends were out of *countenance*, becaufe they found that the imputations, which their enemies had laid upon them, were well grounded. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

Your examples will meet it at every turn, and put it out of *countenance* in every place; even in private corners it will foon lofe confidence. *Sprat's Sermons.*

If the outward profeffion of religion and virtue were once in practice and *countenance* at court, a good treatment of the clergy would be the neceffary confequence. *Swift.*

If thofe preachers would look about, they would find one part of their congregation out of *countenance*, and the other afleep. *Swift.*

It is a kind of ill manners to offer objections to a fine woman, and a man would be out of *countenance* that fhould gain the fuperiority in fuch a conteft: a coquette logician may be rallied, but not contradicted. *Addifon's Freeholder*, N°. 32.

It puts the learned in *countenance*, and gives them a place among the fafhionable part of mankind. *Addifon's Freeholder.*

5. Affection or ill-will, as it appears upon the face.

Yet the ftout fairy, mongft the middeft crowd,
Thought all their glory vain in knightly view,
And that great princefs too, exceeding proud,
That to ftrange knight no better *countenance* allow'd. *Fa. Q.*

The king hath on him fuch a *countenance*,
As he had loft fome province, and a region
Lov'd, as he loves himfelf. *Shakefpeare's Winter's Tale.*

6. Patronage; appearance of favour; appearance on any fide; fupport.

The church of Chrift, which held that profeffion which had not the publick allowance and *countenance* of authority, could not fo long ufe the exercife of Chriftian religion but in private. *Hooker*, *b.* v. *fect.* 11.

His majefty maintained an army here, to give ftrength and *countenance* to the civil magiftrate. *Davies on Ireland.*

Now then, we'll ufe
His *countenance* for the battle; which being done,
Let her who would be rid of him, devife
His fpeedy taking off. *Shakefpeare's King Lear.*

This is the magiftrate's peculiar province, to give *countenance* to piety and virtue, and to rebuke vice and profanenefs. *Atterb.*

7. Superficial appearance; fhow; refemblance.

The election being done, he made *countenance* of great difcontent thereat. *Afcham's Schoolmafter.*

Oh, you bleffed minifters above!
Keep me in patience, and with ripen'd time
Unfold the evil, which is here wrapt up
In *countenance*. *Shakefpeare's Meafure for Meafure.*

Bianca's love
Made me exchange my ftate with Tranio,
While he did bear my *countenance* in the town. *Shakefpeare.*

To Co'untenance. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fupport; to patronife; to vindicate.

Neither fhalt thou *countenance* a poor man in his caufe. *Exod.*

This conceit, though *countenanced* by learned men, is not made out either by experience or reafon. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

This national fault of being fo very talkative, looks natural and graceful in one that has grey hairs to *countenance* it. *Addif.*

2. To make a fhew of.

Each to thefe ladies love did *countenance*;
And to his miftrefs each himfelf ftrove to advance. *Fai. Qu.*

3. To act fuitably to any thing; to keep up any appearance.

Malcolm! Banquo!
As from your graves rife up, and walk like fprights,
To *countenance* this horrour. *Shakefpeare's Macbeth.*

4. To encourage; to appear in defence.

At the firft defcent on fhore he was not immured with a wooden veffel, but he did *countenance* the landing in his longboat. *Wotton.*

Co'untenancer. *n. f.* [from *countenance.*] One that countenances or fupports another.

Co'unter. *n. f.* [from *count.*]

1. A falfe piece of money ufed as a means of reckoning.

Though thefe half-pence are to be received as money in the Exchequer, yet in trade they are no better than *counters*. *Swift's Confiderations on Wood's Coin.*

2. Money in contempt.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

When Marcus Brutus grows ſo covetous,
To lock ſuch raſcal *counters* from his friends,
Be ready, gods! with all your thunder-bolts,
Daſh him to pieces. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

3. The form on which goods are viewed and money told in a ſhop.

A fine gaudy minx, that robs our *counters* every night; and then goes out, and ſpends it upon our cuckold-makers. *Dryden.*

In half-whipt muſlin, needles uſeleſs lie;
And ſhuttle-cocks a-croſs the *counter* fly:
Theſe ſports warm harmleſs. *Gay's Trivia.*

Sometimes you would ſee him behind his *counter* ſelling broad-cloth, ſometimes meaſuring linen. *Arbuth. Hiſt. of J. B.*

Whether thy *counter* ſhine with ſums untold,
And thy wide-graſping hand grows black with gold. *Swift.*

4. COUNTER *of a Horſe*, is that part of a horſe's forehand that lies between the ſhoulder and under the neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

CO'UNTER. *adv.* [*contre*, Fr. *contra*, Latin.]

1. Contrary to; in oppoſition to.

Shall we erect two wills in Gods, and make the will of his purpoſe and intention run *counter* to the will of his approbation? *South's Sermons.*

The profit of the merchant, and the gain of the kingdom, are ſo far from being always parallels, that frequently they run *counter* one to the other. *Child's Diſcourſe on Trade.*

He thinks it brave, at his firſt ſetting out, to ſignalize himſelf in running *counter* to all the rules of virtue. *Locke.*

2. The wrong way.

How chearfully on the falſe trail they cry,
Oh, this is *counter*, you falſe Daniſh dogs. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

3. Contrary ways.

A man whom I cannot deny, may oblige me to uſe perſuaſions to another, which, at the ſame time I am ſpeaking, I may wiſh may not prevail on him: in this caſe, it is plain, the will and the deſire run *counter*. *Locke.*

4. This word is often found in compoſition, and may be placed before any word uſed in a ſenſe of oppoſition.

That deſign was no ſooner known, but others of an oppoſite party were appointed to ſet a *counter*-petition on foot. *Clar.*

To COUNTERA'CT. *v. a.* [*counter* and *act.*] To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency.

In this caſe we can find no principle within him ſtrong enough to *counteract* that principle, and to relieve him. *South.*

To COUNTERBA'LANCE. *v. a.* [*counter* and *balance.*] To weigh againſt; to act againſt with an oppoſite weight.

There was ſo much air drawn out of the veſſel, that the remaining air was not able to *counterbalance* the mercurial cylinder. *Boyle.*

Few of Adam's children are not born with ſome biaſs, which it is the buſineſs of education either to take off, or *counterbalance*. *Locke.*

COUNTERBA'LANCE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Oppoſite weight; equivalent power.

But peaceful kings, o'er martial people ſet,
Each others poize and *counterbalance* are. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

Money is the *counterbalance* to all other things purchaſeable by it, and lying, as it were, in the oppoſite ſcale of commerce. *Locke.*

To COUNTERBU'FF. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *buff.*] To impell in a direction oppoſite to the former impulſe; to ſtrike back.

The giddy ſhip, betwixt the winds and tides,
Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stunn'd with the diff'rent blows; then ſhoots amain,
'Till *counterbuff'd* ſhe ſtops, and ſleeps again. *Dryden.*

COUNTERBU'FF. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *buff.*] A blow in a contrary direction; a ſtroke that produces a recoil.

He at the ſecond gave him ſuch a *counterbuff*, that, becauſe Phalantus was not to be driven from the ſaddle, the ſaddle with broken girths was driven from the horſe. *Sidney.*

Go, captain Stub, lead on, and ſhow
What houſe you come of, by the blow
You give ſir Quintin, and the cuff
You 'ſcape o' th' ſandbags *counterbuff*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

CO'UNTERCASTER. *n. ſ.* [from *counter*, for a falſe piece of money, and *caſter.*] A word of contempt for an arithmetician; a book-keeper; a caſter of accounts; a reckoner.

I, of whom his eyes had ſeen the proof
At Rhodes, at Cyprus, muſt be let and calm'd
By debtor and creditor, this *countercaſter*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

CO'UNTERCHANGE. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *change.*] Exchange; reciprocation.

She, like harmleſs lightning, throws her eye
On him, her brothers, me, her maſter, hitting
Each object with a joy. The *counterchange*
Is ſev'rally in all. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To CO'UNTERCHANGE. *v. a.* To give and receive.

COUNTERCHA'RM. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *charm.*] That by which a charm is diſſolved; that which has the power of deſtroying the effects of a charm.

Now touch'd by *countercharms* they change again,
And ſtand majeſtick, and recall'd to men. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To COUNTERCHA'RM. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *charm.*] To deſtroy the effect of an enchantment.

Like a ſpell it was to keep us invulnerable, and ſo *countercharm* all our crimes, that they ſhould only be active to pleaſe, not hurt us. *Decay of Piety.*

To COUNTERCHE'CK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *check.*] To oppoſe; to ſtop with ſudden oppoſition.

COUNTERCHE'CK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Stop; rebuke.

If again I ſaid his beard was not well cut, he would ſay I lye: this is called the *countercheck* quarrelſome. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COUNTERDRA'W. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *draw.*] With painters, to copy a deſign or painting by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other tranſparent matter, whereon the ſtrokes appearing through are traced with a pencil. *Chamb.*

COUNTERE'VIDENCE. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *evidence.*] Teſtimony by which the depoſition of ſome former witneſs is oppoſed.

Senſe itſelf detects its more palpable deceits by a *counterevidence*, and the more ordinary impoſtures ſeldom outlive the firſt experiments. *Glanville's Scepſ. c. 10.*

We have little reaſon to queſtion his teſtimony in this point, ſeeing it is backed by others of good credit, and all becauſe there is no *counterevidence*, nor any witneſs that appears againſt it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To CO'UNTERFEIT. *v. a.* [*contrefaire*, French.]

1. To copy with an intent to paſs the copy for an original; to forge.

What art thou,
That *counterfeits* the perſon of a king? *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

It came into this prieſt's fancy to cauſe this lad to *counterfeit* and perſonate the ſecond ſon of Edward IV. ſuppoſed to be murdered. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

There have been ſome that could *counterfeit* the diſtance of voices, which is a ſecondary object of hearing, in ſuch ſort, as when they ſtand faſt by you, you would think the ſpeech came from afar off in a fearful manner. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Say, lovely dream, where could'ſt thou find
Shadows to *counterfeit* that face? *Waller.*

It happens, that not one ſingle line or thought is contained in this impoſture, although it appears that they who *counterfeited* me had heard of the true one. *Swift.*

2. To imitate; to copy; to reſemble.

And, Oh, you mortal engines, whoſe rude throats
Th' immortal Jove's dread clamours *counterfeit*,
Farewel! *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

O Eve! in evil hour thou did'ſt give ear
To that falſe worm, of whomſoever taught
To *counterfeit* man's voice. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix.*

To *counterfeit*, is to put on the likeneſs and appearance of ſome real excellency: Briſtol-ſtones would not pretend to be diamonds, if there never had been diamonds. *Tillotſon's Serm.*

CO'UNTERFEIT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is made in imitation of another, with intent to paſs for the original; forged; fictitious.

I learn
Now of my own experience, not by talk,
How *counterfeit* a coin they are, who friends
Bear in their ſuperſcription; in proſperous days
They ſwarm, but in adverſe withdraw their head. *Milton.*

General obſervations drawn from particulars, are the jewels of knowledge, comprehending great ſtore in a little room; but they are therefore to be made with the greater care and caution, leſt, if we take *counterfeit* for true, our ſhame be the greater, when our ſtock comes to a ſevere ſcrutiny. *Locke.*

2. Deceitful; hypocritical.

True friends appear leſs mov'd than *counterfeit*. *Roſcomm.*

CO'UNTERFEIT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. One who perſonates another; an impoſtor.

I am no *counterfeit*; to die is to be a *counterfeit*; for he is but the *counterfeit* of a man, who hath not the life of a man. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

This prieſt, being utterly unacquainted with the true perſon, according to whoſe pattern he ſhould ſhape his *counterfeit*, yet could think it poſſible for him to inſtruct his player, either in geſture or faſhions, or in recounting paſt matters of his life and education, or in fit anſwers to queſtions, any ways to come near the reſemblance of him whom he was to repreſent. *Bacon.*

But truſt me, child, I'm much inclin'd to fear
Some *counterfeit* in this your Jupiter. *Addiſon's Ovid. Metam.*

2. Something made in imitation of another, intended to paſs for that which it reſembles; a forgery.

My father was I know not where,
When I was ſtampt. Some coiner, with his tools,
Made me a *counterfeit*; yet my mother ſeem'd
The Dian of that time. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

There would be no *counterfeits* but for the ſake of ſomething that is real; for though all pretenders ſeem to be what they really are not, yet they pretend to be ſomething that really is. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

CO'UNTERFEITER. *n. ſ.* [from *counterfeit.*] A forger; one who contrives copies to paſs for originals.

Henry the ſecond altered the coin, which was corrupted by *counterfeiters*, to the great good of the commonwealth. *Camden.*

CO'UNTERFEITLY. *adv.* [from *counterfeit.*] Falſely; fictitiouſly; with forgery.

Since the wiſdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practiſe the inſinuating nod, and be off to them moſt *counterfeitly*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

COUNTERFE'RMENT. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *ferment.*] Ferment oppoſed to ferment.

What unnatural motions and *counterferments* muſt a medly of intemperance produce in the body! When I behold a faſhionable table, I fancy I ſee innumerable diſtempers lurking in ambuſcade among the diſhes. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 195.

COUNTERFE'SANCE. *n. ſ.* [*contrefaiſance*, French.] The act of counterfeiting; forgery.

And his man Reynold, with fine *counterfeſance*,
Supports his credit and his countenance. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Such is the face of falſhood, ſuch the ſight
Of foul Dueſſa, when her borrow'd light
Is laid away, and *counterfeſance* known. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

CO'UNTERFORT. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *fort.*]

Counterforts, buttreſſes or ſpurs, are pillars ſerving to ſupport walls or terraſſes, ſubject to bulge, or be thrown down. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGA'GE. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *gage.*] In carpentry, a method uſed to meaſure the joints by transferring the breadth of a mortiſe to the place where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGUA'RD. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *guard.*] A ſmall rampart with parapet and ditch, to cover ſome part of the body of the place. *Military Dict.*

COUNTERLI'GHT. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *light.*] A window or light oppoſite to any thing, which makes it appear to a diſadvantage. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERMA'ND. *v. a.* [*contremander*, French.]

1. To order the contrary to what was ordered before; to contradict, annul, or repeal a command.

In ſtates notoriouſly irreligious, a ſecret and irreſiſtible power *countermands* their deepeſt projects, and ſmites their policies with fruſtration and a curſe. *South's Sermons.*

Avicen *countermands* letting blood in cholerick bodies, becauſe he eſteems the blood a bridle of the gall. *Harvey.*

2. To oppoſe; to contradict the orders of another.

For us to alter any thing, is to lift up ourſelves againſt God, and, as it were, to *countermand* him. *Hooker.*

COUNTERMA'ND. *n. ſ.* [*contrmand*, Fr.] Repeal of a former order.

Have you no *countermand* for Claudio yet,
But he muſt die to-morrow? *Shakeſ. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

To COUNTERMA'RCH. *v. n.* [*counter* and *march.*] To march backward; to march in indirect ways.

COUNTERMA'RCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Retroceſſion; march backward; march in a different direction from the former.

How are ſuch an infinite number of things placed with ſuch order in the memory, notwithſtanding the tumults, marches, and *countermarches* of the animal ſpirits? *Collier on Thought.*

2. Change of meaſures; alteration of conduct.

They make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by ſuch *countermarches* and retractions, as we do not willingly impute to wiſdom. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

COUNTERMA'RK. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *mark.*]

1. A ſecond or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to ſeveral merchants, that it may not be opened but in the preſence of them all.

2. The mark of the goldſmiths company, to ſhew the metal is ſtandard, added to that of the artificer.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horſes, that have outgrown their natural mark, to diſguiſe their age.

4. A mark added to a medal a long time after it is ſtruck, by which the curious know the ſeveral changes in value which they have undergone. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERMA'RK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *mark.*]

A horſe is ſaid to be *countermarked* when his corner-teeth are artificially made hollow, a falſe mark being made in the hollow place, in imitation of the eye of a bean, to conceal the horſe's age. *Farrier's Dict.*

COUNTERMI'NE. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *mine.*]

1. A well or hole ſunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to ſeek out the enemy's mine, and diſappoint it. *Military Dict.*

After this they mined the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouths; but the citizens made a *countermine*, and thereinto they poured ſuch a plenty of water, that the wet powder could not be fired. *Hayward.*

2. Means of oppoſition; means of counteraction.

He thinking himſelf contemned, knowing no *countermine* againſt contempt but terror, began to let nothing paſs, which might bear the colour of a fault, without ſharp puniſhment. *Sidney, b. ii.*

3. A ſtratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.

The matter being brought to a trial of ſkill, the *countermine* was only an act of ſelf-preſervation. *L'Eſtrange, Fab. 37.*

To COUNTERMI'NE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To delve a paſſage into an enemy's mine; by which the powder may evaporate without miſchief.

2. To counterwork; to defeat by ſecret meaſures.

Thus infallibly it muſt be, if God do not miraculouſly *countermine* us; and do more for us than we can do againſt ourſelves. *Decay of Piety.*

COUNTERMO'TION. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *motion.*] Contrary motion; oppoſition of motion.

That reſiſtance is a *countermotion*, or equivalent to one, is plain by this; that any body which is preſſed, muſt needs preſs again on the body that preſſes it. *Digby on the Soul.*

If any of the returning ſpirits ſhould happen to fall foul upon others which are outward bound, theſe *countermotions* would overſet them, or occaſion a later arrival. *Collier.*

COUNTERMU'RE. *n. ſ.* [*contremur*, French.] A wall built up behind another wall, to ſupply its place.

The great ſhot flying continually through the breach, did beat down houſes; but the *countermure*, new built againſt the breach, ſtanding upon a lower ground, it ſeldom touched. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

COUNTERNA'TURAL. *adj.* [*counter* and *natural.*] Contrary to nature.

A conſumption is a *counternatural* hectick extenuation of the body. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

COUNTERNO'ISE. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *noiſe.*] A ſound by which any other noiſe is overpowered.

They endeavoured, either by a conſtant ſucceſſion of ſenſual delights, to charm and lull aſleep, or elſe, by a *counternoiſe* of revellings and riotous exceſſes, to drown the ſofter whiſpers of their conſcience. *Calamy's Sermons.*

COUNTERO'PENING. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *opening.*] An aperture or vent on the contrary ſide.

A tent, plugging up the orifice, would make the matter recur to the part diſpoſed to receive it, and mark the place for a *counteropening*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

COUNTERPA'CE. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *pace.*] Contrary meaſure; attempts in oppoſition to any ſcheme.

When the leaſt *counterpaces* are made to theſe reſolutions, it will then be time enough for our malecontents. *Swift.*

CO'UNTERPANE. *n. ſ.* [*contrepoint*, French.] A coverlet for a bed, or any thing elſe woven in ſquares. It is ſometimes written, according to etymology, *counterpoint*.

In ivory coffers I have ſtufft my crowns;
In cypreſs cheſts my arras *counterpanes*. *Shakeſpeare.*

COUNTERPA'RT. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *part.*] The correſpondent part; the part which anſwers to another, as the two papers of a contract; the part which fits another, as the *key* of a cipher.

In ſome things the laws of Normandy agreed with the laws of England; ſo that they ſeem to be, as it were, copies or *counterparts* one of another. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

An old fellow with a young wench, may paſs for a *counterpart* of this fable. *L'Eſtrange, Fab. 82.*

Oh *counterpart*
Of our ſoft ſex; well are you made our lords:
So bold, ſo great, ſo god-like are you form'd,
How can you love ſo ſilly things as women? *Dryd. K. Arth.*

He is to conſider the thought of his author, and his words; and to find out the *counterpart* to each in another language. *Dryden.*

In the diſcovery the two different plots look like *counterparts* and copies of one another. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 267.

COUNTERPLE'A. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *plea.*] In law, a replication: as if a ſtranger to the action begun, deſire to be admitted to ſay what he can for the ſafeguard of his eſtate; that which the demandant allegeth againſt this requeſt is called a *counterplea*. *Cowel.*

To COUNTERPLO'T. *v. a.* [*counter* and *plot.*] To oppoſe one machination by another; to obviate art by art.

COUNTERPLO'T. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An artifice oppoſed to an artifice.

The wolf here, that had a plot upon the kid, was confounded by a *counterplot* of the kid's upon the wolf; and ſuch a *counterplot* it was too, as the wolf, with all his ſagacity, was not able to ſmell out. *L'Eſtrange, Fab. 174.*

CO'UNTERPOINT. *n. ſ.* A coverlet woven in ſquares, commonly ſpoken *counterpain*. See COUNTERPANE.

To COUNTERPO'ISE. *v. a.* [*counter* and *poiſe.*]

1. To counterbalance; to be equi-ponderant to; to act againſt with equal weight.

Our ſpoil we have brought home,
Do more than *counterpoiſe* a full third part
The charges of the action. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The force and the diſtance of weights, *counterpoiſing* one another, ought to be reciprocal. *Digby on the Soul.*

2. To produce a contrary action by an equal weight.

The heavineſs of theſe bodies muſt be *counterpoiſed* by a plummet, that may be faſtened about the pulley to the axis. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

3. To act with equal power againſt any perſon or cauſe.

So many freeholders of Engliſh will be able to beard and to *counterpoiſe* the reſt. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Co'unterpoise. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *poiſe.*]

1. Equiponderance; equivalence of weight; equal force in the oppoſite ſcale of the balance.

Take her by the hand,
And tell her ſhe is thine; to whom I promiſe
A *counterpoiſe*, if not in thy eſtate,
A balance more replete. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

Faſtening that to our exact balance, we put a metalline *counterpoiſe* into the oppoſite ſcale. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. The ſtate of being placed in the oppoſite ſcale of the balance.

Th' Eternal hung forth his golden ſcales,
Wherein all things created firſt he weigh'd,
The pendulous round earth, with balanc'd air
In *counterpoiſe*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 999.

3. Equipollence; equivalence of power.

The ſecond nobles are a *counterpoiſe* to the higher nobility, that they grow not too potent. *Bacon, Eſſay* 20.

Their generals, by their credit in the army, were, with the magiſtrates and other civil officers, a ſort of *counterpoiſe* to the power of the people. *Swift on the Diſſent. in Athens and Rome.*

Counterpo'ison. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *poiſon.*] Antidote; medicine by which the effects of poiſon are obviated.

Counterpoiſons muſt be adapted to the cauſe; for example, in poiſon from ſublimate corroſive, and arſenick. *Arbuthnot.*

Counterpre'ssure. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *preſſure.*] Oppoſite force; power acting in contrary directions.

Does it not all mechanick heads confound,
That troops of atoms from all parts around,
Of equal number, and of equal force,
Should to this ſingle point direct their courſe;
That ſo the *counterpreſſure* ev'ry way,
Of equal vigour, might their motions ſtay,
And, by a ſteady poiſe, the whole in quiet lay? *Blackm.*

Counterpro'ject. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *project.*] Correſpondent part of a ſcheme.

A clear reaſon why they never ſent any forces to Spain, and why the obligation not to enter into a treaty of peace with France, until that entire monarchy was yielded as a preliminary, was ſtruck out of the *counterproject* by the Dutch. *Swift.*

To Counterpro've. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *prove.*] To take off a deſign in black lead, or red chalk, by paſſing it through the rolling-preſs with another piece of paper, both being moiſtened with a ſponge. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERRO'L. *v. a.* [*counter* and *roll.* This is now generally written as it is ſpoken, *control.*] To preſerve the power of detecting frauds by a counter account.

Counterro'lment. *n. ſ.* [from *counterrol.*] A counter account; controlment.

This preſent manner of exerciſing of this office, hath ſo many teſtimonies, interchangeable warrants, and *counterrolments*, whereof each, running through the hands, and reſting in the power of ſo many ſeveral perſons, is ſufficient to argue and convince all manner of falſhood. *Bacon.*

Co'unterscarp. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *ſcarp.*] In fortification, is that ſide of the ditch which is next the camp, or properly the talus that ſupports the earth of the covert-way; although by this term is often underſtood the whole covert-way, with its parapet and glacis; and ſo it is to be underſtood when it is ſaid the enemy lodged themſelves on the *counterſcarp.* *Harris.*

To Countersi'gn. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *ſign.*] To ſign an order or patent of a ſuperiour, in quality of ſecretary, to render the thing more authentick. Thus charters are ſigned by the king, and *counterſigned* by a ſecretary of ſtate, or lord chancellor. *Chambers.*

Counterte'nor. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *tenor.*] One of the mean or middle parts of muſick; ſo called, as it were, oppoſite to the tenor. *Harris.*

I am deaf for two months together: this deafneſs unqualifies me for all company, except a few friends with *countertenor* voices. *Swift.*

Counterti'de. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *tide.*] Contrary tide; fluctuations of the water.

Such were our *countertides* at land, and ſo
Preſaging of the fatal blow,
In your prodigious ebb and flow. *Dryden.*

Counterti'me. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *time*, *contretemps*, French.]

1. The defence or reſiſtance of a horſe, that intercepts his cadence, and the meaſure of his manage. *Farrier's Dict.*

2. Defence; oppoſition.

Let cheerfulneſs on happy fortune wait,
And give not thus the *countertime* to fate. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

Countertu'rn. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *turn.*]

The cataſtaſis, called by the Romans ſtatus, the height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the *counterturn*, which deſtroys that expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves you far diſtant from that hope in which it found you. *Dryden on Dramatick Poeſy.*

To COUNTERVA'IL. *v. a.* [*contra* and *valeo*, Latin.] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act againſt with equal power.

In ſome men there may be found ſuch qualities as are able to *countervail* thoſe exceptions which might be taken againſt them, and ſuch men's authority is not lightly to be ſhaken off. *Hooker, b.* ii. *ſect.* 7.

And therewithal he fiercely at him flew,
And with important outrage him aſſail'd;
Who, ſoon prepar'd to field, his ſword forth drew,
And him with equal valour *countervail'd*. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

The outward ſtreams, which deſcend, muſt be of ſo much force as to *countervail* all that weight, whereby the aſcending ſide, in every one of theſe revolutions, does exceed the other; and though this may be effected by making the water-wheels larger, yet then the motion will be ſo ſlow, that the ſcrew will not be able to ſupply the outward ſtreams. *Wilkins's Dedalus.*

We are to compute, that, upon balancing the account, the profit at laſt will hardly *countervail* the inconveniencies that go along with it. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 112.

Counterva'il. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Equal weight; power or value ſufficient to obviate any effect or objection.

2. That which has equal weight or value with ſomething elſe.

Surely, the preſent pleaſure of a ſinful act is a poor *countervail* for the bitterneſs of the review, which begins where the action ends, and laſts for ever. *South's Sermons.*

Countervie'w. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *view.*]

1. Oppoſition; a poſture in which two perſons front each other.

Mean while, ere thus was ſin'd and judg'd on earth,
Within the gates of hell ſat ſin and death,
In *counterview*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 231.

2. Contraſt; a poſition in which two diſſimilar things illuſtrate each other.

I have drawn ſome lines of Linger's character, on purpoſe to place it in *counterview* or contraſt with that of the other company. *Swift's Introduction to Genteel Converſation.*

To Counterwo'rk. *v. a.* [*counter* and *work.*] To counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations.

But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole:
That *counterworks* each folly and caprice;
That diſappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice. *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

Co'untess. *n. ſ.* [*comitiſſa*, Lat. *comteſſe*, French.] The lady of an earl or count.

I take it, ſhe that carries up the train,
Is that old noble lady, the dutcheſs of Norfolk.
—It is, and all the reſt are *counteſſes*. *Shakeſ. Henry* VIII.

It is the peculiar happineſs of the *counteſs* of Abingdon to have been ſo truly loved by you, while ſhe was living; and ſo gratefully honoured after ſhe was dead. *Dryden.*

Counting-house. *n. ſ.* [*count* and *houſe.*] The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.

Men in trade ſeldom think of laying out money upon land, 'till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ; and their idle bags, cumbering their *counting-houſes*, put them upon emptying them. *Locke.*

Co'untless. *adj.* [from *count.*] Innumerable; without number; not to be reckoned.

Ay, tear for tear, and loving kiſs for kiſs,
Thy brother Marcus tenders on thy lips:
O, were the ſum of theſe that I ſhould pay
Countleſs and infinite, yet would I pay them. *Shakeſpeare.*

But oh, her mind, that orcus which includes
Legions of miſchief, *countleſs* multitudes
Of former curſes. *Donne.*

By one *countleſs* ſum of woes oppreſt,
Hoary with cares, and ignorant of reſt,
We find the vital ſprings relax'd and worn;
Thus, thro' the round of age, to childhood we return. *Prior.*

I ſee, I cry'd, his woes, a *countleſs* train;
I ſee his friends o'erwhelm'd beneath the main. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

The ſeats which, ſhining through the chearful land,
In *countleſs* numbers, bleſt Britannia ſees. *Thomſ. Autumn.*

CO'UNTRY. *n. ſ.* [*contrée*, Fr. *contrata*, low Latin; ſuppoſed to be contracted from *conterrata.*]

1. A tract of land; a region.

Send out more horſes, ſkirre the *country* round,
Hang thoſe that talk of fear. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

They require to be examined concerning the deſcriptions of thoſe *countries* of which they would be informed. *Sprat.*

2. The parts of a region diſtant from cities or courts; rural parts.

I ſee them hurry from *country* to town, and then from the town back again into the *country*. *Spectator*, N°. 626.

3. The place which any man inhabits.

4. The place of one's birth; the native ſoil.

The king ſet on foot a reformation in the ornaments and advantages of our *country*. *Sprat.*

O, ſave my *country*, heav'n, ſhall be your laſt. *Pope.*

5. The inhabitants of any region.

All the *country*, in a general voice,
Cry'd hate upon him; all their prayers and love
Were ſet on Hereford. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Co'untry. *adj.* [This word is ſcarcely uſed but in compoſition.]

1. Ruſtick; rural; villatick.

Cannot a *country* wench know, that having received a ſhilling from one that owes her three, and a ſhilling alſo from another that owes her three, that the remaining debts in each of their hands are equal? *Locke.*

I never meant any other, than that Mr. Trot ſhould confine himſelf to *country* dances. *Spectator*, N°. 308.

He comes no nearer to a poſitive, clear idea of a poſitive infinite, than the *country* fellow had of the water which was yet to paſs the channel of the river where he ſtood. *Locke.*

Talk but with *country* people, or young people, and you ſhall find that the notions they apply this name to, are ſo odd that nobody can imagine they were taught by a rational man. *Locke.*

The low mechanicks of a *country* town do ſomewhat outdo him. *Locke.*

Come, we'll e'en to our *country* ſeat repair,
The native home of innocence and love. *Norris.*

2. Remote from cities or courts, and of an intereſt oppoſite to that of courts.

A *country* gentleman, learning Latin in the univerſity, removes thence to his manſion-houſe. *Locke.*

3. Peculiar to a region or people.

She laughing the cruel tyrant to ſcorn, ſpake in her *country* language. *2 Macabees*, vii. 27.

4. Rude; ignorant; untaught.

We make a *country* man dumb, whom we will not allow to ſpeak but by the rules of grammar. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Co'untryman. *n. ſ.* [from *country* and *man.*]

1. One born in the ſame country, or tract of ground. *Locke.*

See, who comes here?
My *countryman*; but yet I know him not. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Horace, great bard, ſo fate ordain'd, aroſe;
And bold as were his *countrymen* in fight,
Snatch'd their fair actions from degrading proſe,
And ſet their battles in eternal light. *Prior.*

The Britiſh ſoldiers act with greater vigour under the conduct of one whom they do not conſider only as their leader, but as their *countryman*. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

2. A ruſtick; one that inhabits the rural parts.

All that have buſineſs to the court, and all *countrymen* coming up to the city, leave their wives in the country. *Graunt.*

3. A farmer; a huſbandman.

A *countryman* took a boar in his corn. *L'Eſtrange.*

Co'unty. *n. ſ.* [*comtè*, Fr. *comitatus*, Latin.]

1. A ſhire; that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided, for the better government thereof, and the more eaſy adminiſtration of juſtice; ſo that there is no part of the kingdom, but what lieth within ſome *county*. Every *county* is governed by a yearly officer, called a ſheriff, who, among other duties belonging to his office, puts in execution all the commands and judgments of the king's courts. Of theſe counties four are termed county-palatines, as that of Lancaſter, Cheſter, Durham, and Ely. A county-palatine is a juriſdiction of ſo high a nature, that whereas all pleas, touching the life and the maiming of a man, called pleas of the crown, and ordinarily held in the king's name, and which cannot paſs in the name of any other; the chief governors of theſe, by ſpecial charter from the king, ſent out all writs in their own name, and did all things touching juſtice as abſolutely as the prince himſelf in other counties, only acknowledging him their ſuperior and ſovereign. But this power has, by a ſtatute in Henry VIII. his time, been much abridged. Beſides the above counties of both ſorts, there are likewiſe counties corporate, which are certain cities or ancient boroughs upon which our princes have thought good to beſtow extraordinary liberties. Of theſe London is one, York another, the city of Cheſter a third, and Canterbury a fourth. And to theſe may be added many more; as the county of the town of Kingſton upon Hull, the county of the town of Haverfordweſt, and the county of Litchfield. *County* is, in another ſignification, uſed for the county-court which the ſheriff keeps every month within his charge, either by himſelf or his deputy. Of theſe counties, one with another, there are reckoned thirty-ſeven in England, beſides twelve in Wales. *Cowel.*

Diſcharge your powers unto their ſeveral *counties*,
As we will ours. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

He caught his death the laſt *county* ſeſſions, where he would go to ſee juſtice done to a poor widow-woman and her fatherleſs children. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 517.

2. An earldom.

3. A count; a lord: now wholly obſolete.

The gallant, young, and noble gentleman,
The *county* Paris. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

He made Hugh Lupus *county* palatine of Cheſter, and gave that earldom to him and his heirs, to hold the ſame *ita liberè ad gladium ſicut rex tenebat Angliam ad coronam.* *Davies.*

COUPE'E. *n. ſ.* [French.] A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and ſuſpended from the ground, and with the other a motion is made forwards. *Chambers.*

CO'UPLE. *n. ſ.* [*couple*, Fr. *copula*, Latin.]

1. A chain or tye that holds dogs together.

I'll keep my ſtable-ſtand where
I lodge my wife; I'll go in *couples* with her,
Than when I feel and ſee no further truſt her. *Shakeſp.*

It is in ſome ſort with friends as it is with dogs in *couples*; they ſhould be of the ſame ſize and humour. *L'Eſtrange's Fab.*

2. Two; a brace.

He was taken up by a *couple* of ſhepherds, and by them brought to life again. *Sidney.*

A ſchoolmaſter, who ſhall teach my ſon and your's, I will provide; yea, though the three do coſt me a *couple* of hundred pounds. *Aſcham.*

A piece of chryſtal incloſed a *couple* of drops, which looked like water when they were ſhaken, though perhaps they are nothing but bubbles of air. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

By adding one to one, we have the complex idea of a *couple*. *Locke.*

3. A male and his female.

So ſhall all the *couples* three,
Ever true in loving be. *Shakeſpeare's Midſum. Night's Dream.*

Oh! alas!
I loſt a *couple*, that 'twixt heaven and earth
Might thus have ſtood, begetting wonder, as
You gracious *couple* do. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

I have read of a feigned commonwealth, where the married *couple* are permitted, before they contract, to ſee one another naked. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

He ſaid: the careful *couple* join their tears,
And then invoke the gods with pious prayers. *Dryden.*

All ſucceeding generations of men are the progeny of one primitive *couple*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To Co'uple. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Latin.]

1. To chain together.

Huntſman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
Leech Merriman, the poor cur is imboſt;
And *couple* Clowder with the deep-mouth'd Brach. *Shakeſp.*

2. To join one to another.

What greater ills have the heaven's in ſtore,
To *couple* coming harms with ſorrow paſt. *Sidney, b.* ii.

And whereſoe'er we went, like Juno's ſwans,
Still we went *coupled* and inſeparable. *Shakeſ. As you like it.*

Put the taches into the loops, and *couple* the tent together, that it may be one. *Exod.* xxvi. 11.

They behold your chaſte converſation *coupled* with fear. *1 Pet.* iii. 2.

Their concernments were ſo *coupled*, that if nature had not, yet their religions would have made them brothers. *South.*

That man makes a mean figure in the eyes of reaſon, who is meaſuring ſyllables and *coupling* rhimes, when he ſhould be mending his own ſoul, and ſecuring his own immortality. *Pope.*

3. To marry; to wed; to join in wedlock.

I ſhall rejoice to ſee you ſo *coupled*, as may be fit both for your honour and your ſatisfaction. *Sidney.*

I am juſt going to aſſiſt with the archbiſhop, in degrading a parſon who *couples* all our beggars, by which I ſhall make one happy man. *Swift.*

To Co'uple. *v. n.* To join in embraces.

The fountains of waters there being rare, divers ſorts of beaſts come from ſeveral parts to drink; and ſo being refreſhed, fall to *couple*, and many times with ſeveral kinds. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 77.

Thou with thy luſty crew,
Caſt wanton eyes on the daughters of men,
And *coupled* with them, and begot a race. *Milt. Parad. Reg.*

That great variety of brutes in Africa, is by reaſon of the meeting together of brutes of ſeveral ſpecies, and waters, and the promiſcuous *couplings* of males and females of ſeveral ſpecies. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

After this alliance,
Let tigers match with hinds, and wolves with ſheep,
And every creature *couple* with his foe. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

Couple-beggar. *n. ſ.* [*couple* and *beggar.*] One that makes it his buſineſs to marry beggars to each other.

No *couple-beggar* in the land,
E'er join'd ſuch numbers hand in hand. *Swift.*

Co'uplet. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. Two verſes; a pair of rhimes.

Then would they caſt away their pipes, and, holding hand in hand, dance by the only cadence of their voices, which they would uſe in ſinging ſome ſhort *couplets*, whereto the one half beginning, the other half ſhould anſwer. *Sidney, b.* i.

Then at the laſt, an only *couplet* fraught
With ſome unmeaning thing they call a thought;
A needleſs Alexandrine ends the ſong,
That, like a wounded ſnake, drags it ſlow length along. *Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.*

In Pope I cannot read a line,
But with a ſigh I wiſh it mine;
When he can in one *couplet* fix
More ſenſe than I can do in ſix,
It gives me ſuch a jealous fit,
I cry, pox take him and his wit. *Swift.*

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2. A pair; as of doves.

Anon, as patient as the female dove,
E're that her golden *couplets* are diſclos'd,
His ſilence will ſit drooping. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

CO'URAGE. *n. ſ.* [*courage*, Fr. from *cor*, Latin.] Bravery; active fortitude; ſpirit of enterpriſe.

The king becoming graces,
Devotion, patience, *courage*, fortitude;
I have no reliſh of them. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Their diſcipline
Now mingled with their *courage*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Hope arms their *courage*: from their tow'rs they throw
Their darts with double force, and drive the foe. *Dryden.*

Courage, that grows from conſtitution, very often forſakes a man when he has occaſion for it; and when it is only a kind of inſtinct in the ſoul, it breaks out on all occaſions, without judgment or diſcretion. That *courage* which ariſes from the ſenſe of our duty, and from the fear of offending Him that made us, acts always in an uniform manner, and according to the dictates of right reaſon. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Nothing but the want of common *courage* was the cauſe of their misfortunes. *Swift.*

COURA'GEOUS. *adj.* [from *courage.*] Brave; daring; bold; enterpriſing; adventurous; hardy; ſtout.

His is very *courageous* mad, about his throwing into the water. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

And he that is *courageous* among the mighty, ſhall flee away naked in that day. *Amos*, ii. 16.

Let us imitate the *courageous* example of St. Paul, who choſe then to magnify his office when ill men conſpired to leſſen it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

COURA'GEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *courageous.*] Bravely; ſtoutly; boldly.

The king the next day preſented him battle upon the plain, the fields there being open and champaign: the earl *courageouſly* came down, and joined battle with him. *Bacon's H.* VII.

COURA'GEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *courageous.*] Bravery; boldneſs; ſpirit; courage.

Nicanor hearing of the manlineſs and the *courageouſneſs* that they had to fight for their country, durſt not try the matter by the ſword. 2 *Mac.* xiv. 18.

COURA'NT.
COU'RANTO. } *n. ſ.* [*courante*, French.] See CORANT.

1. A nimble dance.

I'll like a maid the better, while I have a tooth in my head: why, he is able to lead her a *couranto*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Any thing that ſpreads quick, as a paper of news.

To COURB. *v. n.* [*courber*, French.] To bend; to bow; to ſtoop in ſupplication.

In the fatneſs of theſe purſy times,
Virtue itſelf of vice muſt pardon beg,
Yea, *courb* and woo, for leave to do it good. *Shak. Hamlet.*

CO'URIER. *n. ſ.* [*courier*, French.] A meſſenger ſent in haſte; an expreſs; a runner.

I met a *courier*, one mine ancient friend. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

This thing the wary baſſa well perceiving, for more aſſurance, by ſpeedy *couriers* advertiſed Solyman of the taking of Tauris, and of the enemy's purpoſe, requeſting him with all ſpeed to repair with his army to Tauris. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

COURSE. *n. ſ.* [*courſe*, Fr. *curſus*, Latin.]

1. Race; career.

And ſome ſhe arms with ſinewy force,
And ſome with ſwiftneſs in the *courſe*. *Cowley.*

2. Paſſage from place to place; progreſs. To this may be referred *the courſe of a river.*

And when we had finiſhed our *courſe* from Tyre, we came to Ptolemais. *Acts* xxi. 7.

A light, by which the Argive ſquadron ſteers
Their ſilent *courſe* to Ilium's well known ſhore. *Denham.*

3. Tilt; act of running in the liſts.

But this hot knight was cooled with a fall, which, at the third *courſe*, he received of Phalantus. *Sidney.*

4. Ground on which a race is run.

5. Track or line in which a ſhip ſails, or any motion is performed.

6. Sail; means by which the courſe is performed.

To the *courſes* we have deviſed ſtudding-ſails, ſprit-ſails, and top-ſails, *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

7. Progreſs from one gradation to another.

If ſhe live long,
And in the end meet the old *courſe* of death,
Women will all turn monſters. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

When the ſtate of the controverſy is plainly determined, it muſt not be altered by another diſputant in the *courſe* of the diiputation. *Watts.*

8. Order of ſucceſſion; as, *every one in his* courſe.

If any man ſpeak in an unknown tongue, let it be by two, or at the moſt by three, and that by *courſe*; and let one interpret. 1 *Cor.* xiv. 27.

9. Stated and orderly method.

The duke cannot deny the *courſe* of law. *Shakeſpeare.*

If God, by his revealed declaration, firſt gave rule to any man, he, that will claim by that title, muſt have the ſame poſitive grant of God for his ſucceſſion; for, if it has not directed the *courſe* of its deſcent and conveyance, no body can ſucceed to this title of the firſt Ruler. *Locke.*

10. Series of ſucceſſive and methodical procedure.

The glands did reſolve during her *courſe* of phyſick, and ſhe continueth very well to this day. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

11. The elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical ſeries Hence our *courſes* of philoſophy, anatomy, chemiſtry, and mathematicks. *Chambers.*

12. Conduct; manner of proceeding.

Grittus perceiving the danger he was in, began to doubt with himſelf what *courſe* were beſt for him to take. *Knolles.*

That worthy deputy finding nothing but a common miſery, took the beſt *courſe* he poſſibly could to eſtabliſh a commonwealth in Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

He placed commiſſioners there, who governed it only in a *courſe* of diſcretion, part martial, part civil. *Davies on Ireland.*

Give willingly what I can take by force;
And know, obedience is your ſafeſt *courſe*. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

But if a right *courſe* be taken with children, there will not be ſo much need of common rewards and puniſhments. *Locke.*

'Tis time we ſhould decree
What *courſe* to take. *Addiſon's Cato.*

The ſenate obſerving how, in all contentions, they were forced to yield to the tribunes and people, thought it their wiſeſt *courſe* to give way alſo to time. *Swift.*

13. Method of life; train of actions.

A woman of ſo working a mind, and ſo vehement ſpirits, as it was happy ſhe took a good *courſe*; for otherwiſe it would have been terrible. *Sidney.*

His addiction was to *courſes* vain;
His companies unletter'd, rude and ſhallow;
His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, ſports. *Shak. H.* V.

Men will ſay,
That beauteous Emma vagrant *courſes* took,
Her father's houſe and civil life forſook. *Prior.*

14. Natural bent; uncontrolled will.

It is beſt to leave nature to her *courſe*, who is the ſovereign phyſician in moſt diſeaſes. *Temple.*

So every ſervant took his *courſe*,
And, bad at firſt, they all grew worſe. *Prior.*

15. Catamenia.

The like happens upon the ſtoppage of women's *courſes*, which, if not ſuddenly looked to, ſets them undoubtedly into a conſumption, dropſy, or ſome other dangerous diſeaſe. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

16. Orderly ſtructure.

The tongue defileth the whole body, and ſetteth on fire the *courſe* of nature. *James*, iii. 6.

17. [In architecture.] A continued range of ſtones, level or of the ſame height, throughout the whole length of the building, and not interrupted by any aperture. *Harris.*

18. Series of conſequences.

Senſe is of *courſe* annex'd to wealth and power;
No muſe is proof againſt a golden ſhow'r. *Garth.*

With a mind unprepoſſeſſed by doctors and commentators of any ſect, whoſe reaſonings, interpretation and language, which I have been uſed to, will of *courſe* make all chime that way; and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, ſeem harſh, ſtrained, and uncouth to me. *Locke.*

19. Number of diſhes ſet on at once upon the table.

Worthy ſir, thou bleed'ſt:
Thy exerciſe hath been too violent
For a ſecond *courſe* of fight. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Then with a ſecond *courſe* the tables load,
And with full chargers offer to the god. *Dryden's Æn.*

You are not to waſh your hands 'till after you have ſent up your ſecond *courſe*. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

So quick retires each flying *courſe*, you'd ſwear
Sancho's dread doctor and his wand was there. *Pope.*

20. Regularity; ſettled rule.

Neither ſhall I be ſo far wanting to myſelf, as not to deſire a patent, granted of *courſe* to all uſeful projectors. *Swift.*

21. Empty form.

Men talk as if they believed in God, but they live as if they thought there was none; their vows and promiſes are no more than words of *courſe*. *L'Eſtrange*, *Fab.* 47.

To COURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hunt; to purſue.

The big round tears
Cours'd one another down his innocent noſe
In piteous chaſe. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

The king is hunting the deer; I am *courſing* myſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Love's Labour loſt.*

Where's the thane of Cawdor?
We *cours'd* him at the heels, and had a purpoſe
To be his purveyor. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. To purſue with dogs that hunt in view.

It would be tried alſo in flying of hawks, or in *courſing* of a deer, or hart, with greyhounds. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

I am continually ſtarting hares for you to *courſe*: we were

certainly cut out for one another; for my temper quits an amour juſt where thine takes it up. *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*

3. To put to ſpeed; to force to run.

When they have an appetite
To venery, let them not drink nor eat,
And *courſe* them oft, and tire them in the heat. *May's Virg.*

To COURSE. *v. n.* To run; to rove about.

Swift as quickſilver it *courſes* through
The nat'ral gates and allies of the body. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

The blood, before cold and ſettled, left the liver white and pale, which is the badge of puſillanimity and cowardice; but the ſherris warms it, and makes it *courſe* from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

She did ſo *courſe* o'er my exteriours, with ſuch a greedy intention, that the appetite of her eye did ſeem to ſcorch me up like a burning-glaſs. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Ten brace and more of greyhounds, ſnowy fair,
And tall as ſtags, ran looſe, and *cours'd* around his chair. *Dry.*

All, at once
Relapſing quick, as quickly re-aſcend
And mix, and thwart, extinguiſh, and renew,
All ether *courſing* in a maze of light. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

CO'URSER. *n. ſ.* [from *courſe*; *courſier*, French.]

1. A ſwift horſe; a war horſe: a word not uſed in proſe.

So, proudly pricketh on his *courſer* ſtrong,
And Atin ay him pricks with ſpurs of ſhame and wrong.
Fairy Queen, *b.* ii. *cant.* 5. *ſtanz.* 38.

Then to his abſent gueſt the king decreed
A pair of *courſers*, born of heav'nly breed;
Who from their noſtrils breath'd etherial fire,
Whom Circe ſtole from her celeſtial ſire. *Dryden's Æn.*

Th' impatient *courſer* pants in every vein,
And, pawing, ſeems to beat the diſtant plain;
Hills, vales, and floods appear already croſs'd,
And, e're he ſtarts, a thouſand ſteps are loſt. *Pope.*

2. One who purſues the ſport of courſing hares.

A leaſh is a leathern thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a *courſer* leads his greyhound. *Hanmer.*

COURT. *n. ſ.* [*cour*, Fr. *koert*, Dut. *curtis*, low Latin.]

1. The place where the prince reſides; the palace.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and ſquires,
Men ſo diſorderly, ſo debauch'd and bold,
That this our *court*, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn; Epicuriſm and luſt,
Make it more like a tavern, or a brothel,
Than a grac'd palace. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

It ſhall be an habitation of dragons, and a *court* for owls. *Iſaiah*, xxvi. 13.

His care and exactneſs, that every man ſhould have his due, was ſuch, that you would think he had never ſeen a *court*: the politeneſs and civility with which this juſtice was adminiſtred, would convince you he never had lived out of one. *Prior's Dedication.*

A ſuppliant to your royal *court* I come. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. The hall or chamber where juſtice is adminiſtred.

Are you acquainted with the difference
That holds this preſent queſtion in the *court*? *Shakeſpeare.*

St. Paul being brought unto the higheſt *court* in Athens, to give an account of the doctrine he had preached, concerning Jeſus and the reſurrection, took occaſion to imprint on thoſe magiſtrates a future ſtate. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Open ſpace before a houſe.

You muſt have, before you come to the front, three *courts*: a green *court* plain, with a wall about it; a ſecond *court* of the ſame, but more garniſhed, with little turrets, or other embelliſhments upon the wall; and a third *court*, to ſquare with the front, not to be built but incloſed with a naked wall. *Bacon*, *Eſſay* 46.

Suppoſe it were the king's bedchamber, yet the meaneſt man in the tragedy muſt come and diſpatch his buſineſs, rather than in the lobby or *court* yard (which is fitter for him), for fear the ſtage ſhould be cleared, and the ſcenes broken. *Dryd.*

4. A ſmall opening incloſed with houſes and paved with broad ſtones.

5. Perſons who compoſe the retinue of a prince.

Their wiſdom was ſo highly eſteemed, that ſome of them were always employed to follow the *courts* of their kings, to adviſe them. *Temple.*

6. Perſons who are aſſembled for the adminiſtration of juſtice.

7. Any juriſdiction, military, civil, or eccleſiaſtical.

If any noiſe or ſoldier you perceive
Near to the wall, by ſome apparent ſign
Let us have knowledge at the *court* of guard. *Shak. H.* VI.

The archbiſhop
Of Canterbury, accompanied with other
Learned and reverend fathers of his order,
Held a late *court* at Dunſtable. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

I have at laſt met with the proceedings of the *court* baron, held in that behalf. *Spectator*, N°. 623.

8. The art of pleaſing; the art of inſinuation.

Haſt thou been never baſe? Did love ne'er bend
Thy frailer virtue, to betray thy friend?
Flatter me, make thy *court*, and ſay it did;
Kings in a crowd would have their vices hid. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

Some ſort of people, placing a great part of their happineſs in ſtrong drink, are always forward to make *court* to my young maſter, by offering that which they love beſt themſelves. *Locke*, *ſect.* 18.

I have been conſidering why poets have ſuch ill ſucceſs in making their *court*, ſince they are allowed to be the greateſt and beſt of all flatterers: the defect is, that they flatter only in print or in writing. *Swift to Gay.*

9. It is often uſed in compoſition in moſt of its ſenſes.

To COURT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To woo; to ſolicit a woman to marriage.

Follow a ſhadow, it flies you;
Seem to fly it, it will purſue:
So *court* a miſtreſs, ſhe denies you;
Let her alone, ſhe will *court* you. *Ben. Johnſon's Foreſt.*

Fir'd with her love, and with ambition led,
The neighb'ring princes *court* her nuptial bed. *Dryden's Æn.*

Alas! Sempronius, wouldſt thou talk of love
To Marcia, whilſt her father's life's in danger?
Thou might'ſt as well *court* the pale trembling veſtal,
While ſhe beholds the holy flame expiring. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Ev'n now, when ſilent ſcorn is all they gain,
A thouſand *court* you, though they *court* in vain. *Pope.*

2. To ſolicit; to ſeek.

Their own eaſe and ſatisfaction would quickly teach children to *court* commendation, and avoid doing what they found condemned. *Locke on Education*, *ſect.* 59.

3. To flatter; to endeavour to pleaſe.

COURT-CHAPLAIN. *n. ſ.* [*court* and *chaplain.*] One who attends the king to celebrate the holy office.

The maids of honour have been fully convinced by a famous *court-chaplain*. *Swift.*

COURT-DAY. *n. ſ.* [*court* and *day.*] Day on which juſtice is ſolemnly adminiſtred.

The judge took time to deliberate, and the next *court-day* he ſpoke. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

COURT-DRESSER. *n. ſ.* [*court* and *dreſſer.*] One that dreſſes the court, or perſons of rank; a flatterer.

There are many ways of fallacy; ſuch arts of giving colours, appearances and reſemblances, by this *court-dreſſer*, fancy. *Locke.*

COURT-FAVOUR. *n. ſ.* Favours or benefits beſtowed by princes.

We part with the bleſſings of both worlds for pleaſures, *court-favours*, and commiſſions; and at laſt, when we have ſold ourſelves to our luſts, we grow ſick of our bargain. *L'Eſt.*

COURT-HAND. *n. ſ.* [*court* and *hand.*] The hand or manner of writing uſed in records and judicial proceedings.

He can make obligations, and write *court-hand*. *Sh. H.* VI.

COURT-LADY. *n. ſ.* [*court* and *lady.*] A lady converſant or employed in court.

The ſame ſtudy, long continued, is as intolerable to them, as the appearing long in the ſame clothes or faſhion is to a *court-lady*. *Locke.*

CO'URTEOUS. *adj.* [*courtois*, French.] Elegant of manners; polite; well-bred; full of acts of reſpect.

He hath deſerved worthily of his country;
And this aſcent is not by ſuch eaſy degrees,
As thoſe who have been ſupple and *courteous* to the people. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

They are one while *courteous*, civil, and obliging; but, within a ſmall time after, are ſupercilious, ſharp, troubleſome, fierce, and exceptious. *South's Sermons.*

CO'URTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *courteous.*] Reſpectfully; civilly; complaiſantly.

He thought them to be gentlemen of much more worth than their habits bewrayed, yet he let them *courteouſly* paſs. *Wotton.*

Whilſt Chriſt was upon earth, he was not only eaſy of acceſs, he did not only *courteouſly* receive all that addreſſed themſelves to him, but alſo did not diſdain himſelf to travel up and down the country. *Calamy's Sermons.*

He arrived at the coaſt of Alcinous, who, being prevailed upon by the glory of his name, entertained him *courteouſly*. *Broom's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

CO'URTEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *courteous.*] Civility; complaiſance.

CO'URTESAN.
CO'URTEZAN. } *n. ſ.* [*cortiſana*, low Latin.] A woman of the town; a proſtitute; a ſtrumpet.

'Tis a brave night to cool a *courtezan*. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*

With them there are no ſtews, no diſſolute houſes, no *courteſans*, nor any thing of that kind; nay, they wonder, with deteſtation, at you in Europe, which permit ſuch things. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The Corinthian is a column, laſciviouſly decked like a *courteſan*. *Wotton.*

Charixus, the brother of Sappho, in love with Rhodope the *courtezan*, ſpent his whole eſtate upon her. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

CO'URTESY. *n. ſ.* [*courtoiſie*, Fr. *corteſia*, Italian.]

1. Elegance of manners; civility; complaiſance.

Sir, you are very welcome to our houſe:

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

It muſt appear in other ways than words,
Therefore I ſcant this breathing *courteſy. Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

Who have ſeen his eſtate, his hoſpitality, his *courteſy* to ſtrangers. *Peacham.*

He, who was compounded of all the elements of affability and *courteſy* towards all kind of people, brought himſelf to a habit of neglect, and even of rudeneſs, towards the queen. *Clarendon.*

So gentle of condition was he known,
That through the court his *courteſy* was blown. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. An act of civility or reſpect.

Fair ſir, you ſpit on me laſt Wedneſday;
You ſpurn'd me ſuch a day; another time
You call'd me dog; and for theſe *courteſies*,
I'll lend you thus much money. *Shakeſ. Merchant of Venice.*

Repoſe you there, while I to the hard houſe
Return, and force their ſcanted *courteſy*. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

When I was laſt at Exeter,
The mayor in *courteſy* ſhew'd me the caſtle. *Shakeſ. R.* III.

Sound all the lofty inſtruments of war,
And by that muſick let us all embrace;
For heav'n to earth ſome of us never ſhall
A ſecond time do ſuch a *courteſy*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Other ſtates, aſſuredly, cannot be juſtly accuſed for not ſtaying for the firſt blow; or for not accepting Polyphemus's *courteſy*, to be the laſt that ſhall be eaten up. *Bacon.*

3. The reverence made by women.

Some country girl, ſcarce to a *court'ſy* bred,
Would I much rather than Cornelia wed;
If, ſupercilious, haughty, proud and vain,
She brought her father's triumphs in her train. *Dryd. Juven.*

The poor creature was as full of *courteſies* as if I had been her godmother: the truth on't is, I endeavoured to make her look ſomething Chriſtian-like. *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*

4. A tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others; as, *to hold upon* courteſy.

5. Courtesy *of England.* A tenure by which, if a man marry an inheritance, that is, a woman ſeiſed of land, and getteth a child of her that comes alive into the world, though both the child and his wife die forthwith; yet, if ſhe were in poſſeſſion, ſhall he keep the land during his life, and is called tenant *per legem Angliæ*, or by the *courteſy* of England. *Cowel.*

To Co'urtesy. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To perform an act of reverence.

Toby approaches, and *court'ſies* there to me. *Shakeſpeare.*

The petty traffickers,
That *court'ſy* to them, do them reverence. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To make a reverence in the manner of ladies.

If I ſhould meet her in my way,
We hardly *court'ſy* to each other. *Prior.*

Co'urtier. *n. ſ.* [from *court.*]

1. One that frequents or attends the courts of princes.

He hath been a *courtier*, he ſwears.——
If any man doubts that, let him put me to my purgation. I have trod a meaſure; I have flattered a lady; I have been politick with my friend, ſmooth with mine enemy; I have undone three taylors; I have had four quarrels, and like to have fought one. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

You are a flattering boy; now, I ſee you'll be a *courtier*. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

You know I am no *courtier*, nor verſed in ſtate-affairs. *Bac.*

The principal figure in a picture, is like a king among his *courtiers*, who ought to dim the luſtre of all his attendants. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. One that courts or ſolicits the favour of another.

What
Made thee, all honour'd honeſt Roman Brutus,
With the arm'd reſt, *courtiers* of beauteous freedom,
To drench the capitol? *Shakeſ. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier* of the people than Richard the IIId. not out of fear, but wiſdom. *Suckling.*

Co'urtine. See CURTAIN.

Co'urtlike. *adj.* [*court* and *like.*] Elegant; polite.

Our Engliſh tongue is, I will not ſay as ſacred as the Hebrew, or as learned as the Greek, but as fluent as the Latin, as courteous as the Spaniſh, as *courtlike* as the French, and as amorous as the Italian. *Camden's Remains.*

Co'urtliness. *n. ſ.* [from *courtly.*] Elegance of manners; grace of mien; complaiſance; civility.

Co'urtly. *adj.* [from *court.*] Relating or retaining to the court; elegant; ſoft; flattering.

In our own time, (excuſe ſome *courtly* ſtrains)
No whiter page than Addiſon's remains. *Pope's Ep. of Hor.*

Co'urtly. *adv.* In the manner of courts; elegantly.

They can produce nothing ſo *courtly* writ, or which expreſſes ſo much the converſation of a gentleman, as ſir John Suckling. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*

Co'urtship. *n. ſ.* [from *court.*]

1. The act of ſoliciting favour.

He paid his *courtſhip* with the croud,
As far as modeſt pride allow'd. *Swift.*

2. The ſolicitation of a woman to marriage.

Be merry, and employ your chiefeſt thoughts
To *courtſhip*, and ſuch fair oſtents of love,
As ſhall conveniently become you there. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

In tedious *courtſhip* we declare our pain,
And e're we kindneſs find, firſt meet diſdain. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

Every man in the time of *courtſhip*, and in the firſt entrance of marriage, puts on a behaviour like my correſpondent's holiday ſuit. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 113.

3. Civility; elegance of manners.

My *courtſhip* to an univerſity,
My modeſty I give to ſoldiers bare;
My patience to a gameſter's ſhare. *Donne.*

CO'USIN. *n. ſ.* [*couſin*, Fr. *conſanguineus*, Lat.] Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or ſiſter.

Macbeth unſeam'd him from the nape to th' chops,
And fix'd his head upon our battlements.
—Oh, valiant *couſin!* worthy gentleman. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

Tybalt, my *couſin!* O, my brother's child!
Unhappy ſight! alas, the blood is ſpill'd
Of my dear kinſman. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Thou art, great lord, my father's ſiſter's ſon,
And *couſin* german to great Priam's ſeed. *Sh. Troil. and Creſſ.*

2. A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to thoſe of the council.

COW. *n. ſ.* [in the plural, anciently *kine*, or *keen*, now commonly *cows*; cu, Sax. *koe*, Dutch.] The female of the bull; the horned animal with cloven feet, kept for her milk and calves.

We ſee that the horns of oxen and *cows*, for the moſt part, are larger than the bulls; which is cauſed by abundance of moiſture, which in the horns of the bull faileth. *Bacon.*

After the fever is diminiſhed, aſſes and goats milk may be neceſſary; yea, a diet of *cows* milk alone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Then, leaving in the fields his grazing *cows*,
He ſought himſelf ſome hoſpitable houſe:
Good Creton entertain'd his godlike gueſt. *Dryden's Fables.*

To Cow. *v. a.* [from *coward*, by contraction.] To depreſs with fear; to oppreſs with habitual timidity.

Macduff was from his mother's womb
Untimely ripp'd.——
——Accurſed be that tongue that tells me ſo;
For it hath *cow'd* my better part of man. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

By reaſon of their frequent revolts they have drawn upon themſelves the preſſures of war ſo often, that it ſeems to have ſomewhat *cowed* their ſpirits. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

For when men by their wives are *cow'd*,
Their horns of courſe are underſtood. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *c.* 2.

Cow-herd. *n. ſ.* [*cow* and hẏꝛꝺ, Sax. a keeper.] One whoſe occupation is to tend cows.

Cow-house. *n. ſ.* [*cow* and *houſe.*] The houſe in which kine are kept.

You muſt houſe your milch-cows, that you give hay to in your *cow-houſe* all night. *Mortimer.*

Cow-leech. *n. ſ.* [*cow* and *leech.*] One who profeſſes to cure diſtempered cows.

To Cow-leech. *v. n.* To profeſs to cure cows.

Though there are many pretenders to the art of farriering and *cow-leeching*, yet many of them are very ignorant, eſpecially in the country. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Cow-weed. *n. ſ.* [*cow* and *weed.*] A ſpecies of chervil; which ſee.

Cow-wheat. *n. ſ.* [from *cow* and *wheat.*]

The leaves of this plant grow oppoſite by pairs: the flower conſiſts of one leaf; is of an anomalous figure, and divided into two lips, the uppermoſt of which has a ſpur, but the under one is intire: the fruit is round, and divided into two cells, containing ſeeds reſembling grains of wheat. This plant is very common in woods, and ſhady places. *Miller.*

CO'WARD. *n. ſ.* [*couard*, Fr. of uncertain derivation.]

1. A poltron; a wretch whoſe predominant paſſion is fear.

Pyrocles did ſuch wonders, beyond belief, as was able to lead Muſidorus to courage, though he had been born a *coward*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

There was a ſoldier that vaunted, before Julius Cæſar, of the hurts he had received in his face. Cæſar knowing him to be but a *coward*, told him, You were beſt take heed, next time you run away, how you look back *Bacon, Apophth.* 188.

Some are brave one day, and *cowards* another, as great captains have often told me, from their own experience and obſervation. *Temple.*

A *coward* does not always eſcape with diſgrace, but ſometimes alſo he loſes his life. *South.*

What can ennoble ſots, and ſlaves, and *cowards?*
Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards. *Pope.*

Tremble ye not, Oh friends! and *cowards* fly,
Doom'd by the ſtern Telemachus to die! *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed in the manner of an adjective.

Having more man than wit about me, I drew;
And rais'd the houſe with loud and *coward* cries *Shakeſpeare.*

Invading fears repel my *coward* joy,
And ills foreſeen the preſent bliſs deſtroy. *Prior.*

Co'wardice.

Co'wardice. *n. ſ.* [from *coward.*] Fear; habitual timidity; puſillanimity; want of courage.

Certes, ſir knight, ye been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead;
And with foul *cowardice* his carcaſe ſhame,
Whoſe living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Fairy Queen.*

Gallant and fearleſs courage will turn into a native and heroick valour, and make them hate the *cowardice* of doing wrong. *Milton on Education.*

None was diſgrac'd; for falling is no ſhame,
And *cowardice* alone is loſs of fame;
The vent'rous knight is from the ſaddle thrown,
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own. *Dryden's Fables.*

This great, this holy, this terrible Being, is preſent to all our affections; ſees every treacherous inclination of our heart to deſert his ſervice; and treaſures up, againſt the day of his wrath, the ſecret *cowardice* which deters us from aſſerting his cauſe, which prevails on us to compliment the vices of the great, to applaud the libertine, and laugh with the prophane. *Rogers, Sermon* 4.

Co'wardliness. *n. ſ.* [from *cowardly.*] Timidity; cowardice.

Co'wardly. *adj.* [from *coward.*]

1. Fearful; timorous; puſillanimous.

An Egyptian ſoothſayer made Antonius believe that his genius, otherwiſe brave and confident, was in the preſence of Octavius poor and *cowardly*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 940.

Let all ſuch as can enlarge their conſciences like hell, and ſtyle a *cowardly* ſilence in Chriſt's cauſe diſcretion, know, that Chriſt will one day ſcorn them. *South's Sermons.*

2. Mean; befitting a coward.

I do find it *cowardly*, and vile,
For fear of what might fall, ſo to prevent
The time of life. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Co'wardly. *adv.* In the manner of a coward; meanly; vilely.

He ſharply reproved them as men of no courage, who had moſt *cowardly* turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knolles.*

Co'wardship. *n. ſ.* [from *coward.*] The character or qualities of a coward; meanneſs: a word not now in uſe.

A very diſhoneſt paltry boy, and more a coward than a hare: his diſhoneſty appears in leaving his friend here in neceſſity, and denying him; and for his *cowardſhip*, aſk Fabian. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

To Co'wer. *v. n.* [*cwrrian*, Welſh; *courber*, Fr. or perhaps borrowed from the manner in which a *cow* ſinks on her knees.] To ſink by bending the knees; to ſtoop; to ſhrink.

Let the pail be put over the man's head above water, and then he *cower* down, and the pail be preſſed down with him. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 155.

The ſplitting rocks *cower'd* in the ſinking ſands,
And would not daſh me with their ragged ſides. *Shakeſpeare.*

As thus he ſpake, each bird and beaſt beheld,
Approaching two and two; theſe *cow'ring* low
With blandiſhment, each bird ſtoop'd on his wing. *Milton.*

Our dame ſits *cow'ring* o'er a kitchen fire;
I draw freſh air, and nature's works admire. *Dryden's Fables.*

Co'wish. *adj.* [from *To cow*, to awe.] Timorous; fearful; mean; puſillanimous; cowardly.

It is the *cowiſh* terrour of his ſpirit,
That dares not undertake: he'll not feel wrongs
Which tie him to an anſwer. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Co'wkeeper. *n. ſ.* [*cow* and *keeper.*] One whoſe buſineſs is to keep cows.

The terms *cowkeeper* and hogherd, are not to be uſed in our poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek language. *Broom's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

COWL. *n. ſ.* [cuȝle, Saxon; *cucullus*, Latin.]

1. A monk's hood.

You may imagine that Francis Cornfield did ſcratch his elbow, when he had ſweetly invented, to ſignify his name, ſaint Francis with his friery *cowl* in a cornfield. *Camden's Rem.*

What differ more, you cry, than crown and *cowl?*
I'll tell you, friend, a wiſe man and a fool. *Pope's Eſſays.*

2. A veſſel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

Cowl-staff. *n. ſ.* [*cowl* and *ſtaff.*] The ſtaff on which a veſſel is ſupported between two men.

Mounting him upon a *cowl-ſtaff*,
Which (toſſing him ſomething high)
He apprehended to be Pegaſus. *Suckling.*

The way by a *cowl-ſtaff* is ſafer: the ſtaff muſt have a bunch in the middle, ſomewhat wedge-like, and covered with a ſoft bolſter. *Wiſeman.*

Co'wslip. *n. ſ.* [cuꞅlippe, Sax. as ſome think, from their reſemblance of ſcent to the breath of a cow; perhaps from growing much in paſture-grounds, and often meeting the *cow's lip.*]

Cowſlip is alſo called pagil, grows wild in the meadows, and is a ſpecies of Primrose, which ſee. *Miller.*

He might as well ſay, that a *cowſlip* is as white as a lily. *Sidney.*

Where the bee ſucks, there ſuck I;
In a *cowſlip's* bell I lie. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Thy little ſons
Permit to range the paſtures: gladly they
Will mow the *cowſlip* poſies, faintly ſweet. *Philips.*

Cows-lungwort. *n. ſ.* See Mullen, of which it is a ſpecies. *Miller.*

Co'xcomb. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *comb*, corrupted from *cock's comb.*]

1. The top of the head.

As the cockney did to the eels, when ſhe put them i' the paſty alive; ſhe rapt them o' th' *coxcombs* with a ſtick, and cried down, wantons, down. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. The comb reſembling that of a cock, which licenſed fools wore formerly in their caps.

There take my *coxcomb*: why, this fellow has baniſhed two of his daughters, and did the third a bleſſing againſt his will: if thou follow him, thou muſt needs wear my *coxcomb*. *Shakeſ.*

3. A fop; a ſuperficial pretender to knowledge or accompliſhments.

I ſent to her,
By this ſame *coxcomb* that we have i' th' wind,
Tokens and letters, which ſhe did reſend. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſcorn, quoth ſhe, thou *coxcomb* ſilly,
Quarter or council from a foe. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant* iii.

It is a vanity common in the world, for every pretending *coxcomb* to make himſelf one of the party ſtill with his betters. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 135.

They overflowed with ſmart repartees, and were only diſtinguiſhed from the intended wits by being called *coxcombs*, though they deſerved not ſo ſcandalous a name. *Dryd. Dufreſ.*

Some are bewilder'd in the maze of ſchools,
And ſome made *coxcombs*, nature meant but fools. *Pope.*

Coxco'mical. *adj.* [from *coxcomb.*] Foppiſh; conceited: a low word unworthy of uſe.

Becauſe, as he was a very natural writer, and they were without prejudice, without prepoſſeſſion, without affectation, and without the influence of *coxcomical*, ſenſeleſs cabal, they were at liberty to receive the impreſſions which things naturally made on their minds. *Dennis.*

COY. *adj.* [*coi*, French, from *quietus*, Latin.]

1. Modeſt; decent.

Jaſon is as *coy* as is a maide;
He loked piteouſly, but naught he ſaid. *Chaucer.*

2. Reſerved; not acceſſible; not eaſily condeſcending to familiarity.

And vain delight ſhe ſaw he light did paſs,
A foe of folly and immodeſt toy;
Still ſolemn ſad, or ſtill diſdainful *coy*. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Like Phœbus ſung the no leſs am'rous boy;
Like Daphne ſhe, as lovely and as *coy*. *Waller.*

At this ſeaſon every ſmile of the ſun, like the ſmile of a *coy* lady, is as dear as it is uncommon. *Pope.*

To Coy. *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

1. To behave with reſerve; to reject familiarity.

What, *coying* it again!
No more; but make me happy to my guſt,
That is, without your ſtruggling. *Dryden's King Arthur.*

Retire! I beg you, leave me.——
——Thus to *coy* it!
With one who knows you too! *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

2. To make difficulty; not to condeſcend willingly.

If he *coy'd*
To hear Cominius ſpeak, I'll keep at home. *Shak. Coriolan.*

Co'yly. *adv.* [from *coy.*] With reſerve; with diſinclination to familiarity.

This ſaid; his hand he *coyly* ſnatcht away
From forth Antinous' hand. *Chapman's Odyſſey, b.* ii.

Co'yness. *n. ſ.* [from *coy.*] Reſerve; unwillingneſs to become familiar.

When the ſun hath warmed the earth and water, three or four male carps will follow a female; and ſhe putting on a ſeeming *coyneſs*, they force her through weeds and flags. *Walton.*

When the kind nymph would *coyneſs* feign,
And hides but to be found again. *Dryden.*

Co'ystrel. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of degenerate hawk.

One they might truſt, their common wrongs to wreak:
The muſquet and the *coyſtrel* were too weak,
Too fierce the falcon. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

Coz. *n. ſ.* A cant or familiar word, contracted from *couſin*.

Be merry, *coz*; ſince ſudden ſorrow
Serves to ſay thus, ſome good thing comes to-morrow. *Shak.*

To CO'ZEN. *v. a.* [*To coſe* is in the old Scotch dialect, as *Junius* obſerves, to chop or change; whence *cozen*, to cheat, becauſe in ſuch traffick there is commonly fraud.] To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

Let the queen pay never ſo fully, let the muſter-maſter view them never ſo diligently, let the deputy or general look to them never ſo exactly, yet they can *cozen* them all. *Spenſer.*

Goring loved no man ſo well but that he would *cozen* him, and then expoſe him to publick mirth for having been *cozen'd*. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

He that ſuffers a government to be abuſed by careleſſneſs or neglect, does the ſame thing with him that maliciouſly and corruptly ſets himſelf to *cozen* it. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 21. *Reflect.*

You

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You are not obliged to a literal belief of what the poet ſays; but you are pleaſed with the image, without being *cozened* by the fiction. *Dryden.*

What if I pleaſe to lengthen out his date
A day, and take a pride to *cozen* fate. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Children may be *cozened* into a knowledge of the letters, and be taught to read, without perceiving it to be any thing but a ſport. *Locke on Education.*

CO'ZENAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *cozen.*] Fraud; deceit; artifice; fallacy; trick; cheat.

Wiſdom without honeſty is meer craft and *cozenage*, and therefore the reputation of honeſty muſt firſt be gotten, which cannot be but by living well: a good life is a main argument. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

There's no ſuch thing as that we beauty call,
It is meer *cozenage* all;
For though ſome long ago
Lik'd certain colours mingl'd ſo and ſo,
That doth not tie me now from chuſing new. *Suckling.*

Imaginary appearances offer themſelves to our impatient minds, which entertain theſe counterfeits without the leaſt ſuſpicion of their *cozenage.* *Glanv. Sceps. c.* 14.

Strange *coz'nage!* none would live paſt years again,
Yet all hope pleaſure in what yet remain;
And from the dregs of life, think to receive
What the firſt ſprightly running could not give. *Dryd. Aur.*

But all theſe are trifles, if we conſider the fraud and *cozenage* of trading men and ſhopkeepers. *Swift.*

CO'ZENER. *n. ſ.* [from *cozen.*] A cheater; a defrauder.

Indeed, ſir, there are *cozeners* abroad, and therefore it behoves men to be wary. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

CRAB. *n. ſ.* [cꞃabba, Sax. *krabbe*, Dutch.]

1. A cruſtaceous fiſh.

Thoſe that caſt their ſhell are, the lobſter, the *crab*, the crawfiſh, the hodmandod or dodman, and the tortoiſe. The old ſhells are never found; ſo as it is like they ſcale off and crumble away by degrees. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The fox catches *crab* fiſh with his tail, which Olaus Magnus ſaith he himſelf was an eye-witneſs of. *Derham.*

2. A wild apple; the tree that bears a wild apple.

Noble ſtock
Was graft with *crab*-tree ſlip, whoſe fruit thou art. *Shakeſp.*

Fetch me a dozen *crab*-tree ſtaves, and ſtrong ones: theſe are but ſwitches. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

When roaſted *crabs* hiſs in the bowl,
Then nightly ſings the ſtaring owl. *Shakeſpeare.*

Imagine you ſee him laid forth, newly ſlain, upon a bier of *crab*-tree and oaken rods. *Peacham on Drawing:*

Let him tell why a graft, taking nouriſhment from a *crab* ſtock, ſhall have a fruit more noble than its nurſe and parent. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

3. A peeviſh moroſe perſon.

4. A wooden engine with three claws for launching of ſhips, or heaving them into the dock. *Philips.*

5. The ſign in the zodiack.

Then parts the Twins and *Crab*, the Dog divides,
And Argo's keel, that broke the frothy tides. *Creech's Manil.*

CRAB. *adj.* It is uſed by way of contempt for any ſour or degenerate fruit; as, *a* crab *cherry*, *a* crab *plum.*

Better gleanings their worn ſoil can boaſt,
Than the *crab* vintage of the neighb'ring coaſt. *Dryden.*

CRA'BBED. *adj.* [from *crab.*]

1. Peeviſh; moroſe; cynical; ſour.

A man of years, yet freſh, as mote appear,
Of ſwarth complexion, and of *crabbed* hue,
That him full of melancholy did ſhew. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

O, ſhe is
Ten times more gentle, than her father's *crabbed*;
And he's compos'd of harſhneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

2. Harſh; unpleaſing.

That was when
Three *crabbed* months had ſour'd themſelves to death,
'Ere I could make thee open thy white hand,
And clepe thyſelf my love. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

How charming is divine philoſophy!
Not harſh and *crabbed*, as dull fools ſuppoſe,
But muſical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feaſt of nectar'd ſweets,
Where no crude ſurfeit reigns. *Milton.*

Lucretius had choſen a ſubject naturally *crabbed.* *Dryden.*

3. Difficult; perplexing.

Beſide, he was a ſhrewd philoſopher,
And had read ev'ry text and gloſs over;
Whate'er the *crabbed'ſt* author hath,
He underſtood b' implicit faith. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 1.

Your *crabbed* rogues that read Lucretius,
Are againſt gods, you know, and teach us,
The god makes not the poet. *Prior.*

CRA'BBEDLY. *adv.* [from *crabbed.*] Peeviſhly.

CRA'BBEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *crabbed.*]

1. Sourneſs of taſte.

2. Sourneſs of countenance; aſperity of manners.

3. Difficulty.

CRA'BER. *n. ſ.*

The poor fiſh have enemies enough, beſide ſuch unnatural fiſhermen; as otters, the cormorant, and the *craber*, which ſome call the water-rat. *Walton's Angler.*

CRABS-EYES. *n. ſ.* They are whitiſh bodies, from the bigneſs of a pea to that of the largeſt horſe-bean, rounded on one ſide and depreſſed on the other, heavy, moderately hard, and without ſmell. They are not the eyes of any creature, nor do they belong to the crab; but are produced by the common crawfiſh: the large ſea crawfiſh alſo affords them; and the ſtones are bred in two ſeparate bags, one on each ſide of the ſtomach. In July, and part of June and Auguſt, when the creature caſts its ſhell, the ſtones are not found in their places. We have them from Holland, Muſcovy, Poland, Denmark, Sweden, and many other places. They are alkaline, abſorbent, and in ſome degree diuretick. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Several perſons had, in vain, endeavoured to ſtore themſelves with *crabs-eyes.* *Boyle's Experiments.*

CRACK. *n. ſ.* [*kraeck*, Dutch.]

1. A ſudden diſruption, by which the parts are ſeparated but a little way from each other.

2. The chink, fiſſure, or vacuity made by diſruption; a narrow breach.

Contuſions, when great, do uſually produce a fiſſure or *crack* of the ſkull, either in the ſame part where the blow was inflicted, or in the contrary part. *Wiſeman.*

At length it would crack in many places; and thoſe *cracks*, as they dilated, would appear of a pretty good, but yet obſcure and dark ſky-colour. *Newton's Opt.*

3. The ſound of any body burſting or falling.

If I ſay ſooth, I muſt report, they were
As cannons overcharg'd with double *cracks.* *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

Now day appears, and with the day the king,
Whoſe early care had robb'd him of his reſt:
Far off the *cracks* of falling houſes ring,
And ſhrieks of ſubjects pierce his tender breaſt. *Dryden.*

4. Any ſudden and quick ſound.

A fourth?—ſtart eye!
What will the line ſtretch out to th' *crack* of doom? *Shakeſ.*

Vulcan was employed in hammering out thunderbolts, that every now and then flew up from the anvil with dreadful *cracks* and flaſhes. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 103.

5. Any breach, injury, or diminution; a flaw.

And let us, Paladour, though now our voices
Have got the manniſh *crack*, ſing him to th' ground. *Shakeſ.*

I cannot
Believe this *crack* to be in my dread miſtreſs,
So ſovereignly being honourable. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

6. Crazineſs of intellect.

7. A man crazed.

I have invented projects for raiſing millions, without burthening the ſubject; but cannot get the parliament to liſten to me, who look upon me as a *crack* and a projector. *Addiſ. Spect.*

8. A whore; in low language.

9. A boaſt.

Leaſings, backbitings, and vain-glorious *cracks*,
All thoſe againſt that fort did bend their batteries. *Spenſer.*

10. A boaſter. This is only in low phraſe.

To CRACK. *v. a.* [*kraecken*, Dutch.]

1. To break into chinks; to divide the parts a little from each other.

Look to your pipes, and cover them with freſh and warm litter out of the ſtable, a good thickneſs, leſt the froſts *crack* them. *Mortimer.*

2. To break; to ſplit.

O, madam, my heart is *crack'd*, it's *crack'd.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou wilt quarrel with a man for *cracking* nuts, having no other reaſon but becauſe thou haſt haſel-eyes. *Sh. Rom. and Jul.*

Should ſome wild fig-tree take her native bent,
And heave below the gaudy monument,
Would *crack* the marble titles, and diſperſe
The characters of all the lying verſe. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.* 10.

Or as a lute, which in moiſt weather rings
Her knell alone, by *cracking* of her ſtrings. *Donne.*

Honour is like that glaſſy bubble,
That finds philoſophers ſuch trouble;
Whoſe leaſt part *crack'd*, the whole does fly,
And wits are crack'd to find out why. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* 2.

3. To do any thing with quickneſs or ſmartneſs.

Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks;
He takes his chirping pint, he *cracks* his jokes. *Pope's Epiſt.*

4. To break or deſtroy any thing.

You'll *crack* a quart together! Ha, will you not? *Shakeſp.*

Love cools, friendſhip falls off, brothers divide: in cities, mutinies; in countries, diſcord; in palaces, treaſon; and the bond *cracked* 'twixt ſon and father. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

5. To craze; to weaken the intellect.

I was ever of opinion, that the philoſophers ſtone, and an holy war, were but the rendezvous of *cracked* brains, that wore their feather in their heads. *Bacon's Holy War.*

He thought none poets 'till their brains were *crackt.* *Roſc.*

To CRACK. *v. n.*

1. To burſt; to open in chinks.

By misfortune it *cracked* in the cooling, whereby we were reduced to make uſe of one part, which was ſtraight and intire. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. To fall to ruin.

The credit not only of banks, but of exchequers, *cracks* when little comes in, and much goes out. *Dryd. Dedic. Æn.*

3. To utter a loud and ſudden ſound.

I will board her, though ſhe chide as loud
As thunder, when the clouds in autumn *crack.* *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To boaſt: with *of.*

To look like her, are chimney-ſweepers black.
And ſince her time are colliers counted bright.
And Ethiops *of* their ſweet complexion *crack.*
Dark needs no candles now, for dark is light. *Shakeſ.*

CRACK-BRAINED. *adj.* [*crack* and *brained.*] Crazy; without right reaſon.

We have ſent you an anſwer to the ill-grounded ſophiſms of thoſe *crack-brained* fellows. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

CRACK-HEMP. *n. ſ.* [*crack* and *hemp.*] A wretch fated to the gallows; a crack-rope. *Furcifer.*

Come hither, *crack-hemp.*
———I hope I may chuſe, ſir.
—Come hither, you rogue:
What, have you forgot me? *Shakeſ. Taming of the Shrew.*

CRACK-ROPE. *n. ſ.* [from *crack* and *rope.*] A fellow that deſerves hanging.

CRA'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *crack.*]

1. A noiſy boaſting fellow.

What *cracker* is this ſame that deafs our ears
With this abundance of ſuperfluous breath. *Shak. K. John.*

2. A quantity of gunpowder confined ſo as to burſt with great noiſe.

The bladder, at its breaking, gave a great report, almoſt like a *cracker.* *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

And when, for furious haſte to run,
They durſt not ſtay to fire a gun,
Have don't with bonfires, and at home
Made ſquibs and *crackers* overcome. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* 3.

Then furious he begins his march,
Drives rattling o'er a brazen arch,
With ſquibs and *crackers* arm'd, to throw
Among the trembling crowd below. *Swift.*

To CRA'CKLE. *v. n.* [from *crack.*] To make ſlight cracks; to make ſmall and frequent noiſes; to decrepitate.

All theſe motions, which we ſaw,
Are but as ice, which *crackles* at a thaw. *Donne.*

I fear to try new love,
As boys to venture on the unknown ice
That *crackles* underneath them. *Dryden.*

Caught her diſhevell'd hair and rich attire;
Her crown and jewels *crackled* in the fire. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Marrow is a ſpecifick in that ſcurvy which occaſions a *crackling* of the bones; in which caſe marrow performs its natural function of moiſtening them. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CRA'CKNEL. *n. ſ.* [from *crack.*] A hard brittle cake.

Albee my love he ſeek with daily ſute,
His clowniſh gifts and curteſies I diſdain,
His kids, his *cracknels*, and his early fruit. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

Pay tributary *cracknels*, which he ſells;
And with our offerings, help to raiſe his vails. *Dryd. Juv.*

CRA'DLE. *n. ſ.* [cꞃadel, Saxon.]

1. A moveable bed, on which children or ſick perſons are agitated with a ſmooth and equal motion, to make them ſleep.

She had indeed, ſir, a ſon for her *cradle*, e're ſhe had a huſband for her bed. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

No jutting frieze,
Buttrice, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird,
Hath made his pendant bed and procreant *cradle.* *Shakeſp.*

His birth, perhaps, ſome paltry village hides,
And ſets his *cradle* out of fortune's way. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

A child knows his nurſe and his *cradle*, and by degrees the playthings of a little more advanced age. *Locke.*

The *cradle* and the tomb, alas! ſo nigh:
To live, is ſcarce diſtinguiſh'd from to die. *Prior.*

Me let the tender office long engage,
To rock the *cradle* of repoſing age;
With lenient arts extend a mother's breath,
Make languor ſmile, and ſmooth the bed of death. *Pope.*

2. It is uſed for infancy, or the firſt part of life.

He knew them to be inclined altogether to war, and therefore wholly trained them up, even from their *cradles*, in arms and military exerciſes. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

The new duke's daughter, her couſin, loves her; being ever, from their *cradles*, bred together. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

They ſhould ſcarcely depart from a form of worſhip, in which they had been educated from their *cradle.* *Clarendon.*

3. [With ſurgeons.] A caſe for a broken bone, to keep off preſſure.

4. [With ſhipwrights.] A frame of timber raiſed along the outſide of a ſhip by the bulge, ſerving more ſecurely and commodiouſly to help to launch her. *Harris.*

To CRA'DLE. *v. a.* [from the ſubſtantive.] To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle.

He that hath been *cradled* in majeſty, will not leave the throne to play with beggars. *Glanv. Apol.*

The tears ſteal from our eyes, when in the ſtreet
With ſome betrothed virgin's herſe we meet;
Or infant's fun'ral from the cheated womb,
Convey'd to earth, and *cradled* in a tomb. *Dryden.*

He ſhall be *cradled* in my ancient ſhield, ſo famous through the univerſities. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

CRADLE-CLOATHS. *n. ſ.* [from *cradle* and *cloaths.*] Bed-cloaths belonging to a cradle.

O could it be prov'd,
That ſome night-tripping fairy had exchang'd,
In *cradle-cloaths*, our children where they lay,
And call mine Piercy, his Plantagenet;
Then would I have his Harry, and he mine. *Shakeſ. H.* IV.

CRAFT. *n. ſ.* [cꞃæꝼt, Sax. *crefft*, in old Welſh.]

1. Manual art; trade.

I hear an objection, even from ſome well-meaning men, that theſe delightful *crafts* may be divers ways ill applied in a land. *Wotton's Architecture.*

2. Fraud; cunning; artifice.

Th' offence is holy, that ſhe hath committed;
And this deceit loſes the name of *craft*,
Of diſobedience, or unduteous title. *Shakeſpeare.*

This gives us a full view of wonderful art and *craft*, in raiſing ſuch a ſtructure of power and iniquity. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

3. Small ſailing veſſels.

To CRAFT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play tricks; to practiſe artifice. Now out of uſe.

You've made fair hands,
You and your crafts! You've *crafted* fair. *Shakeſ Coriolanus.*

CRA'FTILY. *adv.* [from *crafty.*] Cunningly; artfully; with more art than honeſty.

But that which moſt impaired his credit was the common report that he did, in all things, favour the Chriſtians; and had, for that cauſe, *craftily* perſuaded Solyman to take in hand the unfortunate Perſian war. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

May he not *craftily* infer
The rules of friendſhip too ſevere,
Which chain him to a hated truſt;
Which make him wretched to be juſt? *Prior.*

CRA'FTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *crafty.*] Cunning; ſtratagem.

He taketh the wiſe in their own *craftineſs.* *Job*, v. 13.

CRA'FTSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*craft* and *man.*] An artificer; a manufacturer; a mechanick.

That her became, as poliſh'd ivory,
Which cunning *craftſman*'s hand hath overlaid
With fair vermillion. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* ix. *ſtan.* 41.

What reverence he did throw away on ſlaves;
Wooing poor *craftſmen* with the craft of ſmiles. *Shak. R.* II.

What a reſemblance this advice carries to the oration of Demetrius to his fellow *craftſmen!* *Decay of Piety.*

CRA'FTSMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*craft* and *maſter.*] A man ſkilled in his trade.

He is not his *craftſmaſter*, he doth not do it right. *Shakeſp.*

There is art in pride: a man might as ſoon learn a trade. Thoſe who were not brought up to it, ſeldom prove their *craftſmaſter.* *Collier on Pride.*

CRA'FTY. *adj.* [from *craft.*] Cunning; artful; full of artifices; fraudulent; ſly.

Nay, you may think my love was *crafty* love,
And call it cunning. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

This oppreſſion did, of force and neceſſity, make the Iriſh a *crafty* people; for ſuch as are oppreſſed, and live in ſlavery, are ever put to their ſhifts. *Davies on Ireland.*

Before he came in ſight, the *crafty* god
His wings diſmiſs'd, but ſtill retain'd his rod. *Dryden.*

No body was ever ſo cunning as to conceal their being ſo; and every body is ſhy and diſtruſtful of *crafty* men. *Locke.*

CRAG. *n. ſ.*

1. *Crag* is, in Britiſh, a rough ſteep rock; and is uſed in the ſame ſenſe in the northern counties at this day. *Gibſon's Camd.*

2. The rugged protuberances of rocks.

And as mount Etna vomits ſulphur out,
With clifts of burning *crags*, and fire and ſmoke. *Fairfax.*

Who hath diſpos'd, but thou, the winding way,
Where ſprings down from the ſteepy *crags* do beat. *Wotton.*

A lion ſpied a goat upon the *crag* of a high rock. *L'Eſtran.*

3. The neck.

They looken bigge, as bulls that been bate,
And bearen the *cragg* ſo ſtiff and ſo ſtate. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

4. The ſmall end of a neck of mutton: a low word.

CRA'GGED. *adj.* [from *crag.*] Full of inequalities and prominences.

On a huge hill,
Cragged and ſteep, truth ſtands. *Craſhaw.*

CRA'GGEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cragged.*] Fulneſs of crags or prominent rocks.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

That *craggedneſs* or ſteepneſs of that mountain, maketh many parts of it in a manner inacceſſible. *Brerewood.*

CRA'GGINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *craggy.*] The ſtate of being craggy.

CRA'GGY. *adj.* [from *crag.*] Rugged; full of prominences; rough to walk on, or climb.

That ſame wicked wight
His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,
Far underneath a *craggy* clift ypight,
Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

It was impoſſible to paſs up the woody and *craggy* hills, without the loſs of thoſe commanders. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Mountaineers that from Severus came,
And from the *craggy* cliffs of Tetrica. *Dryden's Æn. b.* viii.

The town and republick of St. Marino ſtands on the top of a very high and *craggy* mountain. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To CRAM. *v. a.* [cpamman, Saxon.]

1. To ſtuff; to fill with more than can conveniently be held.

As much love in rhime,
As would be *cramm'd* up in a ſheet of paper,
Writ on both ſides the leaf, margent and all. *Shakeſpeare.*

Being thus *crammed* in the baſket, a couple of Ford's knaves were called. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Thou haſt ſpoke as if thy eldeſt ſon ſhould be a fool, whoſe ſkull Jove *cram* with brains. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Cram not in people by ſending too faſt company after company; but ſo as the number may live well in the plantation, and not by ſurcharge be in penury. *Bacon, Eſſay* 34.

2. To fill with food beyond ſatiety.

You'd mollify a judge, would *cram* a ſquire;
Or elſe ſome ſmiles from court you may deſire. *King.*

I am ſure children would be freer from diſeaſes, if they were not *crammed* ſo much as they are by fond mothers, and were kept wholly from fleſh the firſt three years. *Locke.*

As a man may be eating all day, and, for want of digeſtion, is never nouriſhed; ſo theſe endleſs readers may *cram* themſelves in vain with intellectual food. *Watts's Improvement.*

But Annius, crafty ſeer,
Came *cramm'd* with capon, from where Pollio dines. *Dunciad.*

3. To thruſt in by force.

You *cram* theſe words into mine ears, againſt
The ſtomach of my ſenſe. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Huffer, quoth Hudibras, this ſword
Shall down thy falſe throat *cram* that word. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

Fate has *cramm'd* us all into one leaſe,
And that even now expiring. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

In another printed paper it is roundly expreſſed, that he will *cram* his braſs down our throats. *Swift.*

To CRAM. *v. n.* To eat beyond ſatiety.

The godly dame, who fleſhly failings damns,
Scolds with her maid, or with her chaplain *crams.*
Pope's Epilogue to Jane Shore.

CRA'MBO. *n. ſ.* [a cant word, probably without etymology.] A play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme; a rhyme.

So Mævius, when he drain'd his ſkull
To celebrate ſome ſuburb trull,
His ſimiles in order ſet,
And ev'ry *crambo* he could get. *Swift.*

CRAMP. *n. ſ.* [*krampe*, Dut. *crampe*, French.]

1. A ſpaſm or contraction of the limbs, generally removed by warmth and rubbing.

For this, be ſure, to-night thou ſhalt have *cramp*,
Side-ſtitches that ſhall pen thy breath up. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

In a retreat, he outruns any lacquey; marry, in coming on, he has the *cramp*. *Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.*

The *cramp*, no doubt, cometh of contraction of ſinews; which is manifeſt, in that it cometh either by cold or dryneſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 964.

Hares, ſaid to live on hemlock, do not make good the tradition; and he that obſerves what vertigoes, *cramps*, and convulſions follow thereon, in theſe animals, will be of our belief. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 27.

2. A reſtriction; a confinement; obſtruction; ſhackle.

A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind, and lays a man under incapacities of ſerving his friend. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

To the uppermoſt of theſe there ſhould be faſtened a ſharp graple, or *cramp* of iron, which may be apt to take hold of any place where it lights. *Wilkins's Mathem. Magick.*

CRAMP. *adj.* Difficult; knotty: a low term.

To CRAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pain with cramps or twiches.

When the contracted limbs were *cramp'd*, ev'n then
A wat'riſh humour ſwell'd, and coz'd again. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To reſtrain; to confine; to obſtruct; to hinder.

It is impoſſible to conceive the number of inconveniences that will enſue, if borrowing be *cramped*. *Bacon, Eſſay* 42.

There are few but find that ſome companies benumb and *cramp* them, ſo that in them they can neither ſpeak nor do any thing that is handſome. *Glanville's Sceps. c.* 24.

He, who ſerves, has ſtill reſtraints of dread upon his ſpirits,

which, even in the midſt of action, *cramps* and ties up his activity. *South's Sermons.*

Dr. Hammond loves to contract and *cramp* the ſenſe of prophecies. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The antiquaries are for *cramping* their ſubjects into as narrow a ſpace as they can, and for reducing the whole extent of a ſcience into a few general maxims. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Marius uſed all endeavours for depreſſing the nobles, and raiſing the people; particularly for *cramping* the former in their power of judicature. *Swift on the Diſſent. in Ath. and Rome.*

No more
Th' expanſive atmoſphere is *cramp'd* with cold,
But full of life, and vivifying ſoul. *Thomſon's Spring.*

3. To bind with crampirons.

CRAMP-FISH. *n. ſ.* [from *cramp* and *fiſh.*] The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of thoſe that touch it.

CRAMPIRON. *n. ſ.* [from *cramp* and *iron.*] See CRAMP, Senſe 3.

CRA'NAGE. *n. ſ.* [*cranagium*, low Latin.] A liberty to uſe a crane for drawing up wares from the veſſels, at any creek of the ſea or wharf, unto the land, and to make profit of it. It ſignifies alſo the money paid and taken for the ſame. *Cowel.*

CRANE. *n. ſ.* [cpan, Sax. *kraen*, Dutch.]

1. A bird with a long beak.

Like a *crane*, or a ſwallow, ſo did I chatter. *Iſ.* xlviii. 14.
That ſmall infantry warr'd on by *cranes*. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

2. An inſtrument made with ropes, pullies, and hooks, by which great weights are raiſed.

In caſe the mould about it be ſo ponderous as not to be removed by any ordinary force, you may then raiſe it with a *crane*. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

Then commerce brought into the publick walk
The buſy merchant, the big warehouſe built,
Rais'd the ſtrong *crane*. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

3. A ſiphon; a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a caſk.

CRANES-BILL. *n. ſ.* [from *crane* and *bill.*]

1. An herb.

The leaves are conjugate: the cup conſiſts of one leaf, divided into five parts, expanded in form of a ſtar: the flowers conſiſt of five leaves, ſomewhat reſembling a creſted or lipped flower, with ten ſtamina ſurrounding the ovary. The fruit is of a pentagonal figure, with a beak, containing five ſeed-veſſels, in each of which is one tailed ſeed, which, when ripe, is caſt forth by the twiſting of the beak. It is common in ſeveral parts of England, growing in almoſt any ſoil or ſituation. *Miller.*

2. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, uſed by ſurgeons.

CRA'NIUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] The ſkull.

In wounds made by contuſion, when the *cranium* is a little naked, you ought not preſently to croud in doſſils; for if that contuſed fleſh be well digeſted, the bone will incarn with the wound without much difficulty. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CRANK. *n. ſ.* [This word is perhaps a contraction of *crane-neck*, to which it may bear ſome reſemblance, and is part of the inſtrument called a *crane.*]

1. A crank is the end of an iron axis turned ſquare down, and again turned ſquare to the firſt turning down; ſo that, on the laſt turning down, a leather thong is ſlipt to tread the treddle-wheel about. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

2. Any bending or winding paſſage.

I ſend it through the rivers of your blood,
Even to the court, the heart; to th' ſeat o' th' brain;
And, through the *cranks* and offices of man,
The ſtrongeſt nerves, and ſmall inferiour veins,
From me receive that natural competency,
Whereby they live. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Any conceit formed by twiſting or changing, in any manner, the form or meaning of a word.

Haſte thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jeſt and youthful jollity,
Quips and *cranks*, and wanton wiles,
Nods and becks, and wreathed ſmiles,
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,
And love to live in dimple ſleek. *Milton.*

CRANK. *adj.* [from *onkranck*, Dutch. *Skinner.*]

1. Healthy; ſprightly: ſometimes corrupted to *cranky.*

They looken bigge, as bulls that been bate,
And bearen the cragg ſo ſtiff and ſo ſtate,
As cockle, on his dunghil crowing *cranke.* *Spenſer's Paſt.*

2. Among ſailors, a ſhip is ſaid to be *crank*, when, by the form of its bottom, or by being loaded too much above, it is liable to be overſet. [from *kranck*, Dut. ſick.]

To CRA'NKLE. *v. n.* [from *crank.*] To run in and out; to run in flexures and windings.

See how this river comes me *crankling* in,
And cuts me from the beſt of all my land,
A huge half-moon, a monſtrous cantle out. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

To CRA'NKLE. *v. a.* To break into unequal ſurfaces; to break into angles.

Old Vaga's ſtream,
Forc'd by the ſudden ſhock, her wonted track
Forſook, and drew her humid train aſlope,
Crankling her banks. *Philips.*

CRA'NKLES. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Inequalities; angular prominences.

CRA'NKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *crank.*]

1. Health; vigour.

2. Diſpoſition to overſet.

CRA'NNIED. *adj.* [from *cranny.*] Full of chinks.

A wall it is, as I would have you think,
That had in it a *crannied* hole or chink. *Shakeſpeare.*

A very fair fruit, and not unlike a citron; but ſomewhat rougher chopt and *crannied*, vulgarly conceived the marks of Adam's teeth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii. *c.* 1.

CRA'NNY. *n. ſ.* [*cren*, Fr. *crena*, Latin.] A chink; a cleft; a fiſſure.

The eye of the underſtanding is like the eye of the ſenſe; for as you may ſee great objects through ſmall *crannies* or holes, ſo you may ſee great axioms of nature through ſmall and contemptible inſtances. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 91.

And therefore beat, and laid about,
To find a *cranny* to creep out. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* 1.

In a firm building, even the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbiſh, but with brick or ſtone, fitted to the *crannies.* *Dryden's Dedication to the Æneid.*

Within the ſoaking of water and ſprings, with ſtreams and currents in the veins and *crannies.* *Burnet's Theo. of the Earth.*

He ſkipped from room to room, ran up ſtairs and down ſtairs, from the kitchen to the garrets, and he peeped into every *cranny.* *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

CRAPE. *n. ſ.* [*crepa*, low Latin.] A thin ſtuff, looſely woven, of which the dreſs of the clergy is ſometimes made.

And proud Roxana, fir'd with jealous rage,
With fifty yards of *crape* ſhall ſweep the ſtage. *Swift.*

Nor thou, lord Arthur, ſhall eſcape:
To thee I often call'd in vain,
Againſt that aſſaſſin in *crape*;
Yet thou could'ſt tamely ſee me ſlain. *Swift.*

'Tis from high life high characters are drawn;
A ſaint in *crape*, is twice a ſaint in lawn. *Pope, Epiſtle* i.

CRA'PULENCE. *n. ſ.* [*crapula*, a ſurfeit, Latin.] Drunkenneſs; ſickneſs by intemperance. *Dict.*

CRA'PULOUS. *adj.* [*crapuloſus*, Lat.] Drunken; intemperate; ſick with intemperance. *Dict.*

To CRASH. *v. n.* [a word probably formed from the thing.]

1. To make a loud complicated noiſe, as of many things falling or breaking at once.

There ſhall be a great *craſhing* from the hills. *Zeph.* i. 10.

When convulſions cleave the lab'ring earth,
Before the diſmal yawn appears, the ground
Trembles and heaves, the nodding houſes *craſh.* *Smith.*

To CRASH. *v. a.* To break or bruiſe.

My maſter is the great rich Capulet; and if you be not of the houſe of Montague, I pray you come and *craſh* a cup of wine. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Mr. *Warburton* has it, *cruſh a cup of wine.*

To craſh, ſays *Hanmer*, is to be merry: a *craſh* being a word ſtill uſed in ſome counties for a merry bout.

It is ſurely better to read *crack.* See CRACK.

CRASH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A loud ſudden mixed ſound, as of many things broken at the ſame time.

Senſeleſs Ilium,
Seeming to feel this blow, with flaming top
Stoops to his baſe; and, with a hideous *craſh*,
Takes priſoner Pyrrhus' ear. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Moralizing ſat I by the hazard-table: I look'd upon the uncertainty of riches, the decay of beauty, and the *craſh* of worlds, with as much contempt as ever Plato did. *Pope.*

CRA'SIS. n. ſ. [κρᾶσις.] Temperature; conſtitution ariſing from the various properties of humours.

The fancies of men are ſo immediately diverſified by the individual *craſis*, that every man owns ſomething wherein none is like him. *Glanville's Sceps. c.* 15.

A man may be naturally inclined to pride, luſt, and anger, as theſe inclinations are founded in a peculiar *craſis*, and conſtitution of the blood and ſpirits. *South's Sermons.*

CRASS. *adj.* [*craſſus*, Latin.] Groſs; coarſe; not thin; not comminuted; not ſubtle; not conſiſting of ſmall parts.

Metals are intermixed with the common terreſtrial matter, ſo as not to be diſcoverable by human induſtry; or, if diſcoverable, ſo diffuſed and ſcattered amongſt the *craſſer* and more unprofitable matter, that it would never be poſſible to ſeparate and extract it. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

CRA'SSITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*craſſitudo*, Latin.] Groſſneſs; coarſeneſs; thickneſs.

They muſt be but thin, as a leaf, or a piece of paper or parchment; for if they have a greater *craſſitude*, they will alter in their own body, though they ſpend not. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The Dead Sea, which vomiteth up bitumen, is of that *craſſitude*, as living bodies, bound hand and foot, caſt into it, have been born up, and not ſunk. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The terreſtrial matter carried by rivers into the ſea, is ſuſtained therein partly by the greater *craſſitude* and gravity of the ſea-water, and partly by its conſtant agitation. *Woodward.*

CRASTINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *craſtino*, Latin, to-morrow.] Delay. *Dict.*

CRATCH. *n. ſ.* [*creche*, French; *crates*, Latin.] The paliſaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.

When being expelled out of Paradiſe, by reaſon of ſin, thou wert held in the chains of death; I was incloſed in the virgin's womb, I was laid in the *cratch*, I was wrapped in ſwathling-cloaths. *Hakewill on Providence.*

CRAVA'T. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.] A neck-cloath; any thing worn about the neck.

Leſs delinquents have been ſcourg'd,
And hemp on wooden anvils forg'd;
Which others for *cravats* have worn
About their necks, and took a turn. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* 1.

The reſtrictives were applied, one over another, to her throat: then we put her on a *cravat.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To CRAVE. *v. a.* [cpapian, Saxon.]

1. To aſk with earneſtneſs; to aſk with ſubmiſſion; to beg; to entreat.

What one petition is there found in the whole litany, whereof we ſhall ever be able at any time to ſay, that no man living needeth the grace or benefit therein *craved* at God's hands? *Hooker.*

As for my nobler friends, I *crave* their pardons;
But for the mutable rank-ſcented many,
Let them regard me as I do not flatter. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The poor people not knowing where to hide themſelves from the fury of their enemies, nor of whom to *crave* help, fled as men and women diſmayed. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

I would *crave* leave here, under the word action, to comprehend the forbearance too of any action propoſed. *Locke.*

Each ardent nymph the riſing current *craves*,
Each ſhepherd's pray'r retards the parting waves. *Prior.*

2. To aſk inſatiably.

The ſubjects arm'd; the more their princes gave,
Th' advantage only took the more to *crave.* *Denham.*

Him doſt thou mean, who, ſpite of all his ſtore,
Is ever *craving*, and will ſtill be poor?
Who cheats for halfpence; and who doffs his coat,
To ſave a farthing in a ferry-boat. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.* iv.

3. To long; to wiſh unreaſonably.

Levity puſhes us on from one vain deſire to another, in a regular viciſſitude and ſucceſſion of *cravings* and ſatiety. *L'Eſtr.*

He is actually under the power of a temptation, and the ſway of an impetuous luſt; both hurrying him to ſatiſfy the *cravings* of it, by ſome wicked action. *South's Sermons.*

4. To call for importunately.

Our good old friend,
Lay comforts to your boſom; and beſtow
Your needful counſel to our buſineſſes,
Which *crave* the inſtant uſe. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The antecedent concomitants and effects of ſuch a conſtitution, are acids, taken in too great quantities; ſour eructations, and a *craving* appetite, eſpecially of terreſtrial and abſorbent ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

5. Sometimes with *for* before the thing ſought.

Once one may *crave for* love,
But more would prove
This heart too little, that too great. *Suckling.*

CRA'VEN. *n. ſ.* [derived by *Skinner* from *crave*, as one that craves or begs his life: perhaps it comes originally from the noiſe made by a conquered cock.]

1. A cock conquered and diſpirited.

What, is your creſt a coxcomb?——
——A combleſs cock, ſo Kate will be my hen.
—No cock of mine; you crow too like a *craven.* *Shakeſp.*

2. A coward; a recreant.

Upon his coward breaſt
A bloody croſs, and on his *craven* creſt
A bunch of hairs diſcolour'd diverſly. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Is it fit this ſoldier keep his oath?—
—He is a *craven* and a villain elſe. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Whether it be
Beſtial oblivion, or ſome *craven* ſcruple,
Of thinking too preciſely on th' event;
A thought, which quarter'd, hath but one part wiſdom,
And ever three parts coward. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Yet if the innocent ſome mercy find
From cowardice, not ruth did that proceed;
His noble foes durſt not his *craven* kind
Exaſperate by ſuch a bloody deed. *Fairfax, b.* i. *ſtan.* 88.

To CRA'VEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make recreant or cowardly. *Hanmer.*

'Gainſt ſelf-ſlaughter
There is a prohibition ſo divine,
That *cravens* my weak hand. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

CRA'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *crave.*] A weak-hearted ſpiritleſs fellow. It is uſed in *Clariſſa.*

To CRAUNCH. *v. a.* [*ſchrantſen*, Dutch; whence the vulgar ſay more properly to *ſcraunch.*] To cruſh in the mouth. The word is uſed by *Swift.*

CRAW. *n. ſ.* [*kroe*, Daniſh.] The crop or firſt ſtomach of birds.

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In birds there is no maſtication, or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in ſuch as are not carnivorous, it is immediately ſwallowed into the crop or *craw*, or at leaſt into a kind of ante-ſtomach, which I have obſerved in many, eſpecially piſcivorous birds. *Ray on the Creation.*

CRA'WFISH. *n. ſ.* [ſometimes written *crayfiſh*, properly *crevice*; in French *ecreviſſe*.] A ſmall cruſtaceous fiſh found in brooks; the ſmall lobſter of freſh water.

Thoſe that caſt their ſhell are the lobſter, the crab, the *crawfiſh*, the hodmandod or dodman, and the tortoiſe. *Bacon.*

Let me to crack live *crawfiſh* recommend. *Pope's Hor. Im.*

The common *crawfiſh*, and the large ſea *crawfiſh*, both produce the ſtones called crabs-eyes. In part of June, in July, and part of Auguſt, this animal not only caſts its ſhell, but its very ſtomach is alſo conſumed and digeſted, by a new one growing in its place. *Hill on the Materia Medica.*

To CRAWL. *v. n.* [*krielen*, Dutch.]

1. To creep; to move with a ſlow motion; to move without riſing from the ground, as a worm.

That *crawling* inſect, who from mud began;
Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man! *Dryd. Auren.*

The ſtreams but juſt contain'd within their bounds,
By ſlow degrees into their channels *crawl*;
And earth increaſes as the waters fall. *Dryden.*

A worm finds what it ſearches after, only by feeling, as it *crawls* from one thing to another. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* ii. *c.* 8.

The vile worm, that yeſterday began
To *crawl*; thy fellow-creature, abject man! *Prior.*

2. To move weakly, and ſlowly.

'Tis our firſt intent
To ſhake all cares and buſineſs from our age,
While we unburthen'd *crawl* tow'rd death. *Shakeſ. K. Lear.*

They like tall fellows crept out of the holes; and ſecretly *crawling* up the battered walls of the fort, got into it. *Knolles.*

A look ſo pale no quartane ever gave;
Thy dwindled legs ſeem *crawling* to a grave. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room, far leſs to look after a troubleſome buſineſs. *Arbuthn. Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Man is a very worm by birth,
Vile reptile, weak and vain!
A while he *crawls* upon the earth,
Then ſhrinks to earth again. *Swift.*

It will be very neceſſary for the threadbare gownman, and every child who can *crawl*, to watch the fields at harveſt-time. *Swift.*

3. To move about hated and deſpiſed.

Cranmer
Hath *crawl'd* into the favour of the king,
And is his oracle. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Reflect upon that litter of abſurd opinions that *crawl* about the world, to the diſgrace of reaſon. *South's Sermons.*

How will the condemned ſinner then *crawl* forth, and appear in his filth and ſhame, before that undefiled tribunal? *South's Sermons.*

Behold a rev'rend ſire, whom want of grace
Has made the father of a nameleſs race,
Crawl through the ſtreet, ſhov'd on, or rudely preſs'd
By his own ſons, that paſs him by unbleſs'd! *Pope, Epiſt.* i.

CRA'WLER. *n. ſ.* [from *crawl.*] A creeper; any thing that creeps.

CRA'YFISH. *n. ſ.* [See CRAWFISH.] The river lobſter.

The cure of the muriatick and armoniack ſaltneſs requires to uſe ſlimy meats; as ſnails, tortoiſes, jellies, and *crayfiſhes.* *Floyer on the Humours.*

CRA'YON. *n. ſ.* [*crayon*, French.]

1. A kind of pencil; a roll of paſte to draw lines with.

Let no day paſs over you without drawing a line; that is to ſay, without working, without giving ſome ſtrokes of the pencil or the *crayon.* *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. A drawing or deſign done with a pencil or crayon.

To CRAZE. *v. a.* [*ecraſer*, French, to break to pieces.]

1. To break; to cruſh; to weaken.

In this conſideration the anſwer of Calvin unto Farrel, concerning the children of Popiſh parents, doth ſeem *crazed. Hook.*

Relent, ſweet Hermia; and, Lyſander, yield
Thy *crazed* title to my certain right. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then through the firey pillar, and the cloud,
God looking forth. will trouble all his hoſt,
And *craze* their chariot-wheels. *Milton's Parad. Loſt, b.* xii.

2. To powder.

The tin ore paſſeth to the *crazing* mill, which, between two grinding ſtones, bruiſeth it to a fine ſand. *Carew's Survey.*

3. To crack the brain; to impair the intellect.

I lov'd him, friend,
No father his ſon dearer: true, to tell thee,
That grief hath *craz'd* my wits. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Wickedneſs is a kind of voluntary frenzy, and a choſen diſtraction; and every ſinner does wilder and more extravagant things than any man can do that is *crazed* and out of his wits, only with this ſad difference, that he knows better what he does. *Tillotſon.*

CRA'ZEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *crazed.*] Decrepitude; brokenneſs; diminution of intellect.

The nature, as of men that have ſick bodies, ſo likewiſe of the people in the *crazedneſs* of their minds, poſſeſſed with diſlike and diſcontentment at things preſent, is to imagine that any thing would help them. *Hooker, Preface.*

CRA'ZINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *crazy.*]

1. State of being crazy; imbecillity; weakneſs.

Touching other places, ſhe may be ſaid to hold them as one ſhould do a wolf by the ears; nor will I ſpeak now of the *crazineſs* of her title to many of them. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

2. Weakneſs of intellect.

CRA'ZY. *adj.* [*ecraſè*, French.]

1. Broken; decrepit.

Come, my lord,
We will beſtow you in ſome better place;
Fitter for ſickneſs and for *crazy* age. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

When people are *crazy*, and in diſorder, it is natural for them to groan. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Broken witted; ſhattered in the intellect.

The queen of night, whoſe large command
Rules all the ſea and half the land,
And over moiſt and *crazy* brains,
In high ſpring-tides, at midnight reigns. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

3. Weak; feeble; ſhattered.

Phyſick can but mend our *crazy* ſtate,
Patch an old building, not a new create. *Dryden's Fables.*

Were it poſſible that the near approaches of eternity, whether by a mature age, a *crazy* conſtitution, or a violent ſickneſs, ſhould amaze ſo many, had they truly conſidered. *Wake.*

CREAGHT. *n. ſ.* [an Iriſh word.]

In theſe faſt places they kept their *creaghts*, or herds of cattle, living by the milk of the cow, without huſbandry or tillage. *Davies on Ireland.*

To CREAK. *v. n.* [corrupt from *crack.*]

1. To make a harſh protracted noiſe.

Let not the *creaking* of ſhoes, nor the ruſtling of ſilks, betray thy poor heart to women. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

No door there was th' unguarded houſe to keep,
On *creaking* hinges turn'd, to break his ſleep. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed of animals.

The *creaking* locuſts with my voice conſpire,
They fry'd with heat, and I with fierce deſire. *Dryd. Virgil.*

CREAM. *n. ſ.* [*cremor*, Latin.]

1. The unctuous or oily part of milk, which, when it is cold, floats on the top, and is changed by the agitation of the churn into butter; the flower of milk.

It is not your inky brows, your black ſilk hair,
Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of *cream*,
That can entame my ſpirits to your worſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am as vigilant as a cat to ſteal *cream.* *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Cream is matured and made to riſe more ſpeedily, by putting in cold water; which, as it ſeemeth, getteth down the whey. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N°. 314.

How the drudging goblin ſwet,
To earn his *cream*-bowl duly ſet;
When in one night, ere glimpſe of morn,
His ſhadowy flail hath threſh'd the corn. *Milton.*

Let your various *creams* incircled be
With ſwelling fruit, juſt raviſh'd from the tree. *King.*

Milk, ſtanding ſome time, naturally ſeparates into an oily liquor called *cream*, and a thinner, blue, and more ponderous liquor called ſkimmed milk. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. It is uſed for the beſt part of any thing; as, *the* cream *of a jeſt.*

To CREAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather cream.

There are a ſort of men, whoſe viſages
Do *cream* and mantle like a ſtanding pond;
And do a wilful ſtiffneſs entertain,
With purpoſe to be dreſt in an opinion
Of wiſdom, gravity, profound conceit. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

To CREAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſkim off the cream.

2. To take the flower and quinteſſence of any thing: ſo uſed ſomewhere by *Swift.*

CREAM-FACED. *adj.* [*cream* and *faced.*] Pale; coward-looking.

Thou *cream-fac'd* lown,
Where got'ſt thou that gooſe-look. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

CRE'AMY. *adj.* [from *cream.*] Full of cream; having the nature of cream.

CRE'ANCE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Is, in falconry, a fine ſmall line, faſtened to a hawk's leaſh when ſhe is firſt lured.

CREASE. *n. ſ.* [from *creta*, Latin, chalk. *Skinner.*] A mark made by doubling any thing.

Men of great parts are unfortunate in buſineſs, becauſe they go out of the common road: I once deſired lord Bolingbroke to obſerve, that the clerks uſed an ivory knife, with a blunt edge, to divide paper, which cut it even, only requiring a ſtrong hand; whereas a ſharp penknife would go out of the *creaſe*, and disfigure the paper. *Swift.*

To CREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark any thing by doubling it, ſo as to leave the impreſſion.

To CREATE. *v. a.* [*creo*, Latin.]

1. To form out of nothing; to cauſe to exiſt.

In the beginning God *created* the heaven and the earth. *Gen.* i. 1.

We having but imperfect ideas of the operations of our minds, and much imperfecter yet of the operations of God, run into great difficulties about free *created* agents, which reaſon cannot well extricate itſelf out of. *Locke.*

2. To produce; to cauſe; to be the occaſion.

Now is the time of help: your eye in Scotland
Would *create* ſoldiers, and make women fight,
To doff their dire diſtreſſes. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

His abilities were prone to *create* in him great confidence of undertakings, and this was like enough to betray him to great errours and many enemies. *King Charles.*

They eclipſe the cleareſt truths, by difficulties of their own *creating*, or no man could miſs his way to heaven for want of light. *Decay of Piety.*

None knew, 'till guilt *created* fear,
What darts or poiſon'd arrows were. *Roſcommon.*

Muſt I new bars to my own joy *create*,
Refuſe myſelf what I had forc'd from fate? *Dryd. Aurengz.*

Long abſtinence is troubleſome to acid conſtitutions, by the uneaſineſs it *creates* in the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. To beget.

And the iſſue there *create*,
Ever ſhall be fortunate. *Shakeſp. Midſummer-Night's Dream.*

4. To inveſt with any new character.

Ariſe my knights of the battle: I *create* you
Companions to our perſon, and will fit you
With dignities becoming your eſtates. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

5. To give any new qualities; to put any thing in a new ſtate.

The beſt Britiſh undertaker had but a proportion of three thouſand acres for himſelf, with power to *create* a manor, and hold a court-baron. *Davies on Ireland.*

CREA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *create.*]

1. The act of creating or conferring exiſtence.

Conſider the immenſity of the Divine Love, expreſſed in all the emanations of his providence; in his *creation*, in his conſervation of us. *Taylor.*

2. The act of inveſting with new qualities or character; as, the *creation* of peers.

3. The things created; the univerſe.

As ſubjects then, the whole *creation* came;
And from their natures Adam them did name. *Denham.*

Such was the ſaint, who ſhone with ev'ry grace,
Reflecting, Moſes like, his maſter's face:
God ſaw his image lively was expreſs'd,
And his own work as his *creation* bleſs'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

Nor could the tender new *creation* bear
Th' exceſſive heats or coldneſs of the year. *Dryden's Virgil.*

In days of yore, no matter where or when,
Before the low *creation* ſwarm'd with men. *Parnel.*

4. Any thing produced, or cauſed.

Art thou not, fatal viſion, ſenſible
To feeling as to ſight? Or art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a falſe *creation*,
Proceeding from the heat-oppreſſed brain? *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

CREA'TIVE. *adj.* [from *create.*]

1. Having the power to create.

2. Exerting the act of creation.

To trace the outgoings of the ancient of days in the firſt inſtance, and of his *creative* power, is a reſearch too great for mortal enquiry. *South's Sermons.*

But come, ye generous minds, in whoſe wide thought,
Of all his works, *creative* beauty burns
With warmeſt beam. *Thomſon's Spring.*

CREA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*creator*, Latin.] The being that beſtows exiſtence.

Open, ye heavens, your living doors; let in
The great *creator*, from his work return'd
Magnificent; his ſix days work, a world *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

When you lie down, cloſe your eyes with a ſhort prayer, commit yourſelf into the hands of your faithful *creator*; and when you have done, truſt him with yourſelf, as you muſt do when you are dying. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

CRE'ATURE. *n. ſ.* [*creatura*, low Latin.]

1. A being not ſelf-exiſtent, but created by the ſupreme power.

Were theſe perſons idolaters for the worſhip they did not give to the Creator, or for the worſhip they did give to his *creatures.* *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſcourſe on Rom. Idol.*

2. Any thing created.

God's firſt *creature* was light. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Imperfect the world, and all the *creatures* in it, muſt be acknowledged in many reſpects to be. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

3. An animal not human.

The queen pretended ſatisfaction of her knowledge only
In killing *creatures* vile, as cats and dogs. *Shakeſ. Cymbeline.*

4. A general term for man.

Yet crime in her could never *creature* find;
But for his love, and for her own ſelf-ſake,
She wander'd had from one to other Ind. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Moſt curſed of all *creatures* under ſky,
Lo Tantalus, I here tormented lye. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *c.* 7.

Though he might burſt his lungs to call for help,
No *creature* would aſſiſt or pity him. *Roſcommon.*

5. A word of contempt for a human being.

Hence; home, you idle *creatures*, get you home;
Is this a holiday? *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

He would into the ſtews,
And from the common *creatures* pluck a glove,
And wear it as a favour. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

I've heard that guilty *creatures*, at a play,
Have, by the very cunning of the ſcene,
Been ſtruck ſo to the ſoul, that preſently
They have proclaim'd their malefactions. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Nor think to-night of thy ill-nature,
But of thy follies, idle *creature.* *Prior.*

A good poet no ſooner communicates his works, but it is imagined he is a vain young *creature*, given up to the ambition of fame. *Pope.*

6. A word of petty tenderneſs.

And then, ſir, would he gripe and wring my hand;
Cry, Oh ſweet *creature*, and then kiſs me hard. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ah, cruel *creature*, whom do'ſt thou deſpiſe?
The gods, to live in woods, have left the ſkies. *Dryd. Virg.*

Some young *creatures* have learnt their letters and ſyllables by having them paſted upon little tablets. *Watts.*

7. A perſon who owes his riſe or his fortune to another.

He ſent to colonel Maſſey to ſend him men, which he, being a *creature* of Eſſex's, refuſed. *Clarendon.*

The duke's *creature* he deſired to be eſteemed. *Clarendon.*

Great princes thus, when favourites they raiſe,
To juſtify their grace, their *creatures* praiſe. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

The deſign was diſcovered by a perſon whom every body knows to be the *creature* of a certain great man. *Swift.*

CRE'ATURELY. *adj.* [from *creature.*] Having the qualities of a creature.

The ſeveral parts of relatives, or *creaturely* infinites, may have finite proportions to one another. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

CRE'BRITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *creber*, frequent, Latin.] Frequentneſs. *Dict.*

CRE'BROUS. *adj.* [from *creber*, Latin.] Frequent. *Dict.*

CRE'DENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *credo*, Lat. *credence*, Norman Fr.]

1. Belief; credit.

Ne let it ſeem, that *credence* this exceeds;
For he that made the ſame was known right well,
To have done much more admirable deeds;
It Merlin was. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 7. *ſtan.* 36.

Love and wiſdom,
Approv'd ſo to your majeſty, may plead
For ample *credence.* *Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.*

They did not only underhand give out that this was the true earl, but the friar, finding ſome *credence* in the people, took boldneſs in the pulpit to declare as much. *Bacon's H.* VII.

2. That which gives a claim to credit or belief.

After they had delivered to the king their letters of *credence*, they were led to a chamber richly furniſhed. *Hayward.*

CREDE'NDA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Things to be believed; articles of faith; diſtinguiſhed in theology from *agenda*, or practical duties.

Theſe were the great articles and *credenda* of Chriſtianity, that ſo much ſtartled the world. *South's Sermons.*

CRE'DENT. *adj.* [*credens*, Latin.]

1. Believing; eaſy of belief.

Then weigh what loſs your honour may ſuſtain,
If with too *credent* ear you liſt' his ſongs. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

2. Having credit; not to be queſtioned.

My authority bears a *credent* bulk,
That no particular ſcandal once can touch,
But it confounds the breather. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

CREDE'NTIAL. *n. ſ.* [from *credens*, Latin.] That which gives a title to credit; the warrant upon which belief or authority is claimed.

A few perſons of an odious and deſpiſed country could not have filled the world with believers, had they not ſhown undoubted *credentials* from the Divine Perſon who ſent them on ſuch a meſſage. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

CREDIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *credible.*] Claim to credit; poſſibility of obtaining belief; probability.

The firſt of thoſe opinions I ſhall ſhew to be altogether incredible, and the latter to have all the *credibility* and evidence of which a thing of that nature is capable. *Tillotſon, Serm.* i.

Calculate the ſeveral degrees of *credibility* and conviction, by which the one evidence ſurpaſſeth the other. *Atterbury.*

CRE'DIBLE. *adj.* [*credibilis*, Latin.] Worthy of credit; deſerving of belief; having a juſt claim to belief.

The ground of credit is the credibility of things credited; and things are made *credible*, either by the known condition and quality of the utterer, or by the manifeſt likelihood of truth in themſelves. *Hooker, b.* ii. *ſ.* 4.

None can demonſtrate to me, that there is ſuch an iſland as Jamaica; yet, upon the teſtimony of *credible* perſons, I am free from doubt. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Cre'dibleneſs. *n. ſ.* [from *credible.*] Credibility; worthineſs of belief; juſt claim to belief.

The *credibleneſs* of a good part of theſe narratives has been confirmed to me by a practiſer of phyſick in the Eaſt Indies. *Boyle's Hiſtory of Firmneſs.*

Cre'dibly. *adv.* [from *credible.*] In a manner that claims belief.

This, with the loſs of ſo few of the Engliſh as is ſcarce credible, being, as hath been rather confidently than *credibly* reported, but of one man, though not a few hurt. *Bacon.*

CRE'DIT. *n. ſ.* [*credit*, French.]

1. Belief.

When the people heard theſe words, they gave no *credit* unto them, nor received them. *1 Mac.* x. 46.

I may give *credit* to reports. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 130.

Some ſecret truths, from learned pride conceal'd,
To maids alone and children are reveal'd:
What though no *credit* doubting wits may give,
The fair and innocent ſhall ſtill believe. *Pope's Ra. of Lock.*

2. Honour; reputation.

I publiſhed, becauſe I was told I might pleaſe ſuch as it was a *credit* to pleaſe. *Pope.*

3. Eſteem; good opinion.

There is no decaying merchant, or inward beggar, hath ſo many tricks to uphold the *credit* of their wealth, as theſe empty perſons have to maintain the *credit* of their ſufficiency. *Bacon.*

His learning, though a poet ſaid it,
Before a play, would loſe no *credit*. *Swift.*

Yes, while I live, no rich or noble knave,
Shall walk the world in *credit* to his grave. *Pope's Hor. b.* ii.

4. Faith; teſtimony.

We are contented to take this upon your *credit*, and to think it may be. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſect.* 12.

The things which we properly believe, be only ſuch as are received upon the *credit* of divine teſtimony. *Hooker, b.* v.

The author would have done well to have left ſo great a paradox only to the *credit* of a ſingle aſſertion. *Locke.*

5. Truſt repoſed.

Credit is nothing but the expectation of money, within ſome limited time. *Locke.*

6. Promiſe given.

They have never thought of violating the publick *credit*, or of alienating the revenues to other uſes than to what they have been thus aſſigned. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

7. Influence; power not compulſive; intereſt.

She employed his uttermoſt *credit* to relieve us, which was as great as a beloved ſon with a mother. *Sidney.*

They ſent him likewiſe a copy of their ſupplication to the king, and deſired him to uſe his *credit* that a treaty might be entered into. *Clarendon, b.* ii.

Having *credit* enough with his maſter to provide for his own intereſt, he troubled not himſelf for that of other men. *Claren.*

To Cre'dit. *v. a.* [*credo*, Latin.]

1. To believe.

Now I change my mind,
And partly *credit* things that do preſage. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſ.*

To *credit* the unintelligibility both of this union and motion, we need no more than to conſider it. *Glanv. Scepſ. c.* 4.

2. To procure credit or honour to any thing.

May here her monument ſtand ſo,
To *credit* this rude age; and ſhow
To future times, that even we
Some patterns did of virtue ſee. *Waller.*

It was not upon deſign to *credit* theſe papers, nor to compliment a ſociety ſo much above flattery. *Glanv. Scepſ. Pref.*

At preſent you *credit* the church as much by your government, as you did the ſchool formerly by your wit. *South.*

3. To truſt; to confide in.

4. To admit as a debtor.

Cre'ditable. *adj.* [from *credit.*]

1. Reputable; above contempt.

He ſettled him in a good *creditable* way of living, having procured him by his intereſt one of the beſt places of the country. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

2. Honourable; eſtimable.

The contemplation of things, that do not ſerve to promote our happineſs, is but a more ſpecious and ingenious ſort of idleneſs, a more pardonable and *creditable* kind of ignorance. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

Cre'ditableness. *n. ſ.* [from *creditable.*] Reputation; eſtimation.

Among all theſe ſnares, there is none more entangling than the *creditableneſs* and repute of cuſtomary vices. *Decay of Piety.*

Cre'ditably. *adv.* [from *creditable.*] Reputably; without diſgrace.

Many will chuſe rather to neglect their duty ſafely and *creditably*, than to get a broken pate in the church's ſervice, only to be rewarded with that which will break their hearts too. *South's Sermons.*

Cre'ditor. *n. ſ.* [*creditor*, Latin.] He to whom a debt is owed; he that gives credit: correlative to *debtor*.

There came divers of Anthonio's *creditors* in my company to Venice, that ſwear he cannot chuſe but break. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am ſo uſed to conſider myſelf as *creditor* and debtor, that I often ſtate my accounts after the ſame manner, with regard to heaven and my own ſoul. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 549.

No man of honour, as that word is uſually underſtood, did ever pretend that his honour obliged him to be chaſte or temperate, to pay his *creditors*, to be uſeful to his country, to do good to mankind, to endeavour to be wiſe or learned, to regard his word, his promiſe, or his oath. *Swift.*

Credu'lity. *n. ſ.* [*credulitè*, French; *credulitas*, Latin.] Eaſineſs of belief; readineſs of credit.

The poor Plangus, being ſubject to that only diſadvantage of honeſt hearts, *credulity*, was perſuaded by him. *Sidney.*

The prejudice of *credulity* may, in ſome meaſure, be cured by learning to ſet a high value on truth. *Watts's Logick.*

CRE'DULOUS. *adj.* [*credulus*, Latin.] Apt to believe; unſuſpecting; eaſily deceived.

A *credulous* father, and a brother noble,
Whoſe nature is ſo far from doing harm,
That he ſuſpects none. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Cre'dulousness. *n. ſ.* [from *credulous.*] Aptneſs to believe; credulity.

Creed. *n. ſ.* [from *credo*, the firſt word of the apoſtles creed.]

1. A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended.

The larger and fuller view of this foundation is ſet down in the *creeds* of the church. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Will they, who decry *creeds* and creedmakers, ſay that one who writes a treatiſe of morality ought not to make in it any collection of moral precepts? *Fiddes's Sermons.*

2. Any ſolemn profeſſion of principles or opinion.

For me, my lords,
I love him not, nor fear him; there's my *creed*. *Shakeſp.*

To Creek. *v. a.* [See *To* Creak.] To make a harſh noiſe.

Shall I ſtay here,
Creeking my ſhoes on the plain maſonry. *Shakeſpeare.*

CREEK. *n. ſ.* [cpecca, Sax. *kreke*, Dutch.]

1. A prominence or jut in a winding coaſt.

As ſtreams, which with their winding banks do play,
Stopp'd by their *creeks*, run ſoftly through the plain. *Davies.*

They on the bank of Jordan, by a *creek*,
Where winds with reeds and oſiers whiſp'ring play,
Their unexpected loſs and plaints outbreath'd. *Parad. Reg.*

2. A ſmall port; a bay; a cove.

A law was made here to ſtop their paſſage in every port and *creek*. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Any turn, or alley.

A back-friend, a ſhoulder-clapper; one that commands
The paſſages of alleys, *creeks*, and narrow lands. *Shakeſp.*

Cre'eky. *adj.* [from *creek.*] Full of creeks; unequal; winding.

Who, leaning on the belly of a pot,
Pour'd forth a water, whoſe outguſhing flood
Ran bathing all the *creeky* ſhore a-flot,
Whereon the Trojan prince ſpilt Turnus' blood. *Spenſer.*

To CREEP. *v. n.* [preter. *crept*; cpẏpan, Sax. *krepan*, Germ.]

1. To move with the belly to the ground without legs; as a worm.

Ye that walk
The earth, and ſtately tread, or lowly *creep!* *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*

And every creeping thing that *creeps* the ground. *Milton.*

If they cannot diſtinguiſh *creeping* from flying, let them lay down Virgil, and take up Ovid de Ponto. *Dryd. Dedicat. Æn.*

2. To grow along the ground, or on other ſupports.

The grottos cool, with ſhady poplars crown'd,
And *creeping* vines on arbours weav'd around. *Dryden.*

3. To move forward without bounds or leaps; as inſects.

4. To move ſlowly and feebly.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the laſt ſyllable of recorded time. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Why ſhould a man
Sleep when he wakes, and *creep* into the jaundice
By being peeviſh? *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

He who *creeps* after plain, dull, common ſenſe, is ſafe from committing abſurdities; but can never reach the excellence of wit. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*

5. To move ſecretly and clandeſtinely.

I'll *creep* up into the chimney.——
—There they always uſe to diſcharge their birding-pieces: *creep* into the kiln-hole. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Whate'er you are,
That in this deſart inacceſſible,
Under the ſhade of melancholy boughs,
Loſe and neglect the *creeping* hours of time. *Shakeſpeare.*

Of this ſort are they which *creep* into houſes, and lead captive ſilly women. *2 Tim.* iii. 6.

Thou makeſt darkneſs, and it is night wherein all the beaſts of the foreſt do *creep* forth. *Pſal.* civ. 20.

Now and then a work or two has *crept* in to keep his firſt deſign in countenance. *Atterbury.*

6. To move timorouſly without ſoaring, or venturing into dangers.

Paradiſe Loſt is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no flats amongſt his elevations, when it is evident he *creeps* along ſometimes for above an hundred lines together? *Dryden.*

We here took a little boat, to *creep* along the ſea-ſhore as far as Genoa. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

7. To come unexpected; to ſteal forward unheard and unſeen.

By thoſe gifts of nature and fortune he *creeps*, nay he flies, into the favour of poor ſilly women. *Sidney, b.* ii.

It ſeems, the marriage of his brother's wife
Has *crept* too near his conſcience.
——No, his conſcience
Has *crept* too near another lady. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Neceſſity enforced them, after they grew full of people, to ſpread themſelves, and *creep* out of Shinar, or Babylonia. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

None pretends to know from how remote corners of thoſe frozen mountains, ſome of thoſe fierce nations firſt *crept* out. *Temple.*

It is not to be expected that every one ſhould guard his underſtanding from being impoſed on, by the ſophiſtry which *creeps* into moſt of the books of argument. *Locke.*

8. To behave with ſervility; to fawn; to bend.

They were us'd to bend,
To ſend their ſmiles before them to Achilles,
To come as humbly as they us'd to *creep*
To holy altars. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

Cre'eper. *n. ſ.* [from *creep.*]

1. A plant that ſupports itſelf by means of ſome ſtronger body.

Plants that put forth their ſap haſtily, have bodies not proportionable to their length; therefore they are winders or *creepers*; as ivy, briony, and woodbine. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

2. An iron uſed to ſlide along the grate in kitchens.

3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women.

Cree'phole. *n. ſ.* [*creep* and *hole.*]

1. A hole into which any animal may creep to eſcape danger.

2. A ſubterfuge; an excuſe.

Cree'pingly. *adv.* [from *creeping.*] Slowly; after the manner of a reptile.

The joy, which wrought into Pygmalion's mind, was even ſuch as, by each degree of Zelmane's words, *creepingly* entered into Philoclea's. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Crema'tion. *n. ſ.* [*crematio*, Latin.] A burning.

CRE'MOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A milky ſubſtance; a ſoft liquor reſembling cream.

The food is ſwallowed into the ſtomach, where, mingled with diſſolvent juices, it is reduced into a chyle or *cremor*. *Ray.*

Cre'nated. *adj.* [from *crena*, Latin.] Notched; indented.

The cells are prettily *crenated*, or notched quite round the edges; but not ſtraited down to any depth. *Woodw. on Foſſils.*

Cre'pane. *n. ſ.* [With farriers.] An ulcer ſeated in the midſt of the forepart of the foot, cauſed by a bilious, ſharp, and biting humour that frets the ſkin, or by a hurt given by ſtriking of the hinder feet. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CRE'PITATE. *v. n.* [*crepito*, Latin.] To make a ſmall crackling noiſe.

Crepita'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *crepitate.*] A ſmall crackling noiſe.

Cre'pt. *particip.* [from *creep.*]

There are certain men *crept* in unawares. *Jude*, iv.

This fair vine, but that her arms ſurround
Her marry'd elm, had *crept* along the ground. *Pope.*

CREPU'SCULE. *n. ſ.* [*crepuſculum*, Lat.] Twilight. *Dict.*

Crepu'sculous. *adj.* [*crepuſculum*, Latin.] Glimmering; in a ſtate between light and darkneſs.

A cloſe apprehenſion of the one, might perhaps afford a glimmering light and *crepuſculous* glance of the other. *Brown.*

The beginnings of philoſophy were in a *crepuſculous* obſcurity, and it is yet ſcarce paſt the dawn. *Glanv. Scepſ. c.* 22.

CRE'SCENT. *adj.* [from *creſco*, Latin.] Increaſing; growing; in a ſtate of increaſe.

I have ſeen him in Britain: he was then of a *creſcent* note. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

With theſe in troop
Came Aſtoreth, whom the Phœnicians call'd
Aſtarte, queen of heaven, with *creſcent* horns. *Milt. P. L.*

Cre'scent. *n. ſ.* [*creſcens*, Lat.] The moon in her ſtate of increaſe; any ſimilitude of the moon increaſing.

My pow'r's a *creſcent*, and my auguring hope
Says it will come to th' full. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

Or Bactrian ſophy, from the horns
Of Turkiſh *creſcent*, leaves all waſte beyond
The realm of Aladule, in his retreat. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

Jove in duſky clouds involves the ſkies,
And the faint *creſcent* ſhoots by fits before their eyes. *Dryd.*

And two fair *creſcents* of tranſlucent horn,
The brows of all their young increaſe adorn. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Cre'scive. *adv.* [from *creſco*, Latin.] Increaſing; growing.

So the prince obſcur'd his contemplation
Under the veil of wildneſs, which, no doubt,
Grew like the ſummer-graſs, faſteſt by night,
Unſeen, yet *creſcive* in his faculty. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Cress. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *creſco*, it being a quick grower.] An herb.

Its flower conſiſts of four leaves, placed in form of a croſs: the pointal ariſes from the center of the flower-cup, and becomes a roundiſh ſmooth fruit, divided into two cells, and furniſhed with ſeeds, generally ſmooth. It is cultivated as a ſallad-herb, and chiefly eſteemed in the Winter and Spring, being one of the warm kind. *Miller.*

His court with nettles and with *creſſes* ſtor'd,
With ſoups unbought, and ſallads, bleſt his board. *Pope.*

Cre'sset. *n. ſ.* [*croiſſete*, Fr. becauſe beacons had croſſes anciently on their tops.] A great light ſet upon a beacon, lighthouſe, or watch-tower. *Hanmer.* They ſtill raiſe armies in Scotland by carrying about the fire-croſs.

At my nativity
The front of heav'n was full of firy ſparks,
Of burning *creſſets*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

From the arched roof,
Pendent by ſubtle magick, many a row
Of ſtarry lamps, and blazing *creſſets*, fed
With naphtha and aſphaltus, yielded light
As from a ſky. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 726.

CREST. *n. ſ.* [*criſta*, Latin.]

1. The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet.

His valour, ſhewn upon our *creſts* to-day,
Hath taught us how to cheriſh ſuch high deeds,
Ev'n in the boſom of our adverſaries. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

2. The comb of a cock.

Others, on ground
Walk'd firm; the *creſted* cock, whoſe clarion ſounds
The ſilent hours. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii. *l.* 442.

3. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry.

Of what eſteem *creſts* were, in the time of king Edward the third's reign, may appear by his giving an eagle, which he himſelf had formerly born, for a *creſt* to William Montacute, earl of Saliſbury. *Camden's Remains.*

The horn;
It was a *creſt* ere thou waſt born:
Thy father's father wore it. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

4. Any tuft or ornament on the head; as ſome which the poets aſſign to ſerpents.

Their *creſts* divide,
And, tow'ring o'er his head, in triumph ride. *Dryd. Virgil.*

5. Pride; ſpirit; fire; courage; loftineſs of mien.

When horſes ſhould endure the bloody ſpur,
They fall their *creſts*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cre'sted. *adj.* [from *creſt*; *criſtatus*, Latin.]

1. Adorned with a plume or creſt.

The bold Aſcalonites,
Then grov'ling ſoil'd their *creſted* helmets in the duſt. *Milt.*

At this, for new replies he did not ſtay;
But lac'd his *creſted* helm, and ſtrode away. *Dryden.*

2. Wearing a comb.

The *creſted* bird ſhall by experience know,
Jove made not him his maſter-piece below. *Dryden's Fables.*

Crest-fallen. *adj.* [*creſt* and *fall.*] Dejected; ſunk; diſpirited; cowed; heartleſs; ſpiritleſs.

I warrant you, they would whip me with their fine wits, 'till I were as *creſt-fallen* as a dried pear. *Sh. Mer. W. of Windſ.*

They prolate their words in a whining kind of querulous tone, as if they were ſtill complaining and *creſt-fallen*. *Howel.*

Cre'stless. *adj.* [from *creſt.*] Not dignified with coat-armour; not of any eminent family.

His grandfather was Lionel duke of Clarence,
Third ſon to the third Edward king of England,
Sprung *creſtleſs* yeomen from ſo deep a root. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRETA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*creta*, chalk, Lat.] Abounding with chalk; having the qualities of chalk; chalky.

What gives the light, ſeems hard to ſay; whether it be the *cretaceous* ſalt, the nitrous ſalt, or ſome igneous particles. *Grew.*

Nor from the ſable ground expect ſucceſs,
Nor from *cretaceous*, ſtubborn and jejune. *Philips.*

Creta'ted. *adj.* [*cretatus*, Latin.] Rubbed with chalk. *Dict.*

Cre'vice. *n. ſ.* [from *crever*, Fr. *crepare*, Latin, to burſt.] A crack; a cleft; a narrow opening.

I pried me through the *crevice* of a wall,
When for his hand he had his two ſons heads. *Shakeſpeare.*

I thought it no breach of good-manners to peep at a *crevice*, and look in at people ſo well employed. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

CREW. *n. ſ.* [probably from cpuð, Saxon.]

1. A company of people aſſociated for any purpoſe; as *gallant crew*, for troops. *Chevy-chaſe.*

There a noble *crew*
Of lords and ladies ſtood on every ſide,
Which, with their preſence fair, the place much beautify'd.
Fairy Queen, b. i. *cant.* 4. *ſtanz.* 7.

2. The company of a ſhip.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

The anchors drop'd, his *crew* the veſſels moor. *Dryd. Æn.*

3. It is now generally uſed in a bad ſenſe.

One of the baniſh'd *crew*,
I fear, hath ventur'd from the deep, to raiſe
New troubles. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 573.

He with a *crew*, whom like ambition joins
With him, or under him to tyrannize,
Marching from Eden tow'rds the weſt, ſhall find
The plain. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 38.

The laſt was he, whoſe thunder ſlew
The Titan race, a rebel *crew*. *Addiſon.*

Crew. [the *preterit* of *crow*.]

Cre'wel. *n. ſ.* [*klewel*, Dutch.] Yarn twiſted and wound on a knot or ball.

Take ſilk or *crewel*, gold or ſilver thread, and make theſe faſt at the bent of the hook. *Walton's Angler.*

CRIB. *n. ſ.* [cpybbe, Sax. *crib*, German.]

1. The rack or manger of a ſtable.

Let a beaſt be lord of beaſts, and his *crib* ſhall ſtand at the king's meſſe. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The ſteer and lion at one *crib* ſhall meet,
And harmleſs ſerpents lick the pilgrim's feet. *Pope.*

2. The ſtall or cabbin of an ox.

3. A ſmall habitation; a cottage.

Why rather, ſleep, lieſt thou in ſmokey *cribs*,
Upon uneaſy pallets ſtretching thee,
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great? *Shakeſpeare.*

To Crib. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a narrow habitation; to confine; to cage.

Now I'm cabbin'd, *cribb'd*, confin'd, bound in
To ſaucy doubts and fears. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Cri'bbage. *n. ſ.* A game at cards.

Cri'bble. *n. ſ.* [*cribrum*, Latin.] A corn-ſieve. *Dict.*

Cribra'tion. *n. ſ.* [*cribro*, Latin.] The act of ſifting, or ſeparating by a ſieve.

Crick. *n. ſ.*

1. [from *cricco*, Italian.] The noiſe of a door.

2. [from cpyce, Saxon, a ſtake.] A painful ſtiffneſs in the neck.

Cri'cket. *n. ſ.* [*krekel*, from *kreken*, to make a noiſe, Dutch.]

1. An inſect that ſqueaks or chirps about ovens and fireplaces.

Didſt thou not hear a noiſe?——
—I heard the owl ſcream, and the *crickets* cry. *Shakeſ. Macb.*

Far from all reſort of mirth,
Save the *cricket* on the hearth. *Milton.*

The ſolemn death-watch click'd the hour ſhe dy'd,
And ſhrilling *crickets* in the chimney cry'd. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

2. [from cpyce, Saxon, a ſtick.] A ſport, at which the contenders drive a ball with ſticks in oppoſition to each other.

The judge, to dance, his brother ſerjeant call;
The ſenator at *cricket* urge the ball. *Pope's Dunciad, b.* iv.

3. [from *kriechen*, Germ. to creep.] A low ſeat or ſtool.

Cri'er. *n. ſ.* [from *cry*.] The officer whoſe buſineſs is to cry or make proclamation.

He openeth his mouth like a *crier*. *Ecclus.* xx. 15.

The *criers* command ſilence, and the whole multitude preſent ſtand in a ſuſpence. *Brerewood on Languages.*

The *crier* calls aloud
Our old nobility of Trojan blood,
Who gape among the crowd for their precarious food. *Dry.*

CRIME. *n. ſ.* [*crimen*, Lat. *crime*, French.] An act contrary to right; an offence; a great fault; an act of wickedneſs.

High God be witneſs, that I guiltleſs am;
But if yourſelf, ſir knight, ye guilty find,
Or wrapped be in loves of former dame,
With *crime* do not it cover, but diſcloſe the ſame. *Fairy Qu.*

No *crime* was thine, if 'tis no *crime* to love. *Pope.*

Cri'meful. *adj.* [from *crime* and *full*.] Wicked; criminal; faulty in a high degree; contrary to duty; contrary to virtue.

You proceeded not againſt theſe feats,
So *crimeful* and ſo capital in nature. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Cri'meless. *adj.* [from *crime*.] Innocent; without crime.

My foes could not procure me any ſcathe,
So long as I am loyal, true, and *crimeleſs*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Cri'minal. *adj.* [from *crime*.]

1. Faulty; contrary to right; contrary to duty; contrary to law.

Live thou, and to thy mother dead atteſt,
That clear ſhe died from blemiſh *criminal*. *Fairy Quen, b.* ii.

What we approve in our friend, we can hardly be induced to think *criminal* in ourſelves. *Rogers, Serm.* iv.

2. Guilty; tainted with crime; not innocent.

The neglect of any of the relative duties, render us *criminal* in the ſight of God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. Not civil; as a *criminal* proſecution.

Cri'minal. *n. ſ.* [from *crime*.]

1. A man accuſed.

Was ever *criminal* forbid to plead?
Curb your ill-manner'd zeal. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

2. A man guilty of a crime.

All three perſons, that had held chief place of authority in their countries; all three ruined, not by war, or by any other diſaſter, but by juſtice and ſentence, as delinquents and *criminals*. *Bacon.*

Cri'minally. *adv.* [from *criminal*.] Not innocently; wickedly; guiltily.

As our thoughts extend to all ſubjects, they may be *criminally* employed on all. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Cri'minalness. *n. ſ.* [from *criminal*.] Guiltineſs; want of innocence.

Crimina'tion. *n. ſ.* [*criminatio*, Latin.] The act of accuſing; accuſation; arraignment; charge.

Cri'minatory. *adj.* [from *crimina*, Latin.] Relating to accuſation; accuſing; cenſorious.

Cri'minous. *adj.* [*criminoſus*, Latin.] Wicked; iniquitous; enormouſly guilty.

The puniſhment that belongs to that great and *criminous* guilt, is the forfeiture of his right and claim to all mercies, which are made over to him by Chriſt. *Hammond on Fundam.*

Cri'minously. *adv.* [from *criminous*.] Enormouſly; very wickedly.

Some particular duties of piety and charity, which were moſt *criminouſly* omitted before. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

Cri'minousness. *n. ſ.* [from *criminous*.] Wickedneſs; guilt; crime.

I could never be convinced of any ſuch *criminouſneſs* in him, as willingly to expoſe his life to the ſtroke of juſtice and malice of his enemies. *King Charles.*

Cri'mosin. *adj.* [*crimoſino*, Italian.] A ſpecies of red colour.

Upon her head a *crimoſin* coronet,
With damaſk roſes and daffadilies ſet,
Bay-leaves between,
And primroſes green,
Embelliſh the white violet. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Crimp. *adj.* [from *crumble*, or *crimble*.]

1. Friable; brittle; eaſily crumbled; eaſily reduced to powder.

Now the fowler, warn'd
By theſe good omens, with ſwift early ſteps,
Treads the *crimp* earth, ranging through fields and glades. *Philips.*

2. Not conſiſtent; not forcible: a low cant word.

The evidence is *crimp*; the witneſſes ſwear backwards and forwards, and contradict themſelves; and his tenants ſtick by him. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

To Cri'mple. *v. a.* [from *rumple*, *crumple*, *crimple*.] To contract; to corrugate; to cauſe to ſhrink or contract.

He paſſed the cautery through them, and accordingly *crimpled* them up. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CRI'MSON. *n. ſ.* [*cremoſino*, Italian.]

1. Red, ſomewhat darkened with blue.

As *crimſon* ſeems to be little elſe than a very deep red, with an eye of blue; ſo ſome kinds of red ſeem to be little elſe than heightened yellow. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. Red in general.

Can you blame her then, being a maid yet roſed over with the virgin *crimſon* of modeſty, if ſhe deny the appearance of a naked blind boy, in her naked ſeeing ſelf? *Shakeſ. Henry* V.

Beauty's enſign yet
Is *crimſon* in thy lips, and in thy cheeks. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *crimſon* ſtream diſtain'd his arms around,
And the diſdainful ſoul came ruſhing through the wound. *Dryden's Æneis.*

Why does the ſoil endue
The bluſhing poppy with a *crimſon* hue? *Prior.*

To Cri'mson. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dye with crimſon.

Pardon me, Julius.—Here waſt thou bay'd, brave hart:
Here didſt thou fall; and here thy hunters ſtand
Sign'd in thy ſpoil, and *crimſon'd* in thy lethe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cri'ncum. *n. ſ.* [a cant word.] A cramp; a contraction; whimſy.

For jealouſy is but a kind
Of clap and *crincum* of the mind. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* 1.

Cringe. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Bow; ſervile civility.

Let me be grateful; but let far from me
Be fawning *cringe*, and falſe diſſembling looks. *Philips.*

To CRINGE. *v. a.* [from *kriechen*, German.] To draw together; to contract.

Whip him, fellows,
'Till, like a boy, you ſee him *cringe* his face,
And whine aloud for mercy. *Shakeſ. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

To Cringe. *v. n.* *kriechen*, German.] To bow; to pay court with bows; to fawn; to flatter.

Flatterers have the flexor muſcles ſo ſtrong, that they are always bowing and *cringing*. *Arbuthnot.*

The *cringing* knave, who ſeeks a place
Without ſucceſs, thus tells his caſe. *Swift.*

Crini'gerous. *adj.* [*criniger*, Latin.] Hairy; overgrown with hair. *Dict.*

To CRI'NKLE. *v. n.* [from *krinckelen*, Dutch.] To go in and out; to run in flexures.

Unleſs ſome ſweetneſs at the bottom lie,
Who cares for all the *crinkling* of the pye? *King's Cookery.*

To

To Cri'nkle. *v. a.* To mould into inequalities.

Cri'nkle. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A wrinkle; a ſinuoſity.

CRI'NOSE. *adj.* [from *crinis*, Latin.] Hairy. *Dict.*

Crino'sity. *n. ſ.* [from *crinoſe*.] Hairyneſs. *Dict.*

CRI'PPLE. *n. ſ.* [cpypel, Sax. *krepel*, Dutch.] A lame man; one that has loſt or never enjoyed the uſe of his limbs.

He, poor man, by your firſt order died,
And that a winged Mercury did bear:
Some tardy *cripple* had the countermand,
That came too lag to ſee him buried. *Shakeſpeare's R* III.

I am a *cripple* in my limbs; but what decays are in my mind, the reader muſt determine. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

Among the reſt there was a lame *cripple* from his birth, whom Paul commanded to ſtand upright on his feet. *Bentley.*

See the blind beggar dance, the *cripple* ſing,
The ſot a hero, lunatick a king. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

To Cri'pple. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lame; to make lame; to deprive of the uſe of limbs.

Knots upon his gouty joints appear,
And chalk is in his *crippled* fingers found. *Dryden's Perſ.*

Tettyx, the dancing-maſter, threw himſelf from the rock, but was *crippled* in the fall. *Addiſon.*

Cri'ppleness. *n. ſ.* [from *cripple*.] Lameneſs; privation of the limbs. *Dict.*

Cri'sis. *n. ſ.* [κρίσις.]

1. The point in which the diſeaſe kills, or changes to the better.

Wiſe leeches will not vain receipts obtrude;
Deaf to complaints, they wait upon the ill,
'Till ſome ſafe *criſis* authorize their ſkill. *Dryden.*

2. The point of time at which any affair comes to the height.

This hour's the very *criſis* of your fate;
Your good or ill, your infamy or fame,
And all the colour of your life depends
On this important now. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

The undertaking, which I am now laying down, was entered upon in the very *criſis* of the late rebellion, when it was the duty of every Briton to contribute his utmoſt aſſiſtance to the government, in a manner ſuitable to his ſtation and abilities. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº. 55.

CRISP. *adj.* [*criſpus*, Latin.]

1. Curled.

Bulls are more *criſp* on the forehead than cows. *Bacon.*

The Ethiopian black, flat noſed, and *criſp* haired. *Hale.*

2. Indented; winding.

You nymphs, call'd Naiads, of the winding brooks,
With your ſedg'd crowns, and ever harmleſs looks,
Leave your *criſp* channels, and on this green land
Anſwer your ſummons, Juno does command. *Shakeſ. Temp.*

3. Brittle; friable.

In froſty weather, muſick within doors ſoundeth better; which may be by reaſon not of the diſpoſition of the air, but of the wood or ſtring of the inſtrument, which is made more *criſp*, and ſo more porous and hollow. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

To Crisp. *v. a.* [*criſpo*, Latin.]

1. To curl; to contract into knots or curls.

Severn, affrighted with their bloody looks,
Ran fearfully among the trembling reeds,
And hid his *criſp'd* head in the hollow bank. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

Young I'd have him too,
Yet a man, with *criſped* hair,
Caſt in thouſand ſnares and rings,
For love's fingers, and his rings. *Ben. Johnſon's Underwoods.*

The haſty application of ſpirits of wine is not only unfit for inflammations in general, but alſo *criſps* up the veſſels of the dura mater and brain, and ſometimes produces a gangrene. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To twiſt.

Along the *criſped* ſhades and bow'rs,
Revels the ſpruce and jocund ſpring. *Milton.*

3. To indent; to run in and out.

From that ſaphine fount the *criſped* brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and ſands of gold,
Ran nectar, viſiting each plant. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv.

Crispa'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *criſp*.]

1. The act of curling.

2. The ſtate of being curled.

Some differ in the hair and feathers, both in the quantity, *criſpation*, and colours of them; as he-lions are hirſute, and have great manes; the ſhe's are ſmooth, like cats. *Bacon.*

Cri'sping-pin. *n. ſ.* [from *criſp*.] A curling-iron.

The changeable ſuits of apparel, and the mantles, and the wimples, and the *criſping-pins*. *Iſ.* iii. 22.

Crispi'sulcant. *adj.* [*criſpiſulcans*, Latin.] Waved, or undulating; as lightning is repreſented. *Dict.*

Cri'spness. *n. ſ.* [from *criſp*.] Curledneſs.

Cri'spy. *adj.* [from *criſp*.] Curled.

So are thoſe *criſpy* ſnaky locks, oft known
To be the dowry of a ſecond head. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Ven.*

Crite'rion. *n. ſ.* [κριτήριον.] A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodneſs or badneſs.

Mutual agreement and endearments was the badge of primitive believers; but we may be known by the contrary *criterion*. *Glanv. Sceps. c.* 27.

We have here a ſure infallible *criterion*, by which every man may diſcover and find out the gracious or ungracious diſpoſition of his own heart. *South's Sermons.*

By what *criterion* do ye eat, d'ye think,
If this is priz'd for ſweetneſs, that for ſtink? *Pope's Hor.*

CRI'TICK. *n. ſ.* [κριτικός.]

1. A man ſkilled in the art of judging of literature; a man able to diſtinguiſh the faults and beauties of writing.

This ſettles truer ideas in men's minds of ſeveral things, whereof we read the names in ancient authors, than all the large and laborious arguments of *criticks*. *Locke.*

Criticks I ſaw, that other names deface,
And fix their own with labour in their place. *Pope.*

Where an author has many beauties conſiſtent with virtue, piety, and truth, let not little *criticks* exalt themſelves, and ſhower down their ill-nature. *Watts.*

2. A cenſurer; a man apt to find fault.

My chief deſign, next to ſeeing you, is to be a ſevere *critick* on you and your neighbour. *Swift.*

Cri'tick. *adj.* Critical; relating to criticiſm; relating to the art of judging of literary performances.

Thence arts o'er all the northern world advance,
But *critick* learning flouriſh'd moſt in France. *Pope.*

Cri'tick. *n. ſ.*

1. A critical examination; critical remarks; animadverſions.

I ſhould be glad if I could perſuade him to continue his good offices, and write ſuch another *critick* on any thing of mine. *Dryden.*

I ſhould as ſoon expect to ſee a *critique* on the poeſy of a ring, as on the inſcription of a medal. *Addiſon on Medals.*

2. Science of criticiſm.

If ideas and words were diſtinctly weighed, and duly conſidered, they would afford us another ſort of logick and *critick* than what we have been hitherto acquainted with. *Locke.*

What is every year of a wiſe man's life, but a cenſure and *critique* on the paſt? *Pope.*

Not that my quill to *criticks* was confin'd,
My verſe gave ampler leſſons to mankind. *Pope.*

To Cri'tick. *v. n.* [from *critick*.] To play the critick; to criticiſe.

They do but trace over the paths that have been beaten by the antients; or comment, *critick*, and flouriſh upon them. *Temple.*

Cri'tical. *adj.* [from *critick*.]

1. Exact; nicely judicious; accurate; diligent.

It is ſubmitted to the judgment of more *critical* ears, to direct and determine what is graceful and what is not. *Holder.*

Virgil was ſo *critical* in the rites of religion, that he would never have brought in ſuch prayers as theſe, if they had not been agreeable to the Roman cuſtoms. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Relating to criticiſm; as, *he wrote a* critical *diſſertation on the laſt play.*

3. Captious; inclined to find fault.

What wouldſt thou write of me, if thou ſhouldſt praiſe me?——
—O, gentle lady, do not put me to't;
For I am nothing, if not *critical*. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

4. [from *criſis*.] Compriſing the time at which a great event is determined.

The moon is ſuppoſed to be meaſured by ſevens, and the *critical* or decretory days to be dependent on that number. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 12.

Opportunity is in reſpect to time, in ſome ſenſe, as time is in reſpect to eternity: it is the ſmall moment, the exact point, the *critical* minute, on which every good work ſo much depends. *Sprat's Sermons.*

The people cannot but reſent to ſee their apprehenſions of the power of France, in ſo *critical* a juncture, wholly laid aſide. *Swift.*

Cri'tically. *adv.* [from *critical*.] In a critical manner; exactly; curiouſly.

Difficult it is to underſtand the purity of Engliſh, and *critically* to diſcern good writers from bad, and a proper ſtile from a corrupt one. *Dryden.*

Theſe ſhells which are digged up out of the earth, ſeveral hundreds of which I now keep by me, have been nicely and *critically* examined by very many learned men. *Woodward.*

Cri'ticalness. *n. ſ.* [from *critical*.] Exactneſs; accuracy; nicety.

To Cri'ticise. *v. n.* [from *critick*.]

1. To play the critick; to judge; to write remarks upon any performance of literature; to point out faults and beauties.

They who can *criticiſe* ſo weakly, as to imagine I have done my worſt, may be convinced, at their own coſt, that I can write ſeverely with more eaſe than I can gently. *Dryden.*

Know well each ancient's proper character,
Without all this at once before your eyes,
Cavil you may, but never *criticiſe*. *Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.*

2. To animadvert upon as faulty.

Nor would I have his father look ſo narrowly into theſe accounts,

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counts, as to take occaſion from thence to *criticiſe* on his expences. *Locke.*

To Cri'ticise. *v. a.* [from *critick.*] To cenſure; to paſs judgment upon.

Nor ſhall I look upon it as any breach of charity to *criticiſe* the author, ſo long as I keep clear of the perſon. *Addiſon.*

Cri'ticism. *n. ſ.* [from *critick.*]

1. *Criticiſm,* as it was firſt inſtituted by Ariſtotle, was meant a ſtandard of judging well. *Dryden's Innocence, Pref.*

2. Remark; animadverſion; critical obſervations.

There is not a Greek or Latin critick who has not ſhewn, even in the ſtile of his *criticiſms,* that he was a maſter of all the eloquence and delicacy of his native tongue. *Addiſ. Spect.*

To CROAK. *v. n.* [cpacezzan, Saxon; *crocare,* Italian; *crocitare,* Latin.]

1. To make a hoarſe low noiſe, like a frog.

The ſubtle ſwallow flies about the brook,
And querulous frogs in muddy pools do *croak.* *May's Virgil.*

So when Jove's block deſcended from on high,
Loud thunder to its bottom ſhook the bog,
And the hoarſe nation *croak'd.* *Pope's Dunciad, b.* i. *l.* 264.

Blood, ſtuff'd in ſkins, is Britiſh chriſtians food;
And France robs marſhes of the *croaking* brood. *Gay.*

2. To caw or cry as a raven or crow.

The raven himſelf not hoarſe,
That *croaks* the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The hoarſe raven, on the blaſted bough,
By *croaking* from the left, preſag'd the coming blow. *Dryd.*

At the ſame time the walk of elms, with the *croaking* of the ravens, looks exceeding ſolemn and venerable. *Addiſ. Spectat.*

3. It may be uſed in contempt for any diſagreeable or offenſive murmur.

Their underſtandings are but little inſtructed, when all their whole time and pains is laid out to ſtill the *croaking* of their own bellies. *Locke.*

Croak. *n. ſ.* from the verb.] The cry or voice of a frog or raven.

The ſwallow ſkims the river's watry face,
The frogs renew the *croaks* of their loquacious race. *Dryd.*

Was that a raven's *croak,* or my ſon's voice?
No matter which, I'll to the grave and hide me. *Lee's Oed.*

Cro'ceous. *adj.* [*croceus,* Latin.] Conſiſting of ſaffron; like ſaffron. *Dict.*

Crocita'tion. *n. ſ.* [*crocitatio,* Latin.] The croaking of frogs or ravens. *Dict.*

CROCK. *n. ſ.* [*kruick,* Dutch.] A cup; any veſſel made of earth.

Cro'ckery. *n. ſ.* Earthen ware.

CRO'CODILE. *n. ſ.* [from κρόκος, ſaffron, and δειλων, fearing.]

An amphibious voracious animal, in ſhape reſembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies. It is covered with very hard ſcales, which cannot, without great difficulty, be pierced; except under the belly, where the ſkin is tender. It has a wide throat, with ſeveral rows of teeth, ſharp and ſeparated, which enter one another. Though its four legs are very ſhort, it runs with great ſwiftneſs; but does not eaſily turn itſelf. It is long lived, and is ſaid to grow continually to its death; but this is not probable. Some are fifteen or eighteen cubits long. Its ſight is very piercing upon the ground, but in the water it ſees but dimly; and it is ſaid to ſpend the four winter months under water. When its bowels are taken out, or it is wounded, it ſmells very agreeably. *Crocodiles* lay their eggs, reſembling gooſe-eggs, ſometimes amounting to ſixty, on the ſand near the waterſide, covering them with the ſand, that the heat of the ſun may contribute to hatch them. The Ichneumon, or Indian rat, which is as large as a tame cat, is ſaid to break the *crocodile's* eggs whenever it finds them; and alſo, that it gets into the very belly of this creature, while it is aſleep with its throat open, gnaws its entrails, and kills it. *Calmet.*

Glo'ſter's ſhow
Beguiles him; as the mournful *crocodile,*
With ſorrow, ſnares relenting paſſengers. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Crocodiles were thought to be peculiar unto the Nile. *Brown.*

Cæſar will weep, the *crocodile* will weep. *Dryden.*

Enticing *crocodiles,* whoſe tears are death;
Syrens, that murder with enchanting breath. *Granville.*

Crocodile is alſo a little animal, otherwiſe called ſtinx, very much like the lizard, or ſmall *crocodile.* It lives by land and water; has four ſhort ſmall legs, a very ſharp muzzle, and a ſhort ſmall tail. It is pretty enough to look at, being covered all over with little ſcales of the colour of ſilver, intermixt with brown, and of a gold colour upon the back. It always remains little, and is found in Egypt near the Red Sea, in Lybia, and in the Indies. *Trevoux.*

Cro'codiline. *adj.* [*crocodilinus,* Lat.] Like a crocodile. *Dict.*

Cro'cus. *n. ſ.*

The beſt place to plant the Spring *crocus's* is cloſe to a wall, or on the edge of boarded borders round a garden, mingling the colour of thoſe of a ſeaſon together. The ſeed muſt be kept in the huſk 'till ſown, and a light rich ground ſhould be choſen for them. They muſt not be placed too thick: they may be increaſed alſo by off-ſets. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Fair handed Spring unboſoms every grace,
Throws out the ſnow-drop and the *crocus* firſt. *Thomſon.*

Croft. *n. ſ.* [cpoft, Saxon.] A little cloſe joining to a houſe, that is uſed for corn or paſture.

This have I learn'd,
Tending my flocks hard by, i' th' hilly *crofts*
That brow this bottom glade. *Milton.*

Croisa'de. } *n. ſ.* [*croiſade,* Fr. from *croix,* a croſs.] A holy
Croisa'do. } war; a war carried on againſt infidels under the banner of the croſs.

See that he take the name of Urban, becauſe a pope of that name did firſt inſtitute the *croiſado;* and, as with an holy trumpet, did ſtir up the voyage for the Holy Land. *Bacon.*

Cro'ises. *n. ſ.*

1. Pilgrims who carry a croſs.

2. Soldiers who fight againſt infidels under the banner of the croſs.

Crone. *n. ſ.* [cpone, Sax. according to *Verſtegan;* *kronie,* Dut. according to *Skinner.*]

1. An old ewe.

2. In contempt, an old woman.

Take up the baſtard,
Take't up, I ſay; give't to thy *crone.* *Shakeſ. Winter's Tale.*

The *crone* being in bed with him on the wedding-night, and finding his averſion, endeavours to win his affection by reaſon. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

Cro'net. *n. ſ.* The hair which grows over the top of an horſe's hoof.

Cro'ny. *n. ſ.* [a cant word.] An old acquaintance; a companion of long ſtanding.

So when the Scots, your conſtant *cronies,*
Th' eſpouſers of your cauſe and monies. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

To oblige your *crony* Swift,
Bring our dame a new year's gift. *Swift.*

Strange, an aſtrologer ſhould die,
Without one wonder in the ſky!
Not one of all his *crony* ſtars,
To pay their duty at his herſe? *Swift.*

CROOK. *n. ſ.* [*croc,* French.]

1. Any crooked or bent inſtrument.

2. A ſheephook.

He left his *crook,* he left his flocks,
And wand'ring through the lonely rocks,
He nouriſh'd endleſs woe. *Prior.*

3. Any thing bent; a meander.

There fall thoſe ſaphire-colour'd brooks,
Which, conduit like, with curious *crooks,*
Sweet iſlands make in that ſweet land. *Sidney, b.* ii.

To Crook. *v. a.* [*crocher,* French.]

1. To bend; to turn into a hook.

It is highly probable, that this diſeaſe proceeds from a redundant acidity, becauſe vinegar will ſoften and *crook* tender bones. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To pervert from rectitude; to divert from the original end.

Whatſoever affairs paſs ſuch a man's hands, he *crooketh* them to his own ends; which muſt needs be often eccentrick to the ends of his maſter or ſtate. *Bacon, Eſſay* 24.

Cro'okback. *n. ſ.* [*crook* and *back.*] A term of reproach for a man that has gibbous ſhoulders.

Ay, *crookback,* here I ſtand to anſwer thee,
Or any he the proudeſt of thy ſort. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Cro'okbacked. *adj.* Having bent ſhoulders.

A dwarf as well may for a giant paſs,
As negroe for a ſwan; a *crookback'd* laſs
Be call'd Europa. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat.* 8.

There are millions of truths that a man is not, or may not think himſelf, concerned to know; as, whether our king Richard III. was *crookbacked* or no. *Locke.*

Croo'ked. *adj.* [*crocher,* French.]

1. Bent; not ſtrait; curve.

A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill, which intercepts the ſight of the ſounding body; and ſounds are propagated as readily through *crooked* pipes as through ſtraight ones. *Newton's Opt.*

Mathematicians ſay of a ſtraight line, that it is as well an index of its own rectitude as of the obliquity of a *crooked* one. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Winding; oblique; anfractuous.

A man ſhall never want *crooked* paths to walk in, if he thinks that he is in the right way, where-ever he has the footſteps of others to follow. *Locke.*

Among the *crooked* lanes, on every hedge,
The glow-worm lights his gem. *Thomſon's Summer.*

3. Perverſe; untoward; without rectitude of mind; given to obliquity of conduct.

They have corrupted themſelves: they are a perverſe and *crooked* generation. *Deutr.* xxxii. 5.

Hence, heap of wrath; foul, indigeſted lump!
As *crooked* in thy manners as thy ſhape. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

We were not born *crooked;* we learned thoſe windings and turnings of the ſerpent. *South's Sermons.*

Croo'kedly. *adv.* [from *crooked.*]

1. Not in a ſtrait line.

2. Untowardly; not compliantly.

If we walk perverſely with God, he will walk *crookedly* towards us. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Croo'kedness. *n. ſ.* [from *crooked.*]

1. Deviation from ſtraitneſs; curvity; the ſtate of being inflected; inflection.

He that knoweth what is ſtraight, doth even thereby diſcern what is crooked; becauſe the abſence of ſtraightneſs, in bodies capable thereof, is *crookedneſs.* *Hooker.*

2. Deformity of a gibbous body.

When the heathens offered a ſacrifice to their falſe gods, they would make a ſevere ſearch to ſee if there were any *crookedneſs* or ſpot, any uncleanneſs or deformity, in their ſacrifice. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

CROP. *n. ſ.* [cpop, Saxon.] The craw of a bird; the firſt ſtomach into which her meat deſcends.

In birds there is no maſtication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in ſuch as are not carnivorous, it is immediately ſwallowed into the *crop* or craw. *Ray on the Creation.*

But flutt'ring there, they neſtle near the throne,
And lodge in habitations not their own,
By their high *crops* and corny gizzards known. *Dryden.*

Cro'pfull. *adj.* [*crop* and *full.*] Satiated; with a full belly.

He ſtretch'd out all the chimney's length,
Basks at the fire his hairy ſtrength;
And, *crop-full,* out of door he flings,
'Ere the firſt cock his matin rings. *Milton.*

Cro'psick. *adj.* [*crop* and *ſick.*] Sick with repletion; ſick with exceſs and debauchery.

Strange odds! where *crop-ſick* drunkards muſt engage
A hungry foe, and arm'd with ſober rage. *Tate's Juv. Sat.*

Crop. *n. ſ.* [cpoppa, Saxon.]

1. The higheſt part or end of any thing; as the head of a tree, the ear of corn.

2. The harveſt; the corn gathered off a field; the product of the field.

And this of all my harveſt hope I have,
Nought reaped but a weedy *crop* of care. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

Lab'ring the ſoil, and reaping plenteous *crop,*
Corn, wine, and oil. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That ſacred ſtream, ſhould never water weeds,
Nor make the *crop* of thorns and thiſtles grow. *Roſcommon.*

Nothing is more prejudicial to your *crop* than mowing of it too ſoon, becauſe the ſap is not fully come out of the root. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. Any thing cut off.

Guiltleſs of ſteel, and from the razor free,
It falls a plenteous *crop* reſerv'd for thee. *Dryden's Fables.*

To Crop. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut off the ends of any thing; to mow; to reap; to lop.

Crop'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms;
Of England's coat, one half is cut away. *Shakeſ. Hen.* VI.

He, upon whoſe ſide
The feweſt roſes are *crop'd* from the tree,
Shall yield the other in the right opinion. *Shakeſ. Henry* VI.

All the budding honours on thy creſt
I'll *crop,* to make a garland for my head. *Shakeſ. Henry* IV.

I will *crop* off from the top of his young twigs a tender one, and will plant it upon an high mountain and eminent. *Ezek.* xvii. 22.

There are ſome tears of trees, which are combed from the beards of goats; for when the goats bite and *crop* them, eſpecially in the mornings, the dew being on, the tear cometh forth, and hangeth upon their beards. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

O Fruit divine!
Sweet of thyſelf, but much more ſweet thus *crop'd.* *Milton.*

Age, like ripe apples, on earth's boſom drops;
While force our youth, like fruits, untimely *crops.* *Denham.*

Death deſtroys
The parent's hopes, and *crops* the growing boys. *Creech.*

No more, my goats, ſhall I behold you climb
The ſteepy cliffs, or *crop* the flow'ry thyme! *Dryd. Virgil.*

To Crop. *v. n.* To yield harveſt.

Royal wench!
She made great Cæſar lay his ſword to-bed;
He plough'd her, and ſhe *cropt.* *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

Cro'pper. *n. ſ.* [from *crop.*] A kind of pigeon with a large crop.

There are ſeveral kinds of trouts, as there be tame and wild pigeons; and of tame there be *croppers,* carriers, runts. *Walton's Angler.*

Cro'sier. *n. ſ.* [*croiſer,* Fr. from *croix,* a croſs.] The paſtoral ſtaff of a biſhop, which has a croſs upon it.

When prelates are great, there is alſo danger from them; as it was in the times of Anſelmus and Thomas Becket, who, with their *croſiers,* did almoſt try it with the king's ſword. *Bacon, Eſſay* 20.

Grievances there were, I muſt confeſs, and ſome incongruities in my civil government; wherein ſome ſay the *croſier,* ſome ſay the diſtaff, was too buſy. *Howel's England's Tears.*

Her front erect with majeſty ſhe bore,
The *croſier* wielded, and the mitre wore. *Dryden.*

Cro'slet. *n. ſ.* [*croiſſelet,* French.]

1. A ſmall croſs.

Then Una 'gan to aſk, if aught he knew,
Or heard abroad, of that her champion true,
That in his armour bare a *croſlet* red. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Here an unfiniſh'd di'mond *croſlet* lay,
To which ſoft lovers adoration pay. *Gay's Fan.*

2. It ſeems to be uſed in the following paſſage, by miſtake, for *corſelet.*

The *croſlet* ſome, and ſome the cuiſhes mould,
With ſilver plated, and with ductile gold. *Dryden's Æn.*

CROSS. *n. ſ.* [*croix,* Fr. *croce,* Ital. *crux,* Latin.]

1. One ſtrait body laid at right angles over another; the inſtrument by which the Saviour of the world ſuffered death.

They make a little *croſs* of a quill, longways of that part of the quill which hath the pith, and croſsways of that piece of the quill without pith. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N°. 494.

You are firſt to conſider ſeriouſly the infinite love of your Saviour, who offered himſelf for you as a ſacrifice upon the *croſs.* *Taylor's Guide to the Penitent.*

2. The enſign of the Chriſtian religion.

Her holy faith and Chriſtian *croſs* oppos'd
Againſt the Saxon gods. *Rowe.*

3. A monument with a croſs upon it to excite devotion; ſuch as were anciently ſet in market-places.

She doth ſtray about
By holy *croſſes,* where ſhe kneels and prays. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. A line drawn through another.

5. Any thing that thwarts or obſtructs; misfortune; hindrance; vexation; oppoſition; miſadventure; trial of patience.

Wiſhing unto me many *croſſes* and miſchances in my love, whenſoever I ſhould love. *Sidney, b.* i.

Then let us teach our trial patience,
Becauſe it is a cuſtomary *croſs.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Heaven prepares good men with *croſſes;* but no ill can happen to a good man. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

A great eſtate hath great *croſſes,* and a mean fortune hath but ſmall ones. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

6. Money ſo called, becauſe marked with a croſs.

He was ſaid to make ſoldiers ſpring up out of the very earth to follow him, though he had not a *croſs* to pay them ſalary. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Whereas we cannot much lament our loſs,
Who neither carry'd back nor brought one *croſs.* *Dryden.*

7. *Croſs and Pile,* a play with money; at which it is put to chance whether the ſide, which bears a croſs, ſhall lie upward, or the other.

Whacum had neither *croſs* nor *pile;*
His plunder was not worth the while. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

This I humbly conceive to be perfect boys play; *croſs,* I win, and *pile,* you loſe; or, what's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own. *Swift.*

Cross. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.]

1. Tranſverſe; falling a-thwart ſomething elſe.

Whatſoever penumbra ſhould be made in the circles by the *croſs* refraction of the ſecond priſm, all that penumbra would be conſpicuous in the right lines which touch thoſe circles. *Newton's Opticks.*

The ſun, in that ſpace of time, by his annual contrary motion eaſtward, will be advanced near a degree of the ecliptick, *croſs* to the motion of the equator. *Holder on Time.*

The ſhips muſt needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the interſection of *croſs* ones. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Oblique; lateral.

Was this a face,
To ſtand againſt the deep dread bolted thunder?
In the moſt terrible and nimble ſtroke
Of quick *croſs* lightning? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. Adverſe; oppoſite.

Were both love's captives; but with fate ſo *croſs,*
One muſt be happy by the other's loſs. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Croſs to our intereſts, curbing ſenſe and ſin;
Oppreſs'd without, and undermin'd within,
It thrives through pain. *Dryden.*

It runs *croſs* to the belief and apprehenſion of the reſt of mankind; a difficulty, which a modeſt and good man is ſcarce able to encounter. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. Perverſe; untractable.

When, through the *croſs* circumſtances of a man's temper or condition, the enjoyment of a pleaſure would certainly expoſe him to a greater inconvenience, then religion bids him quit it. *South's Sermons.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

5. Peeviſh; fretful; ill-humoured.

Did ever any man upon the rack afflict himſelf, becauſe he had received a *croſs* anſwer from his miſtreſs? *Taylor.*

All *croſs* and diſtaſteful humours, and whatever elſe may render the converſation of men grievous and uneaſy to one another, muſt be ſhunned. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 5.

6. Contrary; contradictory.

The mind brings all the ends of a long and various hypotheſis together; ſees how one part coheres with, and depends upon another; and ſo clears off all the appearing contrarieties and contradictions, that ſeemed to lie *croſs* and uncouth, and to make the whole unintelligible. *South's Sermons.*

7. Contrary to wiſh; unfortunate.

We learn the great reaſonableneſs of not only a contented, but alſo a thankful acquieſcence in any condition, and under the *croſſeſt* and ſevereſt paſſages of providence. *South's Sermons.*

I cannot, without ſome regret, behold the *croſs* and unlucky iſſue of my deſign; for by my diſlike of diſputes, I am engaged in one. *Glanv.*

8. Interchanged.

Evarchus made a *croſs* marriage alſo with Dorilaus's ſiſter, and ſhortly left her with child of the famous Pyrocles. *Sidney.*

They had long conference, not only upon commerce, but upon *croſs* marriages, to be had between the king's ſon and the archduke's daughter; and again, between the archduke's ſon and the king's daughter. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Cross. *prep.*

1. A-thwart; ſo as to interſect any thing.

They were advertiſed, that the enemy had, in the woods before them, whereby they were to paſs, cut down great trees *croſs* the ways, ſo that their horſe could not poſſibly paſs that way. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Betwixt the midſt and theſe, the gods aſſign'd
Two habitable ſeats of human kind;
And *croſs* their limits cut a ſloaping way,
Which the twelve ſigns in beauteous order ſway. *Dryd. Virg.*

Croſs his back, as in triumphant ſcorn,
The hope and pillar of the houſe was born. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. Over; from ſide to ſide.

A fox was taking a walk one night *croſs* a village. *L'Eſtran.*

To Cross. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lay one body, or draw one line, a-thwart another.

This forc'd the ſtubborn'ſt, for the cauſe,
To *croſs* the cudgels to the laws;
That what by breaking them't had gain'd,
By their ſupport might be maintain'd. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* 2.

The loxia, or croſs-bill, whoſe bill is thick and ſtrong, with the tips *croſſing* one another, with great readineſs breaks open fir-cones, apples, and other fruit, to come at their kernels; as if the *croſſing* of the bill was deſigned for this ſervice. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

I ſhall moſt carefully obſerve, not to *croſs* over, or deface the copy of your papers for the future, and only to mark in the margin. *Pope.*

A hunted hare treads back her mazes, and *croſſes* and confounds her former track. *Watts.*

2. To ſign with the croſs.

3. To mark out; to cancel; as, *to* croſs *an article.*

4. To paſs over.

He conquered this proud Turk as far as the Helleſpont, which he *croſſed*, and made a viſit to the Greek emperor at Conſtantinople. *Temple.*

We found the hero, for whoſe only ſake
We ſought the dark abodes, and *croſs'd* the bitter lake. *Dry.*

5. To move laterally, obliquely, or a-thwart; not in oppoſition; not in the ſame line.

But he them ſpying, 'gan to turn aſide,
For fear, as ſeem'd, or for ſome feined loſs;
More greedy they of news, faſt towards him do *croſs. Spenſ.*

6. To thwart; to interpoſe obſtruction; to embarraſs; to obſtruct; to hinder.

Still do I *croſs* this wretch, whatſo he taketh in hand. *Hooker.*

The king no longer could endure
Thus to be *croſs'd* in what he did intend. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

He was ſo great an enemy to Digby and Colepeper, who were only preſent in debates of the war with the officers, that he *croſſed* all they propoſed. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Bury'd in private, and ſo ſuddenly!
It *croſſes* my deſign, which was t' allow
The rites of funeral fitting his degree. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

Swell'd with our late ſucceſſes on the foe,
Which France and Holland wanted pow'r to *croſs*,
We urge an unſeen fate. *Dryden.*

The firm patriot there,
Though ſtill by faction, vice, and fortune *croſt*,
Shall find the generous labour was not loſt. *Addiſon's Cato.*

7. To counteract.

Then their wills claſh with their underſtandings, and their appetites *croſs* their duty. *Locke.*

8. To contravene; to hinder by authority; to countermand.

No governour is ſuffered to go on with any one courſe, but upon the leaſt information he is either ſtopped and *croſſed*, or other courſes appointed him from hence. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

It may make my caſe dangerous, to *croſs* this in the ſmalleſt. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

9. To contradict.

In all this there is not a ſyllable which any ways *croſſeth* us. *Hooker, b.* ii. *ſect.* 6.

It is certain, howſoever it *croſs* the received opinion, that ſounds may be created without air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

10. To debar; to preclude.

From his loins no hopeful branch ſhall ſpring,
To *croſs* me from the golden time I look for. *Shakeſ. H.* VI.

To Cross. *v. n.*

1. To lye a-thwart another thing.

2. To be inconſiſtent.

Men's actions do not always *croſs* with reaſon. *Sidney.*

Cross-bar-shot. *n. ſ.* A round ſhot, or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it. *Harris.*

To Cross-examine. *v. a.* [*croſs* and *examine.*] To try the faith of evidence by captious queſtions of the contrary party.

If we may but *croſs-examine* and interrogate their actions againſt their words, theſe will ſoon confeſs the invalidity of their ſolemneſt confeſſions. *Decay of Piety.*

The judges ſhall, as they think fit, interrogate or *croſs-examine* the witneſſes. *Spectator*, N°. 608.

Cro'ss staff. *n. ſ.* [from *croſs* and *ſtaff.*] An inſtrument commonly called the foreſtaff, uſed by ſeamen to take the meridian altitude of the ſun or ſtars. *Harris.*

A Cro'ssbite. *n. ſ.* [*croſs* and *bite.*] A deception; a cheat.

The fox, that truſted to his addreſs and manage, without ſo much as dreaming of a *croſs-bite* from ſo ſilly an animal, fell himſelf into the pit that he had digged for another. *L'Eſtr.*

To Cro'ssbite. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To contravene by deception.

No rhetorick muſt be ſpent againſt *croſs-biting* a country evidence, and frighting him out of his ſenſes. *Collier.*

That many knotty points there are,
Which all diſcuſs, but few can clear;
As nature ſlily had thought fit,
For ſome by-ends, to *croſs-bite* wit. *Prior.*

Cro'ssbow. *n. ſ.* [*croſs* and *bow.*] A miſſive weapon formed by placing a bow a-thwart a ſtock.

Gentlemen ſuffer their beaſts to run wild in their woods and waſte ground, where they are hunted and killed with *croſs-bows* and pieces, in the manner of deer. *Carew's S. of Cornwal.*

The maſter of the *croſs-bows*, lord Rambures. *Sh. H.* V.

Cro'ssbowers. *n. ſ.* [from *croſs-bow.*] A ſhooter with a croſs-bow.

The French aſſiſted themſelves by land with the *croſsbowers* of Genoa againſt the Engliſh. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Cro'ssgrained. *adj.* [*croſs* and *grain.*]

1. Having the fibres tranſverſe or irregular.

If the ſtuff proves *croſſgrained* in any part of its length, then you muſt turn your ſtuff to plane it the contrary way, ſo far as it runs *croſs-grained. Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

2. Perverſe; troubleſome; vexatious.

We find in ſullen writs,
And *croſs-grain'd* works of modern wits,
The wonder of the ignorant. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 1.

The ſpirit of contradiction, in a *croſs-grained* woman, is incurable. *L'Eſtrange.*

She was none of your *croſs-grained*, termagant, ſcolding jades, that one had as good be hanged as live in the houſe with. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

But wiſdom, peeviſh and *croſs-grain'd*,
Muſt be oppos'd, to be ſuſtain'd. *Prior.*

Cro'ssly. *adv.* [from *croſs.*]

1. A-thwart; ſo as to interſect ſomething elſe.

2. Oppoſitely; adverſely; in oppoſition to.

He that provides for this life, but takes no care for eternity, is wiſe for a moment, but a fool for ever; and acts as untowardly, and *croſsly* to the reaſon of things, as can be imagined. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

3. Unfortunately.

Cro'ssness. *n. ſ.* [from *croſs.*]

1. Tranſverſeneſs; interſection.

2. Perverſeneſs; peeviſhneſs.

The lighter ſort of malignity turneth but to a *croſſneſs*, or aptneſs to oppoſe; but the deeper ſort, to envy, or mere miſchief. *Bacon, Eſſay* 13.

I deny nothing, fit to be granted, out of *croſſneſs* or humour. *King Charles.*

Who would have imagined, that the ſtiff *croſſneſs* of a poor captive ſhould ever have had the power to make Haman's ſeat ſo uneaſy to him? *L'Eſtrange, Fab* 38.

They help us to forget the *croſſneſs* of men and things, compoſe our cares and our paſſions, and lay our diſappointments aſleep. *Collier of the Entertainment of Books.*

Cro'ssrow. *n. ſ.* [*croſs* and *row.*] Alphabet; ſo named becauſe a croſs is placed at the beginning, to ſhew that the end of learning is piety.

He

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams;
And from the *croſsrow* plucks the letter G;
And ſays a wizard told him, that by G
His iſſue diſinherited ſhould be. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

Cro'sswind. *n. ſ.* [*croſs* and *wind.*] Wind blowing from the right or left.

The leaſt unhappy perſons do, in ſo fickle and ſo tempeſtuous a ſea, as we all find this world, meet with many more either *croſſwinds* or ſtormy guſts than proſperous gales. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

Cro'ssway. *n. ſ.* [*croſs* and *way.*] A ſmall obſcure path interſecting the chief road.

Damn'd ſpirits all,
That in *croſſways* and floods have burial,
Already to their wormy beds are gone. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cro'sswort. *n. ſ.* [from *croſs* and *wort.*]

It hath ſoft leaves, like the ladies bedſtraw, from which it differs in the number of leaves, that are produced at every joint; which in this are only four, diſpoſed in form of a croſs. The rough or hairy *croſſwort* is ſometimes uſed in medicine, and is found wild on dry ſandy banks. *Miller.*

Crotch. *n. ſ.* [*croc*, French.] A hook.

There is a tradition of a dilemma, that Moreton uſed to raiſe the benevolence to higher rates; and ſome called it his fork, and ſome his *crotch. Bacon's Henry* VII.

Cro'tchet. *n. ſ.* [*crochet*, French.]

1. [In muſick.] One of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim, and double a quaver. *Chambers.*

As a good harper, ſtricken far in years,
Into whoſe cunning hands the gout doth fall,
All his old *crotchets* in his brain he bears,
But on his harp plays ill, or not at all. *Davies.*

2. A ſupport; a piece of wood fitted into another to ſupport a building.

A ſtately temple ſhoots within the ſkies,
The *crotchets* of their cot in columns riſe. *Dryden:*

3. [In printing.] Hooks in which words are included [thus.]

4. A perverſe conceit; an odd fancy.

All the devices and *crotchets* of new inventions, which crept into her, tended either to twich or enlarge the ivy. *Howel.*

The horſe ſmelt him out, and preſently a *crotchet* came in his head how he might countermine him. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 37.

To Crouch. *v. n.* [*crochu*, crooked, French.]

1. To ſtoop low; to lye cloſe to the ground; as the lion *crouches* to his maſter.

2. To fawn; to bend ſervilely; to ſtoop meanly.

Every one that is left in thine houſe, ſhall come and *crouch* to him for a piece of ſilver and a morſel of bread. 1 *Sa.* ii. 36.

At his heels,
Leaſht in like hounds, ſhould famine, ſword and fire,
Crouch for employment. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

They fawn and *crouch* to men of parts, whom they cannot ruin; quote them, when they are preſent; and, when they are abſent, ſteal their jeſts. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Pref.*

Too well the vigour of that arm they know;
They lick the duſt, and *crouch* beneath their fatal foe. *Dryd.*

Your ſhameful ſtory ſhall record of me,
The men all *crouch'd*, and left a woman free. *Dryd. In. Emp.*

CROUP. *n. ſ.* [*crouppe*, French.]

1. The rump of a fowl.

2. The buttocks of a horſe.

Croupa'des. *n. ſ.* [from *croup.*] Are higher leaps than thoſe of corvets, that keep the fore and hind quarters of the horſe in an equal height, ſo that he truſſes his legs under his belly without yerking, or ſhooting his ſhoes. *Farrier's Dict.*

CROW. *n. ſ.* [cnape, Saxon.]

1. A large black bird that feeds upon the carcaſſes of beaſts.

The *crows* and choughs, that wing the midway air,
Shew ſcarce ſo groſs as beetles. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To *crows* he like impartial grace affords,
And choughs and daws, and ſuch republick birds. *Dryden.*

2. *To pluck a* Crow, is to be induſtrious or contentious about that which is of no value.

If you diſpute, we muſt even *pluck a crow* about it. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 7.

Reſolve before we go,
That you and I muſt *pull a crow. Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* ii.

3. A piece of iron uſed as a lever; as the *Latins* called a hook *corvus.*

The *crow* is uſed as a lever to lift up the ends of great heavy timber, when either a bauk or a rowler is to be laid under it, and then they thruſt the claws between the ground and the timber; and laying a bauk, or ſome ſuch ſtuff, behind the *crow*, they draw the other end of the ſhank backwards, and ſo raiſe the timber. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

Get me an iron *crow*, and bring it ſtraight
Unto my cell. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Againſt the gate employ your *crows* of iron. *Southern.*

4. [From *crow.*] The voice of a cock, or the noiſe which he makes in his gaiety.

Cro'wfoot. *n. ſ.* [from *crow* and *foot*; in Latin, *ranunculus.*]

The flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, which expand in form of a roſe, having a many-leaved empalement: out of the middle of the flower riſes the pointal, which becomes a fruit, either round, cylindrical, or ſpiked; to the axis of which, as a placenta, adhere many naked ſeeds. The ſpecies are ſixteen, of which eleven were brought originally from Turkey.

Cro'wfoot. *n. ſ.* [from *crow* and *foot.*] A caltrop or piece of iron with four points, two, three, or four inches long; ſo that, whatever way it falls, one point is up. It is uſed in war for incommoding the cavalry. *Military Dict.*

To Crow. *preterit. I crew*, or *crowed*; *I have crowed. v. n.* [cnapan, Saxon.]

1. To make the noiſe which a cock makes in gaiety, or defiance.

But even then the morning cock *crew* loud. *Shakeſ. Ham.*

Diogenes called an ill phyſician, cock. Why? ſaith he. Diogenes anſwered, Becauſe when you *crew*, men uſe to riſe. *Bacon, Apophth.* 284.

That the lyon trembles at the *crowing* of the cock, king James, upon trial, found to be fabulous. *Hakewill.*

Within this homeſtead liv'd, without a peer
For *crowing* loud, the noble Chanticleer,
So hight her cock. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To boaſt; to bully; to vapour; to bluſter; to ſwagger.

CROWD. *n. ſ.* [cnuð, Saxon.]

1. A multitude confuſedly preſſed together.

2. A promiſcuous medly, without order or diſtinction.

He could then compare the confuſion of a multitude to that tumult he had obſerved in the Icarian ſea, daſhing and breaking among its *crowd* of iſlands. *Eſſay on Homer.*

3. The vulgar; the populace.

He went not with the *crowd* to ſee a ſhrine,
But fed us, by the way, with food divine. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. [from *crwth*, Welſh.] A fiddle.

His fiddle is your proper purchaſe,
Won in the ſervice of the churches;
And by your doom muſt be allow'd
To be, or be no more, a *crowd. Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 2.

To Crowd. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill with confuſed multitudes.

A mind which is ever *crowding* its memory with things which it learns, may cramp the invention itſelf. *Watts.*

2. To preſs cloſe together.

The time miſorder'd, doth in common ſenſe
Crowd us and cruſh us to this monſtrous form,
To hold our ſafety up. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

It ſeems probable, that the ſea doth ſtill grow narrower from age to age, and ſinks more within its channel and the bowels of the earth, according as it can make its way into all thoſe ſubterraneous cavities, and *crowd* the air out of them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

As the mind itſelf is thought to take up no ſpace, ſo its actions ſeem to require no time; but many of them ſeem to be *crowded* into an inſtant. *Locke.*

Then let us fill
This little interval, this pauſe of life,
With all the virtues we can *crowd* into it. *Addiſon's Cato.*

3. To incumber by multitudes.

How ſhort is life! Why will vain courtiers toil,
And *crowd* a vainer monarch for a ſmile? *Granville.*

4. *To* Crowd *Sail.* [A ſea phraſe.] To ſpread wide the ſails upon the yards.

To Crowd. *v. n.*

1. To ſwarm; to be numerous and confuſed.

They follow their undaunted king;
Crowd through their gates; and in the fields of light,
The ſhocking ſquadrons meet in mortal fight. *Dryd. Virgil.*

2. To thruſt among a multitude.

A mighty man, had not ſome cunning ſin,
Amidſt ſo many virtues, *crowded* in. *Cowley's Davideis.*

Cro'wder. *n. ſ.* [from *crowd.*] A fiddler.

Chevy-chaſe ſung by a blind *crowder. Sidney.*

Cro'wkeeper. *n. ſ.* [*crow* and *keep.*] A ſcarecrow. The following paſſage is controverted.

That fellow handles his bow like a *crowkeeper. Shakeſpeare.*

CROWN. *n. ſ.* [*couronne*, Fr. *kroone*, Dut. *corona*, Latin.]

1. The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity.

If thou be a king, where is thy *crown*?——
—My *crown* is in my heart, not on my head:
My *crown* is call'd content;
A *crown* it is that ſeldom kings enjoy. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Look down, you gods,
And on this couple drop a bleſſed *crown. Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

I would the college of the cardinals
Would chuſe him pope, and carry him to Rome,
And ſet the triple *crown* upon his head. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Edward put to death a citizen,
Only for ſaying, he would make his ſon
Heir to the *crown. Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

2. A garland.

Receive a *crown* for thy well-ordering of the feaſt. *Ecclus.* xxxii. 2.

3. Reward

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3. Reward; honorary diſtinction.

They do it to obtain a corruptible *crown*, but we an incorruptible. 1 *Cor.* ix. 25.

Let merit *crowns*, and juſtice laurels give,
But let me happy by your pity live. *Dryden's Epiſtles.*

4. Regal power; royalty.

The ſucceſſion of a *crown* in ſeveral countries, places it on different heads. *Locke.*

5. The top of the head.

If he awake,
From toe to *crown* he'll fill our ſkins with pinches;
Make us ſtrange ſtuff. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

While his head was working upon this thought, the toy took him in the *crown* to ſend for the ſongſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

Behold! if fortune, or a miſtreſs frowns,
Some plunge in buſineſs, others ſave their *crowns.* *Pope.*

6. The top of any thing; as, of a mountain.

Upon the *crown* o' th' cliff, what thing was that
Which parted from you? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Huge trunks of trees, fell'd from the ſteepy *crown*
Of the bare mountains, roll with ruin down. *Dryden's Æn.*

7. Part of the hat that covers the head.

I once opened a remarkable atheroma: it was about as big as the *crown* of a man's hat, and lay underneath the pectoral muſcle. *Sharp's Surgery.*

8. A piece of money, anciently ſtamped with a crown; five ſhillings.

Truſt not to your ſervants, who may miſlead you, or miſinform you, by which they may perhaps gain a few *crowns.* *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

But he that can eat beef, and feed on bread which is ſo brown,
May ſatisfy his appetite, and owe no man a *crown.* *Suckling.*

An ounce of ſilver, whether in pence, groats, or *crown*-pieces, ſtivers or ducatoons, or in bullion, is, and eternally will be, of equal value to any other ounce of ſilver. *Locke.*

9. Honour; ornament; decoration; excellence; dignity.

Much experience is the *crown* of old men. *Ecclus.* xxv. 6.

Therefore my brethren, dearly beloved, and longed for, my joy and *crown*, ſtand faſt in the Lord. *Philip*, iv. 1.

10. Completion; accompliſhment.

Crown-imperial. *n. ſ.* [*corona imperialis*, Lat.] A plant.

The flowers conſiſt of ſix leaves, are bell-ſhaped, and hang downwards: theſe are ranged, as it were, into a crown, above which appears a great buſh of leaves. The pointal of the flower becomes an oblong fruit, winged, and divided into three cells, filled with flat ſeeds. It hath a coated root, furniſhed with fibres at the bottom. *Miller.*

To Crown. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inveſt with the crown or regal ornament.

Had you not come upon your cue, my lord,
William lord Haſtings had pronounc'd your part;
I mean your voice for *crowning* of the king. *Shakeſ. R.* III.

Her who faireſt does appear,
Crown her queen of all the year. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

2. To cover, as with a crown.

Umbro, the prieſt, the proud Marrabians led,
And peaceful olives *crown'd* his hoary head. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To dignify; to adorn; to make illuſtrious.

Thou haſt made him a little lower than the angels, and haſt *crowned* him with glory and honour. *Pſ.* viii. 5.

She ſhall be, to the happineſs of England,
An aged princeſs; many days ſhall ſee her,
And yet no day without a deed to *crown* it. *Shakeſ. H.*VIII.

4. To reward; to recompenſe.

Urge your ſucceſs; deſerve a laſting name,
She'll *crown* a grateful and a conſtant flame. *Roſcommon.*

5. To complete; to perfect.

The laſting and *crowning* privilege, or rather property of friendſhip, is conſtancy. *South's Sermons.*

6. To terminate; to finiſh.

All theſe a milk-white honeycomb ſurround,
Which in the midſt the country banquet *crown'd.* *Dryden.*

Cro'wnglass. *n. ſ.* The fineſt ſort of window-glaſs.

Cro'wnpost. *n. ſ.* A poſt, which, in ſome buildings, ſtands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

Cro'wnscab. *n. ſ.* A ſtinking filthy ſcab, that breeds round about the corners of a horſe's hoof, and is a cancerous and painful ſore. *Farrier's Dict.*

Cro'wnwheel. *n. ſ.* The upper wheel of a watch next the balance, which is driven by it.

Cro'wnworks. *n. ſ.* [In fortification.] Bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain ſome hill or riſing ground. *Harris.*

Cro'wnet. *n. ſ.* [from *crown.*]

1. The ſame with *coronet.*

2. In the following paſſage it ſeems to ſignify chief end; laſt purpoſe; probably from *finis coronat opus.*

Oh, this falſe ſoul of Egypt! this gay charm!
Whoſe eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd them home;
Whoſe boſom was my *crownet*, my chief end;
Like a right gipſy hath, at faſt and looſe,
Beguil'd me to the very heart of loſs. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

Cro'ylstone. *n. ſ.* Cryſtallized cauk. In this the cryſtals are ſmall. *Woodward's Foſſ.*

Cru'cial. *adj.* [*crux crucis*, Latin.] Tranſverſe; interſecting one another.

Whoever has ſeen the practice of the *crucial* inciſion, muſt be ſenſible of the falſe reaſoning uſed in its favour. *Sharp.*

To Cru'ciate. *v. a.* [*crucio*, Latin.] To torture; to torment; to excruciate.

Cru'cible. *n. ſ.* [*crucibulum*, low Latin.] A chymiſt's melting pot, made of earth; ſo called, becauſe they were formerly marked with a croſs.

Take a quantity of good ſilver, and put it in a *crucible* or melting cruſe, and ſet them on the fire, well covered round about with coals. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Cruci'ferous. *adj.* [*crux* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing the croſs. *Dict.*

Cru'cifier. *n. ſ.* [from *crucify.*] He that inflicts the puniſhment of crucifixion.

Viſible judgments were executed on Chriſt's *crucifiers.* *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Cru'cifix. *n. ſ.* [*crucifixus*, Latin.] A repreſentation in picture or ſtatuary of our Lord's paſſion.

There ſtands at the upper end of it a large *crucifix*, very much eſteemed. The figure of our Saviour repreſents him in his laſt agonies of death. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Crucifi'xion. *n. ſ.* [from *crucifixus*, Latin.] The puniſhment of nailing to a croſs.

This earthquake, according to the opinion of many learned men, happened at our Saviour's *crucifixion.* *Addiſon on Italy.*

Cru'ciform. *adj.* [*crux* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the form of a croſs.

To CRU'CIFY. *v. a.* [*crucifigo*, Latin.] To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a croſs ſet upright.

They *crucify* to themſelves the ſon of God afreſh, and put him to an open ſhame. *Hebr.* vi. 6.

But to the croſs he nails thy enemies,
The law that is againſt thee, and the ſins
Of all mankind, with him there *crucify'd.* *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Cruci'gerous. *adj.* [*cruciger*, Latin.] Bearing the croſs.

CRUD. *n. ſ.* [commonly written *curd.* See Curd.] A concretion of any liquid into hardneſs or ſtiffneſs; coagulation.

CRUDE. *adj.* [*crudus*, Latin.]

1. Raw; not ſubdued by fire.

2. Not changed by any proceſs or preparation.

Common *crude* ſalt, barely diſſolved in common *aqua fortis*, will give it power of working upon gold. *Boyle on Fluidity.*

Fermented liquors have quite different qualities from the plant itſelf; for no fruit, taken *crude*, has the intoxicating quality of wine. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Harſh; unripe.

A juice ſo *crude* as cannot be ripened to the degree of nouriſhment. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 632.

4. Unconcocted; not well digeſted in the ſtomach.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too ſtrong for the efficient that ſhould convert or alter it, whereby it reſiſteth and holdeth faſt, in ſome degree, the firſt form or conſiſtence, it is, all that while, *crude* and inconcoct; and the proceſs is to be called crudity and inconcoction. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

5. Not brought to perfection; unfiniſhed; immature.

In a moment up they turned,
Wide the celeſtial ſoil; and ſaw beneath
Th' originals of nature, in their *crude*
Conception. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi. *l.* 511.

6. Having indigeſted notions.

Deep vers'd in books, and ſhallow in himſelf,
Crude, or intoxicate, collecting toys. *Milton's Paradiſe Reg.*

7. Indigeſted; not fully concocted in the intellect.

Others, whom meer ambition fires, and dole
Of provinces abroad, which they have feign'd
To their *crude* hopes, and I as amply promis'd. *B. Johnſon.*

What peradventure may ſeem full to me, may appear very *crude* and maimed to a ſtranger. *Digby on the Soul, Dedicat.*

Abſurd expreſſions, *crude* abortive thoughts,
All the lewd legions of exploded faults. *Roſcommon.*

Cru'dely. *adv.* [from *crude.*] Unripely; without due preparation.

Th' advice was true; but fear had ſeiz'd the moſt,
And all good counſel is on cowards loſt:
The queſtion *crudely* put, to ſhun delay,
'Twas carry'd by the major part to ſtay. *Dryden.*

Cru'deness. *n. ſ.* [from *crude.*] Unripeneſs; indigeſtion.

Cru'dity. *n. ſ.* [from *crude.*] Indigeſtion; inconcoction.

They are very temperate, whereby they prevent indigeſtion and *crudities*, and conſequently putreſcence of humours. *Brown.*

A diet of viſcid aliment creates flatulency and *crudities* in the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Unripeneſs; want of maturity.

To Cru'dle. *v. a.* [a word of uncertain etymology.] To coagulate; to congeal.

I felt my *crudled* blood
Congeal with fear; my hair with horrour ſtood. *Dryd. Æn.*

The Gelons uſe it, when, for drink and food,
They mix their *crudled* milk with horſes blood. *Dryd. Virg.*

Cru'dy. *adj.* [from *crud.*]

1. Concreted; coagulated.

His cruel wounds with *crudy* blood congeal'd,
They binden up ſo wiſely as they may. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

2. [from *crude.*] Raw; chill.

Sherris ſack aſcends into the brain; dries me there all the fooliſh, dull, and *crudy* vapours which environ it. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRU'EL. *adj.* [*cruel*, French; *crudelis*, Latin.]

1. Pleaſed with hurting others; inhuman; hard-hearted; without pity; without compaſſion; ſavage; barbarous; unrelenting.

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that ſtern time,
Thou ſhould'ſt have ſaid, Go, porter, turn the key;
All *cruel's* elſe ſubſcrib'd. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

If thou art that *cruel* god, whoſe eyes
Delight in blood, and human ſacrifice. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

2. [Of things.] Bloody; miſchievous; deſtructive; cauſing pain.

Conſider mine enemies; for they are many, and they hate me with *cruel* hatred. *Pſ.* xxv. 19.

We beheld one of the *crueleſt* fights between two knights, that ever hath adorned the moſt martial ſtory. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Cru'elly. *adv.* [from *cruel.*] In a cruel manner; inhumanly; barbarouſly.

He relies upon a broken reed, that not only baſely fails, but alſo *cruelly* pierces the hand that reſts upon it. *South's Sermons.*

Since you deny him entrance, he demands
His wife, whom *cruelly* you hold in bands. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

Cru'elness. *n. ſ.* [from *cruel.*] Inhumanity; cruelty.

But ſhe more cruel, and more ſavage wild,
Than either lion or the lioneſs,
Shames not to be with guiltleſs blood defil'd;
She taketh glory in her *cruelneſs.* *Spenſer, Sonnet* 20.

Cru'elty. *n. ſ.* [*cruauté*, French.] Inhumanity; ſavageneſs; barbarity.

The *cruelty* and envy of the people,
Permitted by our daſtard nobles,
Have ſuffer'd me by the voice of ſlaves to be
Whoop'd out of Rome. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

There were great changes in the world by the revolutions of empire, the *cruelties* of conquering, and the calamities of enſlaved nations. *Temple.*

Cru'entate. *adj.* [*cruentatus*, Latin.] Smeared with blood.

Atomical aporrheas paſs from the *cruentate* cloth or weapon to the wound. *Glanv. Sceps. c.* 24.

Cru'et. *n. ſ.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A vial for vinegar or oyl, with a ſtopple.

Within thy reach I ſet the vinegar!
And fill'd the *cruet* with the acid tide,
While pepper-water worms thy bait ſupply'd. *Swift.*

Cruise. *n. ſ.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A ſmall cup.

I have not a cake, but an handful of meal in a barrel, and a little oil in a *cruiſe.* 1 *Kings*, xvii. 12.

The train prepare a *cruiſe* of curious mold,
A *cruiſe* of fragrance, form'd of burniſh'd gold. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

A CRUISE. *n. ſ.* [*croiſe*, Fr. from the original *cruiſers*, who bore the croſs, and plundered only infidels.] A voyage in ſearch of plunder.

To Cruise. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rove over the ſea in ſearch of opportunities to plunder; to wander on the ſea without any certain courſe.

Cru'iser. *n. ſ.* [from *cruiſe.*] One that roves upon the ſea in ſearch of plunder.

Amongſt the *cruiſers* it was complained, that their ſurgeons were too active in amputating fractured members. *Wiſeman.*

CRUM. } *n. ſ.* [cruma, Saxon; *kruyme*, Dutch; *krummel*,
CRUMB. } German.

1. The ſoft part of bread; not the cruſt.

Take of manchet about three ounces, the *crumb* only thin cut; and let it be boiled in milk 'till it grow to a pulp. *Bacon.*

2. A ſmall particle or fragment of bread.

More familiar grown, the table *crums*
Attract his ſlender feet. *Thomſon's Winter, l.* 255.

To Cru'mble. *v. a.* [from *crumb.*] To break into ſmall pieces; to comminute.

Fleſh is but the glaſs which holds the duſt
That meaſures all our time, which alſo ſhall
Be *crumbled* into duſt. *Herbert.*

He with his bare wand can unthread thy joints,
And *crumble* all thy ſinews. *Milton.*

By frequent parcelling and ſubdividing of inheritances, in proceſs of time they became ſo divided and *crumbled*, that there were few perſons of able eſtates. *Hale's Com. Law of Eng.*

At the ſame time we were *crumbled* into various factions and parties, all aiming at by-intereſts, without any ſincere regard for the publick good. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The other bill leaves three hundred pounds a year to the mother church; which three hundred pounds, by another act paſſed ſome years ago, they can divide likewiſe, and *crumble* as low as their will and pleaſure will diſpoſe of them. *Swift.*

To Cru'mble. *v. n.* To fall into ſmall pieces.

There is ſo hot a ſummer in my brain,
That all my bowels *crumble* up to duſt. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Nor is the profit ſmall the peaſant makes,
Who ſmooths with harrow, or who pounds with rakes,
The *crumbling* clods. *Dryden's Georg.*

Ambition ſigh'd: ſhe found it vain to truſt
The faithleſs column, and the *crumbling* buſt. *Pope's Epiſt.*

If the ſtone is brittle, it will often *crumble*, and paſs in the form of gravel. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

What houſe, when its materials *crumble*,
Muſt not inevitably tumble? *Swift.*

For the little land that remains, proviſion is made by the late act againſt popery, that it will daily *crumble* away. *Swift.*

Cru'menal. *n. ſ.* [from *crumena*, Latin.] A purſe.

The fat ox, that woon ligye in the ſtall,
Is now faſt ſtalled in her *crumenal.* *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Cru'mmy. *adj.* [from *crum.*] Soft.

CRUMP. *adj.* [crump, Saxon; *krom*, Dutch; *krumm*, Germ.] Crooked in the back.

When the workman took meaſure of him, he was *crump* ſhouldered, and the right ſide higher than the left. *L'Eſtrange.*

To Cru'mple. *v. a.* [from *crump*; or corrupted from *rumple*; *rompelen*, Dutch.] To draw into wrinkles; to cruſh together in complications.

Sir Roger alighted from his horſe, and expoſing his palm to two or three that ſtood by him, they *crumpled* it into all ſhapes, and diligently ſcanned every wrinkle that could be made. *Addiſ.*

Cru'mpling. *n. ſ.* A ſmall degenerate apple.

To Crunk. } *v. n.* To cry like a crane. *Dict.*
To Cru'nkle. }

Cru'pper. *n. ſ.* [from *croupe*, Fr. the buttocks of the horſe.] That part of the horſeman's furniture that reaches from the ſaddle to the tail.

Clitophon had received ſuch a blow, that he had loſt the reins of his horſe, with his head well nigh touching the *crupper* of the horſe. *Sidney.*

Where have you left the money that I gave you?
——Oh—ſixpence, that I had a Wedneſday laſt,
To pay the ſaddler for my miſtreſs' *crupper.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Full oft the rivals met, and neither ſpar'd
His utmoſt force, and each forgot to ward:
The head of this was to the ſaddle bent,
The other backward to the *crupper* ſent. *Dryden.*

Cru'ral. *adj.* [from *crus cruris*, Latin.] Belonging to the leg.

The ſharpneſs of the teeth, and the ſtrength of the *crural* muſcles in lions and tygers, are the cauſe of the great and habitual immorality of thoſe animals. *Arbuthnot.*

Crusa'de. } *n. ſ.* See Croisade.
Crusa'do. }

1. An expedition againſt the infidels.

2. A coin ſtamped with a croſs.

Believe me, I had rather have loſt my purſe
Full of *cruſadoes.* *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Cruse. See Cruise.

Cru'set. *n. ſ.* A goldſmith's melting pot. *Philips.*

To CRUSH. *v. a.* [*ecraſer*, French.]

1. To preſs between two oppoſite bodies; to ſqueeze.

You ſpeak him far.——
——I don't extend him, ſir: within himſelf
Cruſh him together, rather than unfold
His meaſure fully. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

The aſs thruſt herſelf unto the wall, and *cruſhed* Balaam's foot againſt the wall. *Num.* xxii. 25.

Bacchus that firſt, from out the purple grape,
Cruſh'd the ſweet poiſon of miſuſed wine. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

I fought and fell like one, but death deceiv'd me:
I wanted weight of feeble Moors upon me,
To *cruſh* my ſoul out. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. To preſs with violence.

When loud winds from diff'rent quarters ruſh,
Vaſt clouds encount'ring, one another *cruſh.* *Waller.*

3. To overwhelm; to beat down.

Put in their hands thy bruiſing irons of wrath,
That they may *cruſh* down, with a heavy fall,
Th' uſurping helmets of our adverſaries! *Shakeſ. Rich.* III.

The ſad weight of ſuch ingratitude
Will *cruſh* me into earth.

Vain is the force of man, and heav'n's as vain,
To *cruſh* the pillars which the pile ſuſtain. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To ſubdue; to depreſs; to diſpirit.

They uſe them to plague their enemies, or to oppreſs and *cruſh* ſome of their own too ſtubborn freeholders. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Mine emulation
Hath not that honour in't it had; for
I thought to *cruſh* him in an equal force,
True ſword to ſword. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

This act
Shall bruiſe the head of Satan, *cruſh* his ſtrength,
Defeating ſin and death, his two main arms. *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*

What can that man fear, who takes care to pleaſe a Being that is ſo able to *cruſh* all his adverſaries? a Being that can

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divert any miſfortune from befalling him, or turn any ſuch miſfortune to his advantage? *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº. 107.

To Crush. *v. n.* To be condenſed; to come in a cloſe body.

Poverty, cold wind, and *cruſhing* rain,
Beat keen and heavy on thy tender years. *Thomſ. Autumn.*

Crush. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A colliſion.

Thou ſhalt flouriſh in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidſt the war of elements,
The wrecks of matter, and the *cruſh* of worlds. *Addiſ. Cato.*

CRUST. *n. ſ.* [*cruſta*, Latin.]

1. Any ſhell, or external coat, by which any body is enveloped.

I have known the ſtatue of an emperor quite hid under a *cruſt* of droſs. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

2. An incruſtation; collection of matter into a hard body.

Were the river a confuſion of never ſo many different bodies, if they had been all actually diſſolved, they would at leaſt have formed one continued *cruſt*; as we ſee the ſcorium of metals always gathers into a ſolid piece. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The viſcuous *cruſt* ſtops the entry of the chyle into the lacteals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The caſe of a pye made of meal, and baked.

He was never ſuffered to go abroad, for fear of catching cold: when he ſhould have been hunting down a buck, he was by his mother's ſide learning how to ſeaſon it, or put it in *cruſt*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 462.

4. The outer hard part of bread.

Th' impenetrable *cruſt* thy teeth defies,
And petrify'd with age, ſecurely lies. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.* v.

5. A waſte piece of bread.

Y' are liberal now; but when your turn is ſped,
You'll wiſh me choak'd with every *cruſt* of bread. *Dryden.*

Men will do tricks, like dogs, for *cruſts*. *L'Eſtrange.*

To Crust. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To envelop; to cover with a hard caſe.

Why gave you me a monarch's ſoul,
And *cruſted* it with baſe plebeian clay. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

Nor is it improbable but that, in proceſs of time, the whole ſurface of it may be *cruſted* over, as the iſlands enlarge themſelves, and the banks cloſe in upon them. *Addiſon on Italy.*

And now their legs, and breaſts, and bodies ſtood
Cruſted with bark, and hard'ning into wood. *Addiſon.*

In ſome, who have run up to men without education, we may obſerve many great qualities darkened and eclipſed; their minds are *cruſted* over, like diamonds in the rock. *Felton.*

2. To foul with concretions.

If your maſter hath many muſty, or very foul and *cruſted* bottles, let thoſe be the firſt you truck at the next alehouſe. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

To Crust. *v. n.* To gather or contract a cruſt; to gain a hard covering.

I contented myſelf with a plaiſter upon the place that was burnt, which *cruſted* and healed in very few days. *Temple.*

Crusta'ceous. *adj.* [from *cruſta*, Lat.] Shelly, with joints; not teſtaceous; not with one continued uninterrupted ſhell. Lobſter is *cruſtaceous*, oyſter teſtaceous.

It is true that there are ſome ſhells, ſuch as thoſe of lobſters, crabs, and others of *cruſtaceous* kinds, that are very rarely found at land. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Crusta'ceousness. *n. ſ.* [from *cruſtaceous*.] The quality of having jointed ſhells.

Cru'stily. *adv.* [from *cruſty*.] Peeviſhly; ſnappiſhly.

Cru'stiness. *n. ſ.* [from *cruſty*.]

1. The quality of a cruſt.
2. Peeviſhneſs; moroſeneſs.

Cru'sty. *adj.* [from *cruſt*.]

1. Covered with a cruſt.

The egg itſelf deſerves our notice: its parts within, and its *cruſty* coat without, are admirably well fitted for the buſineſs of incubation. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

2. Sturdy; moroſe; ſnappiſh: a low word.

CRUTCH. *n. ſ.* [*croccia*, Ital. *croce*, Fr. *crucke*, Germ.] A ſupport uſed by cripples.

Ah, thus king Henry throws away his *crutch*,
Before his legs be firm to bear his body. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Beauty doth varniſh age, as if new born,
And gives the *crutch* the cradle's infancy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hence, therefore, thou nice *crutch*:
A ſcaly gauntlet now, with joints of ſteel,
Muſt glove this hand. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

On theſe new *crutches* let them learn to walk. *Dryd. Geor.*

This fair defect, this helpleſs aid call'd wife,
The bending *crutch* of a decrepit life. *Dryden.*

At beſt a *crutch* that lifts the weak along,
Supports the feeble, but retards the ſtrong. *Smith.*

The dumb ſhall ſing, the lame his *crutch* forego,
And leap exulting like the bounding roe. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

To Crutch. *v. a.* [from *crutch*.] To ſupport on crutches as a cripple.

I haſten Og and Doeg to rehearſe,
Two fools that *crutch* their feeble ſenſe on verſe. *Dryden.*

To CRY. *v. n.* [*crier*, French.]

1. To ſpeak with vehemence and loudneſs.

Methought I heard a voice *cry*, ſleep no more!
Macbeth, doth murther ſleep! the innocent ſleep! *Shakeſp.*

While his falling tears the ſtream ſupply'd,
Thus mourning to his mother goddeſs *cry'd*. *Dryden's Virg.*

2. To call importunately.

I *cried*, by reaſon of mine affliction, unto the Lord, and he heard me. *Jon.* ii. 2.

3. To talk eagerly or inceſſantly; to repeat continually.

They be idle; therefore they *cry*, ſaying let us go. *Ex.* v. 8.

4. To proclaim; to make publick.

Go and *cry* in the ears of Jeruſalem. *Jer.* ii. 2.

The Egyptians ſhall help in vain, and to no purpoſe; therefore have I *cried*, concerning this, their ſtrength is to ſit ſtill. *Iſ.* xxx. 7.

5. To exclaim.

Yet let them look they glory not in miſchief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;
For then, my guiltleſs blood muſt *cry* againſt them. *Shakeſp.*

What's the matter,
That in the ſeveral places of the city
You *cry* againſt the noble ſenate. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

If dreſſing, miſtreſſing, and compliment,
Take up thy day, the ſun himſelf will *cry*
Againſt thee. *Herbert.*

Lyſimachus having obtained the favour of ſeeing his ſhips and machines, ſurpriſed at the contrivance, *cried* out that they were built with more than human art. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. To utter lamentations.

We came *crying* hither:
Thou know'ſt, the firſt time that we ſmell the air,
We wawle and *cry*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Behold, my ſervants ſhall ſing for joy of heart; but ye ſhall *cry* for ſorrow of heart, and ſhall howl for vexation of ſpirit. *Iſ.* lxv. 14.

When any great evil has been upon philoſophers, they certainly ſigh and groan as pitifully, and *cry* out as loud, as other men. *Tillotſon, Sermon* v.

7. To ſquall, as an infant.

Should ſome god tell me, that ſhould I be born,
And *cry* again, his offer I ſhould ſcorn. *Denham.*

Thus, in a ſtarry night, fond children *cry*
For the rich ſpangles that adorn the ſky. *Waller.*

He ſtruggles for breath, and *cries* for aid;
Then helpleſs in his mother's lap is laid. *Dryden's Fables.*

The child certainly knows that the wormſeed or muſtardſeed it refuſes, is not the apple or ſugar it *cries* for. *Locke.*

8. To weep; to ſhed tears.

Her who ſtill weeps with ſpungy eyes,
And her who is dry cork, and never *cries*. *Donne.*

9. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal.

He giveth to the beaſt his food, and to the young ravens which *cry*. *Pſalm*, cxlvii. 9.

The beaſts of the field *cry* alſo unto thee. *Joel*, i. 20.

10. To yelp, as a hound on a ſcent.

Why, Belman is as good as he, my lord;
He *cried* upon it at the meereſt loſs;
Truſt me, I take him for the better dog. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Cry. *v. a.* To proclaim publickly ſomething loſt or found, in order to its recovery or reſtitution.

She ſeeks, ſhe ſighs, but no where ſpies him:
Love is loſt, and thus ſhe *cries* him. *Craſhaw.*

To Cry *down*. *v. a.*

1. To blame; to depreciate; to decry.

Bavius *cries down* an admirable treatiſe of philoſophy, and ſays there's atheiſm in it. *Watts's Improvement, p.* i. *c.* 6.

Men of diſſolute lives *cry down* religion, becauſe they would not be under the reſtraints of it. *Tillotſon, Sermon* ii.

2. To prohibit.

By all means *cry down* that unworthy courſe of late times, that they ſhould pay money. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

3. To overbear.

I'll to the king,
And from a mouth of honour quite *cry down*
This Ipſwich fellow's inſolence. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

To Cry out. *v. n.*

1. To exclaim; to ſcream; to clamour.

They make the oppreſſed to cry; they *cry out* by reaſon of the arm of the mighty. *Job*, xxxv. 5.

With that Suſanna cried with a loud voice, and the two elders *cried out* againſt her. *Suſ.* xxiv.

2. To complain loudly.

We are ready to *cry out* of an unequal management, and to blame the Divine adminiſtration. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. To blame; to cenſure: with *of*, *againſt*, *upon*.

Are theſe things then neceſſities?
Then let us meet them like neceſſities;
And that ſame word even now *cries out on* us. *Shakeſpeare.*

Giddy cenſure
Will then *cry out of* Marcius: oh, if he
Had borne the buſineſs. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Behold, I *cry out of* wrong, but I am not heard. *Job*, xix. 7.

Cry out upon the ſtars for doing
Ill offices, to croſs their wooing. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* 1.

Epiphanius *cries out upon* it as rank idolatry, and deſtructive to their ſouls who did it. *Stillingfleet.*

Tumult, ſedition and rebellion, are things that the followers of that hypotheſis *cry out againſt*. *Locke.*

I find every ſect, as far as reaſon will help them, make uſe of it gladly; and where it fails them, they *cry out* it is matter of faith, and above reaſon. *Locke.*

4. To declare loud.
5. To be in labour.

What! is ſhe *crying out*?———
——So ſaid her woman; and that her ſuff'rance made
Each pang a death. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

To Cry *up*. *v. a.*

1. To applaud; to exalt; to praiſe.

Inſtead of *crying up* all things which are brought from beyond ſea, let us advance the native commodities of our own kingdom. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

The philoſopher deſervedly ſuſpected himſelf of vanity, when *cried up* by the multitude. *Glanville's Sceps. c.* 18.

The aſtrologer, if his predictions come to paſs, is *cried up* to the ſtars from whence he pretends to draw them. *South.*

They ſlight the ſtrongeſt arguments that can be brought for religion, and *cry up* very weak ones againſt it. *Tillotſon's Serm.*

He may, out of intereſt, as well as conviction, *cry up* that for ſacred, which, if once trampled on and profaned, he himſelf cannot be ſafe, nor ſecure. *Locke.*

Poets, like monarchs on an Eaſtern throne,
Confin'd by nothing but their will alone,
Here can *cry up*, and there as boldly blame,
And, as they pleaſe, give infamy or fame. *Walſh.*

Thoſe who are fond of continuing the war, *cry up* our conſtant ſucceſs at a moſt prodigious rate. *Swift.*

2. To raiſe the price by proclamation.

All the effect that I conceive was made by *crying up* the pieces of eight, was to bring in much more of that ſpecies, inſtead of others current here. *Temple.*

Cry. *n. ſ.* [*cri*, French.]

1. Lamentation; ſhriek; ſcream.

And all the firſt-born in the land of Egypt ſhall die, and there ſhall be a great *cry* throughout all the land. *Exod.* xi. 5.

2. Weeping; mourning.
3. Clamour; outcry.

Amazement ſeizes all; the general *cry*
Proclaims Laocoon juſtly doom'd to die. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*

Theſe narrow and ſelfiſh views have ſo great an influence in this *cry*, that there are ſeveral of my fellow freeholders who fancy the church in danger upon the riſing of bank-ſtock. *Add.*

4. Exclamation of triumph or wonder, or any other paſſion.

In popiſh countries ſome impoſtor cries out, a miracle! a miracle! to confirm the deluded vulgar in their errours; and ſo the *cry* goes round, without examining into the cheat. *Swift.*

5. Proclamation.
6. The hawkers proclamation of wares to be ſold in the ſtreet; as, *the* cries *of London*.
7. Acclamation; popular favour.

The *cry* went once for thee,
And ſtill it might, and yet it may again. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. Voice; utterance; manner of vocal expreſſion.

Sounds alſo, beſides the diſtinct *cries* of birds and beaſts, are modified by diverſity of notes of different length, put together, which make that complex idea called tune. *Locke.*

9. Importunate call.

Pray not thou for this people, neither lift up *cry* nor prayer for them. *Jer.* vii. 13.

10. Yelping of dogs.

He ſcorns the dog, reſolves to try
The combat next; but if their *cry*
Invades again his trembling ear,
He ſtrait reſumes his wonted care. *Waller.*

11. Yell; inarticulate noiſe.

There ſhall be the noiſe of a *cry* from the fiſhgate, and an howling from the ſecond, and a great craſhing from the hills. *Zeph.* i. 10.

12. A pack of dogs.

About her middle round,
A *cry* of hell-hounds never ceaſing bark'd. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

You common *cry* of curs, whoſe breath I hate
As reek o' th' rotten fens; whoſe loves I prize
As the dead carcaſſes of unburied men,
That do corrupt my air. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Cry'al. *n. ſ.* The heron. *Ainſworth.*

Cry'er. See Crier.

Cry'er. *n. ſ.* A kind of hawk called the falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons, and very ſwift. *Ainſworth.*

CRY'PTICAL. } *adj.* [κρύπτω.] Hidden; ſecret; occult; private; unknown; not divulged.
CRY'PTICK. }

The ſtudents of nature, conſcious of her more *cryptick* ways of working, reſolve many ſtrange effects into the near efficiency of ſecond cauſes. *Glanville's Apology.*

Speakers, whoſe chief buſineſs is to amuſe or delight, do not confine themſelves to any natural order, but in a *cryptical* or hidden method adapt every thing to their ends. *Watts.*

Cry'ptically. *adv.* [from *cryptical*.] Occultly; ſecretly: perhaps in the following example, the author might have written *critically*.

We take the word acid in a familiar ſenſe, without *cryptically* diſtinguiſhing it from thoſe ſapors that are a-kin to it. *Boyle.*

Crypto'graphy. *n. ſ.* [κρύπτω and γράφω.]

1. The act of writing ſecret characters.
2. Secret characters; cyphers.

Crypto'logy. *n. ſ.* [κρύπτω and λόγος.] Ænigmatical language.

CRY'STAL. *n. ſ.* [κρύσταλλος.]

1. *Cryſtals* are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourleſs bodies, of regularly angular figures, compoſed of ſimple, not filamentous plates, not flexile or elaſtick, giving fire with ſteel, not fermenting with acid menſtrua, and calcining in a ſtrong fire. There are many various ſpecies of it produced in different parts of the globe. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Iſland cryſtal bears a red heat without loſing its tranſparency, and in a very intenſe heat calcines without fuſion: ſteeped a day or two in water, it loſes its natural poliſh: rubbed on cloth, it attracts ſtraws, like amber. *Chambers.*

Iſland cryſtal is a genuine ſpar, of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, ſeldom either blemiſhed with flaws or ſpots, or ſtained with any other colour. It is always an oblique parallelopiped of ſix planes, and found from a quarter of an inch to three inches in diameter. It is moderately heavy, but very ſoft, and is eaſily ſerated with a pin. It very freely calcines into a pure, but opaque white. It is found in the iſland of Iceland, and in many parts of Germany and France. A remarkable property of this body, which has much employed the writers on opticks, is its double refraction; ſo that if it be laid over a black line, drawn on paper, two lines appear in the place of one, of the ſame colour and thickneſs, and running parallel to one another at a ſmall diſtance. *Hill.*

Water, as it ſeems, turneth into *cryſtal*; as is ſeen in divers caves, where the *cryſtal* hangs *in ſtillicidiis*. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

If *cryſtal* be a ſtone, it is not immediately concreted by the efficacy of cold, but rather by a mineral ſpirit. *Brown.*

Cryſtal is certainly known, and diſtinguiſhed by the degree of its diaphaneity and of its refraction, as alſo of its hardneſs, which are ever the ſame. *Woodward's Math. Foſſ.*

3. *Cryſtal* is alſo uſed for a factitious body caſt in the glaſs-houſes, called alſo *cryſtal* glaſs, which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glaſs; though it comes far ſhort of the whiteneſs and vivacity of the natural *cryſtal*. *Chambers.*

4. *Cryſtals* [in chymiſtry] expreſs ſalts or other matters ſhot or congealed in manner of *cryſtal*. *Chambers.*

If the menſtruum be overcharged, within a ſhort time the metals will ſhoot into certain *cryſtals*. *Bacon.*

Cry'stal. *adj.*

1. Conſiſting of cryſtal.

Then, Jupiter, thou king of Gods,
Thy *cryſtal* window ope, look out. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

2. Bright; clear; tranſparent; lucid; pellucid.

In groves we live, and lie on moſſy beds
By *cryſtal* ſtreams, that murmur through the meads. *Dryden.*

Cry'stalline. *adj.* [*cryſtallinus*, Latin.]

1. Conſiſting of cryſtal.

Mount eagle to my palace *cryſtalline*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

We provided ourſelves with ſome ſmall receivers, blown of *cryſtalline* glaſs. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. Bright; clear; pellucid; tranſparent.

The clarifying of water is an experiment tending to the health; beſides the pleaſure of the eye, when water is *cryſtalline*. It is effected by caſting in and placing pebbles at the head of the current, that the water may ſtrain through them. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº. 7.

He on the wings of cherub rode ſublime
On the *cryſtalline* ſky, in ſaphir thron'd
Illuſtrious far and wide. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

Cry'stalline *Humour*. *n. ſ.* The ſecond humour of the eye, that lies immediately next to the aqueous behind the uvea, oppoſite to the papilla, nearer to the forepart than the backpart of the globe. It is the leaſt of the humours, but much more ſolid than any of them. Its figure, which is convex on both ſides, reſembles two unequal ſegments of ſpheres, of which the moſt convex is on its backſide, which makes a ſmall cavity in the glaſſy humour in which it lies. It is covered with a fine coat, called aranea.

The parts of the eye are made convex, and eſpecially the *cryſtalline humour*, which is of a lenticular figure, convex on both ſides. *Ray on the Creation.*

Crystalliza'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *cryſtallize*.] Congelation into cryſtals.

Such a combination of ſaline particles as reſembles the form of a cryſtal, variouſly modified, according to the nature and texture of the ſalts. The method is by diſſolving any ſaline body in water, and filtering it, to evaporate, 'till a film appear at the top, and then let it ſtand to ſhoot; and this it

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does by that attractive force which is in all bodies, and particularly in ſalt, by reaſon of its ſolidity: whereby, when the menſtruum or fluid, in which ſuch particles flow, is ſated enough or evaporated, ſo that the ſaline particles are within each other's attractive powers, they draw one another more than they are drawn by the fluid, then will they run into cryſtals. And this is peculiar to thoſe, that let them be ever ſo much divided and reduced into minute particles, yet, when they are formed into cryſtals, they each of them reaſſume their proper ſhapes; ſo that one might as eaſily diveſt them of their ſaltneſs, as of their figure. This being an immutable and perpetual law, by knowing the figure of the cryſtals, we may underſtand what the texture of the particles ought to be, which can form thoſe cryſtals; and, on the other hand, by knowing the texture of the particles, may be determined the figure of the cryſtals. *Quincy.*

2. The maſs formed by congelation or concretion.

All natural metallick and mineral *cryſtallizations* were effected by the water, which firſt brought the particles, whereof each conſiſts, out from amongſt the matter of the ſtrata. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p.* i.

To Cry'stallize. *v. a.* [from *cryſtal.*] To cauſe to congeal or concrete in cryſtals.

If you diſſolve copper in *aqua fortis*, or ſpirit of nitre, you may, by *cryſtallizing* the ſolution, obtain a goodly blue. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

To Cry'stallize. *v. n.* To coagulate; congeal; concrete; or ſhoot into cryſtals.

Recent urine will likewiſe *cryſtallize* by inſpiſſation, and afford a ſalt neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CUB. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The young of a beaſt; generally of a bear or fox.

I would outſtare the ſterneſt eyes that look,
Pluck the young ſucking *cubs* from the ſhe-bear. *Shakeſpeare.*

This night, wherein the *cub*-drawn bear would couch,
The lion, and the belly pinched wolf,
Keep their fur dry. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

In the eagle's deſtroying one fox's *cubs*, there's power executed with oppreſſion. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 72.

2. The young of a whale, perhaps of any viviparous fiſh.

Two mighty whales, which ſwelling ſeas had toſt,
One as a mountain vaſt, and with her came
A *cub*, not much inferior to his dame. *Waller.*

3. In reproach or contempt, a young boy or girl.

O thou diſſembling *cub!* what wilt thou be,
When time hath ſow'd a grizzle on thy caſe?
Or will not elſe thy craft ſo quickly grow,
That thine own trip ſhall be thine overthrow? *Shakeſpeare.*

O moſt comical ſight! a country ſquire, with the equipage of a wife and two daughters, came to Mr. Snipwel's ſhop laſt night; but, ſuch two unlicked *cubs!* *Congreve.*

To Cub. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth: uſed of beaſts, or of a woman in contempt.

Cub'd in a cabbin, on a mattreſs laid,
On a brown George with louſy ſwabbers fed;
Dead wine, that ſtinks of the Borrachio, ſup
From a foul jack, or greaſy mapple cup. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.*

Cuba'tion. *n. ſ.* [*cubatio*, Lat.] The act of lying down. *Dict.*

Cu'batory. *adj.* [from *cubo*, Lat.] Recumbent. *Dict.*

Cu'bature. *n. ſ.* [from *cube.*] The finding exactly the ſolid content of any propoſed body. *Harris.*

CUBE. *n. ſ.* [from κύβος, a die.]

1. [In geometry.] A regular ſolid body, conſiſting of ſix ſquare and equal faces or ſides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal. *Chambers.*

2. [In arithmetick.] See Cubick *Number.*

All the maſter planets move about the ſun at ſeveral diſtances, as their common center, and with different velocities. This common law being obſerved in all of them, that the ſquares of the times of the revolutions are proportional to the *cubes* of their diſtances. *Grew's Coſmolog. b.* i. *c.* 2. *ſ.* 6.

Cube *Root.* } *n. ſ.* The origin of a cubick number; or a
Cu'bick *Root.* } number, by whoſe multiplication into itſelf, and again into the product, any given number is formed: thus two is the cube-root of eight. *Chambers.*

Cu'beb. *n. ſ.* A ſmall dried fruit reſembling pepper, but ſomewhat longer, of a greyiſh-brown colour on the ſurface, and compoſed of a corrugated or wrinkled external bark, covering a ſingle and thin friable ſhell or capſule, containing a ſingle ſeed of a roundiſh figure, blackiſh on the ſurface, and white within. It has an aromatick, but not very ſtrong ſmell, and is acrid and pungent to the taſte, but leſs ſo than pepper. *Cubebs* are brought into Europe from the iſland of Java; but the plant, which produces them, is wholly unknown to us. They are warm and carminative; and the Indians ſteep them in wine, and eſteem them provocatives to venery. *Hill.*

Aromaticks, as *cubebs*, cinnamon, and nutmegs, are uſually put into crude poor wines, to give them more oily ſpirits. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Cu'bical. } *adj.* [from *cube.*]
Cu'bick. }

1. Having the form or properties of a cube.

A cloſe veſſel, containing ten *cubical* feet of air, will not ſuffer a wax-candle of an ounce to burn in it above an hour before it be ſuffocated. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

It is above a hundred to one, againſt any particular throw, that you do not caſt any given ſet of faces with four *cubical* dice; becauſe there are ſo many ſeveral combinations of the ſix faces of four dice. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. It is applied to numbers.

The number of four, multiplied into itſelf, produceth the ſquare number of ſixteen; and that again multiplied by four, produceth the *cubick* number of ſixty-four. If we ſhould ſuppoſe a multitude actually infinite, there muſt be infinite roots, and ſquare and *cubick* numbers; yet, of neceſſity, the root is but the fourth part of the ſquare, and the ſixteenth part of the *cubick* number. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The number of ten hath been as highly extolled, as containing even, odd, long and plain, quadrate and *cubical* numbers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 12.

Cu'bicalness. *n. ſ.* [from *cubical.*] The ſtate or quality of being cubical

Cubi'culary. *adj.* [*cubiculum*, Latin] Fitted for the poſture of lying down.

Cuſtom, by degrees, changed their *cubiculary* beds into diſcubitory, and introduced a faſhion to go from the baths unto theſe. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 6.

Cu'biform. *adj.* [from *cube* and *form.*] Of the ſhape of a cube.

CU'BIT. *n. ſ.* [from *cubitus*, Latin] A meaſure in uſe among the ancients; which was originally the diſtance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger. This meaſure is the fourth part of a well proportioned man's ſtature. Some fix the Hebrew *cubit* at twenty inches and a half, Paris meaſure; and others at eighteen. *Calm.*

From the tip of the elbow to the end of the long finger, is half a yard and a quarter of the ſtature, and makes a *cubit*; the firſt meaſure we read of, the ark of Noah being framed and meaſured by *cubits.* *Holder on Time.*

Meaſur'd by *cubit*, length, and breadth, and height. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

The Jews uſed two ſorts of *cubits*; the ſacred, and the profane or common one. *Arbuthnot on Meaſures.*

When on the goddeſs firſt I caſt my ſight,
Scarce ſeem'd her ſtature of a *cubit* height. *Pope.*

Cu'bital. *adj.* [*cubitalis*, Latin.] Containing only the length of a cubit.

The watchmen of Tyre might well be called pygmies, the towers of that city being ſo high, that, unto men below, they appeared in a *cubital* ſtature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

Cu'ckingstool. *n. ſ.* An engine invented for the puniſhment of ſcolds and unquiet women, which, in ancient times, was called tumbrel. *Cowel.*

Theſe mounted on a chair-curale,
Which moderns call a *cucking-ſtool*,
March proudly to the river's ſide. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* 2.

CU'CKOLD. *n. ſ.* [*cocu*, Fr. from *coukoo.*] One that is married to an adultreſs; one whoſe wife is falſe to his bed.

But for all the whole world; why, who would not make her huſband a *cuckold*, to make him a monarch? I ſhould venture purgatory for't. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

There have been,
Or I am much deceiv'd, *cuckolds* ere now;
And many a man there is, ev'n at this preſent,
Now while I ſpeak this, holds his wife by th' arm,
That little thinks ſhe has been ſluic'd in's abſence. *Shakeſp.*

For, though the law makes null th' adulterer's deed
Of lands, to her the *cuckold* may ſucceed. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Ever ſince the reign of king Charles II. the alderman is made a *cuckold*, the deluded virgin is debauched, and adultery and fornication are committed behind the ſcenes. *Swift.*

To Cu'ckold. *v. a.*

1. To corrupt a man's wife; to bring upon a man the reproach of having an adulterous wife; to rob a man of his wife's fidelity.

If thou canſt *cuckold* him, thou do'ſt thyſelf a pleaſure, and me a ſport. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

2. To wrong a huſband by unchaſtity.

But ſuffer not thy wife abroad to roam,
Nor ſtrut in ſtreets with amazonian pace;
For that's to *cuckold* thee before thy face. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.* 6.

Cu'ckoldly. *adj.* [from *cuckold.*] Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean; cowardly; ſneaking.

Poor *cuckoldly* knave, I know him not: yet I wrong him to call him poor; they ſay the jealous knave hath maſſes of money. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Cu'ckoldmaker. *n. ſ.* [*cuckold* and *make.*] One that makes a practice of corrupting wives.

If I ſpared any that had a head to hit, either young or old, he or ſhe, cuckold or *cuckoldmaker*, let me never hope to ſee a chine again. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

One Hernando, *cuckoldmaker* of this city, contrived to ſteal her away. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

Cu'ckoldom. *n. ſ.* [from *cuckold.*]

1. The act of adultery.

She

She is thinking on nothing but her colonel, and conſpiring *cuckoldom* againſt me. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

2. The ſtate of a cuckold.

It is a true ſaying, that the laſt man of the pariſh that knows of his *cuckoldom*, is himſelf. *Arbuthn. Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

CU'CKOO. *n. ſ.* [*cwccw*, Welſh; *cocu*, Fr. *kockock*, Dutch.]

1. A bird which appears in the Spring; and is ſaid to ſuck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place; from which practice, it was uſual to alarm a huſband at the approach of an adulterer by calling *cuckoo*, which, by miſtake, was in time applied to the huſband. This bird is remarkable for the uniformity of his note, from which his name in moſt tongues ſeems to have been formed.

Finding Mopſa, like a *cuckoo* by a nightingale, alone with Pamela, I came in. *Sidney.*

The merry *cuckoo*, meſſenger of Spring,
His trumpet ſhrill hath thrice already ſounded. *Spenſer.*

The plainſong *cuckoo* gray,
Whoſe note full many a man doth mark,
And dares not anſwer, nay. *Shakeſpeare.*

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do foot by night:
Take heed ere Summer comes, or *cuckoo* birds affright. *Shak.*

I deduce,
From the firſt note the hollow *cuckoo* ſings,
The ſymphony of Spring; and touch a theme
Unknown to fame, the paſſion of the grove. *Thomſ. Spring.*

2. It is a name of contempt.

Why, what a raſcal art thou then, to praiſe him ſo for running?——
—A horſeback, ye *cuckoo*;——but a-foot, he will not budge a foot. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Cuckoo-bud. } *n. ſ.* The name of a flower.
Cuckoo-flower. }

When daizies pied, and violets blue,
And *cuckoo-buds* of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nettles, *cuckoo-flowers*,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our ſuſtaining *corn.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Cuckoo-spittle. *n. ſ.*

Cuckoo-ſpittle, or woodſeare, is that ſpumous dew or exudation, or both, found upon plants, eſpecially about the joints of lavender and roſemary; obſerveable with us about the latter end of May. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 8.

Cu'cullate. } *adj.* [*cucullatus*, hooded, Latin.]
Cu'cullated. }

1. Hooded; covered, as with a hood or cowl.

2. Having the reſemblance or ſhape of a hood.

They are differently *cucullated*, and capuched upon the head and back. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 3.

Cu'cumber. *n. ſ.* [*cucumis*, Latin] The name of a plant, and alſo of the fruit of that plant.

It hath a flower conſiſting of one ſingle leaf, bell-ſhaped, and expanded toward the top, and cut into many ſegments; of which ſome are male, or barren, having no embryo, but only a large ſtyle in the middle, charged with the *farina*: others are female, or fruitful, being faſtened to an embryo, which is afterwards changed into a fleſhy fruit, for the moſt part oblong and turbinated, which is divided into three or four cells, incloſing many oblong ſeeds. The ſpecies are, 1. The common cucumber. 2. The white cucumber. 3. The long Turky cucumber. The firſt of theſe kinds is the moſt common in the Engliſh gardens. The ſecond ſort, which is by far the better fruit, as being leſs watery, and containing ſweet ſeeds, is the moſt common kind cultivated in Holland. The third ſort is propagated for the uncommon length of its fruit, and alſo its having leſs water, and fewer ſeeds; but it is not ſo fruitful as the common kind, nor will it come ſo early. The common ſort is cultivated in three different ſeaſons; the firſt of which is on hot-beds, under garden-frames, for early fruit: the ſecond is under bell or hand glaſſes, for the middle crop; and the third is in the common ground for a late crop, or to pickle. *Miller.*

How *cucumbers* along the ſurface creep,
With crooked bodies and with bellies deep. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Cu'cumber Wild. See Wild Cucumber.

CUCURBITA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *cucurbita*, Latin, a gourd.]

Cucurbitaceous plants are thoſe which reſemble a gourd; ſuch as the pumpion and melon. *Chambers.*

Cu'curbite. *n. ſ.* [*cucurbita*, Latin.] A chymical veſſel, commonly called a *body*, made of earth or glaſs, in the ſhape of a gourd, and therefore called *cucurbite.* *Quincy.*

I have, for curioſity's ſake, diſtilled quickſilver in a *cucurbite*, fitted with a capacious glaſs-head. *Boyle on Colours.*

Let common yellow ſulphur be put into a *cucurbite* glaſs, upon which pour the ſtrongeſt *aqua fortis.* *Mortimer's Huſb.*

CUD. *n. ſ.* [cuð, Saxon.] That food which is repoſited in the firſt ſtomach in order to rumination, or to be chewed again.

Many times, when my maſter's cattle came hither to chew their *cud* in this freſh place, I might ſee the young bull teſtify his love. *Sidney.*

You range the pathleſs wood,
While on a flow'ry bank he chews the *cud.* *Dryden.*

Cu'dden. } *n. ſ.* [without etymology.] A clown; a ſtupid
Cu'ddy. } ruſtick; a low dolt: a low bad word.

The ſlavering *cudden*, propp'd upon his ſtaff,
Stood ready gaping with a grinning laugh. *Dryden.*

To Cu'ddle. *v. n.* [a low word, I believe, without etymology.] To lye cloſe; to ſquat.

Have you mark'd a partridge quake,
Viewing the tow'ring faulcon nigh?
She *cuddles* low behind the brake;
Nor would ſhe ſtay, nor dares ſhe fly. *Prior.*

CU'DGEL. *n. ſ.* [*kudſe*, Dutch.]

1. A ſtick to ſtrike with, lighter than a club, ſhorter than a pole.

Vine twigs, while they are green, are brittle; yet the wood, dried, is extreme tough; and was uſed by the captains of armies, amongſt the Romans, for their *cudgels.* *Bacon's N. Hiſt.*

Do not provoke the rage of ſtones
And *cudgels* to thy hide and bones.
Tremble and vaniſh. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 2.

The aſs was quickly given to underſtand, with a good *cudgel*, the difference betwixt the one playſellow and the other. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 15.

His ſurly officer ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty *cudgel* on his tougher back. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

This, if well reflected on, would make people more wary in the uſe of the rod and the *cudgel.* *Locke.*

The wiſe Cornelius was convinced, that theſe, being polemical arts, could no more be learned alone than fencing or *cudgel*-playing. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

2. *To croſs the* Cudgels, is to yield, from the practice of cudgel-players to lay one over the other.

It is much better to give way than it would be to contend at firſt, and then either to *croſs the cudgels*, or to be baffled in the concluſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

To Cu'dgel. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a ſtick.

My lord, he ſpeaks moſt vilely of you, like a foul-mouth'd man, as he is; and ſaid he would *cudgel* you. *Shakeſp. H.* IV.

The aſs courting his maſter, juſt as the ſpaniel had done, inſtead of being ſtroked and made much of, is only rated off and *cudgelled* for all his courtſhip. *South's Sermons.*

Three duels he fought, thrice ventur'd his life;
Went home, and was *cudgell'd* again by his wife. *Swift.*

2. To beat in general.

Cudgel thy brains no more about it; for your dull aſs will not mend his pace with beating. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

A good woman happened to paſs by as a company of young fellows were *cudgelling* a wallnut-tree, and aſked them what they did that for. *L'Eſtrange.*

Cudgel-proof. *adj.* Able to reſiſt a ſtick.

His doublet was of ſturdy buff,
And though not ſword, yet *cudgel-proof.* *Hudibras, p.* i.

Cu'dweed. *n. ſ.* [from *cud* and *weed.*] A plant.

It hath downy leaves: the cup of the flower is ſcaly, neither ſhining nor ſpecious: the flowers are cut in form of a ſtar. It is cultivated for medicinal uſe. *Miller.*

Cue. *n. ſ.* [*queue*, a tail, French.]

1. The tail or end of any thing; as, the long curl of a wig.

2. The laſt words of a ſpeech which the player who is to anſwer catches, and regards as intimation to begin.

Pyramus, you begin: when you have ſpoken your ſpeech, enter into that brake; and ſo every one according to his *cue.* *Shakeſpeare's Midſummer Night's Dream.*

3. A hint; an intimation; a ſhort direction.

What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba,
That he ſhould weep for her? What would he do,
Had he the motive and the *cue* for paſſion
That I have? He would drown the ſtage with tears. *Shakeſp.*

Let him know how many ſervants there are, of both ſexes, who expect vails; and give them their *cue* to attend in two lines, as he leaves the houſe. *Swift.*

4. The part which any man is to play in his turn.

Hold your hands,
Both you of my inclining, and the reſt:
Were it my *cue* to fight, I ſhould have known it
Without a prompter. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Neither is Otto here a much more taking gentleman: nothing appears in his *cue* to move pity, or any way make the audience of his party. *Rymer's Tragedies of the laſt Age.*

5. Humour; temper of mind: a low word.

CUE'RPO. n. ſ. [Spaniſh.] To be in *cuerpo*, is to be without the upper coat or cloke, ſo as to diſcover the true ſhape of the *cuerpo* or body.

Expos'd in *cuerpo* to their rage,
Without my arms and equipage. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* 3.

CUFF. *n. ſ.* [*zuffa*, a battle, *zuffare*, to fight, Italian.]

1. A blow with the fiſt; a box; a ſtroke.

The prieſt let fall the book,
And as he ſtoop'd again to take it up,

The

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The mad-brain'd bridegroom took him ſuch a *cuff*,
That down fell prieſt and book, and book and prieſt. *Shak.*

There was, for a while, no money bid for argument, unleſs the poet and the player went to *cuffs* in the queſtion. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

He gave her a *cuff* on the ear, and ſhe would prick him with her knitting-needle. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Their own ſects, which now lie dormant, would be ſoon at *cuffs* again with each other about power and preferment. *Swift.*

2. It is uſed of birds that fight with their talons.

To Cuff. *v n.* [from the noun.] To fight; to ſcuffle.

Clapping farces acted by the court,
While the peers *cuff*, to make the rabble ſport. *Dryd. Juv.*

To Cuff. *v. a.*

1. To ſtrike with the fiſt.

I'll after him again, and beat him.———
———Do, *cuff* him ſoundly; but never draw thy ſword. *Shakeſ.*

Well, ſir Joſeph, at your intreaty; but were not you, my friend, abuſed and *cuffed*, and kicked? *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*

2. To ſtrike with talons.

Thoſe lazy owls, who, perch'd near fortune's top,
Sit only watchful with their heavy wings
To *cuff* down new-fledg'd virtues, that would riſe
To nobler heights, and make the grove harmonious. *Otway.*

The daſtard crow, that to the wood made wing,
With her loud kaws her craven kind does bring,
Who, ſafe in numbers, *cuff* the noble bird. *Dryden.*

They with their quills did all the hurt they cou'd,
And *cuff'd* the tender chickens from their food. *Dryden.*

3. To ſtrike with wings. This ſeems improper.

Hov'ring about the coaſts they make their moan,
And *cuff* the cliffs with pinions not their own. *Dryd. Æn.*

Cuff. *n. ſ.* [*coeffe*, French.] Part of the ſleeve.

He railed at fops; and, inſtead of the common faſhion, he would viſit his miſtreſs in a morning-gown, band, ſhort *cuffs*, and a peaked beard. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Cu'inage. *n. ſ.* The making up of twine into ſuch forms, as it is commonly framed into, for carriage to other places *Cowel.*

CU'IRASS. *n ſ.* [*cuiraſſe*, Fr. from *cuir*, leather; *coraccia*, Ital.] A breaſtplate.

The lance purſu'd the voice without delay,
And pierc'd his *cuiraſs*, with ſuch fury ſent,
And ſign'd his boſom with a purple dint. *Dryden.*

Cuira'ssier. *n. ſ.* [from *cuiraſs.*] A man at arms; a ſoldier in armour.

The field all iron, caſt a gleaming brown,
Nor wanted clouds of foot, nor on each horn
Cuiraſſiers, all in ſteel, for ſtanding fight. *Milt. Parad. Reg.*

The picture of St. George, wherein he is deſcribed like a *cuiraſſier*, or horſeman completely armed, is rather a ſymbolical image than any proper figure. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Cuish. *n. ſ.* [*cuiſſe*, French.] The armour that covers the thighs.

I ſaw young Harry, with his beaver on,
His *cuiſhes* on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
Riſe from the ground like feather'd Mercury. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

The croſlet ſome, and ſome the *cuiſhes* mould,
With ſilver plated, and with ductile gold. *Dryden's Æn.*

But what had our author to wound Æneas with at ſo critical a time? And how came the *cuiſhes* to be worſe tempered than the reſt of his armour? *Dryden's Virg. Æn. Dedicat.*

Cu'ldees. *n. ſ.* [*colidei*, Latin.] Monks in Scotland.

Cu'lerage. *n. ſ.* The ſame plant with Arse-smart. *Ainſw.*

Cu'linary. *adj.* [*culina*, Latin.] Relating to the kitchen; relating to the art of cookery.

Great weight may condenſe thoſe vapours and exhalations, as ſoon as they ſhall at any time begin to aſcend from the ſun, and make them preſently fall back again into him, and by that action increaſe his heat; much after the manner that, in our earth, the air increaſes the heat of a *culinary* fire. *Newton.*

To thoſe, who, by reaſon of their northern expoſition, will be ſtill forced to be at the expence of *culinary* fires, it will reduce the price of their manufacture. *Arbuthnot.*

To CULL. *v. a.* [*cueillir*, French.] To ſelect from others; to pick out of many.

The beſt of every thing they had, being *cull'ed* out for themſelves, if there were in their flocks any poor diſeaſed thing not worth the keeping, they thought it good enough for the altar of God. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſect.* 34.

Our engines ſhall be bent
Againſt the brows of this reſiſting town:
Call for our chiefeſt men of diſcipline,
To *cull* the plots of beſt advantage. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Like the bee, *culling* from ev'ry flow'r,
Our thighs are packt with wax, our mouths with honey. *Sh.*

In this covert will we make our ſtand,
Culling the principal of all the deer. *Shakeſ. Hen.* VI. *p.* iii.

I do remember an apothecary
In tatter'd weeds, with overwhelming brows,
Culling of ſimples. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Then in a moment fortune ſhall *cull* forth,
Out of one ſide, her happy minion. *Shakeſp. King John.*

The choiceſt of the Britiſh, the Roman, Saxon, and Norman laws, being *culled*, as it were, this grand charter was extracted. *Howel's Parley of Beaſts.*

When falſe flow'rs of rhetorick thou would'ſt *cull*,
Truſt nature, do not labour to be dull. *Dryden.*

From his herd he *culls*,
For ſlaughter, four the faireſt of his bulls. *Dryd. Virg. Geor.*

When the current pieces of the ſame denomination are of different weights, then the traders in money *cull* out the heavier, and melt them down with profit. *Locke.*

With humble duty and officious haſte,
I'll *cull* the fartheſt mead for thy repaſt. *Prior.*

The various off'rings of the world appear:
From each ſhe nicely *culls* with curious toil,
And decks the goddeſs with the glitt'ring ſpoil. *Pope.*

Cu'ller. *n. ſ.* [from *cull.*] One who picks or chooſes.

CU'LLION. *n. ſ.* [*coglione*, a fool, Ital. perhaps from *ſcullion.* It ſeems to import meanneſs rather than folly.] A ſcoundrel; a mean wretch.

Such a one as leaves a gentleman,
And makes a god of ſuch a *cullion. Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*

Up to the breach, you dogs; avaunt, you *cullions. Shakeſ.*

Cu'llionly. *adj.* [from *cullion.*] Having the qualities of a cullion; mean; baſe.

I'll make a ſop o' th' moonſhine of you: you whorſon, *cullion'y*, barber-monger, draw. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Cu'llumbine. *n. ſ.* [more properly ſpelt Columbine, which ſee.] The flowers of this plant are beautifully variegated with blue, purple, red, and white. *Miller.*

Her goodly boſom, like a ſtrawberry-bed;
Her neck, like to a bunch of *cullumbines. Spenſer's Sonnets.*

CU'LLY. *n. ſ.* [*coglione*, Ital. a fool.] A man deceived or impoſed upon; as, by ſharpers or a ſtrumpet.

Why ſhould you, whoſe mother wits
Are furniſh'd with all perquiſits,
B' allow'd to put all tricks upon
Our *cully* ſex, and we uſe none? *Hudibras, p.* iii.

Yet the rich *cullies* may their boaſting ſpare:
They purchaſe but ſophiſticated ware. *Dryden.*

He takes it in mighty dudgeon, becauſe I won't let him make me over by deed as his lawful *cully.* *Arbuthnot.*

To Cu'lly. *v. a.* [from the noun] To befool; to cheat; to trick; to deceive; to impoſe upon.

Culmi'ferous. *adj.* [*culmus* and *fero*, Latin.]

Culmiferous plants are ſuch as have a ſmooth jointed ſtalk, and uſually hollow; and at each joint the ſtalk is wrapped about with ſingle, narrow, long, ſharp-pointed leaves, and their ſeeds are contained in chaffy huſks. *Quincy.*

There are alſo ſeveral ſorts of graſſes, both of the Cyprus and *culmiferous* kinds; ſome with broader, others with narrower leaves. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

The propereſt food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from the farinaceous or mealy ſeeds of ſome *culmiferous* plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maize, panic, millet. *Arbuthn.*

To CU'LMINATE. *v. n.* [*culmen*, Latin.] To be vertical; to be in the meridian.

Far and wide his eye commands:
For ſight no obſtacle found here, or ſhade,
But all ſunſhine; as when his beams at noon
Culminate from th' equator. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.

Culmina'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *culminate.*] The tranſit of a planet through the meridian.

Culpabi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *culpable.*] Blameableneſs.

CU'LPABLE. *adj.* [*culpabilis*, Latin]

1. Criminal.

Proceed no ſtraiter 'gainſt our uncle Glo'ſter,
Than from true evidence of good eſteem,
He be approv'd in practice *culpable. Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

2. Guilty.

Theſe being perhaps *culpable* of this crime, or favourers of their friends. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

3. Blameable; blameworthy.

The wiſdom of God ſetteth before us in Scripture ſo many admirable patterns of virtue, and no one of them, without ſomewhat noted wherein they were *culpable*, to the end that to him alone it might always be acknowledged, *Thou only art holy, Thou only art juſt.* *Hooker's Preface.*

All ſuch ignorance is voluntary, and therefore *culpable*; for as much as it was in every man's power to have prevented it. *South's Sermons.*

Cu'lpableness. *n. ſ.* [from *culpable.*] Blame; guilt.

Cu'lpably. *adv.* [from *culpable.*] Blameably; criminally.

If we perform this duty pitifully and *culpably*, it is not to be expected we ſhould communicate holily *Taylor.*

Cu'lprit. *n. ſ.* [about this word there is great diſpute. It is uſed by the judge at criminal trials, who, when the priſoner declares himſelf not guilty, and puts himſelf upon his trial, anſwers; *Culprit, God ſend thee a good deliverance.* It is likely that it is a corruption of *Qu'il paroît, May it ſo appear*, the

wiſh of the judge being that the priſoner may be found innocent.] A man arraigned before his judge.

The knight appear'd, and ſilence they proclaim;
Then firſt the *culprit* anſwer'd to his name;
And, after forms of law, was laſt requir'd
To name the thing that woman moſt deſir'd. *Dryden.*

An author is in the condition of a *culprit*; the publick are his judges: by allowing too much, and condeſcending too far, he may injure his own cauſe; and by pleading and aſſerting too boldly, he may diſpleaſe the court. *Prior's Pref. to Solomon.*

Cu'lter. *n. ſ.* [*culter*, Latin.] The iron of the plow perpendicular to the ſheare. It is commonly written *coulter.*

Her fallow lees
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon; while that the *culter* ruſts,
That ſhould deracinate ſuch ſavagery. *Shakeſpeare's Hen.* V.

To CU'LTIVATE. *v. a.* [*cultiver*, French.]

1. To forward or improve the product of the earth, by manual induſtry.

Thoſe excellent ſeeds implanted in your birth, will, if *cultivated*, be moſt flouriſhing in production; and, as the ſoil is good, and no coſt nor care wanting to improve it, we muſt entertain hopes of the richeſt harveſt. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

2. To improve; to meliorate.

Were we but leſs indulgent to our faults,
And patience had to *cultivate* our thoughts,
Our muſe would flouriſh. *Waller.*

To make man mild and ſociable to man,
To *cultivate* the wild licentious ſavage
With wiſdom, diſcipline, and liberal arts,
Th' embelliſhments of life. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Cultiva'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *cultivate.*]

1. The art or practice of improving ſoils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables.

2. Improvement in general; promotion; melioration.

An innate light diſcovers the common notions of good and evil, which, by *cultivation* and improvement, may be advanced to higher and brighter diſcoveries. *South's Sermons.*

A foundation of good ſenſe, and a *cultivation* of learning, are required to give a ſeaſoning to retirement, and make us taſte the bleſſing. *Dryden.*

Cultiva'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *cultivate.*] One who improves, promotes, or meliorates; or endeavours to forward any vegetable product, or any thing elſe capable of improvement.

It has been lately complained of, by ſome *cultivators* of clover-graſs, that from a great quantity of the ſeed not any graſs ſprings up. *Boyle's Unſucceſsful Experiments.*

CU'LTURE. *n. ſ.* [*cultura*, Latin.]

1. The act of cultivation; the act of tilling the ground; tillage.

Give us ſeed unto our heart, and *culture* to our underſtanding, that there may come fruit of it. 2 *Eſd* viii. 6.

Theſe three laſt were ſlower than the ordinary wheat of itſelf, and this *culture* did rather retard than advance. *Bacon.*

The plough was not invented 'till after the deluge; the earth requiring little or no care or *culture*, but yielding its increaſe freely, and without labour and toil. *Woodward.*

Where grows?—Where grows it not? If vain our toil,
We ought to blame the *culture*, not the ſoil.
Fix'd to no ſpot is happineſs ſincere. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

They roſe as vigorous as the ſun;
Then to the *culture* of the willing glebe. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. Art of improvement and melioration.

One might wear any paſſion out of a family by *culture*, as ſkilful gardeners blot a colour out of a tulip that hurts its beauty. *Tatler*, N°. 75.

To Cu'lture. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cultivate; to manure; to till. It is uſed by *Thomſon*, but without authority.

Cu'lver. *n. ſ.* [culppe, Saxon.] A pigeon. An old word.

Had he ſo done, he had him ſnatch'd away,
More light than *culver* in the faulcon's fiſt. *Fairy Queen.*

Whence, borne on liquid wing,
The ſound *culver* ſhoots. *Thomſon's Spring.*

Cu'lverin. *n. ſ.* [*colouvrine*, French.] A ſpecies of ordnance.

A whole cannon requires, for every charge, forty pounds of powder, and a bullet of ſixty-four pounds; a *culverin*, ſixteen pounds of powder, and a bullet of nineteen pounds; a demi-*culverin*, nine pounds of powder, and a bullet of twelve pounds. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

Here a well-poliſh'd mall gives us the joy
To ſee our prince his matchleſs force employ:
No ſooner has he touch'd the flying ball,
But 'tis already more than half the mall;
And ſuch a fury from his arm't has got,
As from a ſmoaking *culverin* 'twere ſhot. *Waller.*

Cu'lverkey. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of flower.

Looking down the meadows I could ſee a girl cropping *culverkeys* and cowſlips, to make garlands. *Walton's Angler.*

To CU'MBER. *v. a.* [*kommeren*, *komberen*, to diſturb, Dutch.]

1. To embarraſs; to entangle; to obſtruct.

Why aſks he, what avails him not in fight,
And would but *cumber*, and retard his flight,
In which his only excellence is plac'd!
You give him death, that intercept his haſte. *Dryd. Fables.*

Hardly his head the plunging pilot rears,
Clog'd with his cloaths, and *cumber'd* with his years. *Dryd.*

The learning and maſtery of a tongue, being uneaſy and unpleaſant enough in itſelf, ſhould not be *cumbered* with any other difficulties, as is done in this way of proceeding. *Locke.*

2. To croud or load with ſomething uſeleſs.

I come ſeeking fruit on this fig-tree, and find none: cut it down, why *cumbereth* it the ground? *Lu.* xiii. 7.

Let it not *cumber* your better remembrance. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

The multiplying variety of arguments, eſpecially frivolous ones, is not only loſt labour, but *cumbers* the memory to no purpoſe. *Locke.*

3. To involve in difficulties and dangers; to diſtreſs.

Domeſtick fury, and fierce civil ſtrife,
Shall *cumber* all the parts of Italy. *Shakeſpeare's Jul. Cæſar.*

4. To buſy; to diſtract with multiplicity of cares.

Martha was *cumbered* about much ſerving. *Luke*, x. 40.

5. To be troubleſome in any place.

Doth the bramble *cumber* a garden? It makes the better hedge; where, if it chances to prick the owner, it will tear the thief. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* iii. *c.* 2. *ſect.* 47.

Cu'mber. *n. ſ.* [*komber*, Dutch.] Vexation; embarraſſment; obſtruction; hindrance; diſturbance; diſtreſs.

By the occaſion thereof I was brought to as great *cumber* and danger, as lightly any might eſcape. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy *cumbers* ſpring. *Spenſer.*

The greateſt ſhips are leaſt ſerviceable, go very deep in water, are of marvellous charge and fearful *cumber.* *Raleigh.*

Cu'mbersome. *adj.* [from *cumber.*]

1. Troubleſome; vexatious.

Thinking it too early, as long as they had any day, to break off ſo pleaſing a company, with going to perform a *cumberſome* obedience. *Sidney, b.* ii.

2. Burthenſome; embarraſſing.

I was drawn in to write the firſt part by accident, and to write the ſecond by ſome defects in the firſt: theſe are the *cumberſome* perquiſites of authors. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Unweildy; unmanageable.

Very long tubes are *cumberſome*, and ſcarce to be readily managed. *Newton's Opt.*

Cu'mbersomely. *adj.* [from *cumberſome.*] In a troubleſome manner; in a manner that produces hindrance and vexation.

Cu'mbersomeness. *n. ſ.* [from *cumberſome.*] Encumbrance; hindrance; obſtruction.

Cu'mbrance. *n. ſ.* [from *cumber.*] Burthen; hindrance; impediment.

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,
The wiſe man's *cumbrance*, if not ſnare; more apt
To ſlacken virtue, and abate her edge,
Than prompt her to do aught may merit praiſe. *Milt. P. L.*

Cu'mbrous. *adj.* [from *cumber.*]

1. Troubleſome; vexatious; diſturbing.

A cloud of *cumbrous* gnats do him moleſt;
All ſtriving to infix their feeble ſtings,
That from their noyance he no where can reſt. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Oppreſſive; burthenſome.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life much! Bent rather, how I may be quit,
Faireſt and eaſieſt, of this *cumbrous* charge. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Black was his count'nance in a little ſpace;
For all the blood was gather'd in his face:
Help was at hand; they rear'd him from the ground,
And from his *cumbrous* arms his limbs unbound;
Then lanc'd a vein. *Dryden.*

Poſſeſſion's load was grown ſo great,
He ſunk beneath the *cumb'rous* weight. *Swift.*

3. Jumbled; obſtructing each other.

Swift to their ſeveral quarters haſted then
The *cumb'rous* elements, earth, flood, air, fire. *Milt. P. Loſt.*

Cu'mfrey. *n. ſ.* A medicinal plant.

Cu'min. *n. ſ.* [*cuminum*, Latin.] A plant.

The root is annual, the leaves like thoſe of fenel: the ſeeds ſmall, long, narrow, and crooked; two of which ſucceed each other's flower, as in other umbelliferous plants. The ſeeds of this plant are uſed in medicine, which are brought from the iſland of Malta, where it is cultivated; for it is too tender for our climate. *Miller.*

Rank-ſmelling rue, and *cumin*, good for eyes. *Spenſer.*

To CU'MULATE. *v. a.* [*cumulo*, Latin.] To heap together.

A man that beholds the mighty ſhoals of ſhells, bedded and *cumulated* heap upon heap, amongſt earth, will ſcarcely conceive which way theſe could ever live. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

Cumula'tion. *n. ſ.* The act of heaping together. *Dict.*

Cuncta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*cunctatio*, Latin] Delay; procraſtination; dilatorineſs.

It is moſt certain, that the Engliſh made not their beſt improvements of theſe fortunate events; and that eſpecially by two miſerable errours, *cunctation* in proſecuting, and haſte in departure. *Hayward.*

The ſwifteſt animal, conjoined with a heavy body, implies that

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that common moral, *feſtina lenté*; and that celerity ſhould always be contempered with *cunctation*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

CUNCTA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] One given to delay; a lingerer; an idler; a ſluggard.

Others, being unwilling to diſcourage ſuch *cunctators*, always keep them up in good hope, that, if they are not yet called, they may yet, with the thief, be brought in at the laſt hour. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

To CUND. *v. n.* [from *konnen*, to know, Dutch.] To give notice: a provincial or obſolete word. See CONDER.

They are directed by a balker or huer on the cliff, who, diſcerning the courſe of the pilchard, *cundeth*, as they call it, the maſter of each boat. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

CU'NEAL. *adj.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Relating to a wedge; having the form of a wedge.

CUNEA'TED. *adj.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Made in form of a wedge.

CU'NEIFORM. *adj.* [from *cuneus* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM-BONES. *n. ſ.* The fourth, fifth, and ſixth bones of the foot; thus called from their wedge-like ſhape, being large above and narrow below. *Dict.*

CU'NNER. *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh leſs than an oyſter, that ſticks cloſe to the rocks. *Ainſworth.*

CU'NNING. *adj.* [from connan, Sax. *konnen*, Dut. to know.]

1. Skilful; knowing; well inſtructed; learned.

Schoolmaſters will I keep within my houſe,
Fit to inſtruct her youth.—To *cunning* men
I will be very kind; and liberal
To mine own children, in good bringing up. *Shakeſpeare.*

I do preſent you with a man of mine,
Cunning in muſick and the mathematicks,
To inſtruct her fully in thoſe ſciences. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wherein is he good, but to taſte ſack and drink it? Wherein neat and cleanly, but to carve a capon and eat it? Wherein *cunning*, but in craft? Wherein crafty, but in villainy? Wherein villainous, but in all things? Wherein worthy, but in nothing. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Send me now therefore a man *cunning* to work in gold, and in ſilver, and that can ſkill to cut and to grave. 2 *Chron.* ii. 7.

When Pedro does the lute command,
She guides the *cunning* artiſt's hand. *Prior.*

2. Peformed with ſkill; artful.

And over them Arachne high did lift
Her *cunning* web, and ſpread her ſubtile net,
Enwrapped in foul ſmoak, and clouds more black than jet.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. ii. *cant.* 7. *ſtan.* 28.

And there beſide of marble ſtone was built
An altar, carv'd with *cunning* imagery;
On which true Chriſtians blood was often ſpilt,
And holy martyrs often done to die. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

Once put out thy light,
Thou *cunning'ſt* pattern of excelling nature,
I know not where is that Promethean heat
That can thy light relumine. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

3. Artfully deceitful; ſly; deſigning; trickiſh; full of fetches and ſtratagems; ſubtle; crafty; ſubdolous.

Men will leave truth and miſery to ſuch as love it; they are reſolved to be *cunning*: let others run the hazard of being ſincere. *South's Sermons.*

4. Acted with ſubtilty.

The more he proteſted, the more his father thought he diſſembled, accounting his integrity to be but a *cunning* face of falſhood. *Sidney, b.* ii.

CU'NNING. *n. ſ.* [cunninge, Saxon.]

1. Artifice; deceit; ſlyneſs; ſleight; craft; ſubtilty; diſſimulation; fraudulent dexterity.

What if I be not ſo much the poet, as even that miſerable ſubject of his *cunning*, whereof you ſpeak. *Sidney.*

We take *cunning* for a ſiniſter or crooked wiſdom; and certainly there is great difference between a cunning man and a wiſe man, not only in point of honeſty, but in point of ability. *Bacon, Eſſay* 23.

Theſe ſmall wares and petty points of *cunning* are infinite, and it were a good deed to make a liſt of them; for nothing doth more hurt than that cunning men paſs for wiſe. *Bacon.*

2. Art; ſkill; knowledge.

CU'NNINGLY. *adv.* [from *cunning*.] Artfully; ſlyly; ſubtily; by fraudulent contrivance; craftily.

Amongſt other crimes of this nature, there was diligent enquiry made of ſuch as had raiſed and diſperſed a bruit and rumour, a little before the field fought, that the rebels had the day, and that the king's army was overthrown, and the king fled; whereby it was ſuppoſed, that many ſuccours were *cunningly* put off and kept back. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

I muſt meet my danger, and deſtroy him firſt;
But *cunningly* and cloſely. *Denham's Sophy.*

When ſtock is high, they come between,
Making by ſecond-hand their offers;
Then *cunningly* retire unſeen,
With each a million in his coffers. *Swift.*

CU'NNINGMAN. *n. ſ.* [*cunning* and *man*.] A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover ſtolen goods.

He ſent him for a ſtrong detachment
Of beadle, conſtable, and watchmen,
T' attack the *cunningman*, for plunder
Committed falſly on his lumber. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* 1.

CU'NNINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cunning*.] Deceitfulneſs; ſlyneſs.

CUP. *n. ſ.* [cup, Sax. *kop*, Dut. *coupe*, French.]

1. A ſmall veſſel to drink in.

Thou ſhalt deliver Pharaoh's *cup* into his hand, after the former manner when thou waſt his butler. *Geneſis*, xi. 13.

Ye heav'nly pow'rs, that guard
The Britiſh iſles, ſuch dire events remove
Far from fair Albion; nor let civil broils
Ferment from ſocial *cups*. *Philips.*

2. The liquor contained in the cup; the draught.

Which when the vile enchantereſs perceiv'd,
How that my lord from her I would reprieve,
With *cup* thus charm'd, imparting ſhe deceiv'd. *Fairy Queen.*

All friends ſhall taſte
The wages of their virtue, and all foes
The *cups* of their deſervings. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Wil't pleaſe your lordſhip, drink a *cup* of ſack. *Shakeſp.*

They that never had the uſe
Of the grape's ſurpriſing juice,
To the firſt delicious *cup*
All their reaſon render up. *Waller.*

The beſt, the deareſt fav'rite of the ſky,
Muſt taſte that *cup*; for man is born to die. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

3. Social entertainment; merry bout, [in the plural.]

Then ſhall our names,
Familiar in their mouth as houſhold words,
Be in their flowing *cups* freſhly remember'd. *Shakeſ. H.* V.

Let us ſuppoſe that I were reaſoning, as one friend with another, by the fireſide, or in our *cups*, without care, without any great affection to either party. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

It was near a miracle to ſee an old man ſilent, ſince talking is the diſeaſe of age; but amongſt *cups*, makes fully a wonder. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

Marrying, or proſtituting, as befel
Rape or adultery, where paſſing fair
Allur'd them: thence from *cups*, to civil broils! *Milton.*

Amidſt his *cups* with fainting ſhiv'ring ſeiz'd,
His limbs disjointed, and all o'er diſeas'd,
His hand refuſes to ſuſtain the bowl. *Dryden's Perſius.*

4. Any thing hollow like a cup; as, the huſk of an acorn, the bell of a flower.

A pyrites of the ſame colour and ſhape, placed in the cavity of another of an hemiſpherick figure, in much the ſame manner as an acorn in its *cup*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

5. CUP *and Can.* Familiar companions. The *can* is the large veſſel, out of which the *cup* is filled, and to which it is a conſtant aſſociate.

You boaſting tell us where you din'd,
And how his lordſhip was ſo kind;
Swear he's a moſt facetious man;
That you and he are *cup and can*:
You travel with a heavy load,
And quite miſtake preferment's road. *Swift.*

To CUP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſupply with cups: this ſenſe is obſolete.

Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd:
With thy grapes our hairs be crown'd!
Cup us, 'till the world go round. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

2. To fix a glaſs-bell or cucurbite upon the ſkin, to draw the blood in ſcarification.

The clotted blood lies heavy on his heart,
Corrupts, and there remains in ſpite of art:
Nor breathing veins, nor *cupping* will prevail;
All outward remedies and inward fail. *Dryden's Fables.*

You have quartered all the foul language upon me, that could be raked out of the air of Billingſgate, without knowing who I am; or whether I deſerve to be *cupped* and ſcarified at this rate. *Spectator*, N°. 595.

Bliſtering, *cupping*, and bleeding are ſeldom of uſe but to the idle and intemperate. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 195.

Him the damn'd doctors and his friends immur'd;
They bled, they *cupp'd*, they purg'd; in ſhort they cur'd. *Pope.*

CUPBE'ARER. *n. ſ.*

1. An officer of the king's houſhold.

There is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleaſure to wait and to be ſworn his ſervant, and ſhortly after his *cupbearer* at large; and the Summer following he was admitted in ordinary. *Wotton.*

2. An attendant to give wine at a feaſt.

This vine was ſaid to be given to Tros, the father of Priam, by Jupiter, as a recompence for his carrying away his ſon Ganymede to be his *cupbearer*. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

CU'PBOARD. *n. ſ.* [cup and bord, a caſe or receptacle, Saxon.] A caſe with ſhelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed.

Some trees are beſt for planchers, as deal; ſome for tables, *cupboards*, and deſks, as walnut. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Codrus had but one bed; ſo ſhort to boot,
That his ſhort wife's ſhort legs hung dangling out:
His *cupboard*'s head ſix earthen pitchers grac'd,
Beneath them was his truſty tankard plac'd. *Dryden's Juv.*

Yet their wine and their victuals theſe curmudgeon-lubbards,
Lock up from my ſight, in cellars and *cupboards*. *Swift.*

To CU'PBOARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treaſure in a cupboard; to hoard up.

The belly did remain
I' th' midſt o' th' body, idle and unactive,
Still *cupboarding* the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the reſt. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

CUP'IDITY. *n. ſ.* [*cupiditas*, Latin.] Concupiſcence; unlawful or unreaſonable longing.

CU'POLA. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A dome; the hemiſpherical ſummit of a building.

Nature ſeems to have deſigned the head as the *cupola* to the moſt glorious of her works; and when we load it with ſupernumerary ornaments, we deſtroy the ſymetry of the human figure. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 28.

CU'PPEL. See COPPEL.

There be other bodies fixed, which have little or no ſpirit; ſo as there is nothing to fly out, as we ſee in the ſtuff whereof *cuppels* are made, which they put into furnaces, upon which fire worketh not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 799.

CU'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *cup*.] One who applies cupping-glaſſes; a ſcarifier.

CUPPING-GLASS. *n. ſ.* [from *cup* and *glaſs*.] A glaſs uſed by ſcarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air.

A bubo, in this caſe, ought to be drawn outward by *cupping-glaſſes*, and brought to ſuppuration. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CU'PREOUS. *adj.* [*cupreus*, Latin.] Coppery; conſiſting of copper.

Having, by the intervention of a little ſal armoniack, made copper inflammable, I took ſome ſmall grains, and put them under the wiek of a burning candle, whereby they were with the melted tallow ſo kindled, that the green, not blue, flame of the *cupreous* body did burn for a good while. *Boyle.*

CUR. *n. ſ.* [*korre*, Dutch. See CURTAL.]

1. A worthleſs degenerate dog.

How does your fallow greyhound, ſir?—
'Tis a good dog.——
—A *cur*, ſir.——
—Sir, he's a good dog, and a fair dog. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here's an old drudging *cur* turned off to ſhift for himſelf, for want of the very teeth and heels that he had loſt in his maſter's ſervice. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 25.

A *cur* may bear
The name of tiger, lion, or whate'er
Denotes the nobleſt or the faireſt beaſt. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. A term of reproach for a man.

What would you have, ye *curs*,
That like not peace nor war? *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

This knight had occaſion to inquire the way to St. Anne's-lane; upon which the perſon, whom he ſpoke to, called him a young popiſh *cur*, and aſked him, who made Anne a ſaint. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 125.

CU'RABLE. *adj.* [from *cure*.] That admits a remedy; that may be healed.

A conſumption of the lungs, at the beginning, herein differs from all other *curable* diſeaſes, that it is not to be worn away by change of diet, or a chearful ſpirit. *Harvey on Conſump.*

A deſperate wound muſt ſkilful hands employ,
But thine is *curable* by Philip's boy. *Dryden's Juvenal's Sat.*

CU'RABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *curable*.] Poſſibility to be healed.

CU'RACY. *n. ſ.* [from *curate*.] Employment of a curate, diſtinct from a benefice; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary.

They get into orders as ſoon as they can, and, if they be very fortunate, arrive in time to a *curacy* here in town. *Swift.*

CU'RATE. *n. ſ.* [*curator*, Latin.] A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another.

He ſpar'd no pains; for *curate* he had none;
Nor durſt he truſt another with his care. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. A pariſh prieſt.

I thought the Engliſh of *curate* had been an eccleſiaſtical hireling.——No ſuch matter; the proper import of the word ſignifies one who has the cure of ſouls. *Collier on Pride.*

CU'RATESHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *curate*.] The ſame with curacy.

CU'RATIVE. *adj.* [from *cure*.] Relating to the cure of diſeaſes; not preſervative.

The therapeutick or *curative* phyſick, we term that which reſtores the patient unto ſanity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b* iv.

There may be taken proper uſeful indications, both preſervative and *curative*, from the qualities of the air. *Arbuthnot.*

CURA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] One that has the care and ſuperintendence of any thing.

The *curators* of Bedlam aſſure us, that ſome lunaticks are perſons of honour. *Swift.*

CURB. *n. ſ.* [*courber*, to bend, French.]

1. A curb is an iron chain, made faſt to the upper part of the

branches of the bridle, in a hole called the eye, and running over the beard of the horſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

The ox hath his bow, the horſe his *curb*, and the faulcon his bells; ſo man hath his deſire. *Shakeſ. As you like it.*

So four fierce courſers, ſtarting to the race,
Scow'r through the plain, and lengthen ev'ry pace;
Nor reins, nor *curbs*, nor threat'ning cries they fear. *Dryd.*

2. Reſtraint; inhibition; oppoſition; hindrance.

The Roman ſtate, whoſe courſe will on
The way it takes, cracking ten thouſand *curbs*
Of more ſtrong links aſunder, than can ever
Appear in your impediment. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

We remain
In ſtricteſt bondage, though thus far remov'd,
Under th' inevitable *curb*, reſerv'd
His captive multitude. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 322.

By theſe men, religion, that ſhould be
The *curb*, is made the ſpur to tyranny. *Denham's Sophy.*

Even they who think us under no other tie to the true intereſt of our country, will allow this to be an effectual *curb* upon us. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. A curb is a hard and callous tumour, which runs along the inſide of a horſe's hoof; that is, on that part of the hoof that is oppoſite to the leg of the lame ſide. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CURB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To guide or reſtrain a horſe with a curb.

Part wield their arms, part *curb* the foaming ſteed. *Milt.*

2. To reſtrain; to inhibit; to check; to confine; to hold back.

Were not the laws planted amongſt them at the firſt, and had they not governours to *curb* and keep them ſtill in awe and obedience? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Then thou, the mother of ſo ſweet a child,
Her falſe imagin'd loſs ceaſe to lament,
And wiſely learn to *curb* thy ſorrows wild. *Milton.*

If ſenſe and learning are ſuch unſociable imperious things, he ought to keep down the growth of his reaſon, and *curb* his intellectuals. *Collier on Pride.*

At this ſhe *curb'd* a groan, that elſe had come;
And pauſing, view'd the preſent in the tomb;
Then to the heart ador'd devoutly glew'd
Her lips, and raiſing it, her ſpeech renew'd. *Dryd. Fables.*

'Till force returns, his ardour we reſtrain,
And *curb* his warlike wiſh to croſs the main. *Dryden.*

Knowing when a muſe ſhould be indulged
In her full flight, and when ſhe ſhould be *curbed*. *Roſcommon.*

Some poor cottage on the mountain's brow,
Where pinching want muſt *curb* thy warm deſires,
And houſhold cares ſuppreſs thy genial fires. *Prior.*

Nature to all things fix'd the limits fit,
And wiſely *curb'd* proud man's pretending wit. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes with *from*; ſometimes with *of*.

Yet you are *curb'd from* that enlargement by
The conſequence of the crown. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

CURD. *n. ſ.* [See CRUDLE.] The coagulation of milk; the concretion of the thicker parts of any liquor.

Milk of itſelf is ſuch a compound of cream, *curds*, and whey, as it is eaſily turned and diſſolved. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

This night, at leaſt, with me forget your care;
Cheſnuts and *curds*, and cream ſhall be your fare. *Dryden.*

Let Sporus tremble.—What! that thing of ſilk!
Sporus, that mere white *curd* of aſs's milk? *Pope.*

To CURD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn to curds; to cauſe to coagulate.

Maiden, does it *curd* thy blood,
To ſay I am thy mother? *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

To CU'RDLE. *v. n.* [from *curd*.] To coagulate; to ſhoot together; to concrete.

Powder of mint, and powder of red roſes, keep the milk ſomewhat from turning or *curdling* in the ſtomach. *Bacon.*

Some to the houſe,
The fold, and dairy, hungry bend their flight,
Sip round the pail, or taſte the *curdling* cheeſe. *Thom. Sum.*

To CU'RDLE. *v. a.* To cauſe to coagulate; to force into concretions.

His changed powers at firſt themſelves not felt,
'Till *curdled* cold his courage 'gan t' aſſail. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Mixed with the ſixth part of a ſpoonful of milk, it burnt to the ſpace of one hundred pulſes, and the milk was *curdled*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 366.

My ſoul is all the ſame,
Unmov'd with fear, and mov'd with martial fame;
But my chill blood is *curdled* in my veins,
And ſcarce the ſhadow of a man remains. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Ev'n now I fall a victim to thy wrongs;
Ev'n now a fatal draught works out my ſoul;
Ev'n now it *curdles* in my ſhrinking veins
The lazy blood, and freezes at my heart. *Smith.*

There is in the ſpirit of wine ſome acidity, by which brandy *curdles* milk. *Floyer.*

CU'RDY. *adj.* [from *curd*.] Coagulated; concreted; full of curds; curdled.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

It differs from a vegetable emulſion, by coagulating into a *curdy* maſs with acids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CURE. *n. ſ.* [*cura*, Latin.]

1. Remedy; reſtorative.

This league that we have made,
Will give her ſadneſs very little *cure*.
Brother of England, how may we content
This widow lady? *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Cold, hunger, priſons, ills without a *cure*,
All theſe he muſt, and guiltleſs oft, endure. *Dryden's Fables.*

Now we're ador'd, and the next hour diſpleaſe;
At firſt your *cure*, and after your diſeaſe. *Granville.*

Horace adviſes the Romans to ſeek a ſeat in ſome remote part, by way of a *cure* for the corruption of their manners. *Sw.*

2. Act of healing.

I do *cures* to-day, and to-morrow. *Lu.* xiii. 32.

3. The benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman.

If his *cure* lies among the lawyers, let nothing be ſaid againſt entangling property, ſpinning out cauſes, ſqueezing clients, and making the laws a greater grievance than thoſe who break them. *Collier.*

To Cure. *v. a.* [*curo*, Latin.]

1. To heal; to reſtore to health; to remedy; to recover: with *of* before the diſeaſe. Uſed of patients or diſeaſes.

The bones, in ſharp colds, wax brittle; and therefore all contuſions of bones, in hard weather, are more difficult to *cure*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº. 688.

Here the poor Lover, that has long endur'd
Some proud nymph's ſcorn, of his fond paſſion's *cur'd*. *Waller.*

I never knew any man *cured of* inattention. *Swift.*

Hear what from love unpractis'd hearts endure,
From love, the ſole diſeaſe thou canſt not *cure*. *Pope.*

2. To prepare in any manner, ſo as to be preſerved from corruption.

The beef would be ſo ill choſen, or ſo ill *cured*, as to ſtink many times before it came ſo far as Holland. *Temple.*

Cu'reless. *adj.* [*cure* and *leſs*.] Without cure; without remedy.

Bootleſs are plaints, and *cureleſs* are my wounds;
No way to fly, nor ſtrength to hold out flight. *Shak. H.* VI.

Repair thy wit, good youth, or it will fall
To *cureleſs* ruin. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

If, ſaid he,
Your grief alone is hard captivity,
For love of heav'n, with patience undergo
A *cureleſs* ill, ſince fate will have it ſo. *Dryden's Fables.*

Cu'rer. *n. ſ.* [from *cure*.] A healer; a phyſician.

He is a curer of ſouls, and you a *curer* of bodies: if you ſhould fight, you go againſt the hair of your profeſſions. *Shak.*

The indexterity and worſe ſucceſs of the moſt famous of our conſumption *curers*, do evidently demonſtrate their dimneſs in beholding its cauſes. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Cu'rfew. *n. ſ.* [*couvre feu*, French.] An evening-peal, by which the conqueror willed, that every man ſhould rake up his fire, and put out his light; ſo that in many places at this day, where a bell is cuſtomarily rung towards bed time, it is ſaid to ring *curfew*. *Cowel.*

You whoſe paſtime
Is to make midnight muſhrooms, that rejoice
To hear the ſolemn *curfew*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Oft on a plat of riſing ground,
I hear the far off *curfew* ſound,
Over ſome wide-water'd ſhoar,
Swinging ſlow with ſullen roar. *Milton.*

2. A cover for a fire; a fireplate.

But now for pans, pots, *curfews*, counters and the like, the beauty will not be ſo much reſpected, ſo as the compound ſtuff is like to paſs. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

Curia'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *curialis*, Latin.] The privileges, prerogatives, or perhaps retinue of a court.

The court and *curiality*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Curio'sity. *n. ſ.* [from *curious*.]

1. Inquiſitiveneſs; inclination to enquiry.

2. Nicety; delicacy.

When thou waſt in thy gilt, and thy perfume, they mockt thee for too much *curioſity*; in thy rags thou knoweſt none, but art deſpiſed for the contrary. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

3. Accuracy; exactneſs.

Qualities are ſo weighed, that *curioſity* in neither can make choice of either's moiety. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Our eyes and ſenſes, however armed or aſſiſted, are too groſs to diſcern the *curioſity* of the workmanſhip of nature. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. An act of curioſity; nice experiment.

There hath been practiſed alſo a *curioſity*, to ſet a tree upon the north-ſide of a wall, and, at a little height, to draw it through the wall, and ſpread it upon the ſouth-ſide; conceiving that the root and lower part of the ſtock ſhould enjoy the freſhneſs of the ſhade, and the upper boughs and fruit, the comfort of the ſun; but it ſorted not. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

5. An object of curioſity; rarity.

We took a ramble together to ſee the *curioſities* of this great town. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº. 47.

CU'RIOUS. *adj.* [*curioſus*, Latin.]

1. Inquiſitive; deſirous of information; addicted to enquiry.

Be not *curious* in unneceſſary matters; for more things are ſhewn unto thee than men underſtand. *Ecclus.* iii. 23.

Even then to them the ſpirit of lyes ſuggeſts,
That they were blind, becauſe they ſaw not ill;
And breath'd into their uncorrupted breaſts
A *curious* wiſh, which did corrupt their will. *Davies.*

2. Attentive to; diligent about: ſometimes with *after*.

It is pity a gentleman ſo very *curious after* things that were elegant and beautiful, ſhould not have been as curious as to their origin, their uſes, and their natural hiſtory. *Woodward.*

3. Sometimes with *of*.

Then thus a ſenior of the place replies,
Well read, and *curious* of antiquities. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. Accurate; careful not to miſtake.

'Till Arrianiſm had made it a matter of great ſharpneſs and ſubtlety of wit to be a ſound believing Chriſtian, men were not *curious* what ſyllables or particles of ſpeech they uſed. *Hook.*

5. Difficult to pleaſe; ſolicitous of perfection; not negligent; full of care.

A temperate perſon is not *curious* of fancies and deliciouſneſs; he thinks not much, and ſpeaks not often of meat and drink. *Taylour.*

6. Exact; nice; ſubtle.

Both theſe ſenſes embrace their objects at greater diſtance, with more variety, and with a more *curious* diſcrimation, than the other ſenſe. *Holder.*

7. Artful; not neglectful; not fortuitous.

A vaile obſcur'd the ſunſhine of her eyes,
The roſe within herſelf her ſweetneſs cloſed;
Each ornament about her ſeemly lies,
By *curious* chance, or careleſs art, compoſed. *Fairfax*, *b.* ii.

8. Elegant; neat; laboured; finiſhed.

Underſtanding to deviſe *curious* works, to work in gold. *Ex.*

9. Rigid; ſevere; rigorous.

For *curious* I cannot be with you,
Signior Baptiſta, of whom I hear ſo well. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cu'riously. *adv.* [from *curious*.]

1. Inquiſitively; attentively; ſtudiouſly.

At firſt I thought there had been no light reflected from the water in that place; but obſerving it more *curiouſly*, I ſaw within it ſeveral ſmaller round ſpots, which appeared much blacker and darker than the reſt. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Elegantly; neatly.

Nor is it the having of wheels and ſprings, though never ſo *curiouſly* wrought, and artificially ſet, but the winding of them up, that muſt give motion to the watch. *South's Sermons.*

3. Artfully; exactly.

4. Captiouſly.

Curl. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ringlet of hair.

She appareled herſelf like a page, cutting off her hair, leaving nothing but the ſhort *curls* to cover that noble head. *Sid.*

Juſt as in act he ſtood, in clouds enſhrin'd,
Her hand ſhe faſten'd on his hair behind;
Then backward by his yellow *curls* ſhe drew
To him, and him alone confeſs'd in view. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Undulation; wave; ſinuoſity; flexure.

Thus it happens, if the glaſs of the priſms be free from veins, and their ſides be accurately plain and well poliſhed, without thoſe numberleſs waves or *curls*, which uſually ariſe from the ſand holes, a little ſmoothed in poliſhing with putty. *Newton's Opt. Prop.* ii. *Th.* 2.

To CURL. *v. a.* [*krollen*, Dut. cỳɲɲan, Sax. *krille*, Dan.]

1. To turn the hair in ringlets.

What haſt thou been?—
—A ſerving man, proud in heart and mind, that *curled* my hair, wore gloves in my cap, ſerved the luſt of my miſtreſs's heart, and did the act of darkneſs with her. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

2. To writhe; to twiſt.

3. To dreſs with curls.

If ſhe firſt meet the *curled* Antony,
He'll make demand of her kiſs. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Up the trees
Climbing, ſat thicker than the ſnaky locks
That *curl'd* Megæra. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x. *l.* 560.

4. To raiſe in waves, undulations, or ſinuoſities.

The viſitation of the winds,
Who take the ruffian billows by the top,
Curling their monſtrous heads. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Seas would be pools, without the bruſhing air
To *curl* the waves. *Dryden's Fables.*

To Curl. *v. n.*

1. To ſhrink into ringlets.

Thoſe ſlender aerial bodies are ſeparated and ſtretched out, which otherwiſe, by reaſon of their flexibleneſs and weight, would flag or *curl*. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. To riſe in undulations.

To every nobler portion of the town,

The *curling* billows roul their reſtleſs tide;
In parties now they ſtraggle up and down,
As armies, unoppos'd, for prey divide. *Dryden.*

While *curling* ſmoaks from village tops are ſeen. *Pope.*

3. To twiſt itſelf.

Then round her ſlender waiſt he *curl'd*,
And ſtamp'd an image of himſelf, a ſov'reign of the world. *Dryden's Fables.*

Cu'rlew. *n. ſ.* [*courlieu*, French.]

1. A kind of water-fowl, with a large beak of a grey colour, with red and black ſpots.

2. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. It runs very ſwiftly, and frequents the cornfields in Spain, in Sicily, and ſometimes in France. *Trevoux.*

CURMU'DGEON. *n. ſ.* [It is a vitious manner of pronouncing *cœur mechant*, Fr. an unknown correſpondent.] An avaritious churliſh fellow; a miſer; a niggard; a churl; a griper.

And when he has it in his claws,
He'll not be hide-bound to the cauſe;
Nor ſhalt thou find him a *curmudgeon*,
If thou diſpatch it without grudging. *Hudibras*, *p.* iii. *c.* 2.

Both their wine and their victuals theſe *curmudgeon* lubbards
Lock up from my ſight, in cellars and cupboards. *Swift.*

A man's way of living is commended, becauſe he will give any rate for it; and a man will give any rate rather than paſs for a poor wretch, or a penurious *curmudgeon*. *Locke.*

Cu'rmudgeonly. *adj.* [from *curmudgeon*.] Avaricious; covetous; churliſh; niggardly.

In a country where he that killed a hog invited the neighbourhood, a *curmudgeonly* fellow adviſed with his companions how he might ſave the charge. *L'Eſtrange.*

Cu'rrant. *n. ſ.*

1. The tree hath no prickles; the leaves are large: the flower conſiſts of five leaves, placed in form of a roſe: the ovary, which ariſes from the center of the flower-cup, becomes a globular fruit, produced in bunches.

2. A ſmall dried grape, properly written *corinth*.

They butter'd *currants* on fat veal beſtow'd,
And rumps of beef with virgin honey ſtew'd;
Inſipid taſte, old friend, to them who Paris know,
Where rocombole, ſhallot, and the rank garlick grow. *King.*

Cu'rrency. *n. ſ.* [from *current*.]

1. Circulation; power of paſſing from hand to hand.

The *currency* of thoſe half-pence would, in the univerſal opinion of our people, be utterly deſtructive to this kingdom. *Swift.*

2. General reception.

3. Fluency; readineſs of utterance; eaſineſs of pronunciation.

4. Continuance; conſtant flow; uninterrupted courſe.

The *currency* of time to eſtabliſh a cuſtom, ought to be with a *continuando* from the beginning to the end of the term preſcribed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. General eſteem; the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued.

He that thinketh Spain to be ſome great over-match for this eſtate, aſſiſted as it is, and, may be, is no good mintman, but takes greatneſs of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinſick value. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

6. The papers ſtamped in the Engliſh colonies by authority, and paſſing for money.

CU'RRENT. *adj.* [*currens*, Latin.]

1. Circulatory; paſſing from hand to hand.

Shekels of ſilver, *current* money with the merchant. *Gen.*

That there was *current* money in Abraham's time is paſt doubt, though it is not ſure that it was ſtampt; for he is ſaid to be rich in cattle, in ſilver, and in gold. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Generally received; uncontradicted; authoritative.

Many ſtrange bruits are received for *current*. *Sidney.*

Becauſe ſuch as openly reprove ſuppoſed diſorders of ſtate, are taken for principal friends to the common benefit of all, under this fair and plauſible colour, whatſoever they utter paſſeth for good and *current*. *Hooker*, *b.* i.

I have collected the facts, with all poſſible impartiality, from the *current* hiſtories of thoſe times. *Swift.*

3. Common; general.

They have been trained up from their infancy in one ſet of notions, without ever hearing or knowing what other opinions are *current* among mankind. *Watts's Improvement.*

About three months ago we had a *current* report of the king of France's death. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

4. Popular; ſuch as is eſtabliſhed by vulgar eſtimation.

We are alſo to conſider the difference between worth and merit, ſtrictly taken; that is, a man's intrinſick; this, his *current* value; which is leſs or more, as men have occaſion for him. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* ii. *c.* 7. *ſect.* 34.

5. Faſhionable; popular.

Oft leaving what is natural and fit,
The *current* folly proves our ready wit;
And authors think their reputation ſafe,
Which lives as long as fools are pleas'd to laugh. *Pope.*

6. Paſſable; ſuch as may be allowed or admitted.

Fouler than heart can think thee, thou canſt make
No excuſe *current*, but to hang thyſelf. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

7. What is now paſſing; what is at preſent in its courſe; as, *the* current *year*.

Cu'rrent. *n. ſ.*

1. A running ſtream.

The *current*, that with gentle murmur glides,
Thou know'ſt, being ſtopp'd, impatiently doth rage;
But his fair courſe is not hindered:
He makes ſweet muſick with th' enamel'd ſtones. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe inequalities will vaniſh in one place, and preſently appear in another, and ſeem perfectly to move like waves, ſucceeding and deſtroying one another; ſave that their motion oftentimes ſeems to be quickeſt, as if in that vaſt ſea they were carried on by a *current*, or at leaſt by a tide. *Boyle.*

Heav'n her Eridanus no more ſhall boaſt,
Whoſe fame in thine, like leſſer *currents* loſt;
Thy nobler ſtreams ſhall viſit Jove's abodes,
To ſhine among the ſtars, and bathe the gods. *Denham.*

Not fabled Po more ſwells the poet's lays,
While through the ſky his ſhining *current* ſtrays. *Pope.*

2. [In navigation.] Currents are certain progreſſive motions of the water of the ſea in ſeveral places, either quite down to the bottom, or to a certain determinate depth; by which a ſhip may happen to be carried more ſwiftly or retarded in her courſe, according to the direction of the current, with or againſt the way of the ſhip. *Harris.*

Cu'rrently. *adj.* [from *current*.]

1. In a conſtant motion.

2. Without oppoſition.

The very cauſe which maketh the ſimple and ignorant to think they even ſee how the word of God runneth *currently* on your ſide, is, that their minds are foreſtalled, and their conceits perverted beforehand. *Hooker*, *Preface.*

3. Popularly; faſhionably; generally.

4. Without ceaſing.

Cu'rrentness. *n. ſ.* [from *current*.]

1. Circulation.

2. General reception.

3. Eaſineſs of pronunciation.

When ſubſtantialneſs combineth with delightfulneſs, and *currentneſs* with ſtayedneſs, how can the language ſound other than moſt full of ſweetneſs? *Camden's Remains.*

Cu'rrier. *n. ſ.* [*coriarius*, Latin.] One who dreſſes and pares leather for thoſe who make ſhoes, or other things.

A *currier* bought a bearſkin of a huntſman, and laid him down ready money for it. *L'Eſtrange.*

Warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found
To lodge their loathſome carrion under ground;
For uſeleſs to the *currier* were their hides,
Nor could their tainted fleſh with ocean tides
Be free'd from filth. *Dryden's Virg. Geor. b.* iii. *l.* 833.

Cu'rrish. *adj.* [from *cur*.] Having the qualities of a degenerate dog; brutal; ſour; quarrelſome; malignant; churliſh; uncivil; untractable; impracticable.

Sweet ſpeaking oft a *curriſh* heart reclaims. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

No care of juſtice, nor no rule of reaſon,
No temperance, nor no regard of ſeaſon,
Did thenceforth ever enter in his mind,
But cruelty, the ſign of *curriſh* kind. *Hubberd's Tale.*

In faſhions wayward, and in love unkind;
For Cupid deigns not wound a *curriſh* mind. *Fairfax*, *b.* iv.

I would ſhe were in heaven, ſo ſhe could
Entreat ſome pow'r to change this *curriſh* Jew. *Shakeſpeare.*

She ſays your dog was a cur; and tells you, *curriſh* thanks is good enough for ſuch a preſent. *Shakeſ. Two Gent. of Verona.*

To CU'RRY. *v. a.* [*corium*, leather, Latin.]

1. To dreſs leather, by beating and rubbing it.

2. To beat; to drub; to threſh; to chaſtiſe.

A deep deſign in't to divide
The well affected that confide;
By ſetting brother againſt brother,
To claw and *curry* one another. *Hudibras*, *p.* i. *cant* 1.

I may expect her to take care of her family, and *curry* her hide in caſe of refuſal. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 211.

3. To rub a horſe with a ſcratching inſtrument, ſo as to ſmooth his coat, and promote his fleſh.

Frictions make the parts more fleſhy and full; as we ſee both in men, and in the *currying* of horſes: the cauſe is, for that they draw a greater quantity of ſpirits and blood to the parts. *Bacon.*

4. To ſcratch in kindneſs; to rub down with flattery; to tickle.

If I had a ſuit to maſter Shallow, I would humour his men; if to his men, I would *curry* with maſter Shallow. *Shakeſp.*

5. *To* Curry *Favour*. To become a favourite by petty officiouſneſs, ſlight kindneſſes, or flattery.

He judged them ſtill over-abjectly to fawn upon the heathens, and to *curry* favour with infidels. *Hooker*, *b.* iv. *ſ.* 7.

This humour ſucceeded ſo with the puppy, that an aſs would go the ſame way to work to *curry* favour for himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

CU'RRYCOMB. *n. ſ.* [from *curry* and *comb.*] An iron inſtrument uſed for currying horſes.

He has a clearer idea from a little print than from a long definition; and ſo he would have of *ſtrigil* and *ſiſtrum*, if, inſtead of a *currycomb* and cymbal, he could ſee ſtamped in the margin ſmall pictures of theſe inſtruments. *Locke.*

To CURSE. *v. a.* [cuꝛſian, Saxon.]

1. To wiſh evil to; to execrate; to devote.

Curſe me this people; for they are too mighty for me. *Num.*

After Solyman had looked upon the dead body, and bitterly *curſed* the ſame, he cauſed a great weight to be tied unto it, and ſo caſt unto the ſea. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

What, yet again! the third time haſt thou *curſt* me:
This imprecation was for Laius' death,
And thou haſt wiſhed me like him. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

2. To miſchief; to afflict; to torment.

On impious realms and barb'rous kings impoſe
Thy plagues, and *curſe* 'em with ſuch ſons as thoſe. *Pope.*

To CURSE. *v. n.* To imprecate; to deny or affirm with imprecation of divine vengeance.

The ſilver about which thou *curſedſt*, and ſpeakeſt of alſo in my ears, behold the ſilver is with me. *Jud.* xvi. 2.

CURSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Malediction; wiſh of evil to another.

Neither have I ſuffered my mouth to ſin, by wiſhing a *curſe* to his ſoul. *Job*, xxxi. 30.

I never went from your lordſhip but with a longing to return, or without a hearty *curſe* to him who invented ceremonies, and put me on the neceſſity of withdrawing. *Dryden.*

2. Affliction; torment; vexation.

Curſe on the ſtripling! how he apes his ſire!
Ambitiouſly ſententious! *Addiſon's Cato.*

CU'RSED. *participial adj.* [from *curſe.*]

1. Under a curſe; hateful; deteſtable; abominable; wicked.

Merciful pow'rs!
Reſtrain in me the *curſed* thoughts that nature
Gives way to in repoſe. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. Unholy; unſanctified; blaſted by a curſe.

Come lady, while heav'n lends us grace,
Let us fly this *curſed* place,
Leſt the ſorcerer us entice
With ſome other new device;
Not a waſte or needleſs ſound,
'Till we come to holier ground. *Milton.*

3. Vexatious; troubleſome.

This *curſed* quarrel be no more renew'd;
Be, as becomes a wife, obedient ſtill;
Though griev'd, yet ſubject to her huſband's will. *Dryden.*

One day, I think, in Paradiſe he liv'd;
Deſtin'd the next his journey to purſue,
Where wounding thorns and *curſed* thiſtles grew. *Prior.*

CU'RSEDLY. *adv.* [from *curſed.*] Miſerably; ſhamefully: a low cant word.

Satisfaction and reſtitution lies ſo *curſedly* hard on the gizzards of our publicans. *L'Eſtrange.*

Sure this is a nation that is *curſedly* afraid of being over-run with too much politeneſs, and cannot regain one great genius but at the expence of another. *Pope.*

CU'RSEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *curſed.*] The ſtate of being under a curſe.

CU'RSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *cur.*] Dogſhip; meanneſs; ſcoundrelſhip.

How durſt he, I ſay, oppoſe thy *curſhip*,
'Gainſt arms, authority, and worſhip. *Hudibras, p.* i.

CU'RSITOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs. They are called clerks of courſe, in the oath of the clerks of Chancery. Of theſe there are twenty-four in number, which have certain ſhires allotted to each of them, into which they make out ſuch original writs as are required. They are a corporation among themſelves. *Cowel.*

Then is the recognition and value, ſigned with the handwriting of that juſtice, carried by the *curſitor* in Chancery for that ſhire where thoſe lands do lie, and by him is a writ of covenant thereupon drawn, and ingroſſed in parchment. *Bacon.*

CU'RSORARY. *adj.* [from *curſus*, Latin.] Curſory; haſty; careleſs. A word, I believe, only found in the following line.

I have but with a *curſorary* eye
O'erglanc'd the articles. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

CU'RSORILY. *adv.* [from *curſory.*] Haſtily; without care; without ſolicitous attention.

This power, and no other, Luther diſowns, as any one that views the place but *curſorily* muſt needs ſee. *Atterbury.*

CU'RSORINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *curſory.*] Slight attention.

CU'RSORY. *adj.* [from *curſorius*, Latin.] Haſty; quick; inattentive; careleſs.

The firſt, upon a *curſory* and ſuperficial view, appeared like the head of another man. *Addiſon.*

CURST. *adj.* Froward; peeviſh; malignant; miſchievous; malicious; ſnarling

Mr. Maſon, after his manner, was very merry with both

parties, pleaſantly playing both with the ſhrewd touches of many *curſt* boys, and with the ſmall diſcretion of many lewd ſchoolmaſters. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

I pray you, though you mock me, gentlemen,
Let her not hurt me: I was never *curſt*;
I have no gift at all in ſhrewiſhneſs:
I am a right maid, for my cowardice;
Let her not ſtrike me. *Shakeſ. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

I'll go ſee if the bear be gone from the gentleman, and how much he hath eaten: they are never *curſt* but when they are hungry. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Her only fault, and that is fault enough,
Is, that ſhe is intolerably *curſt*,
And ſhrewd and forward, ſo beyond all meaſure,
That, were my ſtate far worſer than it is,
I would not wed her for a mine of gold. *Shakeſpeare.*

Go, write in a martial hand; be *curſt* and brief. It is no matter how witty, ſo it be eloquent, and full of invention. *Sh.*

When I diſſuaded him from his intent,
And found him pight to do it with *curſt* ſpeech,
I threaten'd to diſcover him. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

And though his mind
Be ne'er ſo *curſt*, his tongue is kind. *Craſhaw.*

CU'RSTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *curſt.*] Peeviſhneſs; frowardneſs; malignity.

Then, noble partners,
Touch you the ſow'reſt points with ſweeteſt terms,
Nor *curſtneſs* grow to the matter. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleopat.*

Her mouth ſhe writh'd, her forehead taught to frown,
Her eyes to ſparkle fires to love unknown;
Her ſallow cheeks her envious mind did ſhew,
And ev'ry feature ſpoke aloud the *curſtneſs* of a ſhrew. *Dryd.*

CURT. *adj.* [from *curtus*, Latin.] Short.

To CU'RTAIL. *v. a.* [*curto*, Latin. It was anciently written *curtal*, which perhaps is more proper; but dogs that had their tails cut, being called *curtal* dogs, the word was vulgarly conceived to mean originally *to cut the tail*, and was in time written according to that notion.]

1. To cut off; to cut ſhort; to ſhorten.

I, that am *curtail'd* of all fair proportion,
Deform'd, unfiniſh'd, ſent before my time
Into this breathing world. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

Then why ſhould we ourſelves abridge,
And *curtail* our own privilege? *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* 2.

Scribblers ſend us over their traſh in proſe and verſe, with abominable *curtailings* and quaint moderniſms. *Swift.*

This general employ, and expence of their time, would as aſſuredly *curtail* and retrench the ordinary means of knowledge and erudition, as it would ſhorten the opportunities of vice. *Woodward.*

Perhaps this humour of ſpeaking no more than we muſt, has ſo miſerably *curtailed* ſome of our words; and, in familiar writings and converſations, they often loſe all but their firſt ſyllables. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 135.

2. It has *of* before the thing cut off.

The count aſſured the court, that Fact his antagoniſt had taken a wrong name, having *curtailed* it *of* three letters; for that his name was not *Fact*, but *Faction.* *Addiſon.*

CU'RTAIL *Dog.* *n. ſ.* A dog whoſe tail is cut off, and who is therefore hindered in courſing. Perhaps this word may be the original of *cur.*

I, amazed, ran from her as a witch; and I think, if my breaſt had not been made of faith, and my heart of ſteel, ſhe had transformed me to a *curtail dog*, and made me turn i' th' wheel. *Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.*

CU'RTAIN. *n. ſ.* [*cortina*, Latin.]

1. A cloath contracted or expanded at pleaſure, to admit or exclude the light; to conceal or diſcover any thing; to ſhade a bed; to darken a room.

Their *curtains* ought to be kept open, ſo as to renew the air. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

So through white *curtains* ſhot a tim'rous ray,
And op'd thoſe eyes that muſt eclipſe the day. *Pope.*

Thy hand, great dulneſs! let's the *curtain* fall,
And univerſal darkneſs buries all. *Pope's Dunciad, b.* iii.

2. *To draw the* CURTAIN. To cloſe it ſo as to ſhut out the light, or conceal the object.

I muſt *draw a curtain* before the work for a while, and keep your patience a little in ſuſpence, 'till materials are prepared. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Once more I write to you, and this once will be the laſt: the *curtain* will ſoon be *drawn* between my friend and me, and nothing left but to wiſh you a long good night. *Pope.*

3. To open it ſo as to diſcern the object.

Had I forgot thee? Oh, come in, Æmilia:
Soft, by and by; let me the *curtains* draw.
Where art thou? What's the matter with thee now? *Shakeſ.*

So ſoon as the all-cheering ſun
Should in the fartheſt Eaſt begin to draw
The ſhady *curtain* from Aurora's bed. *Shakeſ. Rom. and Jul.*

Peace, the lovers are aſleep:

They,

They, ſweet turtles! folded lie
In the laſt knot that love could tie:
Let them ſleep, let them ſleep on,
'Till this ſtormy night be gone;
And th' eternal morrow dawn,
Then the *curtain* will be drawn,
And they waken with that light,
Whoſe day ſhall never ſleep in night. *Craſhaw.*

4. [In fortification.] That part of the wall or rampart that lies between two baſtions. *Military Dict.*

The governour, not diſcouraged, ſuddenly of timber and boards raiſed up a *curtain* twelve foot high, at the back of his ſoldiers. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

CURTAIN-LECTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *curtain* and *lecture.*] A reproof given by a wife to her huſband in bed.

What endleſs brawls by wives are bred!
The *curtain-lecture* makes a mournful bed. *Dryden's Juven.*

She ought to exert the authority of the *curtain-lecture*, and, if ſhe finds him of a rebellious diſpoſition, to tame him. *Addiſ.*

To CU'RTAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe or accommodate with curtains.

Now o'er one half the world
Nature ſeems dead, and wicked dreams abuſe
The *curtain'd* ſleep. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The wand'ring prince and Dido,
When with a happy ſtorm they were ſurpriz'd,
And *curtain'd* with a counſel-keeping cave. *Shakeſpeare.*

But in her temple's laſt receſs inclos'd,
On dulneſs' lap th' anointed head repos'd:
Him cloſe ſhe *curtain'd* round with vapours blue,
And ſoft beſprinkled with cimmerian dew. *Pope's Dunciad.*

CU'RTATE *Diſtance.* *n. ſ.* [In aſtronomy.] The diſtance of a planet's place from the ſun, reduced to the ecleptick.

CURTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *curto*, to ſhorten, Latin.] The interval between a planet's diſtance from the ſun and the curtate diſtance. *Chambers.*

CU'RTELASSE. } See CUTLASS.
CU'RTELAX. }

CU'RTSY. See COURTESY.

CU'RVATED. *adj.* [*curvatus*, Latin.] Bent.

CURVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*curvo*, Latin.] The act of bending or crooking.

CU'RVATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *curve.*] Crookedneſs; inflexion; manner of bending.

It is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve, by which it obtains that *curvature* that is ſafeſt for the included marrow. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

Flaccid it was beyond the activity of the muſcle, and *curvature* of the oſſicles, to give it a due tenſion. *Holder.*

CURVE. *adj.* [*curvus*, Latin.] Crooked; bent; inflected; not ſtreight.

Unleſs an intrinſick principle of gravity or attraction, may make it deſcribe a *curve* line about the attracting body. *Bentley.*

CURVE. *n. ſ.* Any thing bent; a flexure or crookedneſs of any particular form.

And as you lead it round, in artful *curve*,
With eye intentive mark the ſpringing game. *Thomſon.*

To CURVE. *v. a.* [*curvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook; to inflect.

And the tongue is drawn back and *curved.* *Holder on Speech.*

To CU'RVET. *v n.* [*corvettare*, Italian.]

1. To leap; to bound.

Cry, holla! to thy tongue, I pr'ythee: it *curvets* unſeaſonably. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

Himſelf he on an earwig ſet,
Yet ſcarce he on his back could get,
So oft and high he did *curvet*,
'Ere he himſelf could ſettle. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Seiz'd with unwonted pain, ſurpriz'd with fright,
The wounded ſteed *curvets*; and, rais'd upright,
Lights on his feet before: his hoofs behind
Spring up in air aloft, and laſh the wind. *Dryden's Æneis.*

2. To friſk; to be licentious.

CU'RVET. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A leap; a bound.

2. A frolick; a prank.

CURVILI'NEAR. *adj.* [*curvus* and *linea*, Lat]

1. Conſiſting of a crooked line.

The impulſe continually draws the celeſtial body from its rectilinear motion, and forces it into a *curvilinear* orbit; ſo that it muſt be repeated every minute of time. *Cheyne.*

2. Compoſed of crooked lines.

CU'RVITY. *n. ſ.* [from *curve*] Crookedneſs.

The joined ends of that bone and the incus receding, make a more acute angle at that joynt, and give a greater *curvity* to the poſture of the oſſicles. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

CU'SHION. *n. ſ.* [*kuſſen*, Dutch; *couſſin*, French.]

1. A pillow for the ſeat; a ſoft pad placed upon a chair.

Call Claudius, and ſome other of my men;
I'll have them ſleep on *cuſhions* in my tent. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

If you are learn'd,
Be not as common fools; if you are not,

Let them have *cuſhions* by you. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

But e're they ſat, officious Baucis lays
Two *cuſhions* ſtuff'd with ſtraw, the ſeat to raiſe;
Coarſe, but the beſt ſhe had. *Dryden's Fables.*

An Eaſtern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous ſentence; and ordered his hide to be ſtuffed into a *cuſhion*, and placed upon the tribunal, for the ſon to ſit on. *Swift.*

CU'SHIONED. *adj.* [from *cuſhion.*] Seated on a cuſhion; ſupported by cuſhions.

Many, who are *cuſhioned* upon thrones, would have remained in obſcurity. *Diſſertation on Parties.*

CUSP. *n. ſ.* [*cuſpis*, Latin.] A term uſed to expreſs the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary. *Harris.*

CU'SPATED. } *adj.* [from *cuſpis*, Latin.] When the leaves
CU'SPIDATED. } of a flower end in a point. *Quincy.*

CU'STARD. *n. ſ.* [*cwſtard*, Welſh.] A kind of ſweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and ſugar, 'till the whole thickens into a maſs. It is a food much uſed in city feaſts.

He cram'd them 'till their guts did ake,
With cawdle, *cuſtard*, and plumb cake. *Hudibras, cant.* ii.

Now may'rs and ſhrieves all huſh'd and ſatiate lay;
Yet eat, in dreams, the *cuſtard* of the day. *Pope's Dunciad.*

CU'STODY. *n. ſ.* [*cuſtodia*, Latin.]

1. Impriſonment; reſtraint of liberty.

The council remonſtranced unto queen Elizabeth the conſpiracies againſt her life, and therefore they adviſed her, that ſhe ſhould go leſs abroad weakly attended, as ſhe uſed; but the queen anſwered, ſhe had rather be dead than put in *cuſtody.* *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

For us enſlav'd, is *cuſtody* ſevere,
And ſtripes, and arbitrary puniſhment
Inflicted? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 335.

2. Care; guardianſhip; charge.

Under the *cuſtody* and charge of the ſons of Merari, ſhall be the boards of the tabernacle. *Num.* iii. 36.

We being ſtrangers here, how dar'ſt thou truſt
So great a charge from thine own *cuſtody.* *Shakeſpeare.*

An offence it were, raſhly to depart out of the city committed to their *cuſtody.* *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

There is generally but one coin ſtampt upon the occaſion, which is made a preſent to the perſon who is celebrated on it: by this means the whole fame is in his own *cuſtody.* *Addiſon.*

3. Defence; preſervation; ſecurity.

There was prepared a fleet of thirty ſhips for the *cuſtody* of the narrow ſeas. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

CU'STOM. *n. ſ.* [*couſtume*, French.]

1. Habit; habitual practice.

Blood and deſtruction ſhall be ſo in uſe,
That mothers ſhall but ſmile, when they behold
Their infants quarter'd by the hands of war;
All pity choak'd with *cuſtom* of fell deeds. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

Cuſtom, a greater power than nature, ſeldom fails to make them worſhip. *Locke.*

2. Faſhion; common way of acting.

3. Eſtabliſhed manner.

According to the *cuſtom* of the prieſt's office, his lot was to burn incenſe when he went into the temple of the Lord. *Luk.* i.

And the prieſts *cuſtom* with the people was, that when any man offered ſacrifice, the prieſt's ſervants came, while the fleſh was in, with a fleſh-hook of three teeth in his hands. 1 *Sa.* ii.

4. Practiſe of buying of certain perſons.

You ſay he is aſſiduous in his calling, and is he not grown rich by it? Let him have your *cuſtom*, but not your votes. *Add.*

5. Application from buyers; as, *this trader has good* cuſtom.

6. [In law.] A law or right, not written, which, being eſtabliſhed by long uſe, and the conſent of our anceſtors, has been, and is, daily practiſed. We cannot ſay that this or that is a *cuſtom*, except we can juſtify that it hath continued ſo one hundred years; yet, becauſe that is hard to prove, it is enough for the proof of a *cuſtom*, if two or more can depoſe that they heard their fathers ſay, that it was a *cuſtom* all their time; and that their fathers heard their fathers alſo ſay, that it was likewiſe a *cuſtom* in their time. If it is to be proved by record, the continuance of a hundred years will ſerve. *Cuſtom* is either general or particular: general, that which is current through England; particular is that which belongs to this or that county; as gavelkind to Kent, or this or that lordſhip, city, or town. *Cuſtom* differs from preſcription; for *cuſtom* is common to more, and preſcription is particular to this or that man: preſcription may be for a far ſhorter time than *cuſtom.* *Cowel.*

7. Tribute; tax paid for goods imported, or exported.

The reſidue of theſe ordinary finances be caſual or uncertain, as be the eſcheats and forfeitures, the *cuſtoms*, butlerage, and impoſts. *Bacon.*

Thoſe commodities may be diſperſed, after having paid the *cuſtoms*, in England. *Temple.*

Cuſtoms to ſteal is ſuch a trivial thing,
That 'tis their charter to defraud their king. *Dryden.*

Strabo tells you, that Britain bore heavy taxes, eſpecially the *cuſtoms* on the importation of the Gallick trade. *Arbuthnot.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

CU'STOMHOUSE. *n. ſ.* The houſe where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected.

Some *cuſtomhouſe* officers, birds of paſſage, and oppreſſive thrifty ſquires, are the only thriving people amongſt us. *Swift.*

CU'STOMABLE. *adj.* [from *cuſtom.*] Common; habitual; frequent.

CU'STOMABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cuſtomable.*]

1. Frequency; habit.
2. Conformity to cuſtom.

CU'STOMABLY. *adv.* [from *cuſtomable.*] According to cuſtom.

Kingdoms have *cuſtomably* been carried away by right of ſucceſſion, according to proximity of blood. *Hayward.*

CU'STOMARILY. *adv.* [from *cuſtomary.*] Habitually; commonly.

To call God to witneſs truth, or a lye perhaps, or to appeal to him on every trivial occaſion, in common diſcourſe, *cuſtomarily* without any conſideration of what we ſay, is one of the higheſt indignities and affronts that can be offered him. *Ray on the Creation.*

CU'STOMARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cuſtomary.*] Frequency; commonneſs; frequent occurrence.

A vice, which, for its guilt, may juſtify the ſharpeſt, and for its *cuſtomarineſs* the frequenteſt invectives, which can be made againſt it. *Government of the Tongue, ſect.* 3.

CU'STOMARY. *adj.* [from *cuſtom.*]

1. Conformable to eſtabliſhed cuſtom; according to preſcription.

Pray you now, if it may ſtand with the tune of your voices, that I may be conſul: I have here the *cuſtomary* gown. *Shakeſ.*

Several ingenious perſons, whoſe aſſiſtance might be conducive to the advance of real and uſeful knowledge, lay under the prejudices of education and *cuſtomary* belief. *Glanv. Sceps.*

2. Habitual.

We ſhould carefully avoid the profane and irreverent uſe of God's name, by curſing, or *cuſtomary* ſwearing, and take heed of the neglect or contempt of his worſhip, or any thing belonging to it. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 5.

3. Uſual; wonted.

Ev'n now I met him
With *cuſtomary* compliment, when he,
Wafting his eyes to th' contrary, and falling
A lip of much contempt, ſpeeds from me. *Shakeſpeare.*

CU'STOMED. *adj.* [from *cuſtom.*] Uſual; common; that to which we are accuſtomed.

No nat'ral exhalation in the ſky,
No common wind, no *cuſtomed* event,
But they will pluck away its nat'ral cauſe,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and ſigns. *Shak. K. John.*

CU'STOMER. *n. ſ.* [from *cuſtom.*] One who frequents any place of ſale for the ſake of purchaſing.

One would think it Overdone's houſe; for here be many old *cuſtomers.* *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

A wealthy poet takes more pains to hire
A flatt'ring audience, than poor tradeſmen do
To perſuade *cuſtomers* to buy their goods. *Roſcommon.*

Don't you hear how lord Strut has beſpoke his liveries at Lewis Baboon's ſhop? Don't you ſee how that old fox ſteals away your *cuſtomers*, and turns you out of your buſineſs every day. *Arbuthnot.*

Thoſe papers are grown a neceſſary part in coffeehouſe furniture, and may be read by *cuſtomers* of all ranks for curioſity or amuſement. *Swift's Project for the Advancem. of Religion.*

I ſhewed you a piece of black and white ſtuff, juſt ſent from the dyer, which you were pleaſed to approve of, and be my *cuſtomer* for. *Swift.*

2. A common women. This ſenſe is now obſolete.

I marry her!—What, a *cuſtomer?* Pr'ythee, bear ſome charity to my wit; do not think it ſo unwholſome. *Shakeſ. Othello.*

CU'STREL. *n. ſ.*

1. A buckler-bearer.
2. A veſſel for holding wine. *Ainſworth.*

To CUT. pret. *cut*; part. paſſ. *cut.* [probably from the French *couteau*, a knife.]

1. To penetrate with an edged inſtrument; to divide any continuity by a ſharp edge.

Ah, *cut* my lace aſunder,
That my great heart may have ſome ſcope to beat,
Or elſe I ſwoon with this dead killing news. *Shakeſ. R.* III.

And when two hearts were join'd by mutual love,
The ſword of juſtice *cuts* upon the knot,
And ſevers 'em for ever. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

Some I have *cut* away with ſciſſars. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. To hew.

Thy ſervants can ſkill to *cut* timber in Lebanon. 2 *Chro.* ii.

3. To carve; to make by ſculpture.

Why ſhould a man, whoſe blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandſire *cut* in alabaſter? *Shakeſpeare.*

The triumphal is, indeed, defaced by time; but the plan of it is neatly *cut* upon the wall of a neighbouring building. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

4. To form any thing by cutting.

And they did beat the gold into thin plates, and *cut* it into wires. *Ex.* xxxix. 3.

Before the whiſtling winds the veſſels fly,
With rapid ſwiftneſs *cut* the liquid way,
And reach Gereſtus at the point of day. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* iii.

5. To pierce with any uneaſy ſenſation.

The man was *cut* to the heart with theſe conſolations. *Addiſ.*

6. To divide packs of cards.

Supine they in their heav'n remain,
Exempt from paſſion and from pain;
And frankly leave us, human elves,
To *cut* and ſhuffle for ourſelves. *Prior.*

We ſure in vain the cards condemn,
Ourſelves both *cut* and ſhuffled them. *Prior.*

Take a freſh pack, nor is it worth our grieving
Who *cuts* or ſhuffles with our dirty leaving. *Granville.*

7. To interſect; to croſs; as, one line *cuts* another at right angles.

8. *To* CUT *down.* To fell; to hew down.

All the timber whereof was *cut down* in the mountains of Cilicia. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

9. *To* CUT *down.* To excel; to overpower.

So great is his natural eloquence, that he *cuts down* the fineſt orator, and deſtroys the beſt contrived argument, as ſoon as ever he gets himſelf to be heard. *Addiſon's Count Tariff.*

10. *To* CUT *off.* To ſeparate from the other parts by cutting.

And they caught him, and *cut off* his thumbs. *Jud.* i. 6.

11. *To* CUT *off.* To deſtroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely.

All Spain was firſt conquered by the Romans, and filled with colonies from them, which were ſtill increaſed, and the native Spaniards ſtill *cut off.* *Spenſer on Ireland.*

By whoſe fell working I was firſt advanc'd,
And by whoſe pow'r I well might lodge a fear
To be again diſplac'd; which to avoid,
I *cut* them *off.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Were I king,
I ſhould *cut off* the nobles for their lands. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

This great commander was ſuddenly *cut off* by a fatal ſtroke, given him with a ſmall contemptible inſtrument. *Howel.*

Irenæus was likewiſe *cut off* by martyrdom. *Addiſon.*

Ill-fated prince! Too negligent of life!
Cut off in the freſh, ripening prime of manhood,
Even in the pride of life. *Philips's Diſtreſt Mother.*

12. *To* CUT *off.* To reſcind.

Fetch the will hither, and we ſhall determine
How to *cut off* ſome charge in legacies. *Shakeſ. Jul. Cæſ.*

He that *cuts off* twenty years of life,
Cuts off ſo many years of fearing death. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſ.*

Preſume not on thy God, whoe'er he be:
Thee he regards not, owns not, hath *cut off*
Quite from his people. *Milton's Agon. l.* 1156.

The propoſal of a recompence from men, *cuts off* the hopes of future rewards. *Smalridge.*

13. *To* CUT *off.* To intercept; to hinder from union or return.

The king of this iſland, a wiſe man and a great warrior, handled the matter ſo, as he *cut off* their land forces from their ſhips. *Bacon.*

His party was ſo much inferior to the enemy, that it would infallibly be *cut off.* *Clarendon, b.* viii.

14. *To* CUT *off.* To put an end to; to obviate.

To *cut off* contentions, commiſſioners were appointed to make certain the limits. *Hayward.*

To *cut off* all further mediation and interpoſition, the king conjured him to give over all thoughts of excuſe. *Clarendon.*

It may compoſe our unnatural feuds, and *cut off* frequent occaſions of brutal rage and intemperance. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

15. *To* CUT *off.* To take away; to withold.

We are concerned to *cut off* all occaſion from thoſe who ſeek occaſion, that they may have whereof to accuſe us. *Rogers.*

16. *To* CUT *off.* To preclude.

Every one who lives in the practice of any voluntary ſin, actually *cuts* himſelf *off* from the benefits and profeſſion of Chriſtianity. *Addiſon.*

This only object of my real care,
Cut off from hope, abandon'd to deſpair,
In ſome few poſting fatal hours is hurl'd
From wealth, from pow'r, from love, and from the world *Pr.*

Why ſhould thoſe who wait at altars be *cut off* from partaking in the general benefits of law, or of nature. *Swift.*

17. *To* CUT *off.* To interrupt; to ſilence.

It is no grace to a judge to ſhew quickneſs of conceit in *cutting off* evidence or counſel too ſhort. *Bacon, Eſſay* 57.

18. *To* CUT *off.* To apoſtrophiſe; to abbreviate.

No vowel can be *cut off* before another, when we cannot ſink the pronunciation of it. *Dryden's Dedicat. Æn.*

19. *To* CUT *out.* To ſhape; to form.

By the pattern of mine own thoughts I *cut out*
The purity of his. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

I, for my part, do not like images *cut out* in juniper, or other garden ſtuff: they be for children. *Bacon, Eſſay* 47.

There is a large table at Montmorancy *cut out* of the thickneſs of a vine-ſtock. *Temple.*

The

The antiquaries being but indifferent taylors, they wrangle prodigiouſly about the *cutting out* the toga. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

They have a large forreſt *cut out* into walks, extremely thick and gloomy. *Addiſon.*

20. *To* CUT *out.* To ſcheme; to contrive.

Having a moſt pernicious fire kindled within the very bowels of his own foreſt, he had work enough *cut* him *out* to extinguiſh it. *Howel.*

Every man had *cut out* a place for himſelf in his own thoughts: I could reckon up in our army two or three lord-treaſurers. *Addiſon.*

21. *To* CUT *out.* To adapt.

You know I am not *cut out* for writing a treatiſe, nor have a genius to pen any thing exactly. *Rymer.*

22. *To* CUT *out.* To debar.

I am *cut out* from any thing but common acknowledgments, or common diſcourſe. *Pope.*

23. *To* CUT *out.* To excel; to outdo.

24. *To* CUT *ſhort.* To hinder from proceeding by ſudden interruption.

Thus much he ſpoke, and more he would have ſaid,
But the ſtern heroe turn'd aſide his head,
And *cut* him *ſhort.* *Dryden's Æneis.*

Achilles *cut* him *ſhort*; and thus replied,
My worth allow'd in words, is in effect deny'd. *Dryden.*

25. *To* CUT *ſhort.* To abridge; as, *the ſoldiers were* cut ſhort *of their pay.*

26. *To* CUT *up.* To divide an animal into convenient pieces.

The boar's intemperance, and the note upon him afterwards, on the *cutting* him *up*, that he had no brains in his head, may be moralized into a ſenſual man. *L'Eſtrange.*

27. *To* CUT *up.* To eradicate.

Who *cut up* mallows by the buſhes, and juniper-roots for their meat. *Job*, xxx. 4.

This doctrine *cuts up* all government by the roots. *Locke.*

To CUT. *v. n.*

1. To make its way by dividing obſtructions.

When the teeth are ready to *cut*, the upper part is rubbed with hard ſubſtances, which infants, by a natural inſtinct, affect. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To perform the operation of lithotomy.

He ſaved the lives of thouſands by his manner of *cutting* for the ſtone. *Pope.*

3. To interfere; as, a horſe that *cuts.*

CUT. *part. adj.* Prepared for uſe: a metaphor from hewn timber.

Sets of phraſes, *cut* and dry,
Evermore thy tongue ſupply. *Swift.*

CUT. *n. ſ.* [from the noun.]

1. The action of a ſharp or edged inſtrument; the blow of an ax or ſword.
2. The impreſſion or ſeparation of continuity, made by an edge or ſharp inſtrument; diſtinguiſhed from that made by perforation with a pointed inſtrument.
3. A wound made by cutting.

Sharp weapons, according to the force, *cut* into the bone many ways, which *cuts* are called *ſedes*, and are reckoned among the fractures. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

4. A channel made by art.

This great *cut* or ditch Seſoſtris the rich king of Egypt, and long after him Ptolomeus Philadelphus, purpoſed to have made a great deal wider and deeper, and thereby to have let in the Red Sea into the Mediterranean, for the readier tranſportation of the Indian merchandiſe to Cairo and Alexandria. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

5. A part cut off from the reſt.

Suppoſe a board to be ten foot long, and one broad, one *cut* is reckoned ſo many foot. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

6. A ſmall particle; a ſhred.

It hath a number of ſhort *cuts* or ſhreddings, which may be better called wiſhes than prayers. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſect.* 27.

7. A lot cut off a ſtick.

My lady Zelmane and my daughter Mopſa may draw *cuts*, and the ſhorteſt *cut* ſpeak firſt. *Sidney, b.* ii.

A man may as reaſonably draw *cuts* for his tenets, and regulate his perſuaſion by the caſt of a die. *Locke.*

8. A near paſſage, by which ſome angle is cut off.

The ignorant took heart to enter upon this great calling, and inſtead of their cutting their way to it through the knowledge of the tongues, the fathers and councils, they have taken another and a ſhorter *cut.* *South's Sermons.*

There is a ſhorter *cut*, an eaſier paſſage. *Decay of Piety.*

The evidence of my ſenſe is ſimple and immediate, and therefore I have but a ſhorter *cut* thereby to the aſſent to the truth of the things ſo evidenced. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

But the gentleman would needs ſee me part of my way, and carry me a ſhort *cut* through his own ground, which ſaved me half a mile's riding *Swift's Examiner*, N°. 20.

9. A picture cut or carved upon a ſtamp of wood or copper, and impreſſed from it.

In this form, according to his deſcription, he is ſet forth in the prints or *cuts* of martyrs by Cevallerius. *Brown.*

Madam Dacier, from ſome old *cuts* of Terence, fancies

that the larva or perſona of the Roman actors was not only a vizard for the face, but had falſe hair to it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

10. The ſtamp on which a picture is carved.
11. The act or practice of dividing a pack of cards.

How can the muſe her aid impart,
Unſkill'd in all the terms of art!
Or in harmonious numbers put
The deal, the ſhuffle, and the *cut.* *Swift.*

12. Faſhion; form; ſhape; manner of cutting into ſhape.

Their cloths are after ſuch a pagan *cut* too,
That, ſure, they've worn out Chriſtendom. *Shakeſ. H.* VIII.

His tawny beard was th' equal grace
Both of his wiſdom and his face;
In *cut* and dye ſo like a tile,
A ſudden view it would beguile. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 1.

They were ſo familiarly acquainted with him as to know the very *cut* of his beard. *Stillingfl. Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

Children love breeches, not for their *cut* or eaſe, but becauſe the having them is a mark or ſtep towards manhood. *Locke.*

A third deſires you to obſerve well the toga on ſuch a reverſe, and aſks you whether you can in conſcience believe the ſleeve of it to be of the true Roman *cut.* *Addiſon.*

Sometimes an old fellow ſhall wear this or that ſort of *cut* in his cloaths with great integrity. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 264.

Wilt thou buy there ſome high heads of the neweſt *cut* for my daughter. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

13. It ſeems anciently to have ſignified a fool or cully.

Send her money, knight: if thou haſt her not in the end, call me *cut.* *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

14. CUT *and long tail.* A proverbial expreſſion for men of all kinds.

He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.——
Ay, that I will, come *cut and long tail*, under the degree of a ſquire. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

A quintin he,
In honour of this bridaltee,
Hath challeng'd either wide countee:
Come *cut and long tail*; for there be
Six batchelors as bold as he. *Ben. Johnſon's Underwood.*

CU'TANEOUS. *adj.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Relating to the ſkin.

This ſerous, nutritious maſs is more readily circulated into the *cutaneous* or remoteſt parts of the body. *Floyer on Humours.*

Some ſorts of *cutaneous* eruptions are occaſioned by feeding much on acid unripe fruits and farinaceous ſubſtances. *Arbuthn.*

CU'TICLE. *n. ſ.* [*cuticula*, Latin.]

1. The firſt and outermoſt covering of the body, commonly called the ſcarf-ſkin. This is that ſoft ſkin which riſes in a bliſter upon any burning, or the application of a bliſtering-plaiſter. It ſticks cloſe to the ſurface of the true ſkin, to which it is alſo tied by the veſſels which nouriſh it, though they are ſo ſmall as not to be ſeen. When the ſcarf-ſkin is examined with a microſcope, it appears to be made up of ſeveral lays of exceeding ſmall ſcales, which cover one another more or leſs, according to the different thickneſs of the ſcarf-ſkin in the ſeveral parts of the body. *Quincy.*

In each of the very fingers there are bones and griſtles, and ligaments and membranes, and muſcles and tendons, and nerves and arteries, and veins and ſkin, and *cuticle* and nail. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. A thin ſkin formed on the ſurface of any liquor.

When any ſaline liquor is evaporated to *cuticle*, and let cool, the ſalt concretes in regular figures; which argues that the particles of the ſalt, before they concreted, floated in the liquor at equal diſtances in rank and file. *Newton's Opt.*

CUTI'CULAR. *adj.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſkin.

CUTH, ſignifies knowledge or ſkill. So *Cuthwin* is a knowing conqueror; *Cuthred* a knowing counſellor; *Cuthbert*, famous for ſkill. Much of the ſame nature are Sophocles and Sophianus. *Gib. Camden.*

CU'TLASS. *n. ſ.* [*coutelas*, French. This word is written ſometimes *cutlace*, ſometimes *cuttleax:* in *Shakeſpeare*, *curtleaxe*; and in *Pope*, *cutlaſh.*] A broad cutting ſword: the word is much in uſe among the ſeamen.

Were't not better
That I did ſuit me all points like a man?
A gallant *curtleax* upon my thigh,
A boar-ſpear in my hand. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

To the lodgments of his herd he run,
Where the fat porkets ſlept beneath the ſun;
Of two his *cutlaſh* launch'd the ſpouting blood,
Theſe quarter'd, ſing'd, and fix'd on forks of wood. *Pope.*

CU'TLER. *n. ſ.* [*coutelier*, French.] One who makes or ſells knives.

A paultry ring
That ſhe did give, whoſe poeſy was
For all the world like *cutler's* poetry
Upon a knife; love me, and leave me not. *Shakeſpeare.*

In a bye *cutler's* ſhop on Tower-hill he bought a tenpenny knife: ſo cheap was the inſtrument of this great attempt. *Wott.*

He choſe no other inſtrument than an ordinary knife, which he bought of a common *cutler.* *Clarendon.*

CU'TPURSE. *n. ſ.* [*cut* and *purſe.*] One who ſteals by the

method

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

method of cutting purſes: a common practice when men wore their purſes at their girdles, as was once the cuſtom. A thief; a robber.

To have an open ear, a quick eye, and a nimble hand, is neceſſary for a *cutpurſe*. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

A vice of kings,
A *cutpurſe* of the empire and the rule,
That from a ſhelf the precious diadem ſtole,
And put it in his pocket. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Was there no felony, no bawd,
Cutpurſe, nor burglary abroad? *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 2.

If we could imagine a whole nation to be *cutpurſes* and robbers, would there then be kept that ſquare dealing and equity in ſuch a monſtrous den of thieves. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CU'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *cut.*]
1. An agent or inſtrument that cuts any thing.
2. A nimble boat that cuts the water.
3. The teeth that cut the meat.

The molares, or grinders are behind, neareſt the center of motion, becauſe there is a greater ſtrength or force required to chew the meat than to bite a piece; and the *cutters* before, that they may be ready to cut off a morſel from any ſolid food, to be tranſmitted to the grinders. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. An officer in the Exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the ſum paid upon them; and then caſts the ſame into the court to be written upon. *Cowel.*

CUT-THROAT. *n. ſ.* [*cut* and *throat*] A ruffian; a murderer; a butcher of men; an aſſaſſin.

Will you then ſuffer theſe robbers, *cut-throats*, baſe people, gathered out of all the corners of Chriſtendom, to waſte your countries, ſpoil your cities, murder your people, and trouble all your ſeas? *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Perhaps the *cut-throat* may rather take his copy from the Pariſian maſſacre, one of the horrideſt inſtances of barbarous inhumanity that ever was known. *South's Sermons.*

The ruffian robbers by no juſtice aw'd,
And unpaid *cut-throat* ſoldiers are abroad;
Thoſe venal ſouls, who, harden'd in each ill,
To ſave complaints and proſecution, kill. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

CUT-THROAT. *adj.* Cruel; inhuman; barbarous.

If to take above fifty in the hundred be extremity, this in truth can be none other than *cut-throat* and abominable dealing. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

CU'TTING. *n. ſ.* [from *cut.*] A piece cut off; a chop.

The burning of the *cuttings* of vines, and caſting them upon land, doth much good. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N°. 667.

Many are propagated above ground by ſlips or *cuttings*. *Ray.*

CU'TTLE. *n. ſ.* A fiſh, which, when he is purſued by a fiſh of prey, throws out a black liquor, by which he darkens the water and eſcapes.

It is ſomewhat ſtrange, that the blood of all birds and beaſts, and fiſhes, ſhould be of a red colour, and only the blood of the *cuttle* ſhould be as black as ink. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

He that uſes many words for the explaining any ſubject, doth, like the *cuttle* fiſh, hide himſelf for the moſt part in his own ink. *Ray on the Creation.*

CU'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [from *cuttle.*] A foul mouthed fellow; a fellow who blackens the character of others. *Hanmer.*

Away, you cutpurſe raſcal; you filthy bung, away: by this wine I'll thruſt my knife in your mouldy chaps, if you play the ſaucy *cuttle* with me. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

CY'CLE. *n. ſ.* [*cyclus*, Latin; κύκλος.]
1. A circle.
2. A round of time; a ſpace in which the ſame revolutions begin again; a periodical ſpace of time.

We do more commonly uſe theſe words, ſo as to ſtile a leſſer ſpace a *cycle*, and a greater by the name of period; and you may not improperly call the beginning of a large period the epocha thereof. *Holder on Time.*

3. A method, or account of a method continued 'till the ſame courſe begins again.

We thought we ſhould not attempt an unacceptable work, if here we endeavoured to preſent our gardeners with a complete *cycle* of what is requiſite to be done throughout every month of the year. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

4. Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens.

How build, unbuild, contrive
To ſave appearances; how gird the ſphere
With centrick and excentrick, ſcribl'd o'er
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

CY'CLOID. *n. ſ.* [from κυκλοειδής, of κύκλος and εἶδος, ſhape.] A geometrical curve, of which the geneſis may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel: the line which the nail deſcribes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the cycloid.

CYCLO'IDAL. *adj.* [from *cycloid.*] Relating to a cycloid; as the *cycloidal* ſpace, is the ſpace contained between the cycloid and its ſubſtance. *Chambers.*

CYCLOPÆDI'A. *n. ſ.* [κύκλος and παιδεία.] A circle of knowledge; a courſe of the ſciences.

CY'GNET. *n. ſ.* [from *cycnus*, Latin.] A young ſwan.

I am the *cygnet* to this pale faint ſwan,
Who chaunts a doleful hymn to his own death. *Shak. K. John.*

So doth the ſwan her downy *cygnets* ſave,
Keeping them pris'ners underneath her wings. *Shak. H.* VI.

Cygnets, from grey, turn white. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Young *cygnets* are good meat, if fatted with oats; but fed with weeds, they taſte fiſhy. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CY'LINDER. *n. ſ.* [κύλινδρον.] A body having two flat ſurfaces and one circular.

The quantity of water which every revolution does carry, according to any inclination of the *cylinder*, may be eaſily found. *Wilkins.*

The ſquare will make you ready for all manner of compartments, baſes, pediſtals, plots, and buildings; your *cylinder* for vaulted turrets, and round buildings. *Peacham.*

CYLI'NDRICAL. } *adj.* [from *cylinder.*] Partaking of the na-
CYLI'NDRICK. } ture of a cylinder; having the form of a cylinder.

Minera ferri ſtalactitia, when ſeveral of the *cylindrick* ſtriæ are contiguous, and grow together into one ſheaf, is called bruſhiron ore. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p.* iv.

Obſtructions muſt be moſt incident to ſuch parts of the body where the circulation and the elaſtick fibres are both ſmalleſt, and thoſe are glands, which are the extremities of arteries formed into *cylindrical* canals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CYMA'R. *n ſ.* [properly written *ſimar.*] A ſlight covering; a ſcarf.

Her comely limbs compoſed with decent care,
Her body ſhaded with a ſlight *cymar*;
Her boſom to the view was only bare. *Dryden.*

CYMATIUM. n. ſ. [Lat. from κυμάτιον, a little wave.] A member of architecture, whereof one half is convex, and the other concave. There are two ſorts, of which one is hollow below, as the other is above. *Harris.*

In a cornice the gola, or *cymatium* of the corona, the coping, the modillions, or dentelli, make a noble ſhow by their graceful projections. *Spectator,* N°. 415.

CY'MBAL. *n. ſ.* [*cymbalum*, Latin.] A muſical inſtrument.

The trumpets, ſackbuts, pſalteries and fiſes,
Tabors and *cymbals*, and the ſhouting Romans,
Make the ſun dance. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

If mirth ſhould fail, I'll buſy her with cares,
Silence her clamorous voice with louder wars;
Trumpets and drums ſhall fright her from the throne,
As ſounding *cymbals* aid the lab'ring moon. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

CYNA'NTHROPY. *n. ſ.* [κυων κυνὸς, and ἄνθρωπος.] A ſpecies of madneſs in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNEGE'TICKS. *n. ſ.* [κυνηγετικα.] The art of hunting; the art of training and hunting with dogs.

CY'NICAL. } *adj.* [κυνικὸς.] Having the qualities of a dog;
CY'NICK. } curriſh; brutal; ſnarling; ſatirical.

He doth believe that ſome new fangled wit (it is his *cynical* phraſe) will ſome time or other find out his art. *Wilkins.*

CY'NICK. *n. ſ.* [κύνικος.] A philoſopher of the ſnarling or curriſh ſort; a follower of Diogenes; a rude man; a ſnarler; a miſanthrope.

How vilely doth this *cynick* rhime?—
Get you hence, ſirrah; ſaucy fellow, hence. *Shakeſpeare.*

CY'NOSURE. *n. ſ.* [from κυνὸς οὐρα.] The ſtar near the Northpole, by which ſailors ſteer.

Towers and battlements it ſees
Boſom'd high in tufted trees,
Where perhaps ſome beauty lies,
The *cynoſure* of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*

CY'ON. See CION.

Gather *cyons* for graffs before the buds ſprout. *Evelyn.*

CYPRESS-TREE. [*cypreſſus*, Latin.]

Its leaves are ſquamoſe and flat: the male flowers, which are likewiſe ſquamoſe, grow at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree. The fruit is of a ſpherical form, and is compoſed of many woody tubercles, in which are contained hard angular ſeeds. *Miller.*

The *cypreſs* is a tall ſtrait tree, produced with great difficulty. Its fruit is of no uſe: its leaves are bitter, and the very ſmell and ſhade of it are dangerous. Hence the Romans looked upon it to be a fatal tree, and made uſe of it at funerals, and in mournful ceremonies. The wood of the *cypreſs-tree* is always green, very heavy, of a good ſmell, and never either rots or is worm eaten. It is diſtinguiſhed into male and female: the branches of the male are, as it were, horizontal; and thoſe of the female are upright, which is therefore generally uſed for paliſſades of gardens, and to make pyramids. The fruit is round, of an olive colour, and as large as nuts when they are ripe, and it grows in ſeparate places. The Latins call it *conus*, becauſe of its figure. This fruit is compoſed of a kind of ſcales, in the clefts of which are hidden little ſeeds, flat and angular. This tree is common on mount Libanus. *Calmet.*

In ivory coffers I have ſtufft my crowns;
In *cypreſs* cheſts my arras counterpanes. *Shakeſpeare.*

He taketh the *cypreſs* and the oak, which he ſtrengtheneth for himſelf among the trees of the foreſt. *Iſ.* xliv. 14.

Poplars and alders ever quivering play'd,
And nodding *cypreſs* form'd a fragrant ſhade. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

2. Being anciently uſed in funerals, it is the emblem of mourning.

Poiſon be their drink,
Their ſweeteſt ſhade a grove of *cypreſs* trees. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

CY'PRUS. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from the place where it was made; or corruptly from *cypreſs*, as being uſed in mourning.] A thin tranſparent black ſtuff.

Lawn as white as driven ſnow,
Cyprus black as e'er was crow. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

To one of your receiving,
Enough is ſhewn: a *cyprus*, not a boſom,
Hides my poor heart! *Shakeſpeare.*

CYST. } *n. ſ.* [κύστις.] A bag containing ſome morbid
CY'STIS. } matter.

In taking it out the *cyſtis* broke, and ſhewed itſelf by its matter to be a meliceris. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

There may be a conſumption, with a purulent ſpitting, when the vomica is contained in a *cyſt* or bag; upon the breaking of which the patient is commonly ſuffocated. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CY'STICK. *adj.* [from *cyſt*, a bag.] Contained in a bag.

The bile is of two ſorts; the *cyſtick*, or that contained in the gall-bladder, which is a ſort of repoſitory for the gall; or the hepatick, or what flows immediately from the liver. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CYSTO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [κύστις and τέμνω.] The act or practice of opening incyſted tumours, or cutting the bag in which any morbid matter is contained.

CZAR. *n. ſ.* [A Sclavonian word, written more properly *tzar.*] The title of the emperour of Ruſſia.

CZARI'NA. *n. ſ.* [from *czar.*] The empreſs of Ruſſia.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

D.

D, Is a consonant nearly approaching in sound to T, but formed by a stronger appulse of the tongue to the upper part of the mouth. The sound of D in *English* is uniform, and it is never mute.

DA CAPO. [Ital.] A term in musick, which signifying from the head or the beginning, means that the first part of the tune should be repeated at the conclusion.

To DAB. *v. a.* [*dauber*, Fr.] To strike gently with something soft or moist.

A sore should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by *dabbing* it with fine lint. *Sharp.*

A DAB. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. A small lump of any thing.
2. A blow with something moist or soft.
3. Something moist or slimy thrown upon one.
4. [In low language.] An artist; a man expert at something. This is not used in writing.
5. A kind of small flat fish.

Of flat fish there are rays, flowks, *dabs*, plaice. *Carew.*

DAB-CHICK. *n. s.* A chicken newly hatched; a chicken with its feathers not yet grown.

A *dab-chick* waddles through the copse,
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops. *Pope.*

To DA'BBLE. *v. a.* [*dabbelen*, Dutch.] To smear; to daub; to spatter; to besprinkle; to wet.

Then came by
A shadow like an angel, with bright hair
Dabbled in blood. *Shakespeare's Richard* III.

I scarified, and *dabbled* the wound with oil of turpentine. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Mean while the South, rising with *dabbled* wings,
A sable cloud athwart the welkin flings. *Swift.*

To DA'BBLE. *v. n.*
1. To play in water; to move in water or mud.

Neither will a spirit, that dwells with stars, *dabble* in this impurer mud. *Glanville's Apology.*

The little one complained of her legs, that she could neither swim nor *dabble* with them. *L'Estrange.*

But when he found the boys at play,
And saw them *dabbling* in their clay,
He stood behind a stall to lurk,
And mark the progress of their work. *Swift.*

2. To do any thing in a slight, superficial, or shallow manner; to tamper.

Shakespeare shall bear it company, and be put into your hands, as clear and as fair as it came out of them; though you, I think, have been *dabbling* here and there with the text, I have had no more reverence for the writer, and the printer, and left every thing standing just as I found it. *Pope.*

DA'BBLER. *n. s.* [from *dabble.*]
1. One that plays in water.
2. One that meddles without mastery; one that never goes to the bottom of an affair; a superficial meddler.

He dares not complain of the tooth-ach, lest our *dabblers* in politicks should be ready to swear against him for disaffection. *Swift's Intelligencer*, N°. 19.

DACE. *n. s.* [of uncertain derivation: in most provinces called *dare.*] A small river fish, resembling a roach, but less.

Let me live harmlessly, and near the brink
Of Trent or Avon have a dwelling place;
Where I may see my quill or cork down sink,
With eager bite of pearch, or bleak, or *dace. Walton's Angl.*

DA'CTYLE. *n. s.* [δάκτυλος, a finger.] A poetical foot consisting of one long syllable and two short, like the joints of a finger; as *candidus.*

DAD. } *n. s.* [The child's way of expressing *father*. It is
DA'DDY. } remarkable, that, in all parts of the world, the word for father, as first taught to children, is compounded of *a* and *t*, or the kindred letter *d* differently placed; as *tad*, Welsh; ἄττα, Greek; *atta*, Gothick; *tata*, Latin. *Mammas atque tatas habet Afra*, Mart.] Father.

I was never so bethumpt with words,
Since first I call'd my brother's father *dad. Shakesp. K. John.*

His loving mother left him to my care;
Fine child, as like his *dad* as he could stare! *Gay.*

DÆ'DAL. *adj.* [*dædalus*, Latin.]

1. Various; variegated.
2. Skilful: this is not the true meaning, nor should be imitated.

Nor hath
The *dædal* hand of nature only pour'd
Her gifts of outward grace. *Philips.*

DA'FFODIL. }
DAFFODI'LLY. } *n. s.* [Supposed by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *asphodelus.*
DAFFODOWNDI'LLY. }

This plant hath a lily-flower, consisting of one leaf, which is bell-shaped, and cut into six segments, which incircle its middle like a crown; but the empalement, which commonly rises out of a membranous vagina, turns to an oblong or roundish fruit, which is triangular, and gapes in three parts; is divided into three cells, and full of roundish seeds. *Miller.*

Strew me the green ground with *daffodowndillies*,
And cowslips, and kingcups, and loved lilies. *Spenser.*

Bid Amaranthus all his beauty shed,
And *daffodillies* fill their cups with tears,
To strew the laureate herse where Lycid lies. *Milton.*

The daughters of the flood have search'd the mead
For violets pale, and cropp'd the poppy's head:
The short narcissus, and fair *daffodil*,
Pancies to please the sight, and cassia sweet to smell. *Dryden.*

To DAFT. *v. a.* [contracted from *do aft*; that is, to *throw back*, to *throw off.*] To toss aside; to put away with contempt; to throw away slightly.

Where is his son,
The nimble-footed mad-cap prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that *daft* the world aside,
And bid it pass? *Shakespeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

I would she had bestow'd this dotage on me: I would have *dafft* all other respects, and made her half myself. *Shakesp.*

DAG. *n. s.* [*dague*, French.]
1. A dagger.
2. A handgun; a pistol: so called from serving the purposes of a dagger, being carried secretly, and doing mischief suddenly.

To DAG. *v. a.* [from *daggle.*] To daggle; to bemire; to let fall in the water: a low word.

DA'GGER. *n. s.* [*dague*, French.]
1. A short sword; a poniard.

She ran to her son's *dagger*, and struck herself a mortal wound. *Sidney, b.* ii.

This sword a *dagger* had his page,
That was but little for his age;
And therefore waited on him so,
As dwarfs upon knights errant do. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 1.

He strikes himself with his *dagger*; but being interrupted by one of his friends, he stabs him, and breaks the *dagger* on one of his ribs. *Addison on Italy.*

2. [In fencing schools.] A blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence.
3. [With printers.] The obelus; a mark of reference in form of a dagger; as [†].

DA'GGERSDRAWING. *n. s.* [*dagger* and *draw.*] The act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence.

They always are at *daggersdrawing*,
And one another clapperclawing. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* 2.

I have heard of a quarrel in a tavern, where all were at *daggersdrawing*, 'till one desired to know the subject of the quarrel. *Swift.*

To DA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *dag*, dew; a word, according to Mr. *Lye*, derived from the Danish; according to *Skinner*, from ᵹaᵹ, sprinkled, or ᵹeaᵹan, to dip. They are probably all of the same root.] To dip negligently in mire or water; to bemire; to besprinkle

To DA'GGLE. *v. n.* To be in the mire; to run through wet or dirt.

Nor like a puppy, *daggled* through the town,
To fetch and carry sing-song up and down. *Pope's Epistles.*

DA'GGLEDTAIL. *n. s.* [*daggle* and *tail.*] Bemired; dipped in the water or mud; bespattered.

The gentlemen of wit and pleasure are apt to be choaked at the sight of so many *daggledtail* parsons, that happen to fall in their way. *Swift.*

DA'ILY. *adj.* [ᵹaᵹlic, Saxon.] Happening every day, or very frequently; done every day; quotidian.

Much are we bound to heaven
In *daily* thanks, that gave us such a prince. *Shak. H.* VIII.

Cease, man of woman born! to hope relief
From *daily* trouble, and continu'd grief. *Prior.*

DA'ILY. *adv.* Every day; very often.

Let that man with better sense advise,
That of the world least part to us is read;
And *daily* how through hardy enterprize,
Many great regions are discovered. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

I was ambitious to be acquainted with a man, with whom I conversed almost *daily*, for years together. *Dryd. Virg. Ded.*

DA'INTILY. *adv.* [from *dainty.*]
1. Elegantly; delicately.

This same truth is a naked and open day-light, that doth not shew the masks and mummeries, and triumphs of the world, half so stately and *daintily* as candle-light. *Bacon.*

2. Deliciously; pleasantly.

There is no region on earth so *daintily* watered, with such great navigable rivers. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

Those young suiters had been accustomed to nothing but to sleep well, and fare *daintily*. *Broom's View of Epick Poems.*

DA'INTINESS. *n. s.* [from *dainty.*]
1. Delicacy; softness.

What should yet thy palate please?
Daintiness and softer ease,
Sleeked limbs, and finest blood? *Ben. Johnson's Forest.*

2. Elegance; nicety.

The duke exceeded in the *daintiness* of his leg and foot, and the earl in the fine shape of his hands. *Wotton.*

3. Squeamishness; fastidiousness.

Of sand, and lime, and clay, Vitruvius hath discoursed without any *daintiness*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

DA'INTY. *adj.* [derived by *Skinner* from *dain*, an old French word for *delicate*; which yet I cannot find in dictionaries.]
1. Pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste; delicious.

They are all over watery; whereas an higher concoction is required for sweetness, or pleasure of taste, and therefore all your *dainty* plumbs are a little dry. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Delicate; of acute sensibility; nice; squeamish; soft; luxurious; tender.

This is the slowest, yet the *daintiest* sense;
For ev'n the ears of such as have no skill,
Perceive a discord, and conceive offence;
And knowing not what's good, yet find the ill. *Davies.*

They were a fine and *dainty* people; frugal and yet elegant, though not military. *Bacon's Holy War.*

3. Scrupulous; ceremonious.

Which of you all
Will now deny to dance? She that makes *dainty*,
I'll swear hath corns. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Therefore to horse;
And let us not be *dainty* of leave-taking,
But shift away. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

4. Elegant; tenderly languishingly, or effeminately beautiful.

My house, within the city,
Is richly furnished with plate and gold,
Basons and ewers to lave her *dainty* hands. *Shakespeare.*

Why should ye be so cruel to yourself,
And to those *dainty* limbs, which nature lent
For gentle usage, and soft delicacy? *Milton.*

5. Nice; affectedly fine: in contempt.

Your *dainty* speakers have the curse,
To plead bad causes down to worse. *Prior.*

DA'INTY. *n. s.*
1. Something nice or delicate; a delicacy; something of exquisite taste.

Be not desirous of his *dainties*; for they are deceitful meat. *Prov.* xxiii. 3.

A worm breedeth in meal, of the shape of a large white maggot, which is given as a great *dainty* to nightingales. *Bacon.*

She then produc'd her dairy store,
And unbought *dainties* of the poor. *Dryden.*

The shepherd swains, with sure abundance blest,
In the fat flock, and rural *dainties*, feast. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. A word of fondness formerly in use.

Why, that's my *dainty*; I shall miss thee:
But yet thou shalt have freedom. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

There is a fortune coming
Towards you, *dainty*, that will take thee thus,
And set thee aloft. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

DA'IRY. *n. s.* [from *dey*, an old word for milk. Mr. *Lye.*]
1. The occupation or art of making various kinds of food from milk.

Grounds were turned much in England from breeding, either to feeding or *dairy*; and this advanced the trade of English butter, which will be extremely beaten down, when Ireland turns to it too. *Temple.*

2. The place where milk is manufactured.

These beauties will suspect
That you have no more worth
Than the coarse and country fairy,
That doth haunt the hearth or *dairy*. *Ben. Johnson.*

What stores my *dairies* and my folds contain!
A thousand lambs that wander on the plain. *Dryden's Virgil.*

She in pens his flocks will fold,
And then produce her *dairy* store. *Dryden.*

3. Pasturage; milk farm; ground where milch cattle are kept.

Dairies, being well housewived, are exceeding commodious. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Children, in *dairy* countries, do wax more tall than where they feed more upon bread and flesh. *Bacon's Natural History.*

DA'IRYMAID. *n. s.* [*dairy* and *maid.*] The woman servant whose business is to manage the milk.

The poorest of the sex have still an itch,
To know their fortunes, equal to the rich:
The *dairymaid* enquires if she shall take
The trusty taylor, and the cook forsake. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Come up quickly, or we shall conclude that thou art in love with one of sir Roger's *dairymaids*. *Addison's Spectator.*

DA'ISY. *n. s.* [ᵭæᵹeꞅeaᵹe, day's eye. *Chaucer.*] A Spring-flower.

It hath a perennial root: the stalks are naked, and never branch out: the cup of the flower is scaly and simple, divided into many segments to the foot-stalk. The flowers are radiated; and the heads, after the petals are fallen off, resemble obtuse cones. *Miller.*

When *daisies* pied, and violets blue,
And lady smocks all over white,
And cuckow buds of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakespeare.*

Then sing by turns, by turns the muses sing,
Now hawthorns blossom, now the *daisies* spring;
Now leaves the trees, and flow'rs adorn the ground:
Begin, the vales shall ev'ry note rebound. *Pope's Spring.*

This will find thee picking of *daisies*, or smelling to a lock of hay. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 131.

Fair-handed Spring unbosoms every grace;
The *daisy*, primrose, violet, darkly blaze. *Thomson's Spring.*

DALE. *n. s.* [*dalei*, Gothick; *dal*, Dutch and German.] A low place between hills; a vale; a valley.

Long tost with storms, and bet with bitter winds,
High over hills, and low adown the *dale*,
She wandred many a wood and measur'd many a vale.
Fairy Queen, b. i. *cant.* 7. *stanz.* 28.

Before the downfal of the fairy state
This *dale*, a pleasing region, not unblest,
This *dale* possess'd they, and had still possess'd. *Tickell.*

He steals along the lonely *dale*
In silent search. *Thomson's Spring, l.* 220.

DA'LLIANCE. *n. s.* [from *dally.*]
1. Interchange of caresses; acts of fondness.

Look thou be true: do not give *dalliance*
Too much the rein: the strongest oaths are straw
To th' fire i' th' blood. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Nor gentle purpose, nor endearing smiles
Wanted; nor youthful *dalliance*, as beseems
Fair couple, link'd in happy nuptial league,
Alone as they. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* iv. *l.* 332.

I'll head my people;
Then think of *dalliance* when the danger's o'er:
My warlike spirits work now another way,
And my soul's tun'd to trumpets. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

2. Conjugal conversation.

The giant, self-dismayed with the sound,
Where he with his Duessa *dalliance* found,
In haste came rushing forth from inner bow'r. *Fairy Queen.*

That, not mystick, where the sapient king
Held *dalliance* with his fair Egyptian spouse. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Since thou claim'st me for thy sire,
And my fair son here show'st me, the dear pledge
Of *dalliance* had with thee in heav'n, and joys
Then sweet, now sad to mention. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Delay; procrastination.

Nay, come, I pray you, sir, give me the chain;
Both wind and tide stay for this gentleman;
And I, to blame, have held him here too long.—
—Good lord, you use this *dalliance* to excuse
Your breach of promise. *Shakesp. Comedy of Errours.*

DA'LLIER. *n. s.* [from *dally.*] A trifler; a fondler.

The daily *dalliers* with pleasant words, with smiling countenances, and with wagers, purposed to be lost, before they were purposed to be made. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

DA'LLOP. *n. s.* [of unknown etymology.] A tuft, or clump.

Of barley the finest and greenest ye find,
Leave standing in *dallops* 'till time ye do bind. *Tusser.*

To DA'LLY. *v. n.* [*dollen*, Dutch, to trifle.]
1. To trifle; to play the fool; to amuse one's self with idle play; to lose time in trifles.

Take up thy master:

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If thou shouldst *dally* half an hour, his life,
With thine, and all that offer to defend him,
Stand in assured loss. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He left his cur, and laying hold
Upon his arms, with courage bold
Cried out, 'tis now no time to *daly*,
The enemy begin to rally. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 3.

We have trifled too long already: it is madness to *dally* any longer, when our souls are at stake. *Calamy's Sermons.*

One hundred thousand pounds must be raised; for there is no *dallying* with hunger. *Swift.*

2. To exchange caresses; to play the wanton; to fondle.

He is not lolling on a lewd love bed,
But on his knees at meditation;
Not *dallying* with a brace of courtezans,
But meditating with two deep divines. *Shakesp. Ri.h.* III.

3. To sport; to play; to frolick.

She her airie buildeth in the cedar's top,
And *dallies* with the wind, and scorns the sun. *Shak. R.* III.

4. To delay.

They that would not be reformed by that correction, wherein he *dallied* with them, shall feel a judgment worthy of God. *Wisd.* xii. 26.

To DA'LLY. *v. a.* To put off; to delay; to amuse 'till a proper opportunity.

He fully set down, after his wonted manner, to perform service; not by the hazard of one set battle, but by *dallying* off the time with often skirmishes. *Knolles's History.*

DAM. *n. s.* [from *dame*, which formerly signified mother. *Had Nero never been an emperour, shulde never his* dame *have be slaine. Chaucer.*]

1. The mother: used of beasts, or other animals not human.

The *dam* runs lowing up and down,
Looking the way her harmless young one went,
And can do nought but wail her darling loss. *Shak. H.* VI.

Mother, says a sick kite, give over lamentations, and let me have your prayers: alas, my child, says the *dam*, which of the gods shall I go to? *L'Estrange, Fab.* 17.

They bring but one morsel of meat at a time, and have not fewer, it may be, than seven or eight young in the nest together, which, at the return of their *dams*, do all at once, with equal greediness, hold up their heads and gape. *Ray.*

2. A human mother: in contempt or detestation.

This brat is none of mine;
It is the issue of Polixena:
Hence with it, and, together with the *dam*,
Commit them to the fire. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

DAM. *n. s.* [*dam*, Dutch.] A mole or bank to confine water.

As when the sea breaks o'er its bounds,
And overflows the level grounds,
Those banks and *dams*, that like a skreen
Did keep it out, now keep it in. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* 2.

Not with so fierce a rage the foaming flood
Roars, when he finds his rapid course withstood;
Bears down the *dams* with unresisted sway,
And sweeps the cattle and the cots away. *Dryden's Æneis.*

Let loose the reins to all your wat'ry store,
Bear down the *dams*, and open every door. *Dryden.*

The inside of the *dam* must be very smooth and streight; and if it is made very sloping on each side, it is the better. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To DAM. *v. a.* [ꝺemman, ꝼoꞃeꝺemman, Saxon; *dammen*, Dut.]

1. To confine, or shut up water by moles or dams.

I'll have the current in this place *damm'd* up;
And here the smug and silver Trent shall run
In a new channel, fair and evenly. *Shakes. Hen.* VI. *p.* ii.

Home I would go,
But that my doors are hateful to my eyes,
Fill'd and *damm'd* up with gaping creditors,
Watchful as fowlers when their game will spring. *Otway.*

Boggy lands are fed by springs, pent by a weight of earth, that *dams* in the water, and causes it to spread in the ground, so far as the earth is soft. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

'Tis you must drive that trouble from your soul;
As streams, when *damm'd*, forget their ancient current,
And wond'ring at their banks in other channels flow. *Smith.*

2. It is used by *Shakespeare* of fire, and by *Milton* of light.

The more thou *damm'st* it up, the more it burns. *Shakesp.*

Moon! if your influence be quite *damm'd* up
With black usurping mists, some gentle taper,
Though a rush-candle from the wicker hole
Of some clay habitation, visit us
With thy long levell'd rule of streaming light. *Milton.*

DA'MAGE. *n. s* [*domage*, French.]

1. Mischief; hurt; detriment.

Gross errours and absurdities many commit for want of a friend to tell them of them, to the great *damage* both of their fame and fortune. *Bacon, Essay* 28.

Such as were either sent from thence, or raised here, did commonly do more hurt and *damage* to the English subjects than to the Irish enemies, by their continual sess and extortion. *Davies on Ireland.*

He repulsed the enemy very much to their *damage. Clarend.*

2. Loss; mischief suffered.

His heart exalts him in the harm
Already done, to have dispeopled heav'n,
My *damage* fondly deem'd! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* vii.

3. The value of mischief done.

They believed that they were not able, though they should be willing to sell all they have in Ireland, to pay the *damages* which had been sustained by the war. *Clarendon.*

4. Reparation of damage; retribution.

The bishop demanded restitution of the spoils taken by the Scots, or *damages* for the same. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Tell me whether, upon exhibiting the several particulars which I have related to you, I may not sue her for *damages* in a court of justice? *Addison's Guardian,* N°. 97.

5. [In law.] Any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his estate. In the common law it particularly signifies a part of what the jurors be to inquire of; for, after verdict given of the principal cause, they are likewise asked their consciences touching costs, which are the charges of suit, and *damages*, which contain the hindrance which the plaintiff or demandant hath suffered, by means of the wrong done him by the defendant or tenant. *Cowel.*

When the judge had awarded due *damages* to a person, into whose field a neighbour's oxen had broke, it is reported that he reversed his own sentence, when he heard that the oxen, which had done this mischief, were his own. *Watts's Logick.*

To DA'MAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mischief; to injure; to impair; to hurt; to harm.

I consider time as an immense ocean, into which many noble authors are entirely swallowed up, many very much shattered and *damaged*, some quite disjointed and broken into pieces. *Addison's Spectator.* N°. 223.

To DA'MAGE. *v. n.* To take damage, or be damaged.

DA'MAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *damage.*]

1. Susceptible of hurt; as, *damageable* goods.

2. Mischievous; pernicious.

Obscene and immodest talk is offensive to the purity of God, *damageable* and infectious to the innocence of our neighbours, and most pernicious to ourselves. *Governm. of the Tongue.*

DA'MASCENE. *n. s.* [*damascenus*, from *Damascus.*] A small black plum; a Damson, as it is now spoken.

In April follow the cherry tree in blossom, the *damascene* and plum trees in blossom, and the white thorn in leaf. *Bacon.*

In fruits the white commonly is meaner, as in pear plums and *damascenes*; and the choicest plums are black. *Bacon.*

DA'MASK. *n. s.* [*damasquin*, French; *damaschino*, Ital. from *Damascus.*]

1. Linen or silk woven in a manner invented at *Damascus*, by which part rises above the rest in flowers, or other forms.

Wipe your shoes, for want of a clout, with a *damask* napkin. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

2. It is used for red colour in *Fairfax*, from the damask rose.

And for some deale perplexed was her spirit;
Her *damask* late, now chang'd to purest white. *Fairfax, b.* ii.

To DA'MASK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form flowers upon stuffs.

2. To variegate; to diversify.

Around him dance the rosy hours,
And *damasking* the ground with flow'rs,
With ambient sweets perfume the morn. *Fenton.*

3. To adorn steel-work with figures.

DAMASK-PLUM. See PLUM.

DAMASK ROSE. *n. s.* The rose of Damascus; a red rose. See ROSE.

Damask-roses have not been known in England above one hundred years, and now are so common. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

No gradual bloom is wanting from the bud,
Nor broad carnations, nor gay spotted pinks,
Nor, shower'd from every bush, the *damask-rose. Thomson.*

DA'MASKENING. *n. s.* [from *damasquiner*, Fr.] The art or act of adorning iron or steel, by making incisions, and filling them up with gold or silver wire: used in enriching the blades of swords, and locks of pistols. *Chambers.*

DAME. *n. s.* [*dame*, French; *dama*, Spanish.]

1. A lady; the title of honour to women.

The word *dame* originally signified a mistress of a family, who was a lady; and it is used still in the English law to signify a lady: but in common use, now-a-days, it represents a farmer's wife, or a mistress of a family of the lower rank in the country. *Watts's Logick.*

Bless you, fair *dame!* I am not to you known,
Though in your state of honour I am perfect:
If you will take a homely man's advice,
Be not found here. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Not all these lords do vex me half so much
As that proud *dame*, the lord protector's wife. *Shak. H.* VI.

Shut your mouth, *dame*,
Or with this paper I shall stop it;
Thou worse than any thing. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Sov'reign of creatures, universal *dame! Milt. Par. Lost.*

2. It is still used in poetry for women of rank.

His father Faunus: a Laurentian *dame*
His mother, fair Marica was her name. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Who would not repeat that bliss,
And frequent sight of such a *dame*
Buy with the hazard of his fame? *Waller.*

3. Mistress of a low family.

They killed the poor cock; for, say they, if it were not for his waking our *dame*, she would not wake us. *L'Estrange.*

4. Woman in general.

We've willing *dames* enough; there cannot be
That vulture in you to devour so many,
As will to greatness dedicate themselves,
Finding it so inclin'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

DAMES-VIOLET. *n. s.*

The flower of this plant, called also queen's gillyflower, consists, for the most part, of four leaves, which expand in form of a cross: out of the flower-cup arises the pointal, which becomes a long, taper, cylindrical pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the imbricated valves adhere on both sides, and are furnished with oblong, cylindrical, or globular seeds. *Miller.*

To DAMN. *v. a.* [*damno*, Latin.]

1. To doom to eternal torments in a future state.

Not in the legions
Of horrid hell, can come a devil more *damn'd*
In evils to top Macbeth. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

It is most necessary, that the church, by doctrine and decree, do *damn* and send to hell for ever those facts and opinions. *Bacon, Essay* 3.

2. To procure or cause to be eternally condemned.

That which he continues ignorant of, having done the utmost lying in his power, that he might not be ignorant of it, shall not *damn* him. *South's Sermons.*

3. To condemn.

His own impartial thought
Will *damn*, and conscience will record the fault. *Dryd. Juv.*

4. To hoot or hiss any publick performance; to explode.

They *damn* themselves, nor will my muse descend
To clap with such who fools and knaves commend. *Dryden.*

For the great dons of wit,
Phœbus gives them full privilege alone
To *damn* all others, and cry up their own. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

You are so good a critick, that it is the greatest happiness of the modern poets that you do not hear their works; and next, that you are not so arrant a critick as to *damn* them, like the rest, without hearing. *Pope.*

DA'MNABLE. *adj.* [from *damn.*]

1. Deserving damnation; justly doomed to never-ending punishment.

It gives him occasion of labouring with greater earnestness elsewhere, to entangle unwary minds with the snares of his *damnable* opinion. *Hooker, b.* 5. *sect.* 42.

He's a creature unprepar'd, unmeet for death;
And, to transport him in the mind he is,
Were *damnable. Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

As he does not reckon every schism of a *damnable* nature, so he is far from closing with the new opinion of those who make it no crime. *Swift.*

2. It is sometimes indecently used in a low and ludicrous sense; odious; pernicious.

Oh thou *damnable* fellow! did not I pluck thee by the nose for thy speeches? *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

DA'MNABLY. *adv.* [from *damnable.*]

1. In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment; so as to be excluded from mercy.

We will propose the question, whether those who hold the fundamentals of faith may deny Christ *damnably*, in respect of those consequences that arise from them? *South's Sermons.*

2. It is indecently used in a ludicrous sense; odiously; hatefully.

The more sweets they bestowed upon them, the more *damnably* their conserves stunk. *Dennis.*

DAMNA'TION. *n. s.* [from *damn.*] Exclusion from divine mercy; condemnation to eternal punishment.

He that hath been affrighted with the fears of hell, or remembers how often he hath been spared from an horrible *damnation*, will not be ready to strangle his brother for a trifle. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Now mince the sin,
And mollify *damnation* with a phrase:
Say you consented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbade it. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

DA'MNATORY. *adj.* [from *damnatorius.*] Containing a sentence of condemnation.

DA'MNED. *part. adj.* [from *damn.*] Hateful; detestable; abhorred; abominable.

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A couch for luxury and *damned* incest. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

But, oh, what *damned* minutes tells he o'er,
Who doats, yet doubts; suspects, yet strongly loves. *Shak.*

Dare not
To brand the spotless virtue of my prince
With falshoods of most base, and *damn'd* contrivance. *Rowe.*

DA'MNIFIC. *adj.* [from *damnify.*] Procuring loss; mischievous.

To DA'MNIFY. *v. a.* [from *damnifico*, Latin.]

1. To endamage; to injure; to cause loss to any.

He, who has suffered the damage, has a right to demand in his own name, and he alone can remit satisfaction: the *damnified* person has the power of appropriating the goods or service of the offender, by right of self-preservation. *Locke.*

2. To hurt; to impair.

When now he saw himself so freshly rear,
As if late fight had nought him *damnify'd*,
He was dismay'd, and 'gan his fate to fear. *Fairy Queen.*

DA'MNINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *damning.*] Tendency to procure damnation.

He may vow never to return to those sins which he hath had such experience of, for the emptiness and *damningness* of them, and so think himself a complete penitent. *Hammond.*

DAMP. *adj.* [*dampe*, Dutch.]

1. Moist; inclining to wet; not completely dry; foggy.

She said no more: the trembling Trojans hear,
O'erspread with a *damp* sweat and holy fear. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Dejected; sunk; depressed.

All these and more came flocking, but with looks
Downcast and *damp*; yet such wherein appear'd
Obscure some glimpse of joy. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* I.

A DAMP. *n. s.*

1. Fog; moist air; moisture.

Thus Adam to himself lamented loud,
Through the still night; not now, as ere man fell,
Wholsom and cool, and mild; but with black air
Accompany'd, with *damps* and dreadful gloom. *Milt. P. L.*

A rift there was, which from the mountain's height
Convey'd a glimmering and malignant light,
A breathing-place to draw the *damps* away,
A twilight of an intercepted day. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. A noxious vapour exhaled from the earth.

The heat of the sun in the hotter seasons, penetrating the exterior parts of the earth, excites those mineral exhalations in subterraneous caverns, which are called *damps*: these seldom happen but in the summer-time, when the hotter the weather is, the more frequent are the *damps. Woodward.*

3. Dejection; depression of spirit; cloud of the mind.

Adam, by this from the cold sudden *damp*
Recov'ring, and his scatter'd spirits return'd,
To Michael thus his humble words addrefs'd. *Milt. P. Lost.*

His name struck ev'ry where so great a *damp*,
As Archimedes through the Roman camp. *Roscommon.*

Even now, while thus I stand blest in thy presence,
A secret *damp* of grief comes o'er my thoughts. *Add. Cato.*

An eternal state, he knows and confesses that he has made no provision for, that he is undone for ever: a prospect which is enough to cast a *damp* over his sprightliest hours. *Rogers, Sermon* 19.

This commendable resentment against me, strikes a *damp* upon that spirit in all ranks and corporations of men. *Swift.*

To DAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To wet; to moisten; to make humid.

2. To depress; to deject; to chill.

The very loss of one pleasure is enough to *damp* the relish of another. *L'Estrange, Fable* 38.

Dread of death hangs over the mere natural man, and, like the hand-writing on the wall, *damps* all his jollity. *Atterb.*

It would be enough to *damp* their warmth in such pursuits, if they could once reflect, that in such course they will be sure to run upon the very rock they mean to avoid. *Swift.*

3. To weaken; to abandon.

A soft body *dampeth* the sound much more than a hard. *Bacon's Natural History,* N°. 158.

Unless an age too late, or cold
Climate, or years, *damp* my intended wing
Depress'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ix.

DA'MPISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *damp.*] Tendency to wetness; fogginess; moisture.

It hath been used by some with great success to make their walls thick; and to put a lay of chalk between the bricks, to take away all *dampishness. Bacon's Natural History,* N°. 937.

DA'MPNESS. *n. s.* [from *damp.*] Moisture; fogginess.

Nor need they fear the *dampness* of the sky
Should flag their wings, and hinder them to fly;
'Twas only water thrown on sails too dry. *Dryden.*

By stacks they often have very great loss, by the *dampness* of the ground, which rots and spoils it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

DA'MPY. *adj* [from *damp.*] Dejected; gloomy; sorrowful.

The lords did dispel *dampy* thoughts, which the remembrance of his uncle might raise, by applying him with exercises and disports. *Hayward.*

DA'MSEL. *n. s.* [*damoiselle*, French.]

1. A young gentlewoman; a young woman of distinction: now only used in verse.

Kneeling, I my servant's smiles implore,
And one mad *damsel* dares dispute my pow'r. *Prior.*

2. An attendant of the better rank.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

With her train of *damſels* ſhe was gone
In ſhady walks, the ſcorching heat to ſhun. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. A wench; a country laſs.

The clowns are whoremaſters, and the *damſels* with child. *Gay's Preface to What d'ye call it.*

DA'MSON. *n. ſ.* [corruptly from *damaſcene.*] A ſmall black plum. See DAMASCENE.

My wife deſir'd ſome *damſons*,
And made me climb with danger of my life. *Shak. H.* VI.

DAN. *n. ſ.* [from *dominus*, as now *don* in Spaniſh, and *donna*, Italian, from *domina.*] The old term of honour for men; as we now ſay *maſter*.

This whimpled, whining, purblind, wayward boy,
This ſignor Junio's giant dwarf, *dan* Cupid. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dick, if this ſtory pleaſeth thee,
Pray thank *dan* Pope, who told it me. *Prior's Alma.*

To DANCE. *v. n.* [*danſer*, Fr. *dançar*, Span. as ſome think from *tanza*, Arabick, a dance; as *Junius*, who loves to derive from Greek, thinks, from δόνησις.]

1. To move in meaſure; to move with ſteps correſpondent to the ſound of inſtruments.

What ſay you to young Mr. Fenton? He capers, he *dances*, he has eyes of youth, he writes verſes. *Sh. Mer. W. of Windſ.*

To DANCE *Attendance. v. a.* To wait with ſuppleneſs and obſequiouſneſs.

Men are ſooner weary to *dance* attendance at the gates of foreign lords, than to tarry the good leiſure of their own magiſtrates. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

It upbraids you
To let your father's friend, for three long months,
Thus *dance* attendance for a word of audience. *Dryd. Cleom.*

To DANCE. *v. a.*

1. To make to dance; to put into a lively motion.

Thy grandſire lov'd thee well;
Many a time he *danc'd* thee on his knee. *Shak. Tit. Andron.*

That I ſee thee here,
Thou noble thing! more *dances* my rapt' heart,
Than when I firſt my wedded miſtreſs ſaw
Beſtride my threſhold. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

In peſtilences the malignity of the infecting vapour *danceth* the principal ſpirits. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 333.

DANCE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A motion of one or many in concert, regulated by muſick.

Our *dance* of cuſtom, round about the oak of Herne the hunter. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The honourableſt part of talk is to give the occaſion, and again to moderate and paſs to ſomewhat elſe; for then a man leads the *dance*. *Bacon, Eſſay* 33.

But you perhaps expect a modiſh feaſt,
With am'rous ſongs and wanton *dances* grac'd. *Dryd. Juv.*

DA'NCER. *n. ſ.* [from *dance.*] One that practiſes the art of dancing.

He at Philippi kept
His ſword e'en like a *dancer*, while I ſtrook
The lean and wrinkled Caſſius. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Muſicians and *dancers!* take ſome truce
With theſe your pleaſing labours; for great uſe
As much wearineſs as perfection brings. *Donne.*

The earl was ſo far from being a good *dancer*, that he was no graceful goer. *Wotton.*

It is a uſual practice in theſe times for our funambulours, or *dancers* on the rope, to attempt ſomewhat like to flying. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

He, perfect *dancer!* climbs the rope,
And balances your fear and hope. *Prior.*

Nature, I thought, perform'd too mean a part,
Forming her movements to the rules of art;
And, vex'd, I found that the muſician's hand
Had o'er the *dancer*'s mind too great command. *Prior.*

DA'NCINGMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*dance* and *maſter.*] One who teaches the art of dancing.

The apes were taught their ape's tricks by a *dancingmaſter*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The legs of a *dancingmaſter*, and the fingers of a muſician, fall, as it were, naturally, without thought or pains, into regular and admirable motions. *Locke on Underſtanding, ſect.* 4.

DA'NCINGSCHOOL. *n. ſ.* [*dancing* and *ſchool.*] The ſchool where the art of dancing is taught.

They bid us to the Engliſh *dancingſchools*,
And teach lavolta's high, and ſwift couranto's;
Saying our grace is only in our heels. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

A certain Egyptian king endowed a *dancingſchool* for the inſtitution of apes of quality. *L'Eſtrange.*

DANDELI'ON. *n. ſ.* [*dent de lion*, French.] The name of a plant.

It agrees in all reſpects with the hawkweed, but only in its having a ſingle naked ſtalk, with one flower upon the top. *Miller.*

For cowſlips ſweet, let *dandelions* ſpread;
For Blouzelinda, blithſome maid, is dead! *Gay's Paſtorals.*

DA'NDIPRAT. *n. ſ.* [*dandin*, French.] A little fellow; an urchin: a word uſed ſometimes in fondneſs, ſometimes in contempt.

To DA'NDLE. *v. a.* [*dandelen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſhake a child on the knee, or in the hands, to pleaſe and quiet him.

Then ſhall ye ſuck, and ſhall be born upon her ſides, and be *dandled* upon her knees. *Iſ.* lxvi. 12.

Thy little brethren, which, like fairy ſprights,
Oft ſkip into our chamber thoſe ſweet nights,
And, kiſs'd and *dandl'd* on thy father's knee,
Were brib'd next day to tell what they did ſee. *Donne.*

Courts are but ſuperficial ſchools to *dandle* fools. *Wotton.*

Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
Dandled the kid. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 344.

Motion occaſions ſleep, as we find by the common uſe of rocking froward children in cradles, or *dandling* them in their nurſes arms *Temple.*

2. To fondle; to treat like a child.

Their child ſhall be advanc'd,
And be received for the emp'ror's heir;
And let the emperor *dandle* him for his own. *Sh. Tit. Andr.*

They have put me in a ſilk gown, and a gaudy fool's cap; and I am aſhamed to be *dandled* thus, and cannot look in the glaſs without bluſhing, to ſee myſelf turned into ſuch a little pretty maſter. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 113.

3. To delay; to procraſtinate; to protract by trifles.

Captains do ſo *dandle* their doings, and dally in the ſervice to them committed, as if they would not have the enemy ſubdued. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

DA'NDLER. *n. ſ.* [from *dandle.*] He that dandles or fondles children.

DA'NDRUFF. *n. ſ.* [often written *dendriff*, from tan, the itch, and drof, ſordid, filthy.] Scabs in the head; ſcurf at the roots of the hair.

DA'NEWORT. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of elder; called alſo dwarf-elder, or wallwort.

DA'NGER. *n. ſ.* [*danger*, Fr. of uncertain derivation. *Skinner* derives it from *damnum*, *Menage* from *angaria*, *Minſhew* from θάνατος, death, to which *Junius* ſeems inclined.] Riſque; hazard; peril.

They that ſail on the ſea, tell of the *danger*. *Ecclus.* xliii. 24.

Our craft is in *danger* to be ſet at nought. *Acts*, x. 27.

I dare pawn down my life for him, that he hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour, and to no other pretence of *danger*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

More *danger* now from man alone we find,
Than from the rocks, the billows, and the wind. *Waller.*

To DA'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in hazard; to endanger.

Pompey's ſon ſtands up
For the main ſoldier; whoſe quality going on,
The ſides o' th' world may *danger*. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleopat.*

DA'NGERLESS. *adj.* [from *danger.*] Without hazard; without riſque; exempt from danger.

He ſhewed no leſs magnanimity in *dangerleſs* deſpiſing, than others in dangerous affecting the multiplying of kingdoms. *Sid.*

DA'NGEROUS. *adj.* [from *danger.*] Hazardous; perillous; full of danger.

A man of an ill tongue is *dangerous* in his city. *Ecclus.* ix.

All men counſel me to take away thy life, likely to bring forth nothing but *dangerous* and wicked effects. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Already we have conquer'd half the war,
And the leſs *dangerous* part is left behind. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

DA'NGEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *dangerous.*] Hazardouſly; perilouſly; with danger.

But for your ſon, believe it, oh, believe it,
Moſt *dang'rouſly* you have with him prevail'd,
If not moſt mortal to him. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

A ſort of naughty perſons
Have practis'd *dangerouſly* againſt your ſtate,
Dealing with witches and with conjurers. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

It is juſt with God to permit thoſe, which think they ſtand ſo ſurely, to fall moſt *dangerouſly*. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Plutarch ſays Teleſilla, a noble lady, being *dangerouſly* ſick, was by the oracle adviſed to apply her mind to the muſe and poetry. *Peacham on Poetry.*

If it were ſo; which but to think were pride,
My conſtant love would *dangerouſly* be tried. *Dryden.*

DA'NGEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dangerous.*] Danger; hazard; peril.

I ſhall not need to mind you of judging of the *dangerouſneſs* of diſeaſes, by the nobleneſs of that part affected. *Boyle.*

To DA'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *hang*, according to *Skinner*; as *hang, hangle dangle.*] To hang looſe and quivering.

Go, bind thou up yond *dangling* apricocks. *Shak. R.* II.

He'd rather on a gibbet *dangle*,
Than miſs his dear delight to wrangle. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

Codrus had but one leg; ſo ſhort to boot,
That his ſhort wife's ſhort legs hung *dangling* out. *Dryden.*

With *dangling* hands he ſtrokes th' imperial robe,
And with a cuckold's air commands the globe. *Smith.*

But have you not with thought beheld
The ſword hang *dangling* o'er the ſhield. *Prior.*

2. To hang upon any one; to be an humble, uſeleſs, harmleſs follower.

The preſbyterians, and other fanaticks that *dangle* after them, are well inclined to pull down the preſent eſtabliſhment. *Swift.*

DA'NGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *dangle.*] A man that hangs about women only to waſte time.

A *dangler* is of neither ſex. *Ralph's Miſcel.*

DANK. *adj.* [from *tuncken*, Germ. *Skinner.*] Damp; humid; moiſt; wet.

He her the maiden ſleeping found,
On the *dank* and dirty ground. *Shakeſ. Midſ. Night's Dream.*

Yet oft they quit
The *dank*, and, riſing on ſtiff pinions, tour
The mid aereal ſky. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii. *l.* 440.

Through each thicket, *dank* or dry,
Like a black miſt, low creeping, he held on
His midnight ſearch. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix. *l.* 179.

Lawrence, of virtuous father, virtuous ſon,
Now that the fields are *dank*, and ways are mire,
Where ſhall we ſometimes meet, and by the fire
Help waſte a ſullen day? *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

By the ruſhy-fringed bank,
Where grows the willow and the oſier *dank*,
My ſliding chariot ſtays. *Milton.*

Me, in my vow'd
Picture, the ſacred wall declares t' have hung
My *dank* and dropping weeds
To the ſtern god of ſea. *Milton.*

To waſh the ſkins of beaſts and fowls herewith, would keep them from growing *dank* in moiſt weather. *Grew.*

DA'NKISH. *adj.* Somewhat dank.

They bound me, bore me thence,
And in a dark and *dankiſh* vault at home,
There left me. *Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.*

To DAP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *dip.*] To let fall gently into the water: a word, I believe, only uſed by anglers.

I have taught him how to catch a chub, by *dapping* with a graſshopper. *Walton's Angler.*

DAPA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *dapaticus*, Latin.] Sumptuous in cheer. *Bailey.*

DA'PPER. *adj.* [*dapper*, Dutch.] Little and active; lively without bulk. It is uſually ſpoken in contempt.

And on the tawny ſands and ſhelves,
Trip the pert fairies and the *dapper* elves. *Milton.*

A pert *dapper* ſpark of a magpye, fancied the birds would never be governed 'till himſelf ſhould ſit at the helm. *L'Eſtr.*

DA'PPERLING. *n. ſ.* [from *dapper.*] A dwarf; a dandiprat. *Ainſworth.*

DA'PPLE. *adj.* [from *apple*; as *pommelè.*] Marked with various colours; variegated; ſtreaked; imbricated: it is uſed chiefly of animals.

My country neighbours do not find it impoſſible to think of a lame horſe, 'till they have run over all beings that are, and then pitch on *dapple*. *Locke.*

To DA'PPLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſtreak; to vary; to diverſify with colours.

Certes, ſaid ſhe, I wot not how he hight;
But under him a grey ſteed did he weild,
Whoſe ſides with *dappled* circles were endight. *Fairy Queen.*

The gentle day
Dapples the drowſy eaſt with ſpots of grey. *Shakeſpeare.*

Horſes that are *dappled*, turn white; and old ſquirrels turn griſly. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 85.

The lark begins his flight,
From his watch-tower in the ſkies,
'Till the *dappled* dawn doth riſe. *Milton.*

I choſe
The *dappl'd* pink, and bluſhing roſe,
To deck my charming Cloe's hair. *Prior.*

The gods, to curſe Pamela with her pray'rs,
Gave the gilt coach and *dappled* Flanders mares. *Pope.*

DAR. } *n. ſ.* A fiſh found in the Severn. *Bailey.*
DART. }

To DARE. *v. n.* pret. *I durſt*; part. *I have dared.* [ðeaꞃꞃan, Saxon; *derren*, Dutch] To have courage for any purpoſe; not to be afraid; to adventure; to be adventurous.

I ſay 'tis copper. *Dar'ſt* thou be as good as thy word now?—Why, Hal, thou know'ſt, as thou art but a man, I *dare*; but as thou art a prince, I fear thee. *Shakeſ. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

I *dare* do all that may become a man;
Who *dares* do more, is none. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

They are both hanged; and ſo would this be, if he *durſt* ſteal any thing advent'rouſly. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Neither of them was of that temper as to *dare* any dangerous fact. *Haywood.*

The father bore it with undaunted ſoul,
Like one who *durſt* his deſtiny controul. *Dryden.*

Deliberate and well-weighed courage knows both to be cautious and to *dare*, as occaſion offers. *Dryden.*

We *dare* not build much upon ſuch a notion or doctrine, 'till it be very fully examined. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

To DARE. *v. a.* To challenge; to defy.

I never in my life
Did hear challenge urg'd more modeſtly,
Unleſs a brother ſhould a brother *dare*
To gentle exerciſe and proof of arms. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Here ſhe ſtands:
Take but poſſeſſion of her with a touch;
I *dare* thee but to breathe upon my love. *Shakeſpeare.*

He had many days, in this proud manner, come half ſeas over; and ſometimes paſſing further, came and lay at the mouth of the harbour, and, as it were, *daring* them to fight. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Maſters of the arts of policy thought that they might even defy and *dare* providence to the face. *South.*

All cold, but in her breaſt, I will deſpiſe;
And *dare* all heat but that in Celia's eyes. *Roſcommon.*

Time! I *dare* thee to diſcover
Such a youth, and ſuch a lover. *Dryden.*

Preſumptuous wretch! with mortal art to *dare*
Immortal power, and brave the thunderer. *Granville.*

To DARE *Larks.* To catch them by means of a looking-glaſs, which keeps them in amaze 'till caught; to amaze.

Shrimps are dipped up in ſhallow water with little round nets, not much unlike that which is uſed for *daring* larks. *Carew.*

As larks lie *dar'd* to ſhun the hobby's flight. *Dryden.*

DARE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Defiance; challenge.

Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the *dare* to Cæſar, and commands
The empire of the ſea. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

DA'REFUL. *adj.* [*dare* and *full*] Full of defiance.

We might have met them *dareful*, beard to beard,
And beat them backward home. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

DA'RING. *adj.* [from *dare.*] Bold; adventurous; fearleſs; courageous; intrepid; brave; ſtout.

The laſt Georgick has indeed many metaphors, but not ſo *daring* as this; for human thoughts and paſſions may be more naturally aſcribed to a bee than to an inanimate plant. *Addiſon's Eſſays on the Georgicks.*

The ſong too *daring*, and the theme too great. *Prior.*

Grieve not, O *daring* prince! that noble heart. *Pope.*

DA'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *daring.*] Boldly; courageouſly; fearleſsly; impudently; outrageouſly.

Some of the great principles of religion are every day openly and *daringly* attacked from the preſs. *Atterbury.*

Your brother, fir'd with ſucceſs,
Too *daringly* upon the foe did preſs. *Halifax.*

DA'RINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *daring.*] Boldneſs.

DARK. *adj.* [ðeoꞃc, Saxon.]

1. Not light; without light.

Fleance, his ſon, who keeps him company,
Muſt embrace the fate of that *dark* hour. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

While we converſe with her, we mark
No want of day, nor think it *dark*. *Waller.*

2. Not of a ſhowy or vivid colour.

If the plague be ſomewhat *dark*, and the plague ſpread not in the ſkin, the prieſt ſhall pronounce him clean. 1 *Lev.* xiii. 6.

In Muſcovy itſelf the generality of the people are more inclined to have *dark* coloured hair than flaxen. *Boyle.*

3. Blind; without the enjoyment of light.

Thou wretched daughter of a *dark* old man,
Conduct my weary ſteps. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

4. Opake; not tranſparent.

5. Obſcure; not perſpicuous.

What may ſeem *dark* at the firſt, will afterwards be found more plain. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſect.* 1.

Mean time we ſhall expreſs our *darker* purpoſe. *Shakeſp.*

6. Not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant.

The age, wherein he liv'd, was *dark*; but he
Could not want ſight, who taught the world to ſee. *Denh.*

7. Gloomy; not chearful.

All men of *dark* tempers, according to their degree of melancholy or enthuſiaſm, may find convents fitted to their humours. *Addiſon on Italy.*

DARK. *n. ſ.*

1. Darkneſs; obſcurity; want of light.

Come, thick night,
And pall thee in the dunneſt ſmoke of hell,
That my keen knife ſee not the wound it makes;
Nor heav'n peep through the blanket of the *dark*,
To cry hold, hold! *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Cloud and ever-during *dark*
Surrounds me! from the chearful ways of men
Cut off. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii. *l.* 45.

Whereas ſeeing requires light, and a free medium, and a right line to the objects, we can hear in the *dark* immured, and by curve lines. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Obſcurity; condition of one unknown.

All he ſays of himſelf is, that he is an obſcure perſon; one, I ſuppoſe he means, that is in the *dark*, and thinks it proper to continue ſo. *Atterbury.*

3. Want

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3. Want of knowledge.

'Till we ourſelves perceive by our own underſtandings, we are as much in the *dark*, and as void of knowledge, as before. *Locke.*

To Dark. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To darken; to obſcure: obſolete.

Fair when her breaſt, like a rich laden bark
With precious merchandize, ſhe forth doth lay:
Fair when that cloud of pride, which oft doth *dark*
Her goodly light, with ſmiles ſhe drives away. *Spenſer.*

To Da'rken. *v. a.* [from *dark.*]

1. To make dark; to deprive of light.

Black with ſurrounding foreſts then it ſtood,
That hung above, and *darken'd* all the flood. *Addiſon.*
Whether the *darken'd* room to muſe invite,
Or whiten'd wall provoke the ſkew'r to write. *Pope.*

2. To cloud; to perplex.

Such was his wiſdom, that his confidence did ſeldom *darken* his foreſight, eſpecially in things near hand. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

3. To foul; to ſully.

The luſts and paſſions of men do ſully and *darken* their minds, even by a natural influence. *Tillotſon, Serm.* 4.

To Da'rken. *v. n.* To grow dark.

Da'rkling. [a participle, as it ſeems, from *darkle*, which yet I have never found.] Being in the dark; being without light: a word merely poetical.

O, wilt thou *darkling* leave me? do not ſo. *Shakeſpeare.*
Darkling ſtands
The varying ſhore o' th' world. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
The wakeful bird
Sings *darkling*, and, in ſhadieſt covert hid,
Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.
Darkling they mourn their fate, whom Circe's pow'r,
With words and wicked herbs, from human kind
Had alter'd, and in brutal ſhapes confin'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

Da'rkly. *adv.* [from *dark.*] In a ſituation void of light; obſcurely; blindly.

For well you know, and can record alone,
What fame to future times conveys but *darkly* down. *Dryd.*

Da'rkness. *n. ſ.* [from *dark.*]

1. Abſence of light.

Darkneſs was upon the face of the deep. *Gen.* i. 2.

I go whence I ſhall not return, even to the land of *darkneſs* and the ſhadow of death. *Job*, x. 20.

2. Opakeneſs.

3. Obſcurity.

4. Infernal gloom; wickedneſs.

The inſtruments of *darkneſs* tell us truths;
Win us with honeſt trifles, to betray us
In deepeſt conſequence. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

All the light truth has, or can have, is from the clearneſs and validity of thoſe proofs upon which it is received: to talk of any other light in the underſtanding, is to put ourſelves in the dark, or in the power of the prince of *darkneſs*. *Locke.*

5. The empire of Satan, or the devil.

Who hath delivered us from the power of *darkneſs*, and tranſlated us into the kingdom of his dear ſon. *Coloſſ.* i. 13.

Da'rksome. *adj.* [from *dark.*] Gloomy; obſcure; not well enlightened; not luminous.

He brought him through a *darkſome* narrow paſs,
To a broad gate, all built of beaten gold. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.
And her fair eyes, like ſtars that dimmed were
With *darkſome* cloud, now ſhew their goodly beams. *Spenſer.*

You muſt not look to have an image, or the like, in any thing that is lightſome; for even a face in iron, red-hot, will not be ſeen, the light confounding the ſmall differences of lightſome and *darkſome* which ſhew the figure. *Bacon's N. Hiſt.*

A *darkſome* cloud of locuſts, ſwarming down,
Muſt eat, and on the ground leave nothing green. *Milton.*
He here with us to be,
Forſook the courts of everlaſting day,
And choſe with us a *darkſome* houſe of mortal clay. *Milton.*
Miſtaken bleſſing, which old age they call,
'Tis a long, naſty, *darkſome* hoſpital. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
The *darkſome* pines that o'er yon' rocks reclin'd,
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind. *Pope.*

Da'rling. *adj.* [deoplinᵹ, Sax.] Favourite; dear; beloved; regarded with great kindneſs and tenderneſs.

'Tis not for a generous prince to countenance oppreſſion and injuſtice, even in his moſt *darling* favourites. *L'Eſtrange.*

Have a care leſt ſome beloved notion, or ſome *darling* ſcience, too far prevail over your mind. *Watts's Improvement.*

Da'rling. *n. ſ.* A favourite; one much beloved.

Young Ferdinand they ſuppoſe is drown'd,
And his and my lov'd *darling.* *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
In Thames, the ocean's *darling*, England's pride,
The pleaſing emblem of his reign does glide. *Halifax.*

She immediately became the *darling* of the princeſs Sophia. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 21.

To Darn. *v. a.* [of uncertain original.] To mend holes by imitating the texture of the ſtuff.

Will ſhe thy linen waſh, or hoſen *darn*? *Gay.*

He ſpent every day ten hours in his *cloſet*, in *darning* his ſtockings, which he performed to admiration. *Swift.*

Da'rnel. *n. ſ.* A weed growing in the fields. See Grass.

He was met ev'n now
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
With hardocks, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo flowers,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our ſuſtaining corn. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Want ye corn for bread?
'Twas full of *darnel*; do you like the taſte? *Shak. H.* VI.
No fruitful crop the ſickly fields return;
But oats and *darnel* choak the riſing corn. *Dryd. Paſtorals.*

To Da'rrain. *v. a.* [This word is by *Junius* referred to *dare*: it ſeems to me more probably deducible from *arranger la battaille.*]

1. To prepare for battle; to range troops for battle.

The town-boys parted in twain, the one ſide calling themſelves Pompeians, the other Cæſarians; and then *darraining* a kind of battle, but without arms, the Cæſarians got the over-hand. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

Comes Warwick, backing of the duke of York:
Darrain your battle; for they are at hand. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

2. To apply to the fight.

Therewith they 'gan to hurlen greedily,
Redoubted battle ready to *darraine.* *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

DART. *n. ſ.* [*dard*, French.]

1. A miſſile weapon thrown by the hand; a ſmall lance.

Here one is wounded or ſlain with a piece of a rock or flint; there another with a *dart*, arrow, or lance. *Peacham.*

O'erwhelm'd with *darts*, which from afar they fling,
The weapons round his hollow temples ring. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. [In poetry.] Any miſſile weapon.

To Dart. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw offenſively.

He whets his tuſks, and turns, and dares the war;
Th' invaders *dart* their jav'lins from afar. *Dryden's Æn.*
Pan came, and aſk'd what magick caus'd my ſmart;
Or what ill eyes malignant glances *dart* *Pope.*

2. To throw; to emit; as the ſun *darts* his beams on the earth.

To Dart. *v. n.* To fly as a dart; to let fly with hoſtile intention.

Now, *darting* Parthia, art thou ſtruck. *Sh. Ant. and Cleop.*

To DASH. *v. a.* [The etymology of this word, in any of its ſenſes, is very doubtful.]

1. To throw any thing ſuddenly againſt ſomething.

If you *daſh* a ſtone againſt a ſtone in the bottom of the water, it maketh a ſound. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 792.

A man that cuts himſelf, and tears his own fleſh, and *daſhes* his head againſt the ſtones, does not act ſo unreaſonably as he. *Tillotſon, Serm.* 1.

2. To break by colliſion.

They that ſtand high, have many blaſts to ſhake them;
And, if they fall, they *daſh* themſelves to pieces. *Shakeſp.*
David's throne ſhall be like a tree,
Spreading and overſhad'wing all the earth;
Or as a ſtone, that ſhall to pieces *daſh*
All monarchies beſides throughout the world. *Milt. P. Reg.*

3. To throw water in flaſhes.

Daſhing water on them may prove the beſt remedy. *Mortim.*

4. To beſpatter; to beſprinkle.

This tempeſt,
Daſhing the garment of this peace, aboded
The ſudden breach on't. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

5. To agitate any liquid, ſo as to make the ſurface fly off.

At once the bruſhing oars and brazen prow
Daſh up the ſandy waves, and ope the depths below. *Dryd.*

6. To mingle; to change by ſome ſmall admixture.

Hight Whacum, bred to *daſh* and draw,
Not wine, but more unwholſome law. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *c.* 3.

I take care to *daſh* the character with ſuch particular circumſtances as may prevent ill-natured applications. *Addiſon.*

Several revealed truths are *daſhed* and adulterated with a mixture of fables and human inventions. *Spectator*, N°. 580.

7. To form or print in haſte, careleſly.

Never was *daſh'd* out, at one lucky hit,
A fool, ſo juſt a copy of a wit. *Pope's Dunciad, b.* ii. *l.* 43.

8. To obliterate; to blot; to croſs out.

To *daſh* over this with a line, will deface the whole copy extremely, and to a degree that, I fear, may diſpleaſe you. *Pope.*

9. To confound; to make aſhamed ſuddenly; to ſurpriſe with ſhame or fear.

His tongue
Dropp'd manna, and could make the worſe appear
The better reaſon, to perplex and *daſh*
Matureſt counſels. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 114.
Yearly enjoin'd, ſome ſay, to undergo
This annual, humbling certain number'd days,
To *daſh* their pride and joy for man ſeduc'd. *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*
An unknown hand ſtill check'd my forward joy,
Daſh'd me with bluſhes. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

To *daſh* this cavil, read but the practice of Chriſtian emperors. *South.*

Nothing *daſhed* the confidence of the mule like the braying of the aſs, in the very interim while he was dilating upon his genealogy. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 18.

The nymph, when nothing could Narciſſus move,
Still *daſh'd* with bluſhes for her ſlighted love. *Add. Ov. Met.*

After they had ſufficiently blaſted him in his perſonal capacity, they found it an eaſy work to *daſh* and overthrow him in his political. *South's Sermons.*

Some ſtronger pow'r eludes our ſickly will;
Daſhes our riſing hope with certain ill. *Prior.*
Daſh the proud gameſter in his gilded car;
Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a ſtar. *Pope.*

To Dash. *v. n.*

1. To fly off the ſurface.

If the veſſel be ſuddenly ſtopt in its motion, the liquor continues its motion, and *daſhes* over the ſides of the veſſel. *Cheyne.*

2. To fly in flaſhes with a loud noiſe.

On each hand the guſhing waters play,
And down the rough caſcade, while *daſhing*, fall. *Thomſon.*

3. To ruſh through water ſo as to make it fly.

Doeg, though without knowing how or why,
Spurr'd boldly on, and *daſh'd* through thick and thin,
Through ſenſe and nonſenſe, never out or in. *Dryden.*

A Dash. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Colliſion.

By the touch ethereal rous'd,
The *daſh* of clouds, or irritating war,
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below
They furious ſpring. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 1100.

2. Infuſion; ſomething mingled in a ſmall proportion.

There is nothing which one regards ſo much, with an eye of mirth and pity, as innocence, when it has in it a *daſh* of folly. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 247.

3. A mark in writing; a line ——, to note a pauſe, or omiſſion.

He is afraid of letters and characters, of notes and *daſhes*, which, ſet together, do ſignify nothing. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

In modern wit all printed traſh is
Set off with num'rous breaks and *daſhes.* *Swift.*

4. Stroke; blow.

Stand back, you lords, and give us leave awhile.
—— She takes upon her bravely at firſt *daſh.* *Shakeſp. H.* V.

Dash. *adv.* An expreſſion of the ſound of water daſhed.

Hark, hark, the waters fall;
And, with a murmuring ſound,
Daſh, *daſh*, upon the ground,
To gentle ſlumbers call. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

DA'STARD. *n. ſ.* abaꞅꞇꞃiᵹa, Saxon.] A coward; a poltron; A man infamous for fear.

The cruelty and envy of the people,
Permitted by our *daſtard* nobles,
And ſuffer'd me by th' voice of ſlaves to be
Whoop'd out of Rome. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Who now my matchleſs valour dare oppoſe?
How long will Dares wait his *daſtard* foes. *Dryden's Æn.*
Daſtard and drunkard, mean and inſolent;
Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might,
In threats the foremoſt, but the laſt in fight. *Dryden.*

Such bug-bear thoughts, once got into the minds of children, make them *daſtards*, and afraid of the ſhadow of darkneſs ever after. *Locke on Education, ſect.* 138.

Curſe on their *daſtard* ſouls, they ſtand aſtoniſh'd. *Addiſ.*

To Da'stard. *v. a.* To terrify; to intimidate; to deſert with cowardice; to diſpirit.

I'm weary of this fleſh which holds us here,
And *daſtards* manly ſoul with hope and fear. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

To Da'stardise. *v. a.* [from *daſtard.*] To intimidate; to deject with cowardice; to diſpirit; to depreſs; to terrify; to make an habitual coward.

He had ſuch things to urge againſt our marriage,
As, now declar'd, would blunt my ſword in battle,
And *daſtardiſe* my courage. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Da'stardly. *adj.* [from *daſtard.*] Cowardly; mean; timorous.

This way of brawl and clamour is ſo arrant a mark of a *daſtardly* wretch, that he does as good as call himſelf ſo that uſes it. *L'Eſtrange.*

Da'stardy. *n. ſ.* [from *daſtard.*] Cowardlineſs; timorouſneſs.

Da'tary. *n. ſ.* [from *date.*] An officer of the Chancery of Rome, through whoſe hands moſt benefices paſs. *Dict.*

DATE. *n. ſ.* [*datte*, Fr. from *datum*, Latin.]

1. The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning.

2. The time at which any event happened.

3. The time ſtipulated when any thing ſhall be done.

His days and times are paſt,
And my reliance on his fracted *dates*
Has ſmit my credit. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*
My father's promiſe ties me not to time;
And bonds, without a *date*, they ſay are void. *Dryden.*

4. End; concluſion.

What time would ſpare, from ſteel receives its *date*;
And monuments, like men, ſubmit to fate. *Pope.*

5. Duration; continuance.

Could the declining of this fate, O friend,
Our *date* to immortality extend? *Denham.*
Then raiſe,
From the conflagrant maſs, purg'd, and refin'd,
New heav'ns, new earth, ages of endleſs *date*,
Founded in righteouſneſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

6. [from *dactylus.*] The fruit of the date-tree.

Hold, take theſe keys, and fetch more ſpices, nurſe.
——They call for *dates* and quinces in the paſtry. *Shakeſp.*

Date-tree. *n ſ.* See Palm, of which it is a ſpecies.

To Date. *v a* [from the noun.] To note with the time at which any thing is written or done.

'Tis all one, in reſpect of eternal duration yet behind, whether we begin the world ſo many millions of ages ago, or *date* from the late æra of about ſix thouſand years. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To all their *dated* backs he turns you round;
Theſe Aldus printed, thoſe Du Süeil has bound. *Pope's Epiſt.*

Da'teless. *adj.* [from *date.*] Without any fixed term.

The fly-ſlow hours ſhall not determinate
The *dateleſs* limit of thy dear exile. *Shakeſpeare's Rich.* II.

Da'tive. *adj.* [*dativus.* Latin]

1. [In grammar.] The epithet of the caſe that ſignifies the perſon to whom any thing is given.

2. [In law.] Thoſe are term'd *dative* executors who are appointed ſuch by the judge's decree; as adminiſtrators with us here in England. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To DAUB. *v. a.* [*dabben*, Dutch; *dauber*, French.

1. To ſmear with ſomething adheſive.

She took for him an ark of bulruſhes, and *daubed* it with ſlime and with pitch. *Exod.* ii. 3.

2. To paint courſely.

Haſty *daubing* will but ſpoil the picture, and make it ſo unnatural as muſt want falſe light to ſet it off. *Otw Orph. Dedic.*

They ſnatched out of his hands a lame imperfect piece, rudely *daubed* over with too little reflection, and too much haſte. *Dryden's D freſnoy.*

If a picture is *daubed* with many bright and glaring colours, the vulgar admire it as an excellent piece. *Watts's Logick.*

3. To cover with ſomething ſpecious or ſtrong, ſomething that diſguiſes what it lies upon.

So ſmooth he *daub'd* his vice with ſhew of virtue,
He liv'd from all attainder of ſuſpect. *Shakeſpeare's R.* III.

4. To lay on any thing gaudily or oſtentatiouſly

Since princes will have ſuch things, it is better they ſhould be graced with elegancy than *daubed* with coſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Let him be *daub'd* with lace, live high, and whore;
Sometimes be louſy, but be never poor. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

5. To flatter groſly.

Let every one, therefore, attend the ſentence of his conſcience; for, he may be ſure, it will not *daub* nor flatter. *South.*

To Daub. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite.

I cannot *daub* it further;
And yet I muſt. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

A Da'uber. *n. ſ.* [from *daub.*] A coarſe low painter.

What they call'd his picture, had been drawn at length by the *daubers* of almoſt all nations, and ſtill unlike him. *Dryden.*

Parts of different ſpecies jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the *dauber*, to cauſe laughter. *Dryden.*

A ſign-poſt *dauber* would diſdain to paint
The one-ey'd hero on his elephant. *Dryden's Juven. Sat.*
The treacherous tapſter, Thomas,
Hangs a new angel two doors from us,
As fine as *daubers* hands can make it. *Swift.*

Da'ubry. *n. ſ.* [from *daub.*] An old word for any thing artful.

She works by charms, by ſpells, and ſuch *daubry* as this is beyond our element. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Da'uby. *adj.* [from *daub.*] Viſcous; glutinous; adheſive.

Not in vain th' induſtrious kind,
With *dauby* wax and flow'rs the chinks have lin'd. *Dryden.*
Some the gall'd ropes with *dauby* marling bind,
Or ſear-cloth maſts with ſtrong tarpawling coats. *Dryden.*

Da'ughter. *n. ſ.* [*dauhtar*, Gothick; dohꞇeꞃ, Saxon; *dotter*, Runick; *dohter*, German; *dochter*, Dutch.]

1. The female offspring of a man or woman.

Your wives, your *daughters*,
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up
The ciſtern of my luſt. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Now Aurora, *daughter* of the dawn,
With roſy luſtre purpled o'er the lawn. *Pope's Hom. Odyſſey.*

2. A daughter in law, or ſon's wife.

3. A woman.

Jacob went out to ſee the *daughters* of the land. *Gen.* xxxiv.

4. [In poetry.] Any deſcendent.

5. The penitent of a confeſſor.

Are you at leiſure, holy father, now;
Or ſhall I come to you at evening maſs?
——My leiſure ſerves me, penſive *daughter*, now. *Shakeſp.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

To DAUNT. *v. a.* [*domter*, French; *domitare*, Latin.] To diſcourage; to fright; to intimidate.

Fairfax, whoſe name in arms through Europe rings;
And fills all mouths with envy or with praiſe;
And all her jealous monarchs with amaze,
And rumours loud, which *daunt* remoteſt kings. *Milton.*

Where the rude ax, with heaved ſtroke,
Was never heard the nymphs to *daunt*,
Or fright them from their hallow'd haunt. *Milton.*

Some preſences *daunt* and diſcourage us, when others raiſe us to a briſk aſſurance. *Glanville's Scepſ. c.* 24.

Da'untless. *adj.* [from *daunt.*] Fearleſs; not dejected; not diſcouraged.

Grow great by your example, and put on
The *dauntleſs* ſpirit of reſolution. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Dauntleſs he roſe, and to the fight return'd:
With ſhame his glowing cheeks, his eyes with fury burn'd.
Dryden's Virgil's Æneid.

He, not by wants or woes oppreſt,
Stems the bold torrent with a *dauntleſs* breaſt. *Dryden.*

The utmoſt weight of affliction from miniſterial power and popular hatred, were almoſt worth bearing, for the glory of ſuch a *dauntleſs* conduct as he has ſhewn under it. *Pope.*

Da'untlessness. *n. ſ.* [from *dauntleſs.*] Fearleſsneſs.

Daw. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed by *Skinner* ſo named from his note; by *Junius* to be corrupted from *dawl*; the German *tul*, and *dol*, in the Bavarian dialect, having the ſame ſignification.] The name of a bird.

I will wear my heart upon my ſleeve,
For *daws* to peck it. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

If death do quench us quite, we have great wrong,
That *daws*, and trees, and rocks ſhould laſt ſo long,
When we muſt in an inſtant paſs to nought. *Davies.*

The loud *daw*, his throat diſplaying, draws
The whole aſſembly of his fellow *daws*. *Waller.*

DAWK. *n. ſ.* A cant word among the workmen for a hollow or inciſion in their ſtuff.

Obſerve if any hollow or *dawks* be in the length. *Moxon.*

To Dawk. *v. a.* To mark with an inciſion.

Should they apply that ſide of the tool the edge lies on, the ſwift coming about of the work would, where a ſmall irregularity of ſtuff ſhould happen, jobb the edge into the ſtuff, and ſo *dawk* it. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

To DAWN. *v. n.* [ſuppoſed by the etymologiſts to have been originally to *dayen*, or advance towards day.]

1. To grow luminous; to begin to grow light.

I have been troubled in my ſleep this night;
But *dawning* day new comfort hath inſpir'd. *Shak. Tit. Andr.*

As it began to *dawn*, towards the firſt day of the week, came Mary Magdalene to ſee the ſepulchre. *Mat.* xxviii. 1.

All night I ſlept, oblivious of my pain;
Aurora *dawn'd*, and Phœbus ſhin'd in vain. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To glimmer obſcurely.

A Romaniſt, from the very firſt *dawning* of any notions in his underſtanding, hath this principle conſtantly inculcated, viz. that he muſt believe as the church. *Locke.*

3. To begin, yet faintly; to give ſome promiſes of luſtre or eminence.

While we behold ſuch dauntleſs worth appear
In *dawning* youth, and ſouls ſo void of fear. *Dryden's Æn.*

Thy hand ſtrikes out ſome free deſign,
When life awakes and *dawns* at every line. *Pope.*

Dawn. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The time between the firſt appearance of light and the ſun's riſe, reckoned from the time that the ſun comes within eighteen degrees of the horizon.

Then on to-morrow's *dawn* your care employ,
To ſearch the land, and where the cities lie,
And what the men; but give this day to joy. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Beginning; firſt riſe.

Theſe tender circumſtances diffuſe a *dawn* of ſerenity over the ſoul. *Pope.*

But ſuch their guiltleſs paſſion was,
As in the *dawn* of time inform'd the heart
Of innocence, and undiſſembling truth. *Thomſon's Summer.*

DAY. *n. ſ.* [dæʒ, Saxon.]

1. The time between the riſing and ſetting of the ſun, called the artificial day.

Why ſtand ye here all the *day* idle? *Mat.* xx. 6.

Of night impatient, we demand the *day*;
The *day* arrives, then for the night we pray:
The night and *day* ſucceſſive come and go,
Our laſting pains no interruption know. *Blackmore's Creation.*

Or object new
Caſual diſcourſe draws on, which intermits
Our *day*'s work. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix. *l.* 224.

2. The time from noon to noon, called the natural day.

How many hours bring about the *day*?
How many *days* will finiſh up the year? *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

3. Light; ſunſhine.

Let us walk honeſtly, as in the *day*; not in rioting and drunkenneſs. *Rom.* xiii. 13.

The Weſt yet glimmers with ſome ſtreaks of *day*:
Now ſpurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Around the fields did nimble lightning play,
Which offer'd us by fits, and ſnatch'd the *day*:
'Midſt this was heard the ſhrill and tender cry
Of well-pleas'd ghoſts, which in the ſtorm did fly. *Dryden.*

Yet are we able only to ſurvey
Dawnings of beams, and promiſes of *day*. *Prior.*

4. Any time ſpecified and diſtinguiſhed from other time; an age; the time. In this ſenſe it is generally plural.

After him reigned Gutheline his heir,
The juſteſt man, and trueſt, in his *days*. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

I think, in theſe *days*, one honeſt man is obliged to acquaint another who are his friends. *Pope.*

We have, at this time of *day*, better and more certain means of information than they had. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

5. Life: in this ſenſe it is commonly plural. *He never in his* days *broke his word*; that is, *in his whole life.*

6. The day of conteſt; the conteſt; the battle.

His name ſtruck fear, his conduct won the *day*;
He came, he ſaw, he ſeiz'd the ſtruggling prey. *Roſcommon.*

The noble thanes do bravely in the war;
The *day* almoſt itſelf profeſſes your's,
And little is to do. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Would you th' advantage of the fight delay,
If, ſtriking firſt, you were to win the *day*? *Dryden.*

7. An appointed or fixed time.

Or if my debtors do not keep their *day*,
Deny their hands, and then refuſe to pay,
I muſt with patience all the terms attend. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

8. A day appointed for ſome commemoration.

The field of Agincourt,
Fought on the *day* of Criſpin Criſpianus. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

9. From day to day; without certainty or continuance.

Bavaria hath been taught, that merit and ſervice doth oblige the Spaniard but from *day* to *day*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

To-Day. On this day.

To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts. *Pſ.*

The paſt is all by death poſſeſt,
And frugal fate, that guards the reſt,
By giving, bids us live *to-day*. *Fenton.*

Da'ybed. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *bed.*] A bed uſed for idleneſs and luxury in the daytime.

Calling my officers about me, in my branched velvet gown; having come down from a *daybed*, where I have left Olivia ſleeping. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Da'ybook. *n. ſ.* [from *day* and *book.*] A tradeſman's journal; a book in which all the occurrences of the day are ſet down.

Da'ybreak. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *break.*] The dawn; the firſt appearance of light.

I watch'd the early glories of her eyes,
As men for *daybreak* watch the Eaſtern ſkies. *Dryd. In. Emp.*

Dayla'bour. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *labour.*] Labour by the day; labour divided into daily taſks.

Doth God exact *daylabour*, light deny'd,
I fondly aſk. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

Did either his legs or his arms fail him? No; but *daylabour* was but an hard and a dry kind of livelihood to a man, that could get an eſtate with two or three ſtrokes of his pen. *South.*

Dayla'bourer. *n. ſ.* [from *daylabour.*] One that works by the day.

In one night, ere glimpſe of morn,
His ſhadowy flail hath threſh'd the corn
That ten *daylabourers* could not end. *Milton.*

The *daylabourer*, in a country village, has commonly but a ſmall pittance of courage. *Locke.*

Da'ylight. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *light.*] The light of the day, as oppoſed to that of the morn, or a taper.

By this the drooping *daylight* 'gan to fade,
And yield his room to ſad ſucceeding night. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Nay, then thou mock'ſt me: thou ſhalt buy this dear,
If ever I thy face by *daylight* ſee.
Now go thy way. *Shakeſp. Midſummer-Night's Dream.*

They by *daylight* paſſing through the midſt of the Turks fleet, ſafely recovered the haven, to the great joy of the beſieged Chriſtians. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

He ſtands in *daylight*, and diſdains to hide
An act, to which by honour he is ty'd. *Dryden.*

Will you murder a man in plain *daylight*? *Dryd. Sp. Fryar.*

Yet though rough bears in covert ſeek defence,
White foxes ſtay, with ſeeming innocence;
That crafty kind with *daylight* can diſpenſe. *Dryden.*

If bodies be illuminated by the ordinary priſmatick colours, they will appear neither of their own *daylight* colours, nor of the colour of the light caſt on them, but of ſome middle colour between both. *Newton's Opt.*

Day-li'ly. *n. ſ.* The ſame with Asphodel, which ſee.

Da'ysman. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *man.*] An old word for umpire. *Ainſ.* Perhaps rather, ſurety.

For what art thou,
That mak'ſt thyſelf his *dayſman*, to prolong
The vengeance preſt? *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 8.

Da'yspring. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *ſpring.*] The riſe of the day; the dawn; the firſt appearance of light.

So all ere *dayſpring*, under conſcious night,
Secret they finiſh'd, and in order ſet. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

The breath of heav'n freſh-blowing, pure and ſweet,
With *dayſpring* born, here leave me to reſpire. *Milt. Agon.*

Da'ystar. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *ſtar.*] The morning ſtar.

I meant to make her fair, and free, and wiſe,
Of greateſt blood, and yet more good than great:
I meant the *dayſtar* ſhould not brighter riſe,
Nor lend like influence from his lucent ſeat. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Sunk though he be beneath the watry floor;
So ſinks the *dayſtar* in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head. *Milton.*

Da'ytime. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *time.*] The time in which there is light, oppoſed to night.

In the *daytime* ſhe ſitteth in a watch-tower, and flieth moſt by night; that ſhe mingleth things done with things not done; and that ſhe is a terror to great cities. *Bacon, Eſſay* 60.

My ants never brought out their corn but in the night when the moon did ſhine, and kept it under ground in the *daytime.* *Addiſon's Guardian,* № 156.

Da'ywork. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *work.*] Work impoſed by the day; day labour.

True labour in the vineyard of thy lord,
Ere prime thou haſt th' impoſed *daywork* done. *Fairfax.*

To DAZE. *v. a.* [ðpæs, Saxon.] To overpower with light; to ſtrike with too ſtrong luſtre; to hinder the act of ſeeing by too much light ſuddenly introduced.

They ſmote the gliſtering armies as they ſtand,
With quiv'ring beams, which *daz'd* the wond'ring eye.
Fairfax, b. i. *ſtan.* 73.

Poor human kind, all *daz'd* in open day,
Err after bliſs, and blindly miſs their way. *Dryden.*

Da'zied. *adj.* [rather *daſied.* See Dasy.] Beſprinkled with daiſies.

Let us
Find out the pretteſt *dazied* plot we can,
And make him a grave. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To Da'zzle. *v. a.* [See DAZE.]

1. To overpower with light; to hinder the action of the ſight by ſudden luſtre.

Fears uſe, many times, to be repreſented in ſuch an imaginary faſhion, as they rather *dazzle* men's eyes than open them. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

How is it that ſome wits are interrupted;
That now they *dazzled* are, now clearly ſee? *Davies.*

The places that have either ſhining ſentiments or manners, have no occaſion for them: a *dazzling* expreſſion rather damages them, and ſerves only to eclipſe their beauty. *Pope.*

2. To ſtrike or ſurpriſe with ſplendour.

Thoſe heav'nly ſhapes
Will *dazzle* now this earthly, with their blaze
Inſufferably bright. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix. *l.* 1083.

Ah, friend! to *dazzle* let the vain deſign;
To raiſe the thought, or touch the heart, be thine. *Pope.*

To Da'zzle. *v. n.* To be overpowered with light; to loſe the power of ſight.

Dazzle mine eyes? or do I ſee three ſuns? *Shak. Hen.* VI.

Come, boy, and go with me; thy ſight is young,
And you ſhall read, when mine begins to *dazzle.* *Shakeſp.*

An overlight maketh the eyes *dazzle*, inſomuch as perpetual looking againſt the ſun would cauſe blindneſs. *Bacon.*

Look, Dianet, for I dare not truſt theſe eyes;
They dance in miſts, and *dazzle* with ſurpriſe. *Dryd. Auren.*

DE'ACON. *n. ſ.* [*diaconus*, Latin.]

1. One of the loweſt order of the clergy.

Likewiſe muſt the *deacons* be grave. 2 *Tim.* iii. 8.

The conſtitutions that the apoſtles made concerning *deacons* and widows, in thoſe primitive times, are very importunely urged by the diſciplinarians. *Bp. Sanderſon's Judgment.*

2. [In Scotland.] An overſeer of the poor.

3. And alſo the maſter of an incorporated company.

De'aconess. *n. ſ.* [from *deacon.*] A female officer in the ancient church.

De'aconry. } *n. ſ.* [from *deacon.*] The office or dignity of
De'aconship. } a deacon.

DEAD. *adj.* [ðeað, Sax. *dood*, Dutch.]

1. Deprived of life; exanimated.

The queen, my lord, is *dead*:
——She ſhould have died hereafter. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

A brute or a man are another thing, when they are alive, from what they are when *dead.* *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

She either from her hopeleſs lover fled,
Or with diſdainful glances ſhot him *dead.* *Dryden.*

2. With *of* before the cauſe of death.

This Indian told them, that, miſtaking their courſe, the crew, all except himſelf, were *dead of* hunger. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Without life; inanimate.

All, all but truth, drops *dead*-born from the preſs,
Like the laſt gazette, or the laſt addreſs. *Pope, Dial.* ii.

4. Imitating death; ſenſeleſs; motionleſs.

At thy rebuke, O God of Jacob, both the chariot and horſe are caſt into a *dead* ſleep. *Pſ.* lxxvi. 6.

Anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and backbone, we know is uſed for procuring *dead* ſleeps. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

5. Unactive; motionleſs.

The tin ſold ſometimes higher, and ſometimes lower, according to the quick vent and abundance, or the *dead* ſale and ſcarcety. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Nay, there's a time when ev'n the rolling year
Seems to ſtand ſtill: *dead* calms are in the ocean,
When not a breath diſturbs the drouſy main. *Lee's Oedipus.*

They cannot bear the *dead* weight of unemployed time lying upon their hands, nor the uneaſineſs it is to do nothing at all. *Locke on Education, ſect.* 207.

6. Empty; vacant.

This colour, nevertheleſs, often carries the mind away; yea, it deceiveth the ſenſe; and it ſeemeth to the eye a ſhorter diſtance of way, if it be all *dead* and continued, than if it have trees or buildings, or any other marks whereby the eye may divide it. *Bacon's C.l. of Good and Evil.*

Nought but a blank remains, and a *dead* void ſpace,
A ſtep of life, that promis'd ſuch a race. *Dryden.*

7. Uſeleſs; unprofitable.

The commodities of the kingdom they took, though they lay *dead* upon their hands for want of vent. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

Perſuade a prince that he is irreſiſtible, and he will take care not to let ſo glorious an attribute lie *dead* and uſeleſs by him. *Addiſon's Whig Examiner.*

8. Dull; gloomy; unemployed.

Travelling over the mountain Amanus, then covered with deep ſnow, they came in the *dead* Winter to Aleppo in Syria. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

There is ſomething unſpeakably chearful in a ſpot of ground which is covered with trees, that ſmiles amidſt all the rigours of Winter, and gives us a view of the moſt gay ſeaſon in the midſt of that which is the moſt *dead* and melancholy. *Add. Spect.*

9. Still; obſcure.

Their flight was only deferred until they might cover their diſorders by the *dead* darkneſs of the night. *Hayward.*

10. Having no reſemblance of life.

At a ſecond ſitting, though I alter not the draught, I muſt touch the ſame features over again, and change the *dead* colouring of the whole. *Dryden's Fab. Preface.*

11. Obtuſe; dull; not ſprightly. Uſed of ſounds.

We took a bell of about two inches in diameter at the bottom, which was ſupported, in the midſt of the cavity of the receiver, by a bent ſtick, by reaſon of its ſpring againſt the oppoſite parts of the inſide of the veſſel; in which, when it was cloſed up, we obſerved that the bell ſeemed to ſound more *dead* than it did when juſt before it ſounded in the open air. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

12. Dull; frigid; not animated; not affecting.

How cold and *dead* does a prayer appear, that is compoſed in the moſt elegant forms of ſpeech, when it is not heightened by ſolemnity of phraſe from the ſacred writings. *Addiſ. Spect.*

13. Taſteleſs; vapid; ſpiritleſs: of liquors.

14. Uninhabited.

Somewhat is left under *dead* walls and dry ditches. *Arbuthn.*

15. Without the natural force or efficacy; as, *a* dead *fire.*

16. Without the power of vegetation; as, *a* dead *bough.*

17. [In theology.] The ſtate of ſpiritual death, lying under the power of ſin.

You hath he quickened, who were *dead* in treſpaſſes and ſins. *Epheſ.* ii. 1.

The Dead. *n. ſ.* Dead men.

Jove ſaw from high, with juſt diſdain,
The *dead* inſpir'd with vital life again. *Dryd. Æn. b.* vii.

The ancient Romans generally buried their *dead* near the great roads. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

That the *dead* ſhall riſe and live again, is beyond the diſcovery of reaſon, and is purely a matter of faith. *Locke.*

The tow'ring bard had ſung in nobler lays,
How the laſt trumpet wakes the lazy *dead.* *Smith.*

Dead. *n. ſ.* Time in which there is remarkable ſtillneſs or gloom; as at midwinter, and midnight.

After this life, to hope for the favours of mercy then, is to expect an harveſt in the *dead* of winter. *South's Sermons.*

In the *dead* of the night, when the men and their dogs were all faſt aſleep. *L'Eſtrange.*

At length, in *dead* of night, the ghoſt appears
Of her unhappy lord. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*

To Dead. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To loſe force, of whatever kind.

So iron, as ſoon as it is out of the fire, *deadeth* ſtraitways.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, №. 774.

To Dead. } *v. a.*
To De'aden. }

1. To deprive of any kind of force or ſenſation.

That the ſound may be extinguiſhed or *deaded* by diſcharging the pent air, before it cometh to the mouth of the piece, and to the open air, is not probable. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

It is requiſite that the tympanum be tenſe, and hard

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ſtretched, otherwiſe the laxneſs of that membrane will certainly *dead* and damp the ſound. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

This motion would be quickly *deadened* by countermotions; and we ſhould not remember any thing, but 'till the next impreſſion. *Glanv. Sceps. c.* 6.

We will not oppoſe any thing to them that is hard and ſtubborn, but by a ſoft anſwer *deaden* their force by degrees. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Our dreams are great inſtances of that activity which is natural to the human ſoul, and which is not in the power of ſleep to *deaden* or abate. *Spectator*, N°. 487.

Anodyne, or abaters of pain, are ſuch things as relax the tenſion of the affected nervous fibres, or deſtroy the particular acrimony which occaſions the pain, or what *deadens* the ſenſation of the brain by procuring ſleep. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To make vapid, or ſpiritleſs.

The beer and the wine, as well within water as above, have not been palled or *deaded* at all. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

DEAD-DOING. *participial adj.* [*dead* and *do.*] Deſtructive; killing; miſchievous; having the power to make dead.

Hold, O dear lord, your *dead-doing* hand;
Then loud he cry'd, I am your humble thrall. *Fai. Queen.*

They never care how many others
They kill, without regard of mothers,
Or wives or children, ſo they can
Make up ſome fierce, *dead-doing* man. *Hudibras, p.* i. *can.* 11.

DEAD-LIFT. *n. ſ.* [*dead* and *lift.*] Hopeleſs exigence.

And have no power at all, nor ſhift,
To help itſelf at a *dead-lift.* *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* 2.

DE'ADLY. *adj.* [from *dead.*]

1. Deſtructive; mortal; murtherous.

She that herſelf will ſhiver and diſbranch
From her material ſap, perforce muſt wither,
And come to *deadly* uſe. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

She then on Romeo calls,
As if that name,
Shot from the *deadly* level of a gun,
Did murther her. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Dry mourning will decay more *deadly* bring,
As a North wind burns a too forward Spring;
Give ſorrow vent, and let the ſluices go. *Dryden's Aurengb.*

2. Mortal; implacable.

The Numidians, in number infinite, are *deadly* enemies unto the Turks. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

DE'ADLY. *adv.*

1. In a manner reſembling the dead.

Like dumb ſtatues, or unbreathing ſtones,
Star'd each on other, and look'd *deadly* pale. *Shakeſp. R.* III.

Young Arcite heard, and up he ran with haſte,
And aſk'd him why he look'd ſo *deadly* wan. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. Mortally.

I will break Pharaoh's arms, and he ſhall groan before him with the groanings of a *deadly* wounded man. *Ez.* xxx. 24.

3. Implacably; irreconcileably; deſtructively.

4. It is ſometimes uſed in a ludicrous ſenſe, only to enforce the ſignification of a word.

Mettled ſchoolboys ſet to cuff,
Will not confeſs that they have done enough,
Though *deadly* weary. *Orrery.*

John had got an impreſſion, that Lewis was ſo *deadly* cunning a man, that he was afraid to venture himſelf alone with him. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

DE'ADNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dead.*]

1. Frigidity; want of warmth; want of ardour; want of affection.

His grace removes the defect of inclination, by taking of our natural *deadneſs* and diſaffection towards them. *Rogers.*

2. Weakneſs of the vital powers; languour; faintneſs; inactivity of the ſpirits.

Your gloomy eyes betray a *deadneſs*,
And inward languiſhing. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

3. Vapidneſs of liquors; loſs of ſpirit.

Deadneſs or flatneſs in cyder is often occaſioned by the too free admiſſion of air into the veſſels. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

DE'ADNETTLE. *n. ſ.* A weed; the ſame with archangel.

DEAD-RECKONING. *n. ſ.* [a ſea-term.] That eſtimation or conjecture which the ſeamen make of the place where a ſhip is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the courſe they have ſteered by the compaſs, and by rectifying all with allowance for drift or lee-way; ſo that this reckoning is without any obſervation of the ſun, moon, and ſtars, and is to be rectified as often as any good obſervation can be had.

DEAF. *adj.* [*doof*, Dutch.]

1. Wanting the ſenſe of hearing.

Come on my right hand, for this ear is *deaf. Shakeſpeare.*

Infected minds
To their *deaf* pillows will diſcharge their ſecrets. *Shak. Mac.*

The chief deſign here intended by this account of the natural alphabet, is to prepare a more eaſy and expedite way to inſtruct ſuch as are *deaf* and dumb, and dumb only by conſequence of their want of hearing. *Holder's Elem. of Speech.*

If any ſins afflict our life
With that prime ill, a talking wife,
'Till death ſhall bring the kind relief,
We muſt be patient, or be *deaf.* *Prior.*

Thus you may ſtill be young to me,
While I can better hear than ſee:
Oh ne'er may fortune ſhew her ſpight,
To make me *deaf*, and mend my ſight. *Swift.*

2. It has *to* before the thing that ought to be heard.

I will be *deaf to* pleading and excuſes;
Nor tears, nor prayers ſhall purchaſe out abuſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Oh, that men's ears ſhould be
To counſel *deaf*, but not *to* flattery! *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Whilſt virtue courts them; but, alas, in vain:
Fly from her kind embracing arms,
Deaf to her fondeſt call, blind to her greateſt charms. *Roſc.*

Not ſo, for once indulg'd, they ſweep the main;
Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain. *Dryden.*

Hope, too long with vain deluſion fed,
Deaf to the rumour of fallacious fame,
Gives to the roll of death his glorious name. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

3. Deprived of the power of hearing.

Deaf with the noiſe, I took my haſty flight:
No mortal courage can ſupport the fright. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

4. Obſcurely heard.

Nor ſilence is within, nor voice expreſs,
But a *deaf* noiſe of ſounds that never ceaſe;
Confus'd and chiding, like the hollow roar
Of tides, receding from th' inſulted ſhoar. *Dryden.*

The reſt were ſeiz'd with ſullen diſcontent,
And a *deaf* murmur through the ſquadrons went. *Dryden.*

To DEAF. *v. a.* To deprive of the power of hearing.

Hearing hath *deaf'd* our ſailors; and if they
Know how to hear, there's none know what to ſay. *Donne.*

A ſwarm of their aerial ſhapes appears,
And, flutt'ring round his temples, *deafs* his ears. *Dryd. Æn.*

To DE'AFEN. *v. a.* [from *deaf.*] To deprive of the power of hearing.

But Salius enters; and exclaiming loud,
For juſtice *deafens*, and diſturbs the crowd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

From ſhouting men, and horns, and dogs, he flies,
Deafen'd and ſtunn'd with their promiſcuous cries. *Addiſon.*

DE'AFLY. *adv.* [from *deaf.*]

1. Without ſenſe of ſounds.

2. Obſcurely to the ear.

DE'AFNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deaf*] Want of the power of hearing; want of ſenſe of ſounds.

Thoſe who are deaf and dumb, are dumb by conſequence from their *deafneſs*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The Dunciad had never been writ, but at his requeſt, and for his *deafneſs*; for had he been able to converſe with me, do you think I had amuſed my time ſo ill? *Pope.*

2. Unwillingneſs to hear.

I found ſuch a *deafneſs*, that no declaration from the biſhops could take place. *King Charles.*

DEAL. *n. ſ.* [*deel*, Dutch.]

1. Part.

A great *deal* of that which had been, was now to be removed out of the church. *Hooker, b.* 4. *ſect.* 14.

2. Quantity; degree of more or leſs. It is a general word for expreſſing *much* joined with the word *great.*

When men's affections do frame their opinions, they are in defence of errour more earneſt a great *deal* than, for the moſt part, ſound believers in the maintainance of truth, apprehending according to the nature of that evidence which ſcripture yieldeth. *Hooker, Preface.*

There is, indeed, ſtore of matters, fitter and better a great *deal* for teachers to ſpend time and labour in. *Hooker, b.* iv.

To weep with them that weep, doth eaſe ſome *deal*;
But ſorrow, flouted at, is double death. *Shakeſ. Tit. Andron.*

What a *deal* of cold buſineſs doth a man miſpend the better part of life in! In ſcattering compliments, and tendering viſits. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

The charge, ſome *deal* thee haply honour may,
That noble Dudone had while here he liv'd. *Fairfax, b.* v.

Poſſibly ſome never ſo much as doubted of the ſafety of their ſpiritual eſtate; and, if ſo, let them reſt aſſured, that they have ſo much the more reaſon a great *deal* to doubt of it. *South's Sermons.*

The author, who knew that ſuch a deſign as this could not be carried on without a great *deal* of artifice and ſophiſtry, has puzzled and perplexed his cauſe, by throwing his thoughts together in a ſtudied confuſion. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 31.

3. The art or practice of dealing cards.

How can the muſe her aid ſupport,
Unſkill'd in all the terms of art!
Or in harmonious numbers put
The *deal*, the ſhuffle, and the cut. *Swift.*

4. [*deyl*, Dutch.] Firwood; the wood of pines.

I have alſo found, that a piece of *deal*, far thicker than one would eaſily imagine, being purpoſely interpoſed betwixt my eye, placed in a room; and the clearer daylight was not only

only ſomewhat tranſparent, but appeared quite through a lovely red. *Boyle on Colours.*

To DEAL. *v. a.* [*deelen*, Dutch.]

1. To diſtribute; to diſpoſe to different perſons.

Deal thy bread to the hungry, and bring the poor that are caſt out, to thy houſe. *Iſa.* lviii. 7.

One with a broken truncheon *deals* his blows. *Dryd. Fab.*

The buſineſs of mankind in this life, being rather to act than to know, their portion of knowledge is *dealt* them accordingly. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 237.

How Spain prepares her banners to unfold,
And Rome *deals* out her bleſſings and her gold. *Tickell.*

Had the philoſophers and great men of antiquity been poſſeſſed of the art of printing, there is no queſtion but they would have made an advantage of it, in *dealing* out their lectures to the publick. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 184.

If you *deal* out great quantities of ſtrong liquor to the mob, there will be many drunk. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. To ſcatter; to throw about.

Keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,
Which Niobe's devoted iſſue felt,
When hiſſing through the ſkies, the feather'd deaths were *dealt.* *Dryden's Fables.*

3. To give gradually, or one after another.

The nightly mallet *deals* reſounding blows,
'Till the proud battlements her tow'rs incloſe. *Gay.*

His lifted arms around his head he throws,
And *deals*, in whiſtling air, his empty blows. *Dryd. Virgil.*

To DEAL. *v. n.*

1. To traffick; to tranſact buſineſs; to trade.

It is generally better to *deal* by ſpeech than by letter; and by the mediation of a third, than by a man himſelf. *Bacon.*

This is to drive a wholeſale trade, when all other petty merchants *deal* but for parcels. *Decay of Piety.*

They buy and ſell, they *deal* and traffick. *South.*

2. To act between two perſons; to intervene.

Sometimes he that *deals* between man and man, raiſeth his own credit with both, by pretending greater intereſt than he hath in either. *Bacon, Eſſay* 55.

3. To behave well or ill in any tranſaction.

I doubt not, if he will *deal* clearly and impartially, but that he will acknowledge all this to be true. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

4. To act in any manner.

Two deep enemies,
Foes to my reſt, and my ſweet ſleep's diſturbers,
Are they that I would have thee *deal* upon. *Shakeſp. R.* III.

5. *To* DEAL *by*. To treat well or ill.

Such an one *deals* not fairly *by* his own mind, nor conducts his own underſtanding aright. *Locke.*

6. *To* DEAL *in*. To have to do with; to be engaged in; to practiſe.

Suiters are ſo diſtaſted with delays and abuſes, that plain-dealing, in denying to *deal in* ſuits at firſt, is grown not only honourable, but alſo gracious. *Bacon, Eſſay* 59.

The Scripture forbids even the countenancing a poor man in his cauſe; which is a popular way of preventing juſtice, that ſome men have *dealt in*, though without that ſucceſs which they propoſed to themſelves in it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Among all ſets of authors, there are none who draw upon themſelves more diſpleaſure than thoſe who *deal in* political matters. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 40.

True logick is not that noiſy thing that *deals* all *in* diſpute and wrangling, to which the former ages had debaſed and confined it. *Watts's Logick.*

7. *To* DEAL *with*. To treat in any manner; to uſe well or ill.

Neither can the Iriſh, nor yet the Engliſh lords, think themſelves wronged, nor hardly *dealt with*, to have that which is none of their own given to them. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Who then ſhall guide
His people? Who defend? Will they not *deal*
Worſe *with* his followers, than *with* him they *dealt*? *Milton.*

If a man would have his conſcience *deal* clearly *with* him, he muſt *deal* ſeverely *with* that. *South's Sermons.*

God did not only exerciſe this providence towards his own people, but he *dealt* thus alſo *with* other nations. *Tillotſon.*

But I will *deal* the more civilly *with* his two poems, becauſe nothing ill is to be ſpoken of the dead. *Dryd. Fab. Preface.*

You wrote to me with the freedom of a friend, *dealing* plainly *with* me in the matter of my own trifles. *Pope.*

Reflect on the merits of the cauſe, as well as of the men, who had been thus *dealt with* by their country. *Swift.*

8. *To* DEAL *with*. To contend with.

If ſhe hated me, I ſhould know what paſſion to *deal with.* *Sidney, b.* ii.

Gentlemen were commanded to remain in the country, to govern the people, eaſy to be *dealt with* whilſt they ſtand in fear. *Hayward.*

Then you upbraid me; I am pleas'd to ſee
You're not ſo perfect, but can fail like me:
I have no God to *deal with.* *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

To DEA'LBATE. *v. a.* [*dealbo*, Lat.] To whiten; to bleach.

DEALBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dealbatio*, Lat.] The act of bleaching or whitening; rendering things white, which were not ſo before: a word which is now almoſt grown into diſuſe.

All ſeed is white in viviparous animals, and ſuch as have preparing veſſels, wherein it receives a manifold *dealbation.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 10.

DE'ALER. *n. ſ.* [from *deal.*]

1. One that has to do with any thing.

I find it common with theſe ſmall *dealers* in wit and learning, to give themſelves a title from their firſt adventure. *Swift.*

2. A trader or trafficker.

Where fraud is permitted and connived at, the honeſt *dealer* is always undone, and the knave gets the advantage. *Gulliver's Travels.*

3. A perſon who deals the cards.

DE'ALING. *n. ſ.* [from *deal.*]

1. Practice; action.

What theſe are!
Whoſe own hard *dealings* teach them to ſuſpect
The thoughts of others. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Concerning the *dealings* of men, who adminſter government, and unto whom the execution of that law belongeth, they have their judge, who ſitteth in heaven. *Hooker, b.* ii.

But this was neither one pope's fault, nor one prince's deſtiny: he muſt write a ſtory of the empire, that means to tell of all their *dealings* in this kind. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

2. Intercourſe.

It were to be wiſhed, that men would promote it to the happineſs of one another, in all their private *dealings*, among thoſe who lie more immediately within their influence. *Addiſ.*

3. Meaſure of treatment; rules by which one treats another.

God's gracious *dealings* with men, are the aids and auxiliaries neceſſary to us in the purſuit of piety. *Hammond's Fundam.*

4. Traffick; buſineſs.

The doctor muſt needs die rich; he had great *dealings* in his way for many years. *Swift's Bickerſtaff detected.*

DEAMBULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deambulatio*, Latin.] The act of walking abroad.

DEA'MBULATORY. *adj.* [*deambulo*, Latin.] Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAN. *n. ſ.* [*decanus*, Latin; *doyen*, French.]

From the Greek word δέκα; in Engliſh, ten; becauſe he was anciently ſet over ten canons or prebendaries at leaſt in ſome cathedral church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

As there are two foundations of cathedral churches in England, the old and the new, (the new are thoſe which Henry VIII. upon ſuppreſſion of abbeys, transformed from abbot or prior, and convent to dean and chapter) ſo there are two means of creating theſe *deans*; for thoſe of the old foundation are brought to their dignity much like biſhops, the king firſt ſending out his *Congé d'elire* to the chapter, the chapter then chuſing, the king yielding his royal aſſent, and the biſhop confirming them, and giving his mandate to inſtal them. Thoſe of the new foundation are, by a ſhorter courſe, inſtalled by virtue of the king's letters patents, without either election or confirmation. This word is alſo applied to divers, that are chief of certain peculiar churches or chapels; as the *dean* of the king's chapel, the *dean* of the Arches, the *dean* of St. George's chapel at Windſor, and the *dean* of Bocking in Eſſex. *Cowel.*

The *dean* and canons, or prebends of cathedral churches, in their firſt inſtitution, were of great uſe in the church: they were not only to be of counſel with the biſhop for his revenue, but chiefly for his government in cauſes eccleſiaſtical. Uſe your beſt means to prefer ſuch to thoſe places who are fit for that purpoſe. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

DE'ANERY. *n. ſ.* [from *dean.*]

1. The office of a dean.

When he could no longer keep the *deanery* of the chapel-royal, he made him his ſucceſſor in that near attendance upon the king. *Clarendon.*

2. The revenue of a dean.

Put both deans in one; or, if that's too much trouble,
Inſtead of the deans, make the *dean'ry* double. *Swift.*

3. The houſe of a dean.

Take her by the hand, away with her to the *deanery*, and diſpatch it quickly. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

DE'ANSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *dean.*] The office and rank of a dean.

DEAR. *adj.* [deoꝛ, Saxon.]

1. Beloved; favourite; darling.

Your brother Glo'ſter hates you.
—Oh, no, he loves me, and he holds me *dear. Shak. R.* III.

The *dear, dear* name ſhe bathes in flowing tears,
Hangs o'er the tomb. *Addiſon's Ovid. Metam. b.* ii.

And the laſt joy was *dearer* than the reſt. *Pope.*

2. Valuable; of a high price; coſtly.

What made directors cheat the South ſea year?
To feed on ven'ſon when it ſold ſo *dear.* *Pope.*

3. Scarce; not plentiful; as, *a dear year.*

4. It ſeems to be ſometimes uſed in *Shakeſpeare* for *deer*; ſad; hateful; grievous.

What fooliſh boldneſs brought thee to their mercies,

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Whom thou in terms ſo bloody, and ſo *dear*,
Haſt made thine enemies? *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Let us return,
And ſtrain what other means is left unto us
In our *dear* peril. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Some *dear* cauſe
Will in concealment wrap me up a-while:
When I am known aright, you ſhall not grieve
Lending me this acquaintance. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Would I had met my *deareſt* foe in heav'n,
Or ever I had ſeen that day. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Thy other baniſh'd ſon, with this *dear* ſight
Struck pale and bloodleſs. *Shakeſpeare's Titus Andronicus.*

DEAR. *n. ſ.* A word of endearment.

That kiſs
I carried from thee, *dear*; and my true lip
Hath virgin'd it e'er ſince. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Go, *dear*; each minute does new danger bring. *Dryden.*

See, my *dear*,
How laviſh nature has adorn'd the year. *Dryden.*

DE'ARBOUGHT. *adj.* [*dear* and *bought.*] Purchaſed at an high price.

O fleeting joys
Of Paradiſe, *dearbought* with laſting woe. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Such *dearbought* bleſſings happen ev'ry day,
Becauſe we know not for what things to pray. *Dryd. Fables.*

Forget not what my ranſom coſt,
Nor let my *dearbought* ſoul be loſt. *Roſcommon.*

DE'ARLING. *n. ſ.* [now written *darling.*] Favourite.

They do feed on nectar, heavenly wiſe,
With Hercules and Hebe, and the reſt
Of Venus's *dearlings*, through her bounty bleſt. *Spenſer.*

DE'ARLY. *adv.* [from *dear.*]

1. With great fondneſs.

For the unqueſtionable virtues of her perſon and mind, he loved her *dearly*. *Wotton.*

2. At an high price.

It is rarely bought, and then alſo bought *dearly* enough with ſuch a fine. *Bacon.*

Turnus ſhall *dearly* pay for faith forſworn;
And corps, and ſwords, and ſhields, on Tyber born. *Dryd.*

My father dotes, and let him ſtill dote on;
He buys his miſtreſs *dearly* with his throne. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

To DEARN. *v. a.* [ðẏnnan, Sax. to hide.] To mend cloaths. See DARN.

DE'ARNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dear.*]

1. Fondneſs; kindneſs; love.

My brother, I think, he holds you well, and in *dearneſs* of heart hath holp to effect your enſuing marriage. *Shakeſpeare.*

The whole ſenate dedicated an altar to friendſhip, as to a goddeſs, in reſpect of the great *dearneſs* of friendſhip between them two. *Bacon, Eſſay* 28.

He who hates his neighbour mortally, and wiſely too, muſt profeſs all the *dearneſs* and friendſhip, with readineſs to ſerve him. *South's Sermons.*

2. Scarcity; high price.

Landlords prohibit tenants from plowing, which is ſeen in the *dearneſs* of corn. *Swift.*

DE'ARNLY. *adv.* [ðeoꞃn, Sax.] Secretly; privately; unſeen. Obſolete.

At laſt, as chanc'd them by a forreſt ſide
To paſs, for ſuccour from the ſcorching ray,
They heard a rueful voice, that *dearnly* cry'd
With piercing ſhrieks. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 1. *ſtan.* 35.

DEARTH. *n. ſ.* [from *dear.*]

1. Scarcity which makes food dear.

In times of *dearth* it drained much coin out of the kingdom, to furniſh us with corn from foreign parts. *Bacon to Villiers.*

There have been terrible years *dearths* of corn, and every place is ſtrewed with beggars; but *dearths* are common in better climates, and our evils here lie much deeper. *Swift.*

2. Want; need; famine.

Pity the *dearth* that I have pined in,
By longing for that food ſo long a time. *Shakeſpeare.*

Of every tree that in the garden grows,
Eat freely with glad heart; fear here no *dearth*. *Milt. P. L.*

3. Barrenneſs; ſterility.

They have brought on themſelves that *dearth* of plot, and narrowneſs of imagination, which may be obſerved in all their plays. *Dryden on Dramatick Poeſy.*

To DEARTI'CULATE. *n. ſ.* [*de* and *articulus*, Latin.] To diſjoint; to diſmember. *Dict.*

DEATH. *n. ſ.* [ðeaꝥ, Saxon.]

1. The extinction of life; the departure of the ſoul from the body.

He is the mediator of the New Teſtament, that by means of *death*, for the redemption of the tranſgreſſions, they which are called might receive the promiſe of eternal inheritance. *Heb.* ix. 15.

They ſay there is divinity in odd numbers, either in nativity or *death*. *Shakeſ. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Death, a neceſſary end,
Will come, when it will come. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

He muſt his acts reveal,
From the firſt moment of his vital breath,
To his laſt hour of unrepenting *death*. *Dryden's Æn. b.* 6.

2. Mortality; deſtruction.

How did you dare
To trade and traffick with Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. The ſtate of the dead.

In ſwiniſh ſleep
Their drenched natures lie, as in a *death*. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

4. The manner of dying.

Thou ſhalt die the *deaths* of them that are ſlain in the midſt of the ſeas. *Ez.* xxviii. 8.

5. The image of mortality repreſented by a ſkeleton.

I had rather be married to a *death*'s head, with a bone in his mouth, than to either of theſe. *Shakeſ. Merch. of Venice.*

If I gaze now, 'tis but to ſee
What manner of *death*'s head 'twill be,
When it is free
From that freſh upper ſkin;
The gazer's joy, and ſin. *Suckling.*

6. Murder; the act of deſtroying life unlawfully.

As in manifeſting the ſweet influence of his mercy, on the ſevere ſtroke of his juſtice; ſo in this, not to ſuffer a man of *death* to live. *Bacon, Eſſay* 14.

7. Cauſe of death.

They cried out, and ſaid, O thou man of God, there is *death* in the pot. 2 *Kings*, iv. 40.

He caught his *death* the laſt county-ſeſſions, where he would go to ſee juſtice done to a poor widow woman. *Addiſ. Spectat.*

8. Deſtroyer.

All the endeavours Achilles uſed to meet with Hector, and be the *death* of him, is the intrigue which comprehends the battle of the laſt day. *Pope's View of Epic Poetry.*

9. [In poetry.] The inſtrument of death.

Deaths inviſible come wing'd with fire;
They hear a dreadful noiſe, and ſtraight expire. *Dry. In. Em.*

Sounded at once the bow; and ſwiftly flies
The feather'd *death*, and hiſſes through the ſkies. *Dryd. Æn.*

Oft, as in airy rings they ſkim the Heath,
The clam'rous plovers feel the leaden *death*. *Pope.*

10. [In theology.] Damnation; eternal torments.

We pray that God will keep us from all ſin and wickedneſs, from our ghoſtly enemy, and from everlaſting *death*. *Church Catechiſm.*

DEATH-BED. *n. ſ.* [*death* and *bed.*] The bed to which a man is confined by mortal ſickneſs.

Sweet ſoul, take heed, take heed of perjury;
Thou art on thy *death-bed*. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Thy *death-bed* is no leſſer than the land,
Wherein thou lieſt in reputation ſick. *Shakeſ. Richard* II.

Theſe are ſuch things as a man ſhall remember with joy upon his *death-bed*; ſuch as ſhall chear and warm his heart, even in that laſt and bitter agony. *South's Sermons.*

Then round our *death-bed* ev'ry friend ſhould run,
And joyous of our conqueſt early won. *Dryden's Fables.*

A *death-bed* figure is certainly the moſt humbling ſight in the world. *Collier on the Value of Life.*

A *death-bed* repentance ought not indeed to be neglected, becauſe it is the laſt thing that we can do. *Atterbury's Serm.*

Fame can never make us lie down contentedly on a *death-bed*. *Pope.*

DE'ATHFUL. *adj.* [*death* and *full.*] Full of ſlaughter; deſtructive; murderous.

Your cruelty was ſuch, as you would ſpare his life for many *deathful* torments. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Time itſelf, under the *deathful* ſhade of whoſe wings all things wither, hath waſted that lively virtue of nature in man and beaſts, and plants. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Blood, death, and *deathful* deeds are in that noiſe,
Ruin, deſtruction at the utmoſt point. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

Theſe eyes behold
The *deathful* ſcene; princes on princes roll'd. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

DE'ATHLESS. *adj.* [from *death.*] Immortal; neverdying; everlaſting.

God hath only immortality, though angels and human ſouls be *deathleſs*. *Boyle.*

Their temples wreath'd with leaves, that ſtill renew;
For *deathleſs* laurel is the victor's due. *Dryden.*

Faith and hope themſelves ſhall die,
While *deathleſs* charity remains. *Prior.*

DE'ATHLIKE. *adj.* [*death* and *like.*] Reſembling death; ſtill; gloomy; motionleſs; placid; calm; peaceful; undiſturbed; reſembling either the horrours or the quietneſs of death.

Why doſt thou let thy brave ſoul lie ſuppreſt
In *deathlike* ſlumbers, while thy dangers crave
A waking eye and hand? *Craſhaw.*

A *deathlike* ſleep!
A gentle wafting to immortal life! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

On ſeas, on earth, and all that in them dwell,
A *deathlike* quiet and deep ſilence fell. *Waller.*

Black

Black melancholy fits, and round her throws
A *deathlike* ſlumber, and a dread repoſe. *Pope.*

DEATH'S-DOOR. [*death* and *door.*] A near approach to death; the gates of death, πύλαι ᾅδȣ. It is now a low phraſe.

I myſelf knew a perſon of great ſanctity, who was afflicted to *death's-door* with a vomiting. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

There was a poor young woman that had brought herſelf even to *death's-door* with grief for her ſick huſband. *L'Eſtrange.*

DE'ATHSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*death* and *man.*] Executioner; hangman; headſman; he that executes the ſentence of death.

He's dead; I'm only ſorry
He had no other *deathſman*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

As *deathſmen* you have rid this ſweet young prince. *Shak.*

DE'ATHWATCH. *n. ſ.* [*death* and *watch.*] An inſect that makes a tinkling noiſe like that of a watch, and is ſuperſtitiouſly imagined to prognoſticate death.

The ſolemn *deathwatch* click'd the hour ſhe dy'd. *Gay.*

We learn to preſage approaching death in a family by ravens and little worms, which we therefore call a *deathwatch*. *Watts.*

To DEA'URATE. *v. a.* [*deauro*, Latin.] To gild, or cover with gold. *Dict.*

DEAURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deaurate.*] The act of gilding.

DEBACCHA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*debacchatio*, Latin.] A raging; a madneſs. *Dict.*

To DEBA'RB. *adj.* [from *de* and *barba*, Latin.] To deprive of his beard. *Dict.*

To DEBA'RK *v. a.* [*debarquer*, Fr.] To diſembark. *Dict.*

To DEBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar.*] To exclude; to preclude; to ſhut out from any thing; to hinder.

The ſame boats and the ſame buildings are found in countries two thouſand miles diſtant, *debarred* from all commerce by unpaſſable mountains, lakes and deſerts. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Not ſo ſtrictly hath our Lord impos'd
Labour, as to *debar* us when we need
Refreſhment, whether food, or talk between,
Food of the mind. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix. *l.* 236.

Civility, intended to make us eaſy, is employed in laying chains and fetters upon us, in *debarring* us of our wiſhes, and in croſſing our moſt reaſonable deſires. *Swift's Examiner.*

To DEBA'SE. *v. a.* [from *baſe.*]

1. To reduce from a higher to a lower ſtate.

Homer intended to teach, that pleaſure and ſenſuality *debaſe* men into beaſts. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

As much as you raiſe ſilver, you *debaſe* gold; for they are in the condition of two things, put in oppoſite ſcales; as much as the one riſes, the other falls. *Locke.*

2. To make mean; to degenerate; to ſink into meanneſs; to make deſpicable.

It is a kind of taking God's name in vain, to *debaſe* religion with ſuch frivolous diſputes. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſect.* 30.

A man of large poſſeſſions has not leiſure to conſider of every ſlight expence, and will not *debaſe* himſelf to the management of every trifle. *Dryden.*

Reſtraining others, yet himſelf not free;
Made impotent by pow'r, *debas'd* by dignity. *Dryden.*

3. To ſink; to vitiate with meanneſs.

He ought to be careful of not letting his ſubject *debaſe* his ſtyle, and betray him into a meanneſs of expreſſion. *Addiſon.*

4. To adulterate; to leſſen in value by baſe admixtures.

He reformed the coin, which was much adulterated and *debaſed* in the times and troubles of king Stephen. *Hale.*

Words ſo *debas'd* and hard, no ſtone
Was hard enough to touch them on. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 1.

DEBA'SEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *debaſe.*] The act of debaſing or degrading.

It is a wretched *debaſement* of that ſprightly faculty, the tongue, thus to be made the interpreter to a goat or boar. *Government of the Tongue, ſect.* 12.

DEBA'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *debaſe.*] He that debaſes; he that adulterates; he that degrades another; he that ſinks the value of things, or deſtroys the dignity of perſons.

DEBA'TABLE. *adj.* [from *debate.*] Diſputable; that which is, or may be, ſubject to controverſy.

The French requeſted, that the fiſhing of Tweede, the *debatable* ground, and the Scottiſh hoſtages, might be reſtored to the Scots. *Hayward.*

A DEBA'TE. *n. ſ.* [*debat*, French.]

1. A perſonal diſpute; a controverſy.

Another way that men ordinarily uſe, to force others to ſubmit to their judgments, and receive their opinion in *debate*, is to require the adverſary to admit what they allege as a proof, or to aſſign a better. *Locke.*

It is to diffuſe a light over the underſtanding, in our enquiries after truth, and not to furniſh the tongue with *debate* and controverſy. *Watts's Logick.*

2. A quarrel; a conteſt.

Now, lords, if heav'n doth give ſucceſsful end
To this *debate* that bleedeth at our doors,
We will our youth lead on to higher fields,
And draw no ſwords but what are ſanctified. *Shak. H.* IV.

'Tis thine to ruin realms, o'erturn a ſtate;
Betwixt the deareſt friends to raiſe *debate*. *Dryden's Æn.*

To DEBA'TE. *v. a.* [*debatre*, French.] To controvert; to diſpute; to conteſt.

Debate thy cauſe with thy neighbour himſelf, and diſcover not a ſecret to another. *Prov.* xxv. 9.

He could not *debate* any thing without ſome commotion, even when the argument was not of moment. *Clarendon.*

To DEBATE. *v. n.*

1. To deliberate.

Your ſev'ral ſuits
Have been conſider'd and *debated* on. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

2. To diſpute.

He preſents that great ſoul *debating* upon the ſubject of life and death with his intimate friends. *Tatler*, N°. 53.

DEBA'TEFUL. *adj.* [from *debate.*]

1. [Of perſons.] Quarrelſome; contentious.

2. [Of things.] Conteſted; occaſioning quarrels.

DEBA'TEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *debate.*] Conteſt; controverſy.

Without *debatement* further, more or leſs,
He ſhould the bearers put to ſudden death. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

DEBA'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *debate.*] A diſputant; a controvertiſt.

To DEBA'UCH. [*deſbaucher*, Fr. *debacchari*, Latin.]

1. To corrupt; to vitiate.

This it is to counſel things that are unjuſt; firſt, to *debauch* a king to break his laws, and then to ſeek protection. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

2. To corrupt with lewdneſs.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and ſquires,
Men ſo diſorder'd, ſo *debauch'd* and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. To corrupt by intemperance.

No man's reaſon did ever dictate to him, that it is reaſonable for him to *debauch* himſelf by intemperance and brutiſh ſenſuality. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 6.

DEBA'UCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A fit of intemperance; luxury; exceſs; lewdneſs.

He will for ſome time contain himſelf within the bounds of ſobriety; 'till within a little while he recovers his former *debauch*, and is well again, and then his appetite returns. *Calamy.*

The firſt phyſicians by *debauch* were made;
Exceſs began, and ſloth ſuſtains the trade. *Dryden's Fables.*

DEBAUCHE'E. *n. ſ.* [from *deſbauché*, French.] A lecher; a drunkard; a man given to intemperance.

Could we but prevail with the greateſt *debauchees* amongſt us to change their lives, we ſhould find it no very hard matter to change their judgments. *South's Sermons.*

DEBA'UCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *debauch.*] One who ſeduces others to intemperance or lewdneſs; a corrupter.

DEBA'UCHERY. *n. ſ.* [from *debauch.*] The practice of exceſs; intemperance; lewdneſs.

Oppoſe vices by their contrary virtues, hypocriſy by ſober piety, and *debauchery* by temperance. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Theſe magiſtrates, inſtead of leſſening enormities, occaſion juſt twice as much *debauchery* as there would be without them. *Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

DEBA'UCHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *debauch.*] The act of debauching or vitiating; corruption.

They told them ancient ſtories of the raviſhment of chaſte maidens, or the *debauchment* of nations, or the extreme poverty of learned perſons. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To DEBE'L. } *v. a.* [*debello*, Latin.] To conquer; to
To DEBE'LLATE. } overcome in war.

It doth notably ſet forth the conſent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and *debellating* of giants, monſters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Him long of old
Thou didſt *debel*, and down from heaven caſt
With all his army. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* iv.

DEBELLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *debellatio*, Lat.] The act of conquering in war.

DEBE'NTURE. *n. ſ.* [*debentur*, Latin, from *debeo.*] A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed.

You modern wits, ſhould each man bring his claim,
Have deſperate *debentures* on your fame;
And little would be left you, I'm afraid,
If all your debts to Greece and Rome were paid. *Swift.*

DE'BILE. *adj.* [*debilis*, Lat.] Weak; feeble; languid; faint; without ſtrength; imbecile; impotent.

I have not waſh'd my noſe that bled;
Or foil'd ſome *debile* wretch, which without note
There's many elſe have done. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To DEBI'LITATE. *v. a.* [*debilito*, Latin.] To weaken; to make faint; to enfeeble; to emaſculate.

In the luſt of the eye, the luſt of the fleſh, and the pride of life, they ſeemed as weakly to fail as their *debilitated* poſterity ever after. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* 1. *cant.* 1.

The ſpirits being rendered languid, are incapable of ventilating and purifying the blood, and *debilitated* in attracting nutriment for the parts. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

DEBILITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *debilitatio*, Lat.] The act of weakening.

The

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The weakneſs cannot return any thing of ſtrength, honour, or ſafety to the head, but a *debilitation* and ruin. *K. Charles.*

DEBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*debilitas*, Latin.] Weakneſs; feebleneſs; languor; faintneſs; imbecillity.

Methinks I am partaker of thy paſſion;
And in thy caſe do glaſs mine own *debility*. *Sidney.*

Aliment too vaporous or perſpirable will ſubject it to the inconveniencies of too ſtrong a perſpiration, which are *debility*, faintings, and ſometimes ſudden death. *Arbuthn. on Alim.*

DEBONA'IR. *adj.* [*debonnaire*, Fr.] Elegant; civil; well-bred; gentle; complaiſant.

Crying, let be that lady *debonair*,
Thou recreant knight, and ſoon thyſelf prepare
To battle, if thou mean her love to gain. *Fairy Queen.*

He met her once a maying,
There on beds of violets blue,
And freſh blown roſes waſh'd in dew,
Fill'd her with thee, a daughter fair,
So buckſom, blithe, and *debonair*. *Milton.*

The nature of the one is *debonair* and accoſtable; of the other, retired and ſupercilious; the one quick and ſprightful, the other ſlow and ſaturnine. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

And ſhe that was not only paſſing fair,
But was withal diſcreet and *debonair*,
Reſolv'd the paſſive doctrine to fulfil. *Dryden's Nun's Prieſt.*

DEBONA'IRLY. *adv.* [from *debonair*.] Elegantly; with a genteel air.

DEBT. *n. ſ.* [*debitum*, Latin; *dette*, French.]

1. That which one man owes to another.

There was one that died greatly in *debt*: well, ſays one, if he be gone, then he hath carried five hundred ducats of mine with him into the other world. *Bacon, Apophth.* 141.

The *debt* of ten thouſand talents, which the ſervant owed the king, was no ſlight ordinary ſum. *Duppa's Devotions.*

To this great loſs a ſea of tears is due;
But the whole *debt* not to be paid by you. *Waller.*

Above a thouſand pounds in *debt*,
Takes horſe, and in a mighty fret
Rides day and night. *Swift.*

2. That which any one is obliged to do or ſuffer.

Your ſon, my lord, has paid a ſoldier's *debt*;
He only liv'd but 'till he was a man,
But like a man he died. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

DE'BTED. *part.* [from *debt*. *To* DEBT is not found.] Indebted; obliged to.

Which do amount to three odd ducats more
Than I ſtand *debted* to this gentleman. *Shak. Com. of Errours.*

DE'BTOR. *n. ſ.* [*debitor*, Latin.]

1. He that owes ſomething to another.

I am *debtor* both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians, both to the wiſe and to the unwiſe. *Ro.* i. 14.

The caſe of *debtors* in Rome, for the firſt four centuries, was, after the ſet time for payment, no choice but either to pay, or be the creditor's ſlave. *Swift.*

2. One that owes money.

I'll bring your latter hazard back again,
And thankfully reſt *debtor* for the firſt. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

If he his ample palm
Should hap'ly on ill-fated ſhoulder lay
Of *debtor*, ſtrait his body, to the touch
Obſequious, as whilom knights were wont,
To ſome enchanted caſtle is convey'd. *Philips.*

There dy'd my father, no man's *debtor*;
And there I'll die, nor worſe, nor better. *Pope's Horace.*

3. One ſide of an account-book.

When I look upon the *debtor* ſide, I find ſuch innumerable articles, that I want arithmetick to caſt them up; but when I look upon the creditor ſide, I find little more than blank paper. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 549.

DEBULLI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*debullitio*, Lat.] A bubbling or ſeething over. *Dict.*

DECACU'MINATED. *adj.* [*decacuminatus*, Latin.] Having the top cut off. *Dict.*

DE'CADE. *n. ſ.* [δέκα, Gr. *decas*, Latin.] The ſum of ten; a number containing ten.

Men were not only out in the number of ſome days, the latitude of a few years, but might be wide by whole olympiads, and divers *decades* of years. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We make cycles and periods of years; as *decades*, centuries, and chiliads, chiefly for the uſe of computations in hiſtory, chronology, and aſtronomy. *Holder on Time.*

All rank'd by ten; whole *decades*, when they dine,
Muſt want a Trojan ſlave to pour the wine. *Pope's Iliad.*

DECA'DENCY. *n. ſ.* [*decadence*, French.] Decay; fall. *Dict.*

DE'CAGON. *n. ſ.* [from δέκα, ten, and γωνία, a corner.] A plain figure in geometry, having ten ſides and angles.

DE'CALOGUE. *n. ſ.* [δεκάλογος, Greek.] The ten commandments given by God to Moſes.

The commands of God are clearly revealed both in the *decalogue* and other parts of ſacred writ. *Hammond.*

To DECA'MP. *v. n.* [*decamper*, French.] To ſhift the camp; to move off.

DECA'MPMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *decamp*.] The act of ſhifting the camp.

To DECA'NT. *v. a.* [*decanto*, Lat. *decanter*, Fr.] To pour off gently by inclination.

Take *aqua fortis*, and diſſolve in it ordinary coined ſilver, and pour the coloured ſolution into twelve times as much fair water, and then *decant* or filtrate the mixture, that it may be very clear. *Boyle.*

They attend him daily as their chief,
Decant his wine, and carve his beef. *Swift.*

DECANTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*decantation*, Fr.] The act of decanting or pouring off clear.

DECA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *decant*.] A glaſs veſſel made for pouring off liquor clear from the lees.

To DECA'PITATE. *v. a.* [*decapito*, Latin.] To behead.

To DECA'Y. *v. n.* [*decheoir*, Fr. from *de* and *cadere*, Latin.] To loſe excellence; to decline from the ſtate of perfection; to be gradually impaired.

The monarch oak
Three centuries grows, and three he ſtays
Supreme in ſtate, and in three more *decays*. *Dryden.*

The garlands fade, the vows are worn away;
So dies her love, and ſo my hopes *decay*. *Pope.*

To DE'CAY. *v. a.* To impair; to bring to decay.

Infirmity, that *decays* the wiſe, doth ever make better the fool. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Cut off a ſtock of a tree, and lay that which you cut off to putrefy, to ſee whether it will *decay* the reſt of the ſtock. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº. 995.

He was of a very ſmall and *decayed* fortune, and of no good education. *Clarendon.*

Decay'd by time and wars, they only prove
Their former beauty by your former love. *Dryden.*

In Spain our ſprings, like old men's children, be
Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

It is ſo ordered, that almoſt every thing which corrupts the ſoul *decays* the body. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº. 120.

DECA'Y. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Decline from the ſtate of perfection; ſtate of diminution.

What comfort to this great *decay* may come,
Shall be applied. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

She has been a fine lady, and paints and hides
Her *decays* very well. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

And thoſe *decays*, to ſpeak the naked truth,
Through the defects of age, were crimes of youth. *Denham.*

By reaſon of the tenacity of fluids, and attrition of their parts, and the weakneſs of elaſticity in ſolids, motion is much more apt to be loſt than got, and is always upon the *decay*. *Newt.*

Each may feel encreaſes and *decays*,
And ſee now clearer and now darker days. *Eſſay on Criticiſm.*

Taught half by reaſon, half by mere *decay*,
To welcome death, and calmly paſs away. *Pope.*

2. The effects of diminution; the marks of decay.

They think, that whatever is called old muſt have the *decay* of time upon it, and truth too were liable to mould and rottenneſs. *Locke.*

3. Declenſion from proſperity.

And if thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in *decay* with thee, then thou ſhalt relieve him. *Levit.* xxv. 35.

I am the very man,
That, from your firſt of difference and *decay*,
Have follow'd your ſad ſteps. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

DECA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *decay*.] That which cauſes decay.

Your water is a ſore *decayer* of your whorſon dead body. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

DECE'ASE. *n. ſ.* [*deceſſus*, Lat.] Death; departure from life.

Lands are by human law, in ſome places, after the owner's *deceaſe*, divided unto all his children; in ſome, all deſcendeth to the eldeſt ſon. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſect.* 10.

To DECE'ASE. *v. n.* [*decedo*, Latin.] To die; to depart from life.

He tells us Arthur is *deceas'd* to-night. *Shakeſ. King John.*

You ſhall die
Twice now, where others, that mortality
In her fair arms holds, ſhall but once *deceaſe*. *Chapm. Odyſſ.*

His lateſt victories ſtill thickeſt came,
As, near the centre, motion doth increaſe:
'Till he, preſs'd down by his own weighty name,
Did, like the veſtal, under ſpoils *deceaſe*. *Dryden.*

DECE'IT. *n. ſ.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy; any practice by which falſhood is made to paſs for truth.

My lips ſhall not ſpeak wickedneſs, nor my tongue utter *deceit*. *Job*, xxvii. 4.

2. Stratagem; artifice.

His demand
Springs not from Edward's well-meant honeſt love,
But from *deceit*, bred by neceſſity. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

3. [In law.] A ſubtile wily ſhift or deviſe; all manner of craft, ſubtilty, guile, fraud, wilineſs, ſlightneſs, cunning, covin, colluſion, practice and offence, uſed to deceive another man by any means, which hath no other proper or particular name but offence. *Cowel.*

DECE'ITFUL. *adj.* [*deceit* and *full*.] Fraudulent; full of deceit.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, falſe, *deceitful*,
Sudden, malicious, ſmacking of ev'ry ſin
That has a name. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The lovely young Lavinia once had friends,
And fortune ſmil'd, *deceitful*, on her birth. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

DECE'ITFULLY. *adv.* [from *deceitful*.] Fraudulently; with deceit.

Exerciſe of form may be *deceitfully* diſpatched of courſe. *Wotton.*

DECE'ITFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deceitful*.] The quality of being fraudulent; tendency to deceive.

The care of this world, and the *deceitfulneſs* of riches, choke the word, and he becometh unfruitful. *Mat.* xiii. 22.

DECE'IVABLE. *adj.* [from *deceive*.]

1. Subject to fraud; expoſed to impoſture.

Man was not only *deceivable* in his integrity, but the angels of light in all their clarity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 1.

How would thou uſe me now, blind, and thereby
Deceivable, in moſt things as a child
Helpleſs; hence eaſily contemn'd and ſcorn'd,
And laſt neglected. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 938.

2. Subject to produce errour; deceitful.

It is good to conſider of deformity, not as a ſign, which is more *deceivable*, but as a cauſe which ſeldom faileth of the effect. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

He received nothing but fair promiſes, which proved *deceivable*. *Hayward.*

O everfailing truſt
In mortal ſtrength! And oh, what not in man
Deceivable and vain? *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 348.

DECE'IVABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deceivable*.] Liableneſs to be deceived.

He that has a great patron, has the advantage of his negligence and *deceivableneſs*. *Government of the Tongue, ſ.* 8.

To DECE'IVE. *v. a.* [*decipio*, Latin.]

1. To cauſe to miſtake; to bring into errour; to impoſe upon.

Some have been apt to be *deceived* into an opinion, that there was a natural or divine right of primogeniture to both eſtate and power. *Locke.*

2. To delude by ſtratagem.

3. To cut off from expectation.

The Turkiſh general, *deceived* of his expectation, withdrew his fleet twelve miles off. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

I now believ'd
The happy day approach'd, nor are my hopes *deceiv'd*. *Dryd.*

4. To mock; to fail.

They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes,
But the weak voice *deceiv'd* their gaſping throats. *Dryd. Æn.*

DECE'IVER. *n. ſ.* [from *deceive*.] One that leads another into errour; a cheat.

Sigh no more, ladies, ſigh no more;
Men were *deceivers* ever:
One foot in ſea, and one on ſhore;
To one thing conſtant never. *Shak. Much ado about Nothing.*

As for his diſmiſſion out of France, they interpreted it not as if he were detected, or neglected for a counterfeit *deceiver*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Thoſe voices, actions or geſtures, which men have not by any compact agreed to make the inſtruments of conveying their thoughts one to another, are not the proper inſtruments of deceiving, ſo as to denominate the perſon uſing them a lyar or *deceiver*. *South's Sermons.*

It is to be admired how any *deceiver* can be ſo weak to foretel things near at hand, when a very few months muſt of neceſſity diſcover the impoſture. *Swift's Predictions.*

Adieu, the heart-expanding bowl,
And all the kind *deceivers* of the ſoul. *Pope's Horace.*

DECE'MBER. *n. ſ.* [*december*, Latin.] The laſt month of the year; but named *december*, or the *tenth* month, when the year began in March.

Men are April when they woo, and *December* when they wed. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

What ſhould we ſpeak of,
When we are old as you? When we ſhall hear
The rain and wind beat dark *December*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

DECE'MPEDAL. *adj.* [from *decempeda*, Latin.] Ten feet in length. *Dict.*

DECE'MVIRATE. *n. ſ.* [*decemviratus*, Lat.] The dignity and office of the ten governours of Rome, who were appointed to rule the commonwealth inſtead of conſuls. Their authority ſubſiſted only two years.

DE'CENCE. }
DE'CENCY. } *n. ſ.* [*decence*, French; *decet*, Latin.]

1. Propriety of form; proper formality; becoming ceremony.

Thoſe thouſand *decencies*, that daily flow
From all her words and actions. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

In good works there may be goodneſs in the general; but *decence* and gracefulneſs can be only in the particulars in doing the good. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Were the offices of religion ſtript of all the external *decencies* of worſhip, they would not make a due impreſſion on the minds of thoſe who aſſiſt at them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

She ſpeaks, behaves, and acts juſt as ſhe ought;
But never, never reached gen'rous thought:
Virtue ſhe finds too painful an endeavour,
Content to dwell in *decencies* for ever. *Pope.*

2. Suitableneſs to character; propriety.

And muſt I own, ſhe ſaid, my ſecret ſmart?
What with more *decence* were in ſilence kept. *Dryden's Æn.*

The next conſideration, immediately ſubſequent to the being of a thing, is what agrees or diſagrees with that thing; what is ſuitable or unſuitable to it; and from this ſprings the notion of *decency* or indecency, that which becomes or miſbecomes. *South's Sermons.*

Sentiments which raiſe laughter, can very ſeldom be admitted with any *decency* into an heroick poem. *Addiſ. Spectat.*

3. Modeſty; not ribaldry; not obſcenity.

Immodeſt words admit of no defence;
For want of *decency* is want of ſenſe. *Roſcommon.*

DECE'NNIAL. *adj.* [from *decennium*, Latin.] What continues for the ſpace of ten years.

DECENNO'VAL. }
DECENNO'VARY. } *adj.* [*decem* and *novem*, Latin.] Relating to the number nineteen.

Meton, of old, in the time of the Peloponeſian war, conſtituted a *decennoval* circle, or of nineteen years; the ſame which we now call the golden number. *Holder on Time.*

Seven months are retrenched in this whole *decennovary* progreſs of the epacts, to reduce the accounts of her motion and place to thoſe of the ſun. *Holder on Time.*

DE'CENT. *adj.* [*decens*, Lat.] Becoming; fit; ſuitable.

Since there muſt be ornaments both in painting and poetry, if they are not neceſſary, they muſt at leaſt be *decent*; that is, in their due place, and but moderately uſed. *Dryden.*

DE'CENTLY. *adv.* [from *decent*.] In a proper manner; with ſuitable behaviour; without meanneſs or oſtentation.

They could not *decently* refuſe aſſiſtance to a perſon, who had puniſhed thoſe who had inſulted their relation. *Broome.*

2. Without immodeſty.

Paſt hope of ſafety, 'twas his lateſt care,
Like falling Cæſar, *decently* to die. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

He performs what friendſhip, juſtice, truth require;
What could he more, but *decently* retire? *Swift.*

DECEPTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *deceit*.] Liableneſs to be deceived.

Some errours are ſo fleſhed in us, that they maintain their intereſt upon the *deceptibility* of our decayed natures. *Glanville.*

DECE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Liable to be deceived; open to impoſture; ſubject to fraud.

The firſt and father cauſe of common errour, is the common infirmity of human nature; of whoſe *deceptible* condition, perhaps, there ſhould not need any other eviction than the frequent errours we ſhall ourſelves commit. *Brown.*

DECE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. The act or means of deceiving; cheat; fraud; fallacy.

Being thus divided from truth in themſelves, they are yet farther removed by advenient *deception*. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

All *deception* is a miſapplying of thoſe ſigns, which, by compact or inſtitution, were made the means of mens ſignifying or conveying their thoughts. *South's Sermons.*

2. The ſtate of being deceived.

Reaſon, not impoſſibly, may meet
Some ſpecious object by the foe ſuborn'd,
And fall into *deception* unaware. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

DECE'PTIOUS. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Deceitful; apt to deceive.

Yet there is a credence in my heart,
That doth invert th' atteſt of eyes and ears;
As if thoſe organs had *deceptious* functions,
Created only to calumniate. *Shakeſpeare's Troil. and Creſſida.*

DECE'PTIVE. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Having the power of deceiving. *Dict.*

DECE'PTORY. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Containing means of deceit. *Dict.*

DECE'RPT. *adj.* [*decerptus*, Lat.] Diminiſhed; taken off. *Dict.*

DECE'RPTIBLE. *adj.* [*decerpo*, Latin.] That may be taken off. *Dict.*

DECE'RPTION. *n. ſ.* [from *decerpt*.] The act of leſſening, or taking off. *Dict.*

DECERTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*decertatio*, Latin.] A contention; a ſtriving; a diſpute. *Dict.*

DECE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*deceſſio*, Latin.] A departure; a going away. *Dict.*

To DECHA'RM. *v. a.* [*decharmer*, French.] To counteract a charm; to diſinchant.

Notwithſtanding the help of phyſick, he was ſuddenly cured by *decharming* the witchcraft. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To DECI'DE. *v. a.* [*decido*, Latin.]

1. To fix the event of; to determine.

The day approach'd when fortune ſhould *decide*
Th' important enterprize, and give the bride. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. To determine a queſtion or diſpute.

In council oft, and oft in battle tried,
Betwixt thy maſter and the world *decide*. *Granville.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Who ſhall *decide*, when doctors diſagree,
And ſoundeſt caſuiſts doubt? *Pope.*

DE'CIDENCE. *n. ſ.* [*decido*, Latin.]

1. The quality of being ſhed, or of falling off.

2. The act of falling away.

Men obſerving the *decidence* of their horn, do fall upon the conceit that it annually rotteth away, and ſucceſſively reneweth again. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 7.

DECI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *decide.*]

1. One who determines cauſes.

I cannot think that a jeſter or a monkey, a droll or a puppet, can be proper judges or *deciders* of controverſy. *Watts.*

It is ſaid that the man is no ill *decider* in common caſes of property, where party is out of the queſtion. *Swift.*

2. One who determines quarrels.

DECI'DUOUS. *adj.* [*deciduus*, Latin.] Falling; not perennial; not laſting through the year.

In botany the perianthium, or calyx, is *deciduous* with the flower. *Quincy.*

DECI'DUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deciduous.*] Aptneſs to fall; quality of fading once a year. *Dict.*

DE'CIMAL. *adj.* [*decimus*, Latin.] Numbered by ten; multiplied by ten.

In the way we take now to name numbers by millions of millions of millions, it is hard to go beyond eighteen, or, at moſt, four and twenty *decimal* progreſſions, without confuſion. *Locke.*

To DE'CIMATE. *v. a.* [*decimus*, Latin.] To tithe; to take the tenth.

DECIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *decimate.*]

1. A tithing; a ſelection of every tenth by lot or otherwiſe.

2. A ſelection by lot of every tenth ſoldier, in a general mutiny, for puniſhment.

By *decimation* and a tithed death,
Take thou the deſtin'd tenth. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

A *decimation* I will ſtrictly make
Of all who my Charinus did forſake;
And of each legion each centurion ſhall die. *Dryden.*

To DECI'PHER. *v. a.* [*dechiffrer*, French.]

1. To explain that which is written in ciphers.

Zelmane, that had the ſame character in her heart, could eaſily *decipher* it; and therefore, to keep him the longer in ſpeech, deſired to know the concluſion of the matter, and how the honeſt Dametas was eſcaped. *Sidney.*

Aſſurance is writ in a private character, not to be read, nor underſtood, but by the conſcience, to which the ſpirit of God has vouchſafed to *decipher* it. *South's Sermons.*

2. To write out; to mark down in characters.

Could I give you a lively repreſentation of guilt and horrour on this hand, and paint out eternal wrath, and *decipher* eternal vengeance on the other, then might I ſhew you the condition of a ſinner hearing himſelf denied by Chriſt. *South.*

Then were laws of neceſſity invented, that ſo every particular ſubject might find his principal pleaſure, *deciphered* unto him, in the tables of his laws. *Locke.*

3. To ſtamp; to characteriſe; to mark.

You are both *decipher'd*
For villains mark'd with rape. *Shakeſpeare's Titus Andronicus.*

4. To unfold; to unravel; as, *to* decipher *a perplexed affair.*

DECI'PHERER. *n. ſ.* [from *decipher.*] One who explains writings in cypher.

DECI'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *decide.*]

1. Determination of a difference.

Pleaſure and revenge
Have ears more deaf than adders, to the voice
Of any true *deciſion.* *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

The great number of the undertakers, the worth of ſome of them, and their zeal to bring the matter to a *deciſion*, are ſure arguments of the dignity and importance of it. *Woodward.*

War is a direct appeal to God for the *deciſion* of ſome diſpute, which can by no other means be poſſibly determined. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Determination of an event.

The time approaches,
That will with due *deciſion* make us know
What we ſhall ſay we have, and what we owe. *Shak. Macb.*

Their arms are to the laſt *deciſion* bent,
And fortune labours with the vaſt event. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

3. It is uſed in Scotland for a narrative, or reports of the proceedings of the court of ſeſſion there.

DECI'SIVE. *adj.* [from *decide.*]

1. Having the power of determining any difference.

Such a reflection, though it carries nothing perfectly *deciſive* in it, yet creates a mighty confidence in his breaſt, and ſtrengthens him much in his opinion. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

This they are ready to look upon as a determination on their ſide, and *deciſive* of the controverſy between vice and virtue. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Having the power of ſettling any event.

For on th' event,
Deciſive of this bloody day, depends
The fate of kingdoms. *Philips.*

DECI'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *deciſive.*] In a concluſive manner.

DECI'SIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deciſive.*] The power of terminating any difference, or ſettling an event.

DECI'SORY. *adj.* [from *decide.*] Able to determine or decide.

To DECK. *v. a.* [*decken*, Dutch.]

1. To cover; to overſpread.

Ye miſts and exhalations, that now riſe
From hill or ſteaming lake, duſky or grey,
'Till the ſun paint your fleecy ſkirts with gold,
In honour to the world's great Author, riſe!
Whether to *deck* with clouds th' uncolour'd ſky,
Or wet the thirſty earth with falling ſhowers,
Riſing or falling, ſtill advance his praiſe. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

2. To dreſs; to array.

Sweet ornament! that *decks* a thing divine. *Shakeſpeare.*

Long may'ſt thou live to wail thy children's loſs,
And ſee another, as I ſee thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art ſtall'd in mine. *Sh. R.* III.

She ſets to work millions of ſpinning worms,
That in their green ſhops weave the ſmooth-hair'd ſilk,
To *deck* her ſons. *Milton.*

3. To adorn; to embelliſh.

But direful, deadly black, both leaf and bloom,
Fit to adorn the head, and *deck* the dreary tomb. *Fai. Queen.*

Now the dew with ſpangles *deck'd* the ground,
A ſweeter ſpot of earth was never found. *Dryden.*

The god ſhall to his vot'ries tell
Each conſcious tear, each bluſhing grace,
That *deck'd* dear Eloiſa's face. *Prior.*

DECK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The floor of a ſhip.

Her keel plows hell,
And *deck* knocks heaven. *B. Johnſon.*

We have alſo raiſed our ſecond *decks*, and given more vent thereby to our ordinance, trying on our nether overloop. *Ralei.*

If any, born and bred under *deck*, had no other information but what ſenſe affords, he would be of opinion that the ſhip was as ſtable as a houſe. *Glanv. Sceps. c.* 11.

On high-rais'd *decks* the haughty Belgians ride,
Beneath whoſe ſhade our humble frigates go. *Dryden.*

Day to night they bring,
With hymns and peans, to the Bowyer king:
At ſun-ſet to their ſhip they make return,
And ſnore ſecure on *decks* 'till roſy morn. *Dryden's Iliad.*

2. Pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

Beſides gems, many other ſorts of ſtones are regularly figured: the Amianthus, of parallel threads, as in the pile of velvet; and the Selenites, of parallel plates, as in a *deck* of cards. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* i. *c.* 2.

DE'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *deck.*] A dreſſer; one that apparels or adorns; a coverer.

To DECLA'IM. *v. n.* [*declamo*, Latin.] To harangue; to ſpeak to the paſſions; to rhetoricate; to ſpeak ſet orations.

What are his miſchiefs, conſul? You *declaim*
Againſt his manners, and corrupt your own. *B. Johnſ. Cat.*

The ſplendid *declaimings* of novices and men of heat. *South.*

It is uſual for maſters to make their boys *declaim* on both ſides of an argument. *Swift.*

Dreſs up all the virtues in the beauties of oratory, and *declaim* aloud on the praiſe of goodneſs. *Watts's Improvement.*

DECLA'IMER. *n. ſ.* [from *declaim.*] One who makes ſpeeches with intent to move the paſſions.

Your Salamander is a perpetual *declaimer* againſt jealouſy. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 198.

DECLAMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*declamatio*, Latin.] A diſcourſe addreſſed to the paſſions; an harangue; a ſet ſpeech; a piece of rhetorick.

The cauſe why *declamations* prevail ſo greatly, is, for that men ſuffer themſelves to be deluded. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſ.* 8.

Thou mayſt forgive his anger, while thou makeſt uſe of the plainneſs of his *declamation.* *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

DECLAMA'TOR. *n ſ.* [Latin.] A declaimer; an orator; a rhetorician.

Who could, I ſay, hear this generous *declamator*, without being fired at his noble zeal. *Tatler*, N°. 56.

DECLA'MATORY. *adj.* [*declamatorius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician.

This a while ſuſpended his interment, and became a *declamatory* theme amongſt the religious men of that age. *Wotton.*

2. Appealing to the paſſions.

He has run himſelf into his own *declamatory* way, and almoſt forgotten that he was now ſetting up for a moral poet. *Dryden.*

DECLA'RABLE. *adj.* [from *declare.*] Capable of proof.

This is *declarable* from the beſt writers. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

DECLARA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *declare.*]

1. A proclamation or affirmation; oral expreſſion; publication.

His promiſes are nothing elſe but *declarations*, what God will do for the good of men. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſ.* 2.

Though wit and learning are certain and habitual perfections of the mind, yet the *declaration* of them, which alone brings the repute, is ſubject to a thouſand hazards. *South.*

There are no where ſo plain and full *declarations* of his mercy and love to the ſons of men, as are made in the goſpel. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 5.

2. An explanation of ſomething doubtful. Obſolete.

3. [In law.] Declaration (*declaratio*) is properly the ſhewing forth, or laying out, of an action perſonal in any ſuit, though it is uſed ſometimes for both perſonal and real actions. *Cowel.*

DECLA'RATIVE. *adj.* [from *declare.*] Making declaration; explanatory.

The names of things ſhould be always taken from ſomething obſervably *declarative* of their form or nature. *Grew.*

2. Making proclamation.

To this we may add the *vox populi*, ſo *declarative* on the ſame ſide. *Swift's Examiner*, N°. 44.

DECLA'RATORILY. *adv.* [from *declaratory.*] In the form of a declaration; not promiſſively; not in a decretory form.

Andreas Alciatus the civilian, and Franciſcus de Cordua, have both *declaratorily* confirmed the ſame. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

DECLA'RATORY. *adj.* [from *declare.*] Affirmative; expreſſive; not decretory; not promiſſory.

Theſe bleſſings are not only *declaratory* of the good pleaſure and intention of God towards them, but likewiſe of the natural tendency of the thing. *Tillotſon, Serm.* 4.

To DECLA'RE. *v. a.* [*declaro*, Latin.]

1. To clear; to free from obſcurity.

To *declare* this a little, we muſt aſſume that the ſurfaces of ſuch bodies are exactly ſmooth. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. To make known; to tell evidently and openly.

It hath been *declared* unto ſome of you, that there are contentions among you. 1 *Cor.* i. 11.

The ſun by certain ſigns *declares*,
Both when the South projects a ſtormy day,
And when the clearing North will puff the clouds away.
Dryden's Virg. Geor. l. 620.

3. To publiſh; to proclaim.

Declare his glory among the heathens. 1 *Chron.* xvi. 24.

4. To ſhew in open view.

We are a conſiderable body, who, upon a proper occaſion, would not fail to *declare* ourſelves. *Addiſon.*

To DECLA'RE. *v. n.* To make a declaration; to proclaim ſome reſolution or opinion, ſome favour or oppoſition.

The internal faculties of will and underſtanding, decreeing and *declaring* againſt them. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

God is ſaid not to have left himſelf without witneſs in the world, there being ſomething fixed in the nature of men that will be ſure to teſtify and *declare* for him. *South's Sermons.*

Like fawning courtiers, for ſucceſs they wait;
And then come ſmiling, and *declare* for fate. *Dryden.*

DECLA'REMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *declare.*] Diſcovery; declaration; teſtimony.

Cryſtal will calify into electricity; that is, a power to attract ſtraws, or light bodies, and convert the needle freely placed, which is a *declarement* of very different parts. *Brown.*

DECLA'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *declare.*] A proclaimer; one that makes any thing known.

DECLE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]

1. Tendency from a greater to a leſs degree of excellence.

A beauty-waining and diſtreſſed widow,
Ev'n in the afternoon of her beſt days,
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To baſe *declenſion.* *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

Take the picture of a man in the greenneſs and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and *declenſions* of his drooping years, and you will ſcarce know it to belong to the ſame perſon. *South's Sermons.*

2. Declination; deſcent.

We may reaſonably allow as much for the *declenſion* of the land from that place to the ſea, as for the immediate height of the mountain. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Inflexion; manner of changing nouns.

Declenſion is only the variation or change of the termination of a noun, whilſt it continues to ſignify the ſame thing. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

DECLI'NABLE. *adj.* [from *decline.*] Having variety of terminations; as, a *declinable* noun.

DECLINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]

1. Deſcent; change from a better to a worſe ſtate; decay.

The queen, hearing of the *declination* of a monarchy, took it ſo ill, as ſhe would never after hear of his ſuit. *Bacon, Eſſ.* 23.

Hope waits upon the flow'ry prime;
And Summer, though it be leſs gay,
Yet is not look'd on as a time
Of *declination* or decay. *Waller.*

2. The act of bending down; as, a *declination* of the head.

3. Variation from rectitude; oblique motion; obliquity.

Suppoſing there were a *declination* of atoms, yet will it not effect what they intend; for then they do all decline, and ſo there will be no more concourſe than if they did perpendicularly deſcend. *Ray on the Creation.*

This *declination* of atoms in their deſcent, was itſelf either neceſſary or voluntary. *Bentley.*

4. Varition from a fixed point.

There is no *declination* of latitude, nor variation of the elevation of the pole, notwithſtanding what ſome have aſſerted. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

5. [In navigation.] The variation of the needle from the true meridian of any place to the Eaſt or Weſt.

6. [In aſtronomy.] The *declination* of a ſtar we call its ſhorteſt diſtance from the equator. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 13.

7. [In grammar.] The declenſion or inflection of a noun through its various terminations.

8. DECLINATION *of a Plane* [in dialing], is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if accounted from the Eaſt or Weſt; or elſe between the meridian and the plane, if accounted from the North or South. *Harris.*

DECLINA'TOR. } *n. ſ.* [from *decline.*] An inſtrument in dialDECLI'NATORY. } ing, by which the declination, reclination, and inclination of planes are determined. *Chambers.*

There are ſeveral ways to know the ſeveral planes; but the readieſt is by an inſtrument called a *declinatory*, fitted to the variation of your place. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

To DECLI'NE. *v. n.* [*declino*, Latin.]

1. To lean downward.

And then with kind embracements, tempting kiſſes,
And with *declining* head into his boſom,
Bid him ſhed tears, as being overjoy'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To deviate; to run into obliquities.

Neither ſhalt thou ſpeak in a cauſe to *decline* after many, to wreſt judgment. *Ex.* xxiii. 2.

3. To ſhun; to avoid to do any thing.

4. To ſink; to be impaired; to decay. Oppoſed to improvement or exaltation.

Sons at perfect age, and fathers *declining*, the father ſhould be as a ward to the ſon. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

They'll be by th' fire, and preſume to know
What's done i' th' capitol; who's like to riſe,
Who thrives, and who *declines.* *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Sometimes nations will *decline* ſo low
From virtue, which is reaſon, that no wrong,
But juſtice, and ſome fatal curſe annex'd,
Deprives them of their outward liberty. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

That empire muſt *decline*,
Whoſe chief ſupport and ſinews are of coin. *Waller.*

And nature, which all acts of life deſigns,
Not like ill poets, in the laſt *declines.* *Denham.*

Thus then my lov'd Euryalus appears;
He looks the prop of my *declining* years! *Dryden's Æn.*

Next that, is when autumnal warmth *declines*;
E'er heat is quite decay'd, or cold begun,
Or Capricorn admits the Winter ſun. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

Faith and morality are *declined* among us. *Swift.*

God, in his wiſdom, hath been pleaſed to load our *declining* years with many ſufferings, with diſeaſes, and decays of nature. *Swift.*

To DECLI'NE. *v. a.*

1. To bend downward; to bring down.

And now fair Phœbus 'gan *decline* in haſte,
His weary waggon to the weſtern vale. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

And leaves the ſemblance of a lover, fixt
In melancholy deep, with head *declin'd*,
And love-dejected eyes. *Thomſon's Spring, l.* 1020.

2. To ſhun; to avoid; to refuſe; to be cautious of.

He had wiſely *declined* that argument, though in their common ſermons they gave it. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Since the muſes do invoke my pow'r,
I ſhall no more *decline* that ſacred bow'r,
Where Gloriana, their great miſtreſs, lies. *Waller.*

Though I the buſineſs did *decline*,
Yet I contriv'd the whole deſign,
And ſent them their petition. *Denham.*

If it ſhould be ſaid that theſe minute bodies are indiſſoluble, becauſe it is their nature to be ſo, that would not be to render a reaſon of the thing propoſed, but, in effect, to *decline* rendering any. *Boyle's Hiſtory of Firmneſs.*

Could her mind have been captivated with the glories of this world, ſhe had them all laid before her; but ſhe generouſly *declined* them, becauſe ſhe ſaw the acceptance of them was inconſiſtent with religion. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 21.

Whatever they judged to be moſt agreeable, or diſagreeable, they would purſue or *decline.* *Atterbury.*

3. To modify a word by various terminations; to inflect.

You *decline* muſa, and conſtrue Latin, by the help of a tutor, or with ſome Engliſh tranſlation. *Watts's Improvement.*

DECLI'NE. *n. ſ.* [from the ſubſtantive.] The ſtate of tendency to the worſe; diminution; decay. Contrary to increaſe, improvement, or elevation.

Thy riſe of fortune did I only wed;
From its *decline*, determin'd to recede. *Prior.*

Thoſe fathers lived in the *decline* of literature. *Swift.*

DECLI'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*declivis*, Latin.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards; gradual deſcent; not precipitous or perpendicular: the contrary to acclivity.

Rivers will not flow, unleſs upon *declivity*, and their ſources

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ſources be raiſed above the earth's ordinary ſurface, ſo that they may run upon a deſcent. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

I found myſelf within my depth; and the *declivity* was ſo ſmall, that I walked near a mile before I got to the ſhore. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Decli'vous. *adj.* [*declivis*, Lat.] Gradually deſcending; not precipitous; not perpendicularly ſinking: the contrary to acclivous; moderately ſteep.

To DECO'CT. *v. a.* [*decoquo decoctum*, Latin.]

1. To prepare by boiling for any uſe; to digeſt in hot water.

2. To digeſt by the heat of the ſtomach.

There ſhe *decocts*, and doth the food prepare;
There ſhe diſtributes it to ev'ry vein,
There ſhe expels what ſhe may fitly ſpare. *Davies.*

3. To boil in water, ſo as to draw the ſtrength or virtue of any thing.

The longer malt or herbs are *decocted* in liquor, the clearer it is. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 308.

4. To boil up to a conſiſtence; to ſtrengthen or invigorate by boiling.

Can ſodden water, their barley-broth,
Decoct their cold blood to ſuch valiant heat. *Shakeſp. H. V.*

Deco'ctible. *adj.* [from *decoct.*] That which may be boiled, or prepared by boiling. *Dict.*

Deco'ction. *n. ſ.* [*decoctum*, Latin.]

1. The act of boiling any thing, to extract its virtues.

In infuſion the longer it is, the greater is the part of the groſs body that goeth into the liquor; but in *decoction*, though more goeth forth, yet it either purgeth at the top, or ſettleth at the bottom. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 308.

2. A preparation made by boiling in water.

They diſtil their huſbands land
In *decoctions*; and are mann'd
With ten emp'rics, in their chamber
Lying for the ſpirit of amber. *Ben. Johnſon.*

If the plant be boiled in water, the ſtrained liquor is called the *decoction* of the plant. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Deco'cture. *n. ſ.* [from *decoct.*] A ſubſtance drawn by decoction.

Decolla'tion. *n. ſ.* [*decollatio*, Lat.] The act of beheading.

He, by a *decollation* of all hope, annihilated his mercy: this, by an immoderancy thereof, deſtroyed his juſtice. *Brown.*

Decompo'site. *adj.* [*decompoſitus*, Latin.] Compounded a ſecond time; compounded with things already compoſite.

Decompoſites of three metals, or more, are too long to inquire of, except there be ſome compoſitions of them already obſerved. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

Decomposi'tion. *n. ſ.* [*decompoſitus*, Lat.] The act of compounding things already compounded.

We conſider what happens in the compoſitions and *decompoſitions* of ſaline particles. *Boyle.*

To DECOMPO'UND. *v. a.* [*decompono*, Latin.] To compoſe of things already compounded; to compound a ſecond time; to form by a ſecond compoſition.

Nature herſelf doth in the bowels of the earth make *decompounded* bodies, as we ſee in vitriol, cinnabar, and even in ſulphur itſelf. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

When a word ſtands for a very complex idea, that is compounded and *decompounded*, it is not eaſy for men to form and retain that idea exactly. *Locke.*

If the violet, blue and green, be intercepted, the remaining yellow, orange, and red, will compound upon the paper an orange; and then, if the intercepted colours be let paſs, they will fall upon this compounded orange, and, together with it, *decompound* a white. *Newton's Opt.*

Decompo'und. *adj.* [from the verb.] Compoſed of things or words already compounded; compounded a ſecond time.

The pretended ſalts and ſulphur are ſo far from being elementary parts extracted out of the body of mercury, that they are rather, to borrow a term of the grammarians, *decompound* bodies, made up of the whole metal and the menſtruum, or other additaments employed to diſguiſe it. *Boyle.*

No body ſhould uſe any compound or *decompound* of the ſubſtantial verbs, but as they are read in the common conjugations. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

De'corament. *n. ſ.* [from *decorate.*] Ornament; embelliſhment. *Dict.*

To DE'CORATE. *v. a.* [*decoro*, Latin.] To adorn; to embelliſh; to beautify.

Decora'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *decorate.*] Ornament; embelliſhment; added beauty.

The enſigns of virtues contribute to the ornament of figures; ſuch as the *decorations* belonging to the liberal arts, and to war. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

This helm and heavy buckler I can ſpare,
As only *decorations* of the war:
So Mars is arm'd for glory, not for need. *Dryden.*

Decora'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *decorate.*]. An adorner; an embelliſher. *Dict.*

Deco'rous. *adj.* [*decorus*, Latin.] Decent; ſuitable to a character; becoming; proper; befitting; ſeemly.

It is not ſo *decorous*, in reſpect of God, that he ſhould immediately do all the meaneſt and triflingeſt things himſelf, without making uſe of any inferiour or ſubordinate miniſter. *Ray on the Creation.*

To DECO'RTICATE. *v. a.* [*decortico*, Latin.] To diveſt of the bark or huſk; to huſk; to peel; to ſtrip.

Take great barley, dried and *decorticated*, after it is well waſhed, and boil it in water. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Decortica'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *decorticate.*] The act of ſtripping the bark or huſk.

DECO'RUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Decency; behaviour contrary to licentiouſneſs, contrary to levity; ſeemlineſs.

If your maſter
Would have a queen his beggar, you muſt tell him,
That majeſty, to keep *decorum*, muſt
No leſs beg than a kingdom. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

I am far from ſuſpecting ſimplicity, which is bold to treſpaſs in points of *decorum*. *Wotton.*

Beyond the fix'd and ſettled rules
Of vice and virtue in the ſchools,
The better ſort ſhould ſet before 'em
A grace, a manner, a *decorum*. *Prior.*

Gentlemen of the army ſhould be, at leaſt, obliged to external *decorum*: a profligate life and character ſhould not be a means of advancement. *Swift.*

He kept with princes due *decorum*;
Yet never ſtood in awe before 'em. *Swift.*

To DECO'Y. *v. a.* [from *koey*, Dutch, a cage.] To lure into a cage; to intrap; to draw into a ſnare.

A fowler had taken a patridge, who offered to *decoy* her companions into the ſnare. *L'Eſtrange.*

Decoy'd by the fantaſtick blaze,
Now loſt, and now renew'd, he ſinks abſorpt,
Rider and horſe. *Thomſon's Autumn*, *l.* 1165.

Deco'y. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Allurement to miſchiefs; temptation.

The devil could never have had ſuch numbers, had he not uſed ſome as *decoys* to enſnare others. *Government of the Tongue.*

Theſe exuberant productions of the earth became a continual *decoy* and ſnare: they only excited and fomented luſts. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

An old dramdrinker is the devil's *decoy*. *Berkley.*

Deco'yduck. *n. ſ.* A duck that lures others.

There is likewiſe a ſort of ducks, called *decoyducks*, that will bring whole flights of fowl to their retirements, where are conveniences made for catching them. *Mortimer's Husb.*

To DECRE'ASE. *v. n.* [*decreſco*, Latin.] To grow leſs; to be diminiſhed.

From the moon is the ſign of feaſts, a light that *decreaſeth* in her perfection. *Eccluſ.* xliii. 7.

Unto fifty years the heart annually increaſeth the weight of one drachm; after which, in the ſame proportion, it *decreaſeth*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* v. *c.* 20.

It is to be obſerved, that when the ſun comes to his tropicks, days increaſe and *decreaſe* but a very little for a great while together. *Newton's Opt.*

To Decre'ase. *v. a.* To make leſs; to diminiſh.

He did diſhonourable find
Thoſe articles, which did our ſtate *decreaſe*. *Daniel's C. War.*

Nor cheriſh'd they relations poor,
That might *decreaſe* their preſent ſtore. *Prior.*

Heat increaſes the fluidity of tenacious liquids, as of oil, balſam, and honey; and thereby *decreaſes* their reſiſtance. *Newt.*

Decre'ase. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The ſtate of growing leſs; decay.

By weak'ning toil, and hoary age o'ercome,
See thy *decreaſe*, and haſten to thy tomb. *Prior.*

2. The wain; the time when the viſible face of the moon grows leſs.

See in what time the ſeeds, ſet in the increaſe of the moon, come to a certain height, and how they differ from thoſe that are ſet in the *decreaſe* of the moon. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To DECRE'E. *v. n.* [*decretum*, Latin.] To make an edict; to appoint by edict; to eſtabliſh by law; to determine; to reſolve.

They ſhall ſee the end of the wiſe, and ſhall not underſtand what God in his counſel hath *decreed* of him. *Wiſd.* iv.

Father eternal! Thine is to *decree*;
Mine, both in heav'n and earth, to do thy will. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x. *l.* 68.

Had heav'n *decreed* that I ſhould life enjoy,
Heav'n had *decreed* to ſave unhappy Troy. *Dryden's Æn.*

To Decre'e. *v. a.* To doom or aſſign by a decree.

Thou ſhalt alſo *decree* a thing, and it ſhall be eſtabliſhed. *Job.*

The king their father,
On juſt and weighty reaſons, has *decreed*
His ſceptre to the younger. *Rowe's Ambitious Step-mother.*

Decre'e. *n. ſ.* [*decretum*, Latin.]

1. An edict; a law.

If you deny me, fie upon your law!
There is no force in the *decrees* of Venice. *Shakeſpeare.*

There went a *decree* from Cæſar Auguſtus, that all the world ſhould be taxed. *Luke* ii. 1.

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Are we condemn'd by fate's unjuſt *decree*,
No more our houſes and our homes to ſee? *Dryden's Virg.*

The Supreme Being is ſovereignly good; he rewards the juſt, and puniſhes the unjuſt: and the folly of man, and not the *decree* of heaven, is the cauſe of human calamity. *Broome.*

2. An eſtabliſhed rule.

When he made a *decree* for the rain, and a way for the lightning of the thunder. *Job* xxviii. 26.

3. A determination of a ſuit, or litigated cauſe.

4. [In canon law.] An ordinance, which is enacted by the pope himſelf, by and with the advice of his cardinals in council aſſembled, without being conſulted by any one thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

De'crement. *n. ſ.* [*decrementum*, Latin.] Decreaſe; the ſtate of growing leſs; the quantity loſt by decreaſing.

Upon the tropick, and firſt deſcenſion from our ſolſtice, we are ſcarce ſenſible of declination; but declining farther, our *decrement* accelerates: we ſet apace, and in our laſt days precipitate into our graves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth, ſuffer a continual *decrement*, and grow lower and lower. *Woodw.*

DECRE'PIT. *adj.* [*decrepitus*, Latin.] Waſted and worn out with age; in the laſt ſtage of decay.

Decrepit miſer! baſe, ignoble wretch! *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

Theſe years were ſhort of many mens lives in this *decrepit* age of the world, wherein many exceed fourſcore, and ſome an hundred years. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

This pope is *decrepit*, and the bell goeth for him: take order that there be choſen a pope of freſh year. *Bacon's H. War.*

Decrepit ſuperſtition, and ſuch as had their nativity in times beyond all hiſtory, are freſh in the obſervation of many heads. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

And from the North to call
Decrepit Winter. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x. *l.* 655.

Who this obſerves, may in his body find
Decrepit age, but never in his mind. *Denham.*

Propp'd on his ſtaff, and ſtooping as he goes,
A painted mitre ſhades his furrow'd brows;
The god, in the *decrepit* form array'd,
The gardens enter'd, and the fruits ſurvey'd. *Pope.*

The charge of witchcraft inſpires people with a malevolence towards thoſe poor *decrepit* parts of our ſpecies, in whom human nature is defaced by infirmity and dotage. *Addiſ.*

To DECRE'PITATE. *v. a.* [*decrepo*, Latin.] To calcine ſalt till it has ceaſed to crackle in the fire.

So will it come to paſs in a pot of ſalt, although *decrepitated*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* ii.

Decrepita'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *decrepitate.*] The crackling noiſe which ſalt makes, when put over the fire in a crucible. *Quincy.*

Decre'pitness. } *n. ſ.* [from *decrepit.*] The laſt ſtage of decay; the laſt effects of old age.
Decre'pitude. }

Mother earth, in this her barrenneſs and *decrepitneſs* of age, can procreate ſuch ſwarms of curious engines. *Bentley's Serm.*

Decre'scent. *adj.* [from *decreſcens*, Latin.] Growing leſs; being in a ſtate of decreaſe.

De'cretal. *adj.* [*decretum*, Latin.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree.

A *decretal* epiſtle is that which the pope decrees either by himſelf, or elſe by the advice of his cardinals; and this muſt be on his being conſulted by ſome particular perſon or perſons thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

De'cretal. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A book of decrees or edicts; a body of laws.

The ſecond room, whoſe walls
Were painted fair with memorable geſts,
Of magiſtrates, of courts, of tribunals,
Of commonwealths, of ſtates, of policy,
Of laws, of judgments, and of *decretals*. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* ii.

2. The collection of the pope's decrees.

Traditions and *decretals* were made of equal force, and as authentical as the ſacred charter itſelf. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*

De'cretist. *n. ſ.* [from *decree.*] One that ſtudies or profeſſes the knowledge of the decretal.

The *decretiſts* had their riſe and beginning under the reign of the emperor Frederick Barbaroſſa. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

De'cretory. *adj.* [from *decree.*]

1. Judicial; definitive.

There are lenitives that friendſhip will apply, before it will be brought to the *decretory* rigours of a condemning ſentence. *South's Sermons.*

2. Critical; in which there is ſome definitive event.

The motions of the moon, ſuppoſed to be meaſured by ſevens, and the critical or *decretory* days, depend on that number. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* iv. *c.* 12.

Decri'al. *n. ſ.* [from *decry.*] Clamorous cenſure; haſty or noiſy condemnation; concurrence in cenſuring any thing.

To DECRY'. *v. a.* [*decrier*, French.] To cenſure; to blame clamorouſly; to clamour againſt.

Malice in criticks reigns ſo high,
That for ſmall errours they whole plays *decry*. *Dryden.*

Thoſe meaſures which are extolled by one half of the kingdom, are naturally *decryed* by the other. *Addiſon's Freeh.*

They applied themſelves to leſſen their authority, *decryed* them as hard and unneceſſary reſtraints. *Rogers, Serm.* 17.

Quacks and impoſtors are ſtill cautioning us to beware of counterfeits, and *decry* others cheats only to make more way for their own. *Swift.*

Decu'mbence. } *n. ſ.* [*decumbo*, Latin.] The act of lying down; the poſture of lying down.
Decu'mbency. }

This muſt come to paſs, if we hold opinion they lie not down, and enjoy no *decumbence* at all; for ſtation is properly no reſt, but one kind of motion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* iii.

Not conſidering the ancient manner of *decumbency*, he imputed this geſture of the beloved diſciple unto ruſticity, or an act of incivility. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* v. *c.* 6.

Decu'mbiture. *n. ſ.* [from *decumbo*, Latin.]

1. The time at which a man takes to his bed in a diſeaſe.

2. [In aſtrology.] A ſcheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognoſticks of recovery or death are diſcovered.

If but a mile ſhe travel out of town,
The planetary hour muſt firſt be known,
And lucky moment: if her eye but akes,
Or itches, its *decumbiture* ſhe takes. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.* vi.

De'cuple. *adj.* [*decuplus*, Latin.] Tenfold; the ſame number ten times repeated.

Man's length, that is, a perpendicular from the vertex unto the ſole of the foot, is *decuple* unto his profundity; that is, a direct line between the breaſt and the ſpine. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

Suppoſing there be a thouſand ſorts of inſects in this iſland, if the ſame proportion holds between the inſects of England and of the reſt of the world, as between plants domeſtick and exotick, that is, near a *decuple*, the ſpecies of inſects will amount to ten thouſand. *Ray on the Creation.*

Decu'rion. *n. ſ.* [*decurio*, Lat.] A commander over ten; an officer ſubordinate to the centurion.

He inſtituted *decurions* through both theſe colonies, that is, one over every ten families. *Temple.*

Decu'rsion. *n. ſ.* [*decurſus*, Lat.] The act of running down.

What is decayed by that *decurſion* of waters, is ſupplied by the terrene fœces which water brings. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

Decurta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*decurtatio*, Latin.] The act of cutting ſhort, or ſhortening.

To DECU'SSATE. *v. a.* [*decuſſo*, Latin.] To interſect at acute angles.

This it performs by the action of a notable muſcle on each ſide, of a great length, having the form of the letter X, made up of many fibres, *decuſſating* one another longways. *Ray.*

Decussa'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *decuſſate.*] The act of croſſing; ſtate of being croſſed at unequal angles.

Though there be *decuſſation* of the rays in the pupil of the eye, and ſo the image of the object in the retina, or bottom of the eye, be inverted; yet doth not the object appear inverted, but in its right or natural poſture. *Ray on the Creation.*

To DEDE'CORATE. *v. a.* [*dedecoro*, Latin.] To diſgrace; to bring a reproach upon. *Dict.*

Dedecora'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *dedecorate.*] The act of diſgracing; diſgrace. *Dict.*

Dede'corous. *adj.* [*dedecus*, Lat.] Diſgraceful; reproachful; ſhameful. *Dict.*

Dedenti'tion. *n. ſ.* [*de* and *dentitio*, Lat.] Loſs or ſhedding of the teeth.

Solon divided it into ten ſeptenaries, becauſe in every one thereof a man received ſome ſenſible mutation: in the firſt is *dedentition*, or falling of teeth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* iv.

To DE'DICATE. *v. a.* [*dedico*, Latin.]

1. To devote to ſome divine power; to conſecrate and ſet apart to ſacred uſes.

A pleaſant grove
Was ſhot up high, full of the ſtately tree
That *dedicated* is to olympick Jove,
And to his ſon Alcides, when as he
Gain'd in Nemea goodly victory. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* ii. *cant.* 5.

The princes offered for *dedicating* the altar, in the day that it was anointed. *Num.* vii. 10.

Warn'd by the ſeer, to her offended name
We rais'd, and *dedicate* this wond'rous frame. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To appropriate ſolemnly to any perſon or purpoſe.

There cannot be
That vulture in you to devour ſo many,
As will to greatneſs *dedicate* themſelves. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Ladies, a gen'ral welcome from his grace
Salutes you all: this night he *dedicates*
To fair content and you. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

He went to learn the profeſſion of a ſoldier, to which he had *dedicated* himſelf. *Clarendon.*

Bid her inſtant wed,
And quiet *dedicate* her remnant life
To the juſt duties of an humble wife. *Prior.*

3. To inſcribe to a patron.

He compiled ten elegant books, and *dedicated* them to the lord Burghley. *Peacham on Poetry.*

6 L

De'dicate,

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

De'dicate. *adj.* [from the verb.] Conſecrate; devote; dedicated; appropriate.

Prayers from preſerved ſouls,
From faſting maids, whoſe names are *dedicate*
To nothing temporal. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

This tenth part, or tithe, being thus aſſigned unto him, leaveth now to be of the nature of the other nine parts, which are given us for our worldly neceſſities, and becometh as a thing *dedicate* and appropriate unto God. *Spelman.*

Dedica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*dedicatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dedicating to any being or purpoſe; conſecration; ſolemn appropriation.

It cannot be laid to many mens charge, that they have been ſo curious as to trouble biſhops with placing the firſt ſtone in the churches; or ſo ſcrupulous as, after the erection of them, to make any great ado for their *dedication*. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 12.*

Among publick ſolemnities there is none ſo glorious as that under the reign of king Solomon, at the *dedication* of the temple. *Addiſon's Freeholder, Nº. 49.*

2. A ſervile addreſs to a patron.

Proud as Apollo on his forked hill,
Sat full blown Bufo, puff'd by ev'ry quill;
Fed by ſoft *dedication* all day long,
Horace and he went hand in hand in ſong. *Pope, Epiſt. xi.*

Dedica'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *dedicate.*] One who inſcribes his work to a patron with compliment and ſervility.

Leave dang'rous truths to unſucceſsful ſatyrs,
And flattery to fulſome *dedicators*. *Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.*

De'dicatory. *adj.* [from *dedicate.*] Compoſing a dedication; complimental; adulatory.

Thus I ſhould begin my epiſtle, if it were a *dedicatory* one; but it is a friendly letter. *Pope.*

Dedi'tion. *n. ſ.* [*deditio*, Latin.] The act of yielding up any thing; ſurrendry.

It was not a complete conqueſt, but rather a *dedition* upon terms and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and the conquered. *Hale's Hiſtory of the Common Law.*

To DEDU'CE. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To draw in a regular connected ſeries, from one time or one event to another.

O goddeſs, ſay, ſhall I *deduce* my rhimes
From the dire nation in its early times! *Pope.*

2. To form a regular chain of conſequential prepoſitions.

Reaſon is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke.*

3. To lay down in regular order, ſo as that the following ſhall naturally riſe from the foregoing.

Lend me your ſong, ye nightingales! Oh pour
The mazy-running ſoul of melody
Into my varied verſe! while I *deduce*,
From the firſt note the hollow cuckoo ſings,
The ſymphony of Spring. *Thomſon's Spring, l. 575.*

Dedu'cement. *n. ſ.* [from *deduce.*] The thing deduced; the collection of reaſon; conſequential prepoſition

Praiſe and prayer are his due worſhip, and the reſt of thoſe *deducements*, which I am confident are the remote effects of revelation. *Dryden's Pref. to Rel. Laici.*

Dedu'cible. *adj.* [from *deduce.*] Collectible by reaſon; conſequential; diſcoverable from principles laid down.

The condition, although *deducible* from many grounds, yet ſhall we evidence it but from few. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i.*

The general character of the new earth is paradiſaical, and the particular character that it hath no ſea; and both are apparently *deducible* from its formation. *Burnet's Theo. of the Earth.*

So far, therefore, as conſcience reports any thing agreeable to, or *deducible* from theſe, it is to be hearkened to. *South.*

All properties of a triangle depend on, and are *deducible* from, the complex idea of three lines, including a ſpace. *Locke.*

Dedu'cive. *adj.* [from *deduce.*] Performing the act of deduction. *Dict.*

To DEDU'CT. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To ſubſtract; to take away; to cut off; to defalcate.

We *deduct* from the computation of our years, that part of our time which is ſpent in incogitancy of infancy. *Norris.*

2. To ſeparate; to diſpart; to divide. Now not in uſe.

Having yet, in his *deducted* ſpright,
Some ſparks remaining of that heavenly fire. *Spenſer.*

Dedu'ction. *n. ſ.* [*deductio*, Lat.] Conſequential collection; conſequence; prepoſition drawn from principles premiſed.

Out of ſcripture ſuch duties may be duduced, by ſome kind of conſequence, as by long circuit of *deduction* it may be that even all truth, out of any truth, may be concluded. *Hooker.*

Set before you the moral law of God, with ſuch *deductions* from it as our Saviour hath drawn, or our own reaſon, well informed, can make. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

That by diverſity of motions we ſhould ſpell out things not reſembled by them, we muſt attribute to ſome ſecret *deduction*; but what this *deduction* ſhould be, or by what mediums this knowledge is advanced, is as dark as ignorance. *Glanv. Scepſ.*

You have laid the experiments together in ſuch a way, and made ſuch *deductions* from them, as I have not hitherto met with. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

All croſs and diſtaſteful humours are either expreſly, or by clear conſequence and *deduction*, forbidden in the New Teſtament. *Tillotſon, Sermon 5.*

A reflection ſo obvious, that natural inſtinct ſeems to have ſuggeſted it even to thoſe who never much attended to *deductions* of reaſon. *Rogers, Serm. 19.*

2. That which is deducted; defalcation.

Bring then theſe bleſſings to a ſtrict account;
Make fair *deductions*, ſee to what they mount. *Pope's Eſſays.*

Dedu'ctive. *adj.* [from *deduct.*] Deducible; that which is or may be deduced from a poſition premiſed.

Dedu'ctively. *adv.* [from *deductive.*] Conſequentially; by regular deduction; by a regular train of ratiocination.

There is ſcarce a popular errour paſſant in our days, which is not either directly expreſſed, or *deductively* contained in this work. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 8.*

DEED. *n. ſ.* [ðæð, Saxon; *daed*, Dutch.]

1. Action, whether good or bad; thing done.

From loweſt place when virtuous things proceed,
The place is dignified by th' doer's *deed*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The monſter nought reply'd; for words were vain,
And *deeds* could only *deeds* unjuſt maintain. *Dryden.*

The ſame had not conſented to the counſel and *deed*. *Luke.*

We are not ſecluded from the expectation of reward for our charitable *deeds*. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

2. Exploit; performance.

I, on the other ſide,
Us'd no ambition to commend my *deeds*;
The *deeds* themſelves, though mute, ſpoke loud the doer. *Milt.*

Thouſands were there in darker fame that dwelt,
Whoſe *deeds* ſome nobler poem ſhall adorn. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

3. Power of action; agency.

Nor knew I not
To be with will and *deed* created free. *Milt. Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. Act declaratory of an opinion.

They deſire, with ſtrange abſurdity, that to the ſame ſenate it ſhould belong to give full judgment in matter of excommunication, and to abſolve whom it pleaſed them, clean contrary to their own former *deeds* and oaths. *Hooker's Preface.*

5. Written evidence of any legal act.

The ſolicitor gave an evidence for a *deed*, which was impeached to be fraudulent. *Bacon.*

He builds his houſe upon the ſand, and writes the *deeds*, by which he holds his eſtate, upon the face of a river. *South.*

6. Fact; reality; the contrary to fiction: whence the word *indeed*.

O that, as oft I have at Athens ſeen
The ſtage ariſe, and the big clouds deſcend;
So now in very *deed* I might behold
The pond'rous earth, and all yon marble roof,
Meet like the hands of Jove. *Lee's Oedipus.*

Dee'dless. *adj.* [from *deed.*] Unactive; without action; without exploits.

Speaking in deeds, and *deedleſs* in his tongue. *Shakeſpeare.*

Inſtantly, he cry'd, your female diſcord end,
Ye *deedleſs* boaſters! and the ſong attend. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To DEEM. *v. n.* part. *dempt*, or *deemed*. [*domgan*, Gothick; *doemen*, Dutch; ðeman, Saxon.] To judge; to conclude upon conſideration; to think; to opine; to determine.

Here eke that famous golden apple grew,
For which th' Idean ladies diſagreed,
'Till partial Paris *dempt* it Venus' due. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Do me not dy,
Ne *deem* thy force by fortune's doom unjuſt,
That hath, maugre her ſpite, thus low me laid in duſt. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 5. ſtanz. 12.*

But they that ſkill not of ſo heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy or admire,
Rather than envy, let them wonder at her,
But not to *deem* of her deſert aſpire. *Spenſer, Sonnet 84.*

So natural is the union of religion with juſtice, that we may boldly *deem* there is neither, where both are not. *Hooker.*

He, who to be *deem'd*
A god, leap'd fondly into Ætna flames. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

Theſe bleſſings, friend, a deity beſtow'd;
For never can I *deem* him leſs than god. *Dryd. Virg Paſt.*

Nature diſturb'd,
Is *deem'd* vindictive to have chang'd her courſe. *Thomſon.*

Deem. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Judgment; ſurmiſe; opinion. Not now in uſe.

Hear me, my love, be thou but true of heart.
—I true! how now? what wicked *deem* is this? *Shakeſpear.*

Dee'mster. *n. ſ.* [from *deem.*] A judge: a word yet in uſe in Jerſey and the Iſle of Man.

DEEP. *adj.* [ðeep, Saxon.]

1. Having length downwards; deſcending far; profound.

All trees in high and ſandy grounds are to be ſet *deep*, and in watery grounds more ſhallow. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The gaping gulph low to the centre lies,
And twice as *deep* as earth is diſtant from the ſkies. *Dryden.*

2. Low in ſituation; not high.

3. Meaſured from the ſurface downward.

Mr. Halley, in diving deep into the ſea in a diving veſſel, found,

found, in a clear ſun-ſhine day, that when he was ſunk many fathoms *deep* into the water, the upper part of his hand, on which the ſun ſhone directly, appeared of a red colour. *Newt.*

4. Entering far; piercing a great way.

This avarice
Strikes *deeper*; grows with more pernicious root. *Sh. Macb.*

For, even in that ſeaſon of the year, the ways in that vale were very *deep*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Thou haſt not ſtrength ſuch labours to ſuſtain:
Drink hellebore, my boy! drink *deep*, and ſcour thy brain. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.*

5. Far from the outer part.

So the falſe ſpider, when her nets are ſpread,
Deep ambuſh'd in her ſilent den does lie. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

6. Not ſuperficial; not obvious.

If the matter be knotty, and the ſenſe lies *deep*, the mind muſt ſtop and buckle to it, and ſtick upon it with labour and thought, and cloſe contemplation. *Locke.*

7. Sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into a ſubject.

Who hath not heard it ſpoken,
How *deep* you were within the books of heav'n! *Shakeſp.*

The ſpirit of *deep* prophecy ſhe hath. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

He's meditating with two *deep* divines. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

He in my ear
Vented much policy and projects *deep*
Of enemies, of aids, battles and leagues,
Plauſible to the world, to me worth naught. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

I do not diſcover the helps which this great man of *deep* thought mentions. *Locke.*

8. Full of contrivance; politick; inſiduous.

When I have moſt need to employ a friend,
Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile,
Be he to me. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*

9. Grave; ſolemn.

O God! if my *deep* prayers cannot appeaſe thee,
But thou wilt be aveng'd on my miſdeeds,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

Nor awful Phœbus was on Pindus heard
With *deeper* ſilence, or with more regard. *Dryden's Silenius.*

10. Dark coloured.

With *deeper* brown the grove was overſpread. *Dryd. Fab.*

11. Having a great degree of ſtilneſs, or gloom, or ſadneſs.

Their *deep* poverty abounded into the riches of their liberality. *2 Cor. viii. 2.*

And the Lord God cauſed a *deep* ſleep to fall upon Adam. *Gen. ii. 21.*

12. Baſs; grave in ſound.

The ſounds made by buckets in a well, are *deeper* and fuller than if the like percuſſion were made in the open air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, Nº. 152.*

Deep. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The ſea; the main; the abyſs of waters; the ocean.

Yet we did lift up our hearts and voices to God above, who ſheweth his wonders in the *deep*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

What earth in her dark bowels could not keep
From greedy man, lies ſafer in the *deep*. *Waller.*

Whoe'er thou art, whom fortune brings to keep
Theſe rites of Neptune, monarch of the *deep*. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

2. The moſt ſolemn or ſtill part.

There want not many that do fear,
In *deep* of night, to walk by this Herne's oak. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *deep* of night is crept upon our talk. *Shak. Jul. Cæſ.*

Virgin face divine,
Attracts the hapleſs youth through ſtorms and waves,
Alone in *deep* of night. *Philips.*

To Dee'pen. *v. a.* [from *deep.*]

1. To make deep; to ſink far below the ſurface.

The city of Rome would receive a great advantage from the undertaking, as it would raiſe the banks and *deepen* the bed of the Tiber. *Addiſon's Travels.*

2. To darken; to cloud; to make dark.

You muſt *deepen* your colours ſo, that the orpiment may be the higheſt. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. To make ſad or gloomy. See DEEP. *adj.*

Her gloomy preſence ſaddens all the ſcene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green,
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

Deep-mouthed. *adj.* [*deep* and *mouth.*] Having a hoarſe and loud voice.

Huntſman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
And couple Clowder with the *deep-mouth'd* Brach. *Shakeſp.*

Behold the Engliſh beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whoſe ſhouts and claps outvoice that *deep-mouth'd* ſea. *Shak.*

Then toils for beaſts, and lime for birds were found,
And *deep-mouth'd* dogs did foreſt walks ſurround. *Dryden.*

Hills, dales, and foreſts far behind remain,
While the warm ſcent draws on the *deep-mouth'd* train. *Gay.*

Deep-mu'sing. *adj.* [*deep* and *muſe.*] Contemplative; loſt in thought.

But he *deep-muſing* o'er the mountains ſtray'd,
Through mazy thickets of the woodland ſhade. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

De'eply. *adj.* [from *deep.*]

1. To a great depth; far below the ſurface.

Fear is a paſſion that is moſt *deeply* rooted in our natures, and flows immediately from the principle of ſelf-preſervation. *Tillotſon, Serm. 1.*

Thoſe impreſſions were made when the brain was more ſuſceptive of them: they have been *deeply* engraven at the proper ſeaſon, and therefore they remain. *Watts's Improvement.*

2. With great ſtudy or ſagacity; not ſuperficially; not careleſly; profoundly.

3. Sorrowfully; ſolemnly; with a great degree of ſerioùſneſs or ſadneſs.

He ſighed *deeply* in his ſpirit. *Mark viii. 12.*

Klockins ſo *deeply* hath ſworn ne'er more to come
In bawdy-houſe, that he dares not go home. *Donne.*

Upon the deck our careful general ſtood,
And *deeply* mus'd on the ſucceeding day. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

4. With a tendency to darkneſs of colour.

Having taken of the *deeply* red juice of buckthorn berries, I let it drop upon white paper. *Boyle on Colours.*

5. In a high degree.

To keep his promiſe with him, he had *deeply* offended both his nobles and people. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

De'epness. *n. ſ.* [from *deep.*] Entrance far below the ſurface; profundity; depth.

Cazzianer ſet forward with great toil, by reaſon of the *deepneſs* of the way and heavineſs of the great ordnance. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Some fell upon ſtony places, and they withered, becauſe they had no *deepneſs* of earth. *Matt. xiii. 5.*

Deer. *n. ſ.* [ðeop, Saxon; *thier*, Teutonick; θὴρ, Greek.] That claſs of animals which is hunted for veniſon, containing many ſubordinate ſpecies.

You have beaten my men, killed my *deer*, and broke open my lodge. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The pale that held my lovely *deer*. *Waller.*

To DEFA'CE. *v. a.* [*defaire*, French.] To deſtroy; to raze; to ruin; to disfigure.

Fatal this marriage,
Defacing monuments of conquer'd France,
Undoing all. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

Pay him ſix thouſand, and *deface* the bond. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whoſe ſtatues, freezes, columns broken lie,
And, though *defac'd*, the wonder of the eye. *Dryden.*

One nobler wretch can only riſe;
'Tis he whoſe fury ſhall *deface*
The ſtoick's image in this piece. *Prior.*

Defa'cement. *n. ſ.* [from *deface.*] Violation; injury; raſure; abolition; deſtruction.

But what is this image, and how is it defaced? The poor men of Lyons will tell you, that the image of God is purity; and the *defacement*, ſin. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Defa'cer. *n. ſ.* [from *deface.*] Deſtroyer; aboliſher; violater.

That foul *defacer* of God's handywork,
Thy womb let looſe, to chaſe us to our graves. *Sh. R. III.*

Defa'ilance. *n. ſ.* [*defaillance*, French.] Failure; miſcarriage: a word not in uſe.

The affections were the authors of that unhappy *defailance*. *Glanv. Scepſ. c. 2.*

To DEFA'LCATE. *v. a.* [from *falx falcis*, a ſickle; *defalquer*, French.] To cut off; to lop; to take away part of a penſion or ſalary. It is generally uſed of money.

Defalca'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *defalcate.*] Diminution; abatement; exciſion of any part of a cuſtomary allowance.

The tea table is ſet forth with its cuſtomary bill of fare, and without any *defalcation*. *Addiſon's Spectator, Nº. 487.*

To Defa'lk. *v. a.* [See DEFALCATE.] To cut off; to lop away.

What he *defalks* from ſome inſipid ſin, is but to make ſome other more guſtful. *Decay of Piety.*

Defama'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *defame.*] The act of defaming or bringing infamy upon another; calumny; reproach; cenſure; detraction.

Defamation is the uttering of reproachful ſpeeches, or contumelious language of any one, with an intent of raiſing an ill fame of the party thus reproached; and this extends to writing, as by *defamatory* libels; and alſo to deeds, as by reproachful poſtures, ſigns and geſtures. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Be ſilent, and beware, if ſuch you ſee;
'Tis *defamation* but to ſay, that's he. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.*

Many dark and intricate motives there are to detraction and *defamation*, and many malicious ſpies are ſearching into the actions of a great man. *Addiſon's Spectator, Nº. 256.*

Defa'matory. *adj.* [from *defame.*] Calumnious; tending to defame; unjuſtly cenſorious; libellous; falſely ſatirical.

The moſt eminent ſin is the ſpreading of *defamatory* reports. *Government of the Tongue, ſect. 5.*

Auguſtus, conſcious to himſelf of many crimes, made an edict againſt lampoons and ſatyrs, and *defamatory* writings. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

To DEFA'ME. *v. a.* [*de* and *fama*, Latin.] To make infamous;

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mous; to cenſure falſely in publick; to deprive of honour; to diſhonour by reports; to libel; to calumniate; to deſtroy reputation by either acts or words.

I heard the *defaming* of many. *Jer.* xx. 10.

They live as if they profeſſed Chriſtianity merely in ſpight, to *defame* it. *Decay of Piety.*

My guilt thy growing virtues did *defame*;
My blackneſs blotted thy unblemiſh'd name. *Dryden's Æn.*

DEFA'ME. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſgrace; diſhonour.

Many doughty knights he in his days
Had done to death,
And hung their conquer'd arms for more *defame*
On gallowtrees. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 5. *ſtan.* 26.

DEFA'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *defame.*] One that injures the reputation of another; a detracter; a calumniator.

It may be a uſeful trial of the patience of the defamed, yet the *defamer* has not the leſs crime. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DEFA'TIGATE. *v. a.* [*defatigo*, Latin.] To weary; to tire. *Dict.*

DEFATIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*defatigatio*, Latin.] Wearineſs; fatigue. *Dict.*

DEFA'ULT. *n. ſ.* [*defaut*, French.]

1. Omiſſion of that which we ought to do; neglect.
2. Crime; failure; fault.

Sedition tumbled into England more by the *default* of governours than the peoples. *Haywood.*

We that know what 'tis to faſt and pray,
Are penitent for your *default* to-day. *Shak. Com. of Errours.*

Let me not raſhly call in doubt
Divine prediction: what if all foretold
Had been fulfill'd, but through mine own *default*,
Whom have I to complain of, but myſelf? *Milt. Agoniſtes.*

Partial judges we are of our own excellencies, and other mens *defaults*. *Swift.*

3. Defect; want.

In *default* of the king's pay, the forces were laid upon the ſubject. *Davies on Ireland.*

Cooks could make artificial birds and fiſhes, in *default* of the real ones. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. [In law.] Non-appearance in court at a day aſſigned. *Cowel.*

To DEFA'ULT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fail in performing any contract or ſtipulation; to forfeit by breaking a contract.

DEFE'ASANCE. *n. ſ.* [*defaiſance*, French.]

1. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract or ſtipulation.
2. *Defeaſance* is a condition annexed to an act; as to an obligation, a recogniſance, or ſtatute, which performed by the obligee, or the cognizee, the act is diſabled and made void, as if it had never been done. *Cowel.*
3. The writing in which a defeaſance is contained.
4. A defeat; conqueſt; the act of conquering; the ſtate of being conquered. Obſolete.

That hoary king, with all his train,
Being arrived, where that champion ſtout,
After his foe's *defeaſance*, did remain,
Him goodly greets, and fair does entertain. *Fairy Queen.*

DEFE'ASIBLE. *adj.* [from *defaire*, Fr. to make void.] That which may be annulled or abrogated.

He came to the crown by a *defeaſible* title, ſo was never well ſettled. *Davies on Ireland.*

DEFE'AT. *n. ſ.* [from *defaire*, French.]

1. The overthrow of an army.

End Marlb'rough's work, and finiſh the *defeat*. *Addiſon.*

2. Act of deſtruction; deprivation.

A king, upon whoſe life
A damn'd *defeat* was made. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

To DEFE'AT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To overthrow.

Ye gods, ye make the weak moſt ſtrong;
Therein, ye gods, ye tyrants do *defeat*. *Shakeſ. Jul. Cæſar.*

They invaded Ireland, and were *defeated* by the lord Mountjoy. *Bacon on the War with Spain.*

2. To fruſtrate.

To his accuſations
He pleaded ſtill not guilty, and alleg'd
Many ſharp reaſons to *defeat* the law. *Shakeſ. Henry* VIII.

Death,
Then due by ſentence when thou did'ſt tranſgreſs,
Defeated of his ſeizure, many days,
Giv'n thee of grace. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 254.

Diſcover'd, and *defeated* of your prey,
You ſkulk'd. *Dryden's Virg. Paſt.* 3.

He finds himſelf naturally to dread a ſuperior Being, that can *defeat* all his deſigns, and diſappoint all his hopes. *Tillotſon.*

3. To aboliſh.

DEFE'ATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *de* and *feature.*] Change of feature; alteration of countenance.

Grief hath chang'd me,
And careful hours, with time's deformed hand,
Hath written ſtrange *defeatures* in my face. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DE'FECATE. *v. a.* [*defæco*, Latin.]

1. To purge liquors from lees or foulneſs; to purify; to cleanſe.

I practiſed a way to *defecate* the dark and muddy oil of amber. *Boyle's Hiſtory of Firmneſs.*

The blood is not ſufficiently *defecated* or clarified, but remains muddy. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Provide a brazen tube
Inflext; ſelf-taught and voluntary flies
The *defecated* liquor, through the vent
Aſcending; then, by downward tract convey'd,
Spouts into ſubject veſſels, lovely clear. *Philips.*

2. To purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture; to clear; to brighten.

We *defecate* the notion from materiality, and abſtract quantity, place, and all kind of corporeity from it. *Glanv. Sceps.*

We are puzzled with contradictions, which are no abſurdities to *defecate* faculties. *Glanv. Sceps. c.* 13.

DE'FECATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Purged from lees or foulneſs.

This liquor was very *defecate*, and of a pleaſing golden colour. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

DEFECA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*defæcatio*, Latin.] Purification; the act of clearing or purifying.

The ſpleen and liver are obſtructed in their offices of *defecation*, whence vicious and dreggiſh blood. *Harvey on Conſum.*

DEFE'CT. *n. ſ.* [*defectus*, Latin.]

1. Want; abſence of ſomething neceſſary; inſufficiency; the fault oppoſed to ſuperfluity.

Errors have been corrected, and *defects* ſupplied. *Davies.*

Had this ſtrange energy been leſs,
Defect had been as fatal as exceſs. *Blackmore's Creation.*

2. Failing; want.

Oft 'tis ſeen
Our mean ſecures us, and our mere *defects*
Prove our commodities. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. A fault; miſtake; error.

We had rather follow the perfections of them whom we like not, than in *defects* reſemble them whom we love. *Hooker.*

You praiſe yourſelf,
By laying *defects* of judgment to me. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleop.*

Truſt not yourſelf; but your *defects* to know,
Make uſe of ev'ry friend—and ev'ry foe. *Pope's Eſſay.*

4. Any natural imperfection; a blemiſh; a failure.

Men, through ſome *defect* in the organs, want words, yet fail not to expreſs their univerſal ideas by ſigns. *Locke.*

To DEFE'CT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be deficient; to fall ſhort of; to fail. Obſolete.

Some loſt themſelves in attempts above humanity, yet the enquiries of moſt *defected* by the way, and tired within the ſober circumference of knowledge. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DEFECTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *defectible.*] The ſtate of failing; deficiency; imperfection.

The corruption of things corruptible depends upon the intrinſecal *defectibility* of the connection or union of the parts of things corporeal, which is rooted in the very nature of the things. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

DEFE'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *defect.*]

1. Imperfect; deficient; wanting.

The extraordinary perſons, thus highly favoured, were for a great part of their lives in a *defectible* condition. *Hale.*

DEFE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*defectio*, Latin.]

1. Want; failure.
2. A falling away; apoſtacy.

This *defection* and falling away from God was firſt found in angels, and afterwards in men. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

If we fall away after taſting of the good word of God, how criminal muſt ſuch a *defection* be? *Atterbury's Sermons.*

But there is more evil owing to our original *defection* from God, and the fooliſh and evil diſpoſitions that are found in fallen man. *Watts's Logick.*

3. An abandoning of a king, or ſtate; revolt.

He was diverted and drawn from hence by the general *defection* of the whole realm. *Davies on Ireland.*

Neither can this be meant of evil governours or tyrants, but of ſome perverſeneſs and *defection* in the very nation itſelf. *Bacon's Holy War.*

DEFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *defectivus*, Latin.]

1. Full of defects; imperfect; not ſufficient; not adequate to the purpoſe.

It ſubjects them to all the diſeaſes depending upon a *defective* projectile motion of the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

It will very little help to cure my ignorance, that this is the beſt of four or five hypotheſes propoſed, which are all *defective*. *Locke.*

If it renders us perfect in one accompliſhment, it generally leaves us *defective* in another. *Addiſon's Spectator,* Nº. 255.

2. Faulty; vitious; blameable.

Our tragedy writers have been notoriouſly *defective* in giving proper ſentiments to the perſons they introduce. *Addiſ.*

DEFE'CTIVE or *deficient Nouns* [in grammar.] Indeclinable nouns, or ſuch as want a number, or ſome particular caſe.

DEFE'CTIVE *Verb* [in grammar.] A verb which wants ſome of its tenſes.

DEFE'CTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *defective.*] Want; the ſtate of being imperfect; faultineſs.

The lowneſs often opens the building in breadth, or the *defectiveneſs* of ſome other particular makes any ſingle part appear in perfection. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

DEFE'NCE. *n. ſ.* [*defenſio*, Latin.]

1. Guard; protection; ſecurity.

Rehoboam dwelt in Jeruſalem, and built cities for *defence* in Judah. 2 *Chro.* ii. 5.

The Lord is your protection and ſtrong ſtay, a *defence* from heat, and a cover from the ſun. *Ecclus* xxxiv. 16.

Be thou my ſtrong rock for an houſe of *defence* to ſave me. *Pſ.* xxxi. 2.

Againſt all this there ſeems to be no *defence*, but that of ſupporting one eſtabliſhed form of doctrine and diſcipline. *Sw.*

2. Vindication; juſtification; apology.

Alexander beckoned with his hand, and would have made his *defence* unto the people. *Acts* xix. 33.

The youthful prince
With ſcorn replied, and made this bold *defence*. *Dryden.*

3. Prohibition: this is a ſenſe merely French.

Severe *defences* may be made againſt wearing any linnen under a certain breadth. *Temple.*

4. Reſiſtance.
5. [In law.] The defendant's reply after declaration produced.
6. [In fortification.] The part that flanks another work.

DEFE'NCELESS. *adj.* [from *defence.*]

1. Naked; unarmed; unguarded; not provided with defence; unprepared.

Captain or colonel, or knight in arms,
Whoſe chance on theſe *defenceleſs* doors may ſeize,
If deed of honour did thee ever pleaſe,
Guard them, and him within protect from harms. *Milton.*

My ſiſter is not ſo *defenceleſs* left
As you imagine: ſhe has a hidden ſtrength
Which you remember not. *Milton.*

Ah me! that fear
Comes thund'ring back with dreadful revolution
On my *defenceleſs* head. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 815.

On a ſlave diſarm'd,
Defenceleſs, and ſubmitted to my rage,
A baſe revenge is vengeance on myſelf. *Dryd. Don Sebaſt.*

2. Impotent; unable to make reſiſtance.

Will ſuch a multitude of men employ
Their ſtrength againſt a weak *defenceleſs* boy? *Addiſ. Ovid.*

To DEFE'ND. *v. a.* [*defendo*, Latin; *defendre*, French.]

1. To ſtand in defence of; to protect; to ſupport.

There aroſe, to *defend* Iſrael, Tola the ſon of Puah. *Judg.*

Deliver me from mine enemies, O my God: *defend* me from them that riſe up againſt me. *Pſ.* lix. 1.

Heav'n *defend* your ſouls, that you think
I will your ſerious and great buſineſs ſcant. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

2. To vindicate; to uphold; to aſſert; to maintain.

The queen on the throne, by God's aſſiſtance, is able to *defend* herſelf againſt all her majeſty's enemies and allies put together. *Swift's Remarks on the Barrier Treaty.*

3. To fortify; to ſecure.

And here th' acceſs a gloomy grove *defends*,
And here th' unnavigable lake extends. *Dryden's Æneis.*

4. To prohibit; to forbid. [*defendre*, French.]

Where can you ſay, in any manner, age,
That ever God *defended* marriage? *Chaucer.*

O ſons! like one of us, man is become
To know both good and evil, ſince his taſte
Of that *defended* fruit. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 86.

The uſe of it is little practiſed, and in ſome places *defended* by cuſtoms or laws. *Temple.*

5. To maintain a place, or cauſe, againſt thoſe that attack it.

DEFE'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *defend.*] That may be defended.

DEFE'NDANT. *adj.* [from *defendo*, Latin.] Defenſive; fit for defence.

Line and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage, and with means *defendant*. *Shakeſp.*

DEFE'NDANT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. He that defends againſt aſſailants.

Thoſe high towers, out of which the Romans might more conveniently fight with the *defendants* on the wall, thoſe alſo were broken by his engines. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

2. [In law.] The perſon accuſed or ſued.

This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are th' appellant and *defendant*. *Shak. Henry* VI.

Plaintiff dog, and bear *defendant*. *Hudibras.*

DEFE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*defenſor*, Latin.]

1. One that defends; a champion.

You have the power ſtill
To baniſh your *defenders*, 'till at length
Your ignorance deliver you,
As moſt abated captives, to ſome nation
That won you without blows. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Do'ſt thou not mourn our pow'r employ'd in vain,
And the *defenders* of our city ſlain? *Dryden.*

2. An aſſerter; a vindicator.

Undoubtedly there is no way ſo effectual to betray the truth, as to procure it a weak *defender*. *South's Sermons.*

3. [In law.] An advocate; one that defends another in a court of juſtice.

DEFENSA'TIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *defence.*]

1. Guard; defence.

A very unſafe *defenſative* it is againſt the fury of the lion, and ſurely no better than virginity, or blood royal, which Pliny doth place in cock-broth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

If the biſhop has no other *defenſatives* but excommunication, no other power but that of the keys, he may ſurrender up his paſtoral ſtaff. *South's Sermons.*

2. [In ſurgery.] A bandage, plaiſter, or the like, uſed to ſecure a wound from outward violence.

DEFE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [from *defence.*] That may be defended.

A field,
Which nothing but the ſound of Hotſpur's name,
Did ſeem to make *defenſible*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

They muſt make themſelves *defenſible*, both againſt the natives and againſt ſtrangers. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Having often heard Venice repreſented as one of the moſt *defenſible* cities in the world, I informed myſelf in what its ſtrength conſiſts. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

2. Juſtifiable; right; capable of vindication.

I conceive it very *defenſible* to diſarm an adverſary, and diſable him from doing miſchief. *Collier.*

DEFE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*defenſif*, Fr. from *defendens*, Latin.]

1. That ſerves to defend; proper for defence; not offenſive.

He would not be perſuaded by danger to offer any offence; but only to ſtand upon the beſt *defenſive* guard he could. *Sidney.*

My unpreparedneſs for war, teſtifies for me, that I am ſet on the *defenſive* part. *King Charles.*

Defenſive arms lay by, as uſeleſs here,
Where maſſy balls the neighbouring rocks do tear. *Waller.*

2. In a ſtate or poſture of defence.

What ſtood, recoil'd,
Defenſive ſcarce, or with pale fear ſurpriz'd,
Fled ignominious. *Milton.*

DEFE'NSIVE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. Safeguard.

Wars preventive upon juſt fears, are true *defenſives*, as well as on actual invaſions. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

2. State of defence

His majeſty, not at all diſmayed, reſolved to ſtand upon the *defenſive* only. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

DEFE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *defenſive.*] In a defenſive manner.

DEFE'NST. *part. paſſ* [from *defence.*] Defended. Obſolete.

Stout men of arms, and with their guide of power,
Like Troy's old town, *defenſt* with Illion's tow'r. *Fairfax.*

To DEFE'R. *v. n.* [from *differo*, Latin.]

1. To put off; to delay to act.

He will not long *defer*
To vindicate the glory of his name
Againſt all competition, nor will long
Endure it. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 473.

Inure thyſelf by times to the love and practice of good deeds; for the longer thou *defereſt* to be acquainted with them, the leſs every day thou wilt find thyſelf diſpoſed to them. *Atterb.*

2. To pay deference or regard to another's opinion.

To DEFE'R. *v. a.*

1. To withhold; to delay.

Withhold the promis'd boon, the goddeſs cries,
Celeſtial azure brightning in the eyes. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* i.

Neither is this a matter to be *deferred* 'till a more convenient time of peace and leiſure. *Swift.*

2. To refer to; to leave to another's judgment and determination.

The commiſſioners *deferred* the matter unto the earl of Northumberland, who was the principal man of authority in thoſe parts. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

DE'FERENCE. *n. ſ.* [*deference*, French.]

1. Regard; reſpect.

Virgil could have excelled Varius in tragedy, and Horace in lyric poetry, but out of *deference* to his friends he attempted neither. *Dryden's Juven. Dedicat.*

He may be convinced that he is in an error, by obſerving thoſe perſons, for whoſe wiſdom and goodneſs he has the greateſt *deference*, to be of a contrary ſentiment. *Swift.*

2. Complaiſance; condeſcenſion

A natural roughneſs makes a man uncomplaiſant to others; ſo that he has no *deference* for their inclinations, tempers, or conditions. *Locke.*

3. Submiſſion.

Moſt of our fellow-ſubjects are guided either by the prejudice of education, or a *deference* to the judgment of thoſe who, perhaps, in their own hearts, diſapprove the opinions which they induſtriouſly ſpread among the multitude. *Addiſon.*

DE'FERENT. *adj.* [from *deferens*, of *defero*, Latin.] That carries up and down.

The figures of pipes or concaves, through which

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ſounds paſs, or of other bodies *deferent*, conduce to the variety and alteration of the ſound. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 220.

DE'FERENT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] That which carries; that which conveys.

It is certain, however it croſſes the received opinion, that ſounds may be created without air, though air be the moſt favourable *deferent* of ſounds. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

DE'FERENTS [in ſurgery.] Certain veſſels in the human body, appointed for the conveyance of humours from one place to another. *Chambers.*

DEFI'ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *deffi*, French.]

1. A challenge; an invitation to fight.

The firey Tybalt, with his ſword prepar'd,
Which, as he breath'd *defiance* to my ears,
He ſwung about his head. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Nor is it juſt to bring
A war, without a juſt *defiance* made. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

2. A challenge to make any impeachment good.

3. Expreſſion of abhorrence or contempt.

The Novatian hereſy was very apt to attract well meaning ſouls, who, ſeeing it bad ſuch expreſs *defiance* to apoſtacy, could not ſuſpect that it was itſelf any defection from the faith. *Decay of Piety.*

No body will ſo openly bid *defiance* to common ſenſe, as to affirm viſible and direct contradictions. *Locke.*

DEFI'CIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *deficio*, Latin.] Defect; failing; imperfection.
DEFI'CIENCY. }

Scaliger, finding a defect in the reaſon of Ariſtotle, introduceth one of no leſs *deficiency* himſelf. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Thou in thyſelf art perfect, and in thee
Is no *deficience* found. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* viii. *l.* 415.

We ſhall find, in our own natures, too great evidence of intellectual *deficience*, and deplorable confeſſions of human ignorance. *Glanv. Sceſ. c.* 3.

What great *deficience* is it, if we come ſhort of others? *Sprat's Sermons.*

The characters of comedy and tragedy are never to be made perfect, but always to be drawn with ſome ſpecks of frailty and *deficience*, ſuch as they have been deſcribed to us in hiſtory. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Pref.*

2. Want; ſomething leſs than is neceſſary.

What is to be conſidered in this caſe, is chiefly, if there be a ſufficient fulneſs or *deficiency* of blood, for different methods are to be taken. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

There is no burden laid upon our poſterity, nor any *deficiency* to be hereafter made up by ourſelves, which has been our caſe in ſo many other ſubſidies. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

DEFI'CIENT. *adj.* [*deficiens*, from *deficio*, Latin.] Failing; wanting; defective; imperfect.

O woman! beſt are all things as the will
Of God ordain'd them: his creating hand
Nothing imperfect or *deficient* left. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Figures are either ſimple or mixed: the ſimple be either circular or angular; and of circular, either complete, as circles, or *deficient*, as ovals. *Wotton's Architect.*

Neither Virgil nor Homer were *deficient* in any of the former beauties. *Dryden's Fab. Pref.*

Several views, poſtures, ſtands, turns, limitations and exceptions, and ſeveral other thoughts of the mind, for which we have either none, or very *deficient* names, are diligently to be ſtudied. *Locke.*

DEFI'CIENT *Verbs.* See DEFECTIVE *Verbs.*

DEFI'CIENT *Nouns.* See DEFECTIVE *Nouns.*

DEFI'CIENT *Numbers* [in arithmetick] are thoſe numbers whoſe parts, added together, make leſs than the integer, whoſe parts they are. *Chambers.*

DEFI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *deffi*, French.] A challenger; a contemner; one that dares and defies.

Is it not then high time that the laws ſhould provide, by the moſt prudent and effectual means, to curb thoſe bold and inſolent *defiers* of heaven. *Tillotſon, Serm.* 3.

To DEFI'LE. *v. a.* [afilan, Sax. from *ful*, *foul.*]

1. To make foul or impure; to make naſty or filthy; to dirty.

There is a thing, Harry, known to many in our land by the name of pitch: this pitch, as ancient writers do report, doth *defile.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

He is juſtly reckoned among the greateſt prelates of this age, however his character may be *defiled* by mean and dirty hands. *Swift's Letter concerning the Sacramental Teſt.*

2. To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure.

That which dieth of itſelf he ſhall not eat, to *defile* himſelf therewith. *Lev.* xxii. 8.

Neither ſhall he *defile* himſelf for his father. *Lev.* xxi. 11.

3. To corrupt chaſtity; to violate.

Ev'ry object his offence revil'd,
The huſband murder'd, and the wife *defil'd.* *Prior.*

4. To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate; to make guilty.

Forgetfulneſs of good turns, *defiling* of ſouls, adultery and ſhameleſs uncleanneſs *Wiſd.* xiv. 26.

God requires rather that we ſhould die than *defile* ourſelves with impieties *Stillingfleet.*

Let not any inſtances of ſin *defile* your requeſts. *Wake.*

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To DEFI'LE. *v. n.* [*deffiler*, French] To march; to go off file by file.

DEFI'LE. *n. ſ.* [*deffile*, Fr. from *file*, a line of ſoldiers, which is derived from *filum*, a thread.] A narrow paſſage; a long narrow paſs; a lane.

There is in Oxford a narrow *defile*, to uſe the military term, where the partiſans uſed to encounter. *Addiſ. Spectator.*

DEFI'LEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *defile.*] The ſtate of being defiled; the act of defiling; naſtineſs; pollution; corruption; defedation.

Luſt,
By unchaſte looks, looſe geſtures, and foul talk,
Lets in *defilement* to the inward parts. *Milton.*

The unchaſte are provoked to ſee their vice expoſed, and the chaſte cannot rake into ſuch filth without danger of *defilement.* *Spectator*, N°. 286.

DEFI'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *defile.*] One that defiles; a corrupter; a violater.

At the laſt tremenduous day I ſhall hold forth in my arms my much wronged child, and call aloud for vengeance on her *defiler.* *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 128.

DEFI'NABLE. *adj.* [from *define.*]

1. That which may be defined; capable of definition.

The Supreme Nature we cannot otherwiſe define, than by ſaying it is infinite, as if infinite were *definable*, or infinity a ſubject for our narrow underſtanding. *Dryden.*

2. That which may be aſcertained.

Concerning the time of the end of the world, the queſtion is, whether that time be *definable* or no. *Burnet's Theory.*

To DEFI'NE. *v. a.* [*definio*, Lat. *definir*, French.]

1. To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities and circumſtances.

Whoſe loſs can'ſt thou mean,
That do'ſt ſo well their miſeries *define?* *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

Though *defining* be thought the proper way to make known the proper ſignification, yet there are ſome words that will not be *defined.* *Locke.*

2. To circumſcribe; to mark the limit; to bound.

When the rings, or ſome parts of them, appeared only black and white, they were very diſtinct and well *defined*, and the blackneſs ſeemed as intenſe as that of the central ſpot. *Newt.*

To DEFI'NE. *v. n.* To determine; to decide; to decree.

The unjuſt judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he *defineth* amiſs of lands and properties. *Bacon, Eſſ.* 57.

DEFI'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *define.*] One that explains; one that deſcribes a thing by its qualities.

Your God, forſooth, is found
Incomprehenſible and infinite;
But is he therefore found? Vain ſearcher! no:
Let your imperfect definition ſhow,
That nothing you, the weak *definer*, know. *Prior.*

DE'FINITE. *adj.* [from *definitus*, Latin.]

1. Certain; limited; bounded.

Hither to your arbour divers times he repaired, and here, by your means, had the ſight of the goddeſs, who in a *definite* compaſs can ſet forth infinite beauty. *Sidney*, *b.* i.

2. Exact; preciſe.

Ideots, in this caſe of favour, would
Be wiſely *definite.* *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

In a charge of adultery, the accuſer ought to ſet forth, in the accuſatory libel or inquiſition, which ſucceeds in the place of accuſation, ſome certain and *definite* time. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

DE'FINITE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Thing explained or defined.

If theſe things are well conſidered, ſpecial baſtardy is nothing elſe but the definition of the general; and the general, again, is nothing elſe but a *definite* of the ſpecial. *Ayliffe.*

DE'FINITENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *definite.*] Certainty; limitedneſs. *Dict.*

DEFINI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*definitio*, Latin; *definition*, French.]

1. A ſhort deſcription of a thing by its properties.

I drew my *definition* of poetical wit from my particular conſideration of him; for propriety of thoughts and words are only to be found in him; and, where they are proper, they will be delightful. *Dryden.*

2. Deciſion; determination.

3. [In logick.] The explication of the eſſence of a thing by its kind and difference.

What is man? Not a reaſonable animal merely; for that is not an adequate and diſtinguiſhing *definition.* *Bentley's Serm.*

DEFI'NITIVE. *adj.* [*definitivus*, Latin.] Determinate; poſitive; expreſs.

Other authors write often dubiouſly, even in matters wherein is expected a ſtrict and *definitive* truth. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

I make haſte to the caſting and comparting of the whole work, being indeed the very *definitive* ſum of this art, to diſtribute uſefully and gracefully a well choſen plot. *Wotton.*

DEFI'NITIVELY. *adv.* [from *definitive.*] Poſitively; deciſively; expreſly.

Definitively thus I anſwer you:
Your love deſerves my thanks; but my deſert,
Unmeritable, ſhuns your high requeſt. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

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That

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That Metheuſalah was the longeſt lived, of all the children of Adam, we need not grant; nor is it *definitively* ſet down by Moſes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* vi. *c.* 6.

Bellarmine ſaith, becauſe we think that the body of Chriſt may be in many places at once, locally and viſibly; therefore we ſay and hold, that the ſame body may be circumſcriptively and *definitively* in more places at once. *Hall.*

DEFI'NITIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *definitive.*] Deciſiveneſs. *Dict.*

DEFLAGRABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *deflagro*, Latin.] Combuſtibility; the quality of taking fire, and burning totally away.

We have been forced to ſpend much more time than the opinion of the ready *deflagrability*, if I may ſo ſpeak, of ſaltpetre did beforehand permit us to imagine. *Boyle on Saltpetre.*

DEFLA'GRABLE. *adj.* [from *deflagro*, Lat.] Having the quality of waſting away wholly in fire, without any remains.

Our chymical oils, ſuppoſing that they were exactly pure, yet they would be, as the beſt ſpirit of wine is, but the more inflammable and *deflagrable.* *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

DEFLAGRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deflagratio*, Latin.]

A term frequently made uſe of in chymiſtry, for ſetting fire to ſeveral things in their preparation; as in making Æthiops with fire, with ſal prunellæ, and many others. *Quincy.*

The true reaſon, therefore, why that paper is not burned by the flame that plays about it, ſeems to be, that the aqueous part of the ſpirit of wine, being imbibed by the paper, keeps it ſo moiſt, that the flame of the ſulphureous parts of the ſame ſpirit cannot faſten on it; and therefore, when the *deflagration* is over, you ſhall always find the paper moiſt; and ſometimes we have found it ſo moiſt, that the flame of a candle would not readily light it. *Boyle.*

To DEFLE'CT. *v. n.* [*deflecto*, Latin.] To turn aſide; to deviate from a true courſe, or right line.

At ſome parts of the Azores the needle *deflecteth* not, but lieth in the true meridian: on the other ſide of the Azores, and this ſide of the Equator, the North point of the needle wheeleth to the Weſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ariſing beyond the Equator, it maketh northward almoſt fifteen degrees; and *deflecting* after weſtward, without meanders, continueth a ſtrait courſe about forty degrees. *Brown.*

For did not ſome from a ſtrait courſe *deflect*,
They could not meet, they could no world erect. *Blackm.*

DEFLE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *deflecto*, Latin.]

1. Deviation; the act of turning aſide.

Needles incline to the South on the other ſide of the Equator; and, at the very line or middle circle, ſtand without *deflection.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* 2. *c.* 2.

2. A turning aſide, or out of the way.

3. [In navigation.] The departure of a ſhip from its true courſe.

DEFLE'XURE. *n. ſ.* [from *deflecto*, Latin.] A bending down; a turning aſide, or out of the way. *Dict.*

DEFLORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*defloration*, Fr. from *defloratus*, Lat.]

1. The act of deflouring; the taking away of a woman's virginity.

2. A ſelection of that which is moſt valuable.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great meaſure, the *defloration* of the Engliſh laws, and a tranſcript of them. *Hale.*

To DEFLO'UR. *v. a.* [*deflorer*, French.]

1. To raviſh; to take away a woman's virginity.

As is the luſt of an eunuch to *deflour* a virgin, ſo is he that executeth judgment with violence. *Ecclus.* xx. 4.

Now will I hence to ſeek my lovely Moor,
And let my ſpleenful ſons this trull *deflour.* *Shakeſ. Tit. And.*

2. To take away the beauty and grace of any thing.

How on a ſudden loſt,
Defac'd, *deflour'd*, and now to death devote! *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*

If he died young, he died innocent, and before the ſweetneſs of his ſoul was *defloured* and raviſhed from him, by the flames and follies of a froward age. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

DEFLO'URER. *n. ſ.* [from *deflour.*] A raviſher; one that takes away virginity.

I have often wondered, that thoſe *deflourers* of innocence, though dead to all the ſentiments of virtue and honour, are not reſtrained by humanity. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

DEFLU'OUS. *adj.* [*defluus*, Latin.]

1. That flows down.

2. That falls off.

DEFLU'XION. *n. ſ.* [*defluxio*, Latin.] A defluxion; a flowing down of humours.

We ſee that taking cold moveth looſeneſs, by contraction of the ſkin and outward parts; and ſo doth cold likewiſe cauſe rheums and *defluxions* from the head. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

DEFLY'. *adv.* [from *deft.*] Dexterouſly; ſkilfully. Obſolete. Properly *deftly.*

Lo, how finely the graces can it foot
To the inſtrument;
They dauncen *defly*, and ſingen ſoote,
In their merriment. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

DEFOEDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *defœdus*, Lat.] The act of making filthy; pollution.

What native, unextinguiſhable beauty muſt be impreſſed

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and inſtincted through the whole, which the *defœdation* of ſo many parts by a bad printer, and a worſe editor, could not hinder from ſhining forth. *Bentley's Preface to Milton.*

DEFO'RCEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *force.*] A withholding of lands and tenements by force from the right owner.

To DEFO'RM. *v. a.* [*deformo*, Latin.]

1. To disfigure; to make ugly; to ſpoil the form of any thing.

I that am curtail'd of this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by diſſembling nature,
Deform'd, unfiniſh'd, ſent before my time
Into this breathing world, ſcarce half made up. *Sh. R.* III.

Wintry blaſts
Deform the year delightleſs. *Thomſon's Winter.*

2. To diſhonour; to make ungraceful.

Old men with duſt *deform'd* their hoary hair. *Dryd. Fab.*

DEFO'RM. *adj.* [*deformis*, Latin.] Ugly; disfigured; of an irregular form.

I did proclaim,
That whoſo kill'd that monſter moſt *deform*,
Should have mine only daughter to his dame. *Fairy Queen.*

So ſpake the grieſly terror; and in ſhape,
So ſpeaking and ſo threatning, grew tenfold
More dreadful and *deform.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ii.

Sight ſo *deform*, what heart of rock could long
Dry-ey'd behold. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xi. *l.* 494.

DEFORMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deformatio*, Latin.] A defacing; a disfiguring.

DEFO'RMEDLY. *adv.* [from *deform.*] In an ugly manner.

DEFO'RMEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deformed.*] Uglineſs; a diſagreeable form.

DEFO'RMITY. *n. ſ.* [*deformitas*, Latin.]

1. Uglineſs; ill-favouredneſs.

I, in this weak piping time of peace,
Have no delight to paſs away the time,
Unleſs to ſpy my ſhadow in the ſun,
And deſcant on mine own *deformity.* *Shakeſpeare's Rich.* III.

Proper *deformity* ſeems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Where ſits *deformity* to mock my body,
To ſhape my legs of an unequal ſize;
To diſproportion me in every part. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

Why ſhould not man,
Retaining ſtill divine ſimilitude
In part, from ſuch *deformities* be free,
And, for his maker's image ſake, exempt? *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*

2. Ridiculouſneſs; the quality of ſomething worthy to be laughed at.

In comedy there is ſomewhat more of the worſe likeneſs to be taken, becauſe it is often to produce laughter, which is occaſioned by the ſight of ſome *deformity.* *Dryd. Pref. Dufreſ.*

3. Irregularity; inordinateneſs.

No glory is more to be envied than that of due reforming either church or ſtate, when *deformities* are ſuch, that the perturbation and novelty are not like to exceed the benefit of reforming. *King Charles.*

4. Diſhonour; diſgrace.

DEFO'RSOR. *n. ſ.* [from *forceur*, French.] One that overcomes and caſteth out by force. A law term. *Blount.*

To DEFRA'UD. *v. a.* [*defraudo*, Latin.] To rob or deprive by a wile or trick; to cheat; to cozen; to deceive; to beguile. With *of* before the thing taken by fraud.

That no man go beyond and *defraud* his brother in any matter, becauſe that the Lord is the avenger of all ſuch, as we alſo have forewarned you and teſtified. *Theſ.* iv. 6.

My ſon, *defraud* not the poor *of* his living, and make not the needy eyes to wait long. *Ecclus.* iv. 1.

They ſeem, after a ſort, even to mourn, as being injured and *defrauded of* their right, when places, not ſanctified as they are, prevent them unneceſſarily in that pre-eminence and honour. *Hooker*, *b.* v. *ſ.* 16.

Then they, who brothers better claim diſown,
Expel their parents, and uſurp the throne;
Defraud their clients, and, to lucre ſold,
Sit brooding on unprofitable gold. *Dryden's Æn.* 6.

But now he ſeiz'd Briſeis' heav'nly charms,
And *of* my valour's prize *defrauds* my arms. *Pope's Iliad.*

There is a portion of our lives which every wiſe man may juſtly reſerve for his own particular uſe, without *defrauding* his native country. *Dryden's Dedicat. to King Arthur.*

DEFRA'UDER. *n. ſ.* [from *defraud.*] A deceiver; one that cheats.

The profligate in morals grow ſevere,
Defrauders juſt, and ſycophants ſincere. *Blackm. Creation.*

To DEFRA'Y. *v. a.* [*defrayer*, French.] To bear the charges of; to diſcharge expences.

He would, out of his own revenue, *defray* the charges belonging to the ſacrifices. 2 *Mac.* ix. 16.

It is eaſy, Ireneus, to lay a charge upon any town; but to foreſee how the ſame may be anſwered and *defrayed*, is the chief part of good adviſement. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

It

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

It is long ſince any ſtranger arrived in this part, and therefore take ye no care; the ſtate will *defray* you all the time you ſtay; neither ſhall you ſtay one day the leſs for that. *Bacon.*

DEFRA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *defray.*] One that diſcharges expences.

DEFRA'YMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *defray.*] The payment of expences.

DEFT. *adj.* [ðæꝼꞇ, Saxon.] Obſolete.

1. Neat; handſome; ſpruce.

2. Proper; fitting.

You go not the way to examine: you muſt call the watch that are their accuſers.——
—Yea, marry, that's the *defteſt* way. *Shak. Much ado about N.*

3. Ready; dexterous.

Loud fits of laughter ſeiz'd the gueſts, to ſee
The limping god ſo *deft* at his new miniſtry. *Dryd. Iliad.*
The wanton calf may ſkip with many a bound,
And my cur, Tray, play *defteſt* feats around. *Gay's Paſt.*

DE'FTLY. *adv.* [from *deft.*] Obſolete.

1. Neatly; dexterouſly.

2. In a ſkilful manner.

Come, high or low,
Thyſelf and office *deftly* ſhow. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Young Colin Clout, a lad of peerly meed,
Full well could dance, and *deftly* tune the reed. *Gay's Paſt.*

DEFU'NCT. *adj.* [*defunctus*, Latin.]

1. Dead; deceaſed.

I therefore beg it not,
To pleaſe the palate of my appetite;
Nor to comply with heat, the young affects,
In me *defunct*, and proper ſatisfaction. *Shakeſp. Othel'o.*
Here entity and quiddity,
The ſouls of *defunct* bodies fly. *Hudibras.*

DEFU'NCT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] One that is deceaſed; a dead man, or woman.

Nature doth abhor to make his couch
With the *defunct*, or ſleep upon the dead. *Shakeſ. Cymbeline.*

In many of theſe caſes the ſearchers are able to report the opinion of the phyſician who was with the patient, as they receive the ſame from the friends of the *defunct*. *Graunt.*

DEFU'NCTION *n. ſ* [from *defunct.*] Death.

Nor did the French poſſeſs the Salique land,
Until four hundred one and twenty years
After *defunction* of king Pharamond. *Shakeſpeare's Hen.* V.

To DEFY'. *v. a.* [*deffier*, Fr. from *de fide decedere*, or ſome like phraſe, to fall from allegiance to rebellion, contempt, or inſult.]

1. To call to combat; to challenge.

I once again
Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
Where ſeek retreat, now innocence is fled!
Safe in that guard, I durſt even hell *defy*;
Without it, tremble now, when heav'n is nigh. *Dryden.*
Agis, the Lycian, ſtepping forth with pride,
To ſingle fight the boldeſt foe *defy'd*. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To treat with contempt; to ſlight.

I do know
As many fools that ſtand in better place,
Garniſh'd like him, that for a trickſy word
Defy the matter. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

DEFY'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A challenge; an invitation to fight.

At this the challenger, with fierce *defy*,
His trumpet ſounds; the challeng'd makes reply:
With clangour rings the field, reſounds the vaulted ſky. *Dryd.*

DEFY'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *defy.*] A challenger; one that invites to fight.

God may, ſome time or other, think it the concern of his juſtice, and providence too, to revenge the affronts put upon them by ſuch impudent *defyers* of both, as neither believe a God, nor ought to be believed by man. *South's Sermons.*

DEGE'NERACY. *n. ſ.* [from *degeneratio*, Latin.]

1. A departing from the virtue of our anceſtors.

2. A forſaking of that which is good.

'Tis true, we have contracted a great deal of weakneſs and impotency by our wilful *degeneracy* from goodneſs; but that grace, which the goſpel offers to us for our aſſiſtance, is ſufficient for us. *Tillotſon, Serm.* 6.

The ruin of a ſtate is generally preceded by an univerſal *degeneracy* of manners, and contempt of religion, which is entirely our caſe at preſent. *Swift.*

3. Meanneſs.

There is a kind of ſluggiſh reſignation, as well as poorneſs and *degeneracy* of ſpirit, in a ſtate of ſlavery. *Addiſon.*

To DEGE'NERATE. *v. n.* [*degenerare*, Lat. *degenerer*, Fr. *degenerar*, Spaniſh.]

1. To fall from the virtue of anceſtors.

2. To fall from a more noble to a baſe ſtate.

When wit tranſgreſſeth decency, it *degenerates* into inſolence and impiety. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 2.

3. To fall from its kind; to grow wild or baſe.

Moſt of thoſe fruits that uſe to be grafted, if they be ſet of kernels or ſtones, *degenerate*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº. 519.

DEGE'NERATE. *adv.* [from the verb.]

1. Unlike his anceſtors; fallen from the virtue and merit of his anceſtors.

Thou art like enough
To fight againſt me under Piercy's pay;
To dog his heels, and curt'ſy at his frowns,
To ſhow how much thou art *degenerate*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.
Yet thou haſt greater cauſe to be
Aſham'd of them, than they of thee;
Degenerate from their ancient brood,
Since firſt the court allow'd them food. *Swift.*

2. Unworthy; baſe.

So all ſhall turn *degen'rate*, all deprav'd;
Juſtice and temperance, truth, and faith forgot!
One man except. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 806.

When a man ſo far becomes *degenerate* as to quit the principles of human nature, and to be a noxious creature, there is commonly an injury done ſome perſon or other. *Locke.*

DEGE'NERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *degenerate.*] Degeneracy; a being grown wild; out of kind. *Dict.*

DEGENERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *degenerate.*]

1. A deviation from the virtue of one's anceſtors.

2. A falling from a more excellent ſtate to one of leſs worth.

3. The thing changed from its primitive ſtate.

In plants, wherein there is no diſtinction of ſexes, theſe tranſplantations are yet more obvious than they; as that of barley into oats, of wheat into darnell; and thoſe grains which generally ariſe among corn, as cockle, aracus, œgilops, and other *degenerations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 17.

DEGE'NEROUS. *adj.* [from *degener*, Latin.]

1. Degenerated; fallen from the virtue and merit of his anceſtors.

2. Vile; baſe; infamous; unworthy.

Let not the tumultuary violence of ſome mens immoderate demands ever betray me to that *degenerous* and unmanly ſlavery, which ſhould make me ſtrengthen them by my conſent. *King Charles.*

Shame, inſtead of piety, reſtrains them from many baſe and *degenerous* practices. *South's Sermons.*

Degenerous paſſion, and for man too baſe,
It ſeats its empire in the female race;
There rages, and, to make his blow ſecure,
Puts flatt'ry on, until the aim be ſure. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

DEGE'NEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *degenerous.*] In a degenerate manner; baſely; meanly.

How wounding a ſpectacle is it to ſee our greateſt heroes, like Hercules at the diſtaff, thus *degenerouſly* employed? *Decay of Piety.*

DEGLUTI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deglutition*, Fr. from *deglutio*, Lat.] The act or power of ſwallowing.

When the *deglutition* is totally aboliſhed, the patient may be nouriſhed by clyſters. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

DEGRADA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*degradation*, French.]

1. A deprivation of an office or dignity.

The word *degradation* is commonly uſed to denote a deprivation and removing of a man from his degree. *Ayliffe's Par.*

2. Degeneracy; baſeneſs.

So deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature, that whereas before we bore the image of God, we now retain only the image of men. *South's Sermons.*

3. [In painting.] A term made uſe of to expreſs the leſſening and rendering confuſed the appearance of diſtant objects in a landſkip, ſo as they may appear there as they would do to an eye placed at that diſtance from them. *Dict.*

To DEGRA'DE. *v. a.* [*degrader*, French.]

1. To put one from his degree; to deprive him of his office, dignity, or title.

He ſhould
Be quite *degraded*, like a hedgeborn ſwain,
That doth preſume to boaſt of gentle blood. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

2. To leſſen; to diminiſh the value of.

Nor ſhalt thou, by deſcending to aſſume
Man's nature, leſſen or *degrade* thine own. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
All higher knowledge in her preſence falls
Degraded. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii. *l.* 551.

DEGRAVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *degravate*, of *degravo*, Lat.] The act of making heavy. *Dict.*

DEGRE'E. *n. ſ.* [*degré*, French, from *gradus*, Latin.]

1. Quality; rank; ſtation; place of dignity.

Surely men of low *degree* are vanity, and men of high *degree* are a lie: to be laid in the balance, they are altogether lighter than vanity. *Pſ.* lxii. 9.

It was my fortune, common to that age,
To love a lady fair, of great *degree*,
The which was born of noble parentage,
And ſet in higheſt ſeat of dignity. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 4.

I embrace willingly the ancient received courſe and conveniency of that diſcipline, which teacheth inferior *degrees* and orders in the church of God. *Hooker's Dedication.*

Well then, Coleville is your name; a knight is your *degree*, and your place the dale. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Degree being vizarded,
Th' unworthieſt ſhews as fairly in the maſk. *Shakeſpeare.*
This noble youth to madneſs lov'd a dame
Of high *degree*, Honoria was her name. *Dryden.*
Farmers in *degree*,
He a good huſband, a good houſewife ſhe. *Dryden.*
But is no rank, no ſtation, no *degree*,
From this contagious taint of ſorrow free? *Prior.*

2. The ſtate and condition in which a thing is.

The book of wiſdom noteth *degrees* of idolatry, making that of worſhipping petty and vile idols more groſs than ſimply the worſhipping of the creature. *Bacon's Holy War.*

3. A ſtep or preparation to any thing.

Her firſt *degree* was by ſetting forth her beauties, truly in nature not to be miſliked, but as much advanced to the eye as abaſed to the judgment by art. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Which ſight the knowledge of myſelf might bring,
Which to true wiſdom is the firſt *degree*. *Davies.*

4. Order of lineage; deſcent of family.

King Latinus, in the third *degree*,
Had Saturn author of his family. *Dryden's Æn. b.* vii. *l.* 72.

5. The orders or claſſes of the angels.

The ſeveral *degrees* of angels may probably have larger views, and be endowed with capacities able to ſet before them, as in one picture, all their paſt knowledge at once. *Locke.*

6. Meaſure; proportion.

If you come to ſeparate them, and that all the parts are equally heard as loud as one another, they will ſtun you to that *degree*, that you would fancy your ears were torn in pieces. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Poeſy
Admits of no *degrees*; but muſt be ſtill
Sublimely good, or deſpicably ill. *Roſcommon.*

7. [In geometry.] The three hundred and ſixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. The ſpace of one degree in the heavens is accounted to anſwer to ſixty miles.

In minds and manners, twins oppos'd we ſee;
In the ſame ſign, almoſt the ſame *degree*. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.*
To you who live in chill *degree*,
As map informs, of fifty-three. *Dryden's Epiſtles.*

8. [In arithmetick.] A *degree* conſiſts of three figures, viz. of three places comprehending units, tens and hundreds; ſo three hundred and ſixty-five is a *degree*. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

9. The diviſion of the lines upon ſeveral ſorts of mathematical inſtruments.

10. [In muſick.] The intervals of ſounds, which are uſually marked by little lines. *Dict.*

11. [In phyſick and chymiſtry.] The vehemence or ſlackneſs of the hot or cold quality of a plant, mineral, or other mixt body.

The ſecond, third, and fourth *degrees* of heat are more eaſily introduced than the firſt: every one is both a preparative and a ſtep to the next. *South's Sermons.*

By DEGRE'ES. *adv.* Gradually; by little and little.

Their bodies are exerciſed in all abilities both of doing and ſuffering, and their minds acquainted by *degrees* with danger. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Doth not this ethereal medium, in paſſing out of water, glaſs, cryſtal, and other compact and denſe bodies, into empty ſpaces, grow denſer and denſer by *degrees*? *Newton's Opt.*

Exulting in triumph, now ſwell the bold notes;
In broken air, trembling, the wild muſick floats;
'Till by *degrees* remote and ſmall,
The ſtrains decay,
And melt away,
In a dying, dying fall. *Pope's Cecilia.*

A perſon who is addicted to play or gaming, though he took but little delight in it at firſt, by *degrees* contracts a ſtrong inclination towards it. *Spectator*, Nº. 447.

DEGUSTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deguſtatio*, Latin.] A taſting. *Dict.*

To DEHO'RT. *v. a.* [*dehortor*, Latin.] To diſſuade; to adviſe to the contrary.

One of the greateſt ſticklers for this fond opinion, ſeverely *dehorted* all his followers from proſtituting mathematical principles unto common apprehenſion or practice. *Wilkins.*

The author of this epiſtle, and the reſt of the apoſtles, do every where vehemently and earneſtly *dehort* us from unbelief: did they never read theſe dehortations? *Ward on Infidelity.*

DEHORTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dehortor*, Latin.] Diſſuaſion; a counſelling to the contrary.

The author of this epiſtle, and the reſt of the apoſtles, do every where vehemently and earneſtly dehort from unbelief, did they never read theſe *dehortations*. *Ward on Infidelity.*

DEHO'RTATORY. *adj.* [from *dehortor*, Latin.] Belonging to diſſuaſion.

DEHO'RTER. *n ſ.* [from *dehort.*] A diſſuader; an adviſer to the contrary.

DE'ICIDE. *n. ſ.* [from *deus* and *cædo*, Latin.] The murder of God; the act of killing God. It is only uſed in ſpeaking of the death of our bleſſed Saviour.

Explain how perfection ſuffer'd pain,
Almighty languiſh'd, and Eternal dy'd;
How by her patient victor death was ſlain,
And earth profan'd, yet bleſs'd with *deicide*! *Prior.*

To DEJE'CT. *v. a.* [*dejicio*, Latin.]

1. To caſt down; to afflict; to grieve; to depreſs; to ſink; to diſcourage, to cruſh.

Well, I am your theme; you have the ſtart of me; I am *dejected*; ignorance itſelf is a plummet o'er me; uſe me as you will. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The loweſt, moſt *dejected* thing of fortune,
Stands ſtill in eſperance; lives not in fear! *Shakeſ. K. Lear.*
Nor think to die, *dejects* my lofty mind;
All that I dread is leaving you behind! *Pope's R. of the Lock.*

2. To change the form with grief; to make to look ſad.

Eneas here beheld, of form divine,
A godlike youth in glitt'ring armour ſhine,
With great Marcellus keeping equal pace;
But gloomy were his eyes, *dejected* was his face. *Dryd. Æn.*

DEJE'CT. *adj.* [*dejectus*, Latin.] Caſt down; afflicted; low-ſpirited.

I am of ladies moſt *deject* and wretched,
That ſuck'd the honey of his muſick vows. *Shakeſ. Hamlet.*

DEJE'CTEDLY. *adv.* [from *deject.*] In a dejected manner; afflictedly.

No man in that paſſion doth look ſtrongly, but *dejectedly*; and that repulſion from the eyes, diverteth the ſpirits, and gives heat more to the ears, and the parts by them. *Bacon's N. Hiſt.*

DEJE'CTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dejected.*] A being caſt down; a lowneſs of ſpirits. *Dict.*

DEJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*dejection*, Fr. from *dejectio*, Lat.]

1. A lowneſs of ſpirits; melancholy.

What beſides
Of ſorrow, and *dejection*, and deſpair,
Our frailty can ſuſtain, thy tidings bring,
Departure from this happy place. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Deſerted and aſtoniſhed, he ſinks into utter *dejection*; and even hope itſelf is ſwallowed up in deſpair. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Weakneſs; inability.

The effects of ſuch an alkaleſcent ſtate, in any great degree, are thirſt and a *dejection* of appetite, which putrid things occaſion more than any other. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. [In medicine.] A going to ſtool.

The liver ſhould continually ſeparate the choler from the blood, and empty it into the inteſtines, where there is good uſe for it, not only to provoke *dejection*, but alſo to attenuate the chyle. *Ray on the Creation.*

DEJE'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *deject.*] The excrements.

A diſeaſe oppoſite to this ſpiſſitude is too great fluidity, the ſymptoms of which are exceſs of animal ſecretions; as of perſpiration, ſweat, urine, liquid *dejectures*, leanneſs, weakneſs, and thirſt. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DEJERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dejero*, Lat.] A taking of a ſolemn oath. *Dict.*

DEIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deification*, French.] The act of deifying, or making a god.

DE'IFORM. *adj.* [from *deus* and *forma*, Latin.] Of a godlike form.

To DE'IFY. *v. a.* [*deifier*, Fr. of *deus* and *fio*, Latin.]

1. To make a god of; to adore as god; to transfer into the number of the divinities.

Daphnis, the fields delight, the ſhepherds love,
Renown'd on earth, and *deify'd* above. *Dryden.*

Even the ſeals which we have of Julius Cæſar, which we know to be antique, have the ſtar of Venus over them, though they were all graven after his death, as a note that he was *deified*. *Dryden's Virg. Æn. Dedicat.*

Perſuade the covetous man not to *deify* his money, and the proud man not to adore himſelf. *South's Sermons.*

Half of thee
Is *deify'd* before thy death. *Prior.*

2. To praiſe exceſſively; to extol one as if he were a god.

He did again ſo extol and *deify* the pope, as made all that he had ſaid in praiſe of his maſter and miſtreſs ſeem temperate and paſſable. *Bacon's Henry* VIII.

To DEIGN. *v. n.* [from *daigner*, Fr. of *dignor*, Latin.] To vouchſafe; to think worthy.

Deign to deſcend now lower, and relate
What may no leſs perhaps avail us known. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
Oh *deign* to viſit our forſaken ſeats,
The moſſy fountains, and the green retreats. *Pope's Summer.*

To DEIGN. *v. a.* To grant; to permit; to allow.

Now Sweno, Norway's king, craves compoſition;
Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men,
'Till he diſburs'd ten thouſand dollars. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

DE'IGNING. *n. ſ.* [from *deign.*] A vouchſafing; a thinking worthy.

To DEI'NTEGRATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *integro*, Latin.] To take from the whole; to ſpoil; to diminiſh. *Dict.*

DEI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*deiparus*, Latin.] That brings forth a god; the epithet applied to the bleſſed Virgin. *Dict.*

DE'ISM. *n. ſ.* [*deiſme*, French.] The opinion of thoſe that

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion.

Deiſm, or the principles of natural worſhip, are only the faint remnants or dying flames of revealed religion in the poſterity of Noah. *Dryden's Pref. to Rel. Laici.*

DE'IST. *n. ſ.* [*deiſte*, French.] A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the exiſtence of God, without any other article of faith.

The diſcourſe is in the ſecond epiſtle of St. Peter, the third chapter, where certain *deiſts*, as they ſeem to have been, laughed at the prophecy of the day of judgment. *Burnet.*

DEI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *deiſt.*] Belonging to the hereſy of the deiſts.

But this folly and weakneſs of trifling, inſtead of arguing, does not happen to fail only to the ſhare of Chriſtian writers, but to ſome who have taken the pen in hand to ſupport the *deiſtical* or antichriſtian ſcheme of our days. *Watts.*

DE'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*déité*, French, from *deitas*, Latin.]

1. Divinity; the nature and eſſence of God.]

Some things he doth as God, becauſe his *deity* alone is the ſpring from which they flow; ſome things as man, becauſe they iſſue from his meer human nature; ſome things jointly as both God and man, becauſe both natures concur as principles thereunto. *Hooker, b. v. ſ.* 53.

With what arms
We mean to hold, what antiently we claim
Of *deity*, or empire. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v. *l.* 724.

2. A fabulous god; a term applied to the heathen gods and goddeſſes.

Will you ſuffer a temple, how poorly built ſoever, but yet a temple of your *deity*, to be razed? *Sidney, b.* ii.

Heard you not what an humble ſuppliant
Lord Haſtings was to her for his delivery?
—Who humbly complaining to her *deity*,
Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Give the gods a thankful ſacrifice when it pleaſeth their *deities* to take the wife of a man from him. *Sh. Ant. and Cleop:*

3. The ſuppoſed divinity of a heathen god.

They on their former journey forward paſs,
In ways unknown, her wandering knight to ſeek;
With pains far paſſing that long wandering Greek,
That for his love refuſed *deity*. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 4.

By what reaſon could the ſame *deity* be denied unto Laurentia and Flora, which was given to Venus? *Raleigh.*

DELACERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *delacero*, Latin.] A tearing in pieces. *Dict.*

DELACRYMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*delacrymatio*, Lat.] A falling down of the humours; the wateriſhneſs of the eyes, or a weeping much. *Dict.*

DELACTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*delactatio*, Latin.] A weaning from the breaſt. *Dict.*

DELA'PSED. *adj.* [With phyſicians.] [from *delapſus*, Latin.] Bearing or falling down. It is uſed in ſpeaking of the womb, and the like. *Dict.*

To DELA'TE. *v. a.* [from *delatus*, Lat.] Carried; conveyed.

Try exactly the time wherein ſound is *delated*. *Bacon.*

DELA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*delatio*, Latin.]

1. A carrying; conveyance.

In *delation* of ſounds, the incloſure of them preſerveth them, and cauſeth them to be heard further. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

It is certain, that the *delation* of light is in an inſtant. *Bacon.*

There is a plain *delation* of the ſound from the teeth to the inſtrument of hearing. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº. 149.

2. An accuſation; an impeachment.

DELA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*delator*, Latin.] An accuſer; an informer.

Men have proved their own *delators*, and diſcovered their own moſt important ſecrets. *Government of the Tongue.*

No ſooner was that ſmall colony, wherewith the depopulated earth was to be replanted, come forth of the ark, but we meet with Cham, a *delator* to his own father, inviting his brethren to that execrable ſpectacle of their parent's nakedneſs. *Government of the Tongue, ſ.* 2.

To DELA'Y. *v. a.* [from *delayer*, French.]

1. To defer; to put off.

And when the people ſaw that Moſes *delayed* to come down out of the mount, the people gathered themſelves together unto Aaron. *Ex.* xxxii. 1.

2. To hinder; to fruſtrate.

She flies the town, and mixing with a throng
Of madding matrons, bears the bride along:
Wand'ring through woods and wilds, and devious ways,
And with theſe arts the Trojan match *delays*. *Dryden's Æn.*

Be mindful, goddeſs, of thy promiſe made!
Muſt ſad Ulyſſes ever be *delay'd?* *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* x.

To DELA'Y. *v. n.* To ſtop; to ceaſe from action.

There ſeem to be certain bounds to the quickneſs and ſlowneſs of the ſucceſſion of thoſe ideas one to another in our minds, beyond which they can neither *delay* nor haſten. *Locke.*

DELA'Y. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A deferring; procraſtination; lingering inactivity.

I have learn'd that fearful commenting
Is leaden ſervitor to dull *delay*;
Delay leads impotent and ſnail-pac'd beggary. *Shakeſ. R.* III.

The conduct of our lives, and the management of our great concerns, will not bear *delay*. *Locke.*

2. Stay; ſtop.

The keeper charm'd, the chief without *delay*
Paſs'd on, and took the irremediable way. *Dryden's Æn.* 6.

DELA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *delay.*] One that defers; a putter off.

DELE'CTABLE. *adj.* [*delectabilis*, Latin.] Pleaſing; delightful.

Ev'ning now approach'd;
For we have alſo our ev'ning, and our morn;
We ours for change *delectable*, not need. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Thence, as thou know'ſt,
He brought thee into this delicious grove,
This garden; planted with the trees of God;
Delectable, both to behold and taſte! *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

Some of his attributes, and the manifeſtations thereof, are not only highly *delectable* to the intellective faculty, but are ſuitably and eaſily conceptible by us, becauſe apparent in his works; as his goodneſs, beneficence, wiſdom and power. *Hale.*

The apple's outward form,
Delectable, the witleſs ſwain beguiles;
'Till that with writhen mouth, and ſpattering noiſe,
He taſtes the bitter morſel. *Phillips.*

DELE'CTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *delectable.*] Delightfulneſs; pleaſantneſs.

DELE'CTABLY. *adv.* Delightfully; pleaſantly.

DELECTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*delectatio*, Latin.] Pleaſure; delight.

To DE'LEGATE. *v. a.* [*delego*, Latin.]

1. To ſend away.

2. To ſend upon an embaſſy.

3. To intruſt; to commit to another's power and juriſdiction.

As God hath imprinted his authority in ſeveral parts upon ſeveral eſtates of men, as princes, parents, ſpiritual guides; ſo he hath alſo *delegated* and committed part of his care and providence unto them. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

We are to remember, that as God is the univerſal monarch of the world, ſo we have all the relation of fellow-ſubjects to him; and can pretend no farther juriſdiction over each other, than what he has *delegated* to us. *Decay of Piety.*

Why does he wake the correſpondent moon,
And fill her willing lamp with liquid light,
Commanding her, with *delegated* pow'rs,
To beautify the world, and bleſs the night? *Prior.*

4. To appoint judges to hear and determine a particular cauſe.

DE'LEGATE. *n. ſ.* [*delegatus*, Latin.]

1. A deputy; a commiſſioner; a vicar; any one that is ſent to act for, or repreſent another.

If after her
Any ſhall live, which dare true good prefer,
Every ſuch perſon is her *delegate*,
T' accompliſh that which ſhould have been her fate. *Donne.*

There muſt be ſevere exactors of accounts from their *delegates* and miniſters of juſtice. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Let the young Auſtrian then her terrours bear;
Great as he is, her *delegate* in war. *Prior.*

Elect by Jove, his *delegate* of ſway,
With joyous pride the ſummons I'd obey. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. [In law.] *Delegates* are perſons delegated or appointed by the king's commiſſion to ſit, upon an appeal to him, in the court of Chancery. *Blount.*

DE'LEGATE. *adj.* [*delegatus*, Latin.] Deputed; ſent to act for, or repreſent another.

Princes in judgment, and their *delegate* judges, muſt judge the cauſes of all perſons uprightly and impartially. *Taylor.*

DE'LEGATES [*Court of*]. A court wherein all cauſes of appeal, by way of devolution from either of the archbiſhops, are decided. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DELEGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*delegatio*, Latin.]

1. A ſending away.

2. A putting in commiſſion.

3. The aſſignment of a debt to another.

DELENI'FICAL. *adj.* [*delenificus*, Latin.] Having virtue to aſſwage, or eaſe pain. *Dict.*

To DELE'TE. *v. a.* [from *deleo*, Lat.] To blot out. *Dict.*

DELETE'RIOUS. *adj.* [*deleterius*, Latin.] Deadly; deſtructive; of a poiſonous quality.

Many things, neither *deleterious* by ſubſtance or quality, are yet deſtructive by figure, or ſome occaſional activity. *Brown.*

DELE'TERY. *adj.* [from *deleterius*, Latin.] Deſtructive; deadly; poiſonous.

Nor doctor epidemick,
Though ſtor'd with *deletery* med'cines,
(Which whoſoever took is dead ſince)
E'er ſent ſo vaſt a colony
To both the under worlds as he. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 2.

DELE'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deletio*, Latin.]

1. Act of raſing or blotting out.

2. A deſtruction.

Indeed, if there be a total *deletion* of every perſon of the oppoſing

4

poſing party or country, then the victory is complete, becauſe none remains to call it in queſtion. *Hale's Co. Law of England.*

DELF. } *n. ſ.* [from delwan, Sax. to dig.]
DELFE. }

1. A mine; a quarry.

Yet could not ſuch mines, without great pains and charges, if at all, be wrought: the *delfs* would be ſo flown with waters, that no gins or machines could ſuffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware, made at *Delph.*

Thus barter honour for a piece of *delf:*
No, not for China's wide domain itſelf. *Smart.*

DELIBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*delibatio*, Latin.] An eſſay; a taſte.

To DELI'BERATE. *v. n.* [*delibero*, Latin.] To think, in order to choice; to heſitate.

A conſcious, wiſe, reflecting cauſe,
Which freely moves, and acts by reaſon's laws;
That can *deliberate* means elect, and find
Their due connection with the end deſign'd. *Blackm. Creat.*

When love once pleads admiſſion to our hearts,
In ſpite of all the virtue we can boaſt,
The woman that *deliberates* is loſt. *Addiſon.*

DELI'BERATE. *adj.* [*deliberatus*, Latin.]

1. Circumſpect; wary; adviſed; diſcreet.

2. Slow; tedious; not ſudden.

Commonly therefore it is for virtuous conſiderations, that wiſdom ſo far prevaileth with men as to make them deſirous of ſlow and *deliberate* death, againſt the ſtream of their ſenſual inclination. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 46.

Echoes are ſome more ſudden, and chop again as ſoon as the voice is delivered; others are more *deliberate*, that is, give more ſpace between the voice and the echo, which is cauſed by the local nearneſs or diſtance. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

DELI'BERATELY. *adv.* [from *deliberate.*] Circumſpectly; adviſedly; warily.

He judges to a hair of little indecencies; knows better than any man what is not to be written; and never hazards himſelf ſo far as to fall; but plods on *deliberately*, and, as a grave man ought, is ſure to put his ſtaff before him. *Dryden.*

DELI'BERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deliberate.*] Circumſpection; warineſs; coolneſs; caution.

They would not ſtay the ripening and ſeaſon of counſels, or fair production of acts, in the order, gravity, and *deliberateneſs* befitting a parliament. *King Charles.*

DELIBERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deliberatio*, Latin.] The act of deliberating; thought in order to choice.

If mankind had no power to avoid ill or chuſe good by free *deliberation*, it ſhould never be guilty of any thing that was done. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

DELI'BERATIVE. *adj.* [*deliberativus*, Latin.] Pertaining to deliberation; apt to conſider.

DELI'BERATIVE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] The diſcourſe in which a queſtion is deliberated.

In *deliberatives*, the point is, what is evil; and of good, what is greater; and of evil, what is leſs. *Bacon.*

DE'LICACY. *n. ſ.* [*delicateſſe*, French, of *deliciæ*, Latin.]

1. Daintineſs; fineneſs in eating.

On hoſpitable thoughts intent,
What choice to chuſe for *delicacy* beſt. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

2. Any thing highly pleaſing to the ſenſes.

Theſe *delicacies*,
I mean of taſte, ſight, ſmell, herbs, fruits and flow'rs,
Walks, and the melody of birds. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Softneſs; feminine beauty.

She had never ſeen a man of a more goodly preſence, in whom ſtrong making took not away *delicacy*, nor beauty fierceneſs. *Sidney, b.* ii.

4. Nicety; minute accuracy.

Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy* of his colouring, and in his cabinet pieces. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

5. Neatneſs; elegance of dreſs.

6. Politeneſs; gentleneſs of manners.

7. Indulgence; gentle treatment.

Perſons in thoſe poſts are uſually born of families noble and rich, and ſo derive a weakneſs of conſtitution from the eaſe and luxury of their anceſtors, and the *delicacy* of their own education. *Temple.*

8. Tenderneſs; ſcrupulouſneſs; mercifulneſs.

9. Weakneſs of conſtitution.

DE'LICATE. *adj.* [*delicat*, French.]

1. Fine; not coarſe; conſiſting of ſmall parts.

As much blood paſſeth through the lungs as through all the reſt of the body: the circulation is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture is extremely *delicate*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Beautiful; pleaſing to the eye.

3. Nice; pleaſing to the taſte; of an agreeable flavour.

The chuſing of a *delicate* before a more ordinary diſh, is to be done as other human actions are, in which there are no degrees and preciſe natural limits deſcribed. *Taylour.*

4. Dainty; deſirous of curious meats.

5. Choice; ſelect; excellent.

6. Polite; gentle of manners.

7. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardſhips.

Witneſs this army of ſuch maſs and charge,
Led by a *delicate* and tender prince. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Tender and *delicate* perſons muſt needs be oft angry; they have ſo many things to trouble them, which more robuſt natures have little ſenſe of. *Bacon, Eſſay* 58.

8. Pure; clear.

Where they moſt breed and haunt, I have obſerv'd
The air is *delicate*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

DE'LICATELY. *adv.* [from *delicate.*]

1. Beautifully.

Ladies, like variegated tulips, ſhow,
'Tis to their changes half their charms we owe;
Such happy ſpots the nice admirer take,
Fine by defect, and *delicately* weak. *Pope, Epiſt.* ii. *l.* 41.

2. Finely; not coarſely.

3. Daintily.

Eat not *delicately*, or nicely; that is, be not troubleſome to thyſelf or others in the choice of thy meats, or the delicacy of thy ſauces. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

4. Choicely.

5. Politely.

6. Effeminately.

DE'LICATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *delicate.*] The ſtate of being delicate; tenderneſs; ſoftneſs; effeminacy.

The delicate woman among you would not adventure to ſet the ſole of her foot upon the ground, for *delicateneſs* and tenderneſs. *Deutr.* xxviii. 56.

DE'LICATES. *n. ſ.* [from *delicate.*] Niceties; rareties; that which is choice and dainty.

The ſhepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink, out of his leather bottle,
All which ſecure and ſweetly he enjoys,
Is far beyond a prince's *delicates*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

They their appetites not only feed
With *delicates* of leaves and marſhy weed;
But with thy ſickle reap the rankeſt land,
And miniſter the blade with bounteous hand. *Dryd. Virgil.*

With abſtinence all *delicates* he ſees,
And can regale himſelf with toaſt and cheeſe. *King's Cookery.*

DE'LICES. *n. ſ.* pl. [*deliciæ*, Latin.] Pleaſures. This word is merely French.

And now he has pour'd out his idle mind
In dainty *delices* and laviſh joys,
Having his warlike weapons caſt behind,
And flowers in pleaſures and vain pleaſing toys. *Fai. Queen.*

DELI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*delicieux*, French, from *delicatus*, Latin.]

1. Sweet; delicate; that affords delight; agreeable; charming; grateful to the ſenſe or mind.

It is highly probable, that upon Adam's diſobedience Almighty God chaſed him out of paradiſe, the faireſt and moſt *delicious* part of the earth, into ſome other the moſt barren and unpleaſant of all the whole globe. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

In his laſt hours his eaſy wit diſplay;
Like the rich fruit he ſings, *delicious* in decay. *Swift.*

Still on that breaſt enamour'd let me lie,
Still drink *delicious* poiſon from thy eye. *Pope's El. to Abelard.*

DELI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *delicious.*] Sweetly; pleaſantly; delightfully.

How much ſhe hath glorified herſelf and lived *deliciouſly*, ſo much torment and ſorrow give her. *Rev.* xviii. 7.

DELI'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *delicious.*] Delight; pleaſure; joy.

Let no man judge of himſelf, or of the bleſſings and efficacy of the ſacrament itſelf, by any ſenſible reliſh, by the guſt and *deliciouſneſs*, which he ſometimes perceives, and other times does not perceive. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

DELIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deligatio*, Latin.] A binding up.

The third intention is *deligation*, or retaining the parts ſo joined together. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

DELI'GHT. *n ſ.* [*delice*, Fr. from *delector*, Latin.]

1. Joy; content; ſatisfaction.

And Saul commanded his ſervants, ſaying, commune with David ſecretly, and ſay, behold the king hath *delight* in thee, and all his ſervants love thee; now therefore be the king's ſon-in-law. 1 *Sa.* xviii. 22.

2. That which gives delight.

Come, ſiſters, chear we up his ſprights,
And ſhew the beſt of our *delights:*
We'll charm the air to give a ſound,
While you perform your antick round. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Titus Veſpaſian was not more the *delight* of human kind: the univerſal empire made him only known, and more powerful, but could not make him more beloved. *Dryd. Juv. Dedic.*

She was his care, his hope, and his *delight*;
Moſt in his thought, and ever in his ſight. *Dryden's Fables.*

To DELI'GHT. *v. a.* [*delector*, Latin.]

1. To pleaſe; to content; to ſatisfy; to afford pleaſure.

Delight thyſelf alſo in the Lord, and he ſhall give thee the deſires of thine heart. *Pſ.* xxxvii. 4.

To

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Poor inſects, whereof ſome are bees, *delighted with* flowers, and their ſweetneſs; others beetles, *delighted with* other kinds of viands. *Locke.*

He heard, he took, and pouring down his throat,
Delighted, ſwill'd the large luxurious draught. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

To Deli'ght. *v. n.* To have delight or pleaſure in. It is followed by *in.*

Doth my lord, the king, *delight in* this thing? 2 *Sa.* xxiv.

Bleſſed is the man that feareth the Lord, that *delighteth* greatly *in* his commandments. *Pſal.* cxii. 1.

Deli'ghtful. *adj.* [from *delight* and *full.*] Pleaſant; charming; full of delight.

He was given to ſparing in ſo immeaſurable ſort, that he did not only bar himſelf from the *delightful*, but almoſt from the neceſſary uſe thereof. *Sidney, b.* iv.

No Spring nor Summer on the mountain ſeen,
Smiles with gay fruits, or with *delightful* green. *Addiſon.*

Deli'ghtfully. *adv.* Pleaſantly; charmingly; with delight.

O voice! once heard
Delightfully, increaſe and multiply;
Now death to hear! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Deli'ghtfulness. *n. ſ.* [from *delight.*] Pleaſure; comfort; ſatisfaction.

This indeed ſhews the excellency of the object, but doth not altogether take away the *delightfulneſs* of the knowledge. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 1.

Deli'ghtsome. *adj.* [from *delight.*] Pleaſant; delightful.

The words themſelves being ſo ancient, the knitting of them ſo ſhort and intricate, and the whole periods and compaſs of his ſpeech ſo *delightſome* for the roundneſs, and ſo grave for the ſtrangeneſs. *Spenſer.*

God has furniſhed every one with the ſame means of exchanging hunger and thirſt for *delightſome* vigour. *Grew's Coſm.*

Deli'ghtsomely. *adv.* [from *delightſome.*] Pleaſantly; in a delightful manner.

Deli'ghtsomeness. *n. ſ.* [from *delightſome.*] Pleaſantneſs; delightfulneſs.

To DELI'NEATE. *v. a.* [*delineo*, Latin.]

1. To draw the firſt draught of a thing; to deſign.
2. To paint in colours; to repreſent a true likeneſs in a picture.

The licentia pictoria is very large: with the ſame reaſon they may *delineate* old Neſtor like Adonis, Hecuba with Helen's face, and Time with Abſolon's head. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

3. To deſcribe; to ſet forth in a lively manner.

It followeth to *delineate* the region, in which God firſt planted his delightful garden. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

I have not here time to *delineate* to you the glories of God's heavenly kingdom; nor, indeed, could I tell you, if I had, what the happineſs of that place and portion is. *Wake.*

Delinea'tion. *n. ſ.* [*delineatio*, Latin.] The firſt draught of a thing.

In the orthographical ſchemes there ſhould be a true *delineation*, and the juſt dimenſions of each face, and of what things belong to it. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Deli'niment. *n. ſ.* [*delinimentum*, Latin.] A mitigating, or aſſwaging. *Dict.*

DELI'NQUENCY. *n. ſ.* [*delinquentia*, Latin] A fault; a failure in duty; a miſdeed.

They never puniſh the greateſt and moſt intolerable *delinquency* of the tumults, and their exciters. *King Charles.*

Can
Thy years determine like the age of man,
That thou ſhould'ſt my *delinquencies* exquire,
And with variety of tortures tire? *Sandys's Paraphr. of Job.*

A delinquent ought to be cited in the place or juriſdiction where the *delinquency* was committed by him. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

Deli'nquent. *n. ſ.* [from *delinquens*, Latin.] An offender; one that has committed a crime or fault.

Such an envious ſtate,
That ſooner will accuſe the magiſtrate
Than the *delinquent*; and will rather grieve
The treaſon is not acted, than believe. *Ben. Johnſon's Catil.*

All three ruined, not by war, or any other diſaſter, but by juſtice and ſentence, as *delinquents* and criminals; all three famous writers. *Bacon's Holy War.*

He had, upon frivolous ſurmiſes, been ſent for as a *delinquent*, and been brought upon his knees at the bar of both houſes. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

To DE'LIQUATE *v. n.* [*deliqueo*, Latin.] To melt; to be diſſolved.

It will be reſolved into a liquor very analogous to that which the chymiſts make of ſalt of tartar, left in moiſt cellars to *deliquate.* *Boyle's Chym. Princip.*

Such an ebullition as we ſee made by the mixture of ſome chymical liquors; as oil of vitriol, and *deliquated* ſalt of tartar. *Cudworth on the Creation.*

Deliqua'tion. *n. ſ.* [*deliquatio*, Latin.] A melting; a diſſolving.

DELI'QUIUM. n. ſ. Latin. [a chymical term.] A diſtillation by the force of fire, or a diſſolving any calcined matter, by hanging it up in moiſt cellars, into a lixivious humour. *Dict.*

Deli'rament. *n. ſ.* [*deliramentum*, Latin.] A doting or fooliſh idle ſtory. *Dict.*

To DELI'RATE. *v. n.* [*deliro*, Latin.] To dote; to rave; to talk or act idly. *Dict.*

Delira'tion. *n. ſ.* [*deliratio*, Latin.] Dotage; folly; madneſs. *Dict.*

Deli'rious. *adj.* [*delirius*, Latin.]

1. Light-headed; raving; doting.

The people about him ſaid he had been for ſome hours *delirious*; but when I ſaw him he had his underſtanding as well as ever I knew. *Swift.*

On bed
Delirious flung, ſleep from his pillow flies. *Thomſon's Spring.*

DELI'RIUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] Alienation of mind; dotage.

Too great alacrity and promptneſs in anſwering, eſpecially in perſons naturally of another temper, is a ſign of an approaching *delirium*; and in a feveriſh *delirium* there is a ſmall inflammation of the brain. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Delitiga'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *delitigo*, Latin.] A ſtriving; a chiding; a contending. *Dict.*

To DELI'VER. *v. a.* [*delivrer*, French.]

1. To give; to yield; to offer; to preſent.

In any caſe thou ſhalt *deliver* him the pledge again when the ſun goeth down. *Deut.* xxiv. 13.

Now therefore receive no more money of your acquaintance, but *deliver* it for the breaches of the houſe. 2 *Kings.*

Yet within three days ſhall Pharaoh lift up thine head, and reſtore thee unto thy place; and thou ſhalt *deliver* Pharaoh's cup into his hand, after the former manner, when thou waſt his butler. *Gen.* xl. 13.

It was no wonder that they, who at ſuch a time could be corrupted to frame and *deliver* ſuch a petition, would not be reformed by ſuch an anſwer. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

2. To caſt away; to throw off.

Charm'd with that virtuous draught, th' exalted mind
All ſenſe of woe *delivers* to the wind. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* iv.

3. To ſurrender; to put into one's hands.

And David ſaid to him, canſt thou bring me down to this company? And he ſaid, ſwear unto me by God, that thou wilt neither kill me, nor *deliver* me into the hands of my maſter, and I will bring thee down to this company. 1 *Sa.*

They obeyed not thy commandments, wherefore thou haſt *delivered* us for a ſpoil, and unto captivity. *Tob.* iii. 4.

4. To ſave; to reſcue.

Deliver me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked, out of the hand of the unrighteous and cruel man. *Pſ.* lxxi. 4.

I was like to be apprehended for the witch of Brainford; but that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, *delivered* me. *Sh. M. W. of Windſor.*

Thus ſhe the captive did *deliver*;
The captive thus gave up his quiver. *Prior.*

5. To ſpeak; to tell; to relate; to utter; to pronounce.

A mirth-moving jeſt,
Which his fair tongue, conceit's expoſitor,
Delivers in ſuch apt and gracious words,
That aged ears play truant at his tales. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tell me your highneſs' pleaſure;
What from your grace I ſhall *deliver* to him. *Shakeſ. R.* III.

I knew a clergyman, who appeared to *deliver* his ſermon without looking into his notes. *Swift.*

6. To diſburden a woman of a child.

On her fright and fears,
She is ſomething before her time *deliver'd.* *Sh. Winter's Tale.*

Tully was long ere he could be *delivered* of a few verſes, and thoſe poor ones too. *Peacham on Poetry.*

To Deli'ver *over. v. a.*

1. To put into another's hands; to leave to the diſcretion of another.

Deliver me not *over* unto the will of mine enemies; for falſe witneſſes are riſen up againſt me, and ſuch as breathe out cruelty. *Pſ.* xxvii. 12.

The conſtables have *delivered* her *over* to me, and ſhe ſhall have whipping enough, I warrant her. *Shakeſpeare's Hen.* IV.

2. To give from hand to hand; to tranſmit.

If a true account may be expected by future ages from the preſent, your lordſhip will be *delivered over* to poſterity in a fairer character than I have given. *Dryden's Ded. to K. Arthur.*

To Deli'ver *up. v. a.*

1. To ſurrender; to give up.

He that ſpared not his own ſon, but *delivered* him *up* for us all, how ſhall he not, with him alſo, freely give us all things? *Rom.* viii. 32.

Are the cities that I got with wounds,
Deliver'd up again with peaceful words? *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Happy having ſuch a ſon,
That would *deliver up* his greatneſs ſo
Into the hand of juſtice. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Deli'verance. *n. ſ.* [*delivrance*, French.]

1. The act of delivering a thing to another.

2. The

2. The act of freeing from captivity, ſlavery, or any oppreſſion; reſcue.

He hath ſent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach *deliverance* to the captives, and recovering of ſight to the blind, to ſet at liberty thoſe that are bound. *Lu.* iv. 18.

O God, command *deliverances* for Jacob. *Pſ.* xliv. 4.

Whate'er befalls, your life ſhall be my care;
One death, or one *deliv'rance* we will ſhare. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. The act of ſpeaking; utterance; pronunciation.

If ſeriouſly I may convey my thoughts
In this my light *deliverance*, I have ſpoke
With one that in her ſex, her years profeſſion,
Wiſdom and conſtancy, hath amaz'd me more
Than I dare blame my weakneſs. *Sh. All's well that ends well.*

4. The act of bringing childdren.

Ne'er mother
Rejoic'd *deliverance* more. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

People have a ſuperſtitious belief, that in the labour of women it helpeth to the eaſy *deliverance.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Deli'verer. *n. ſ.* [from *deliver.*]

1. A ſaver; a reſcuer; a preſerver; a releaſer.

It doth notably ſet forth the conſent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating of giants, monſters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour; and this, although the *deliverer* came from the one end of the world unto the other. *Bacon's Holy War.*

By that ſeed
Is meant thy great *deliverer*, who ſhall bruiſe
The ſerpent's head. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 149.

Andrew Doria has a ſtatue erected to him at the entrance of the doge's palace, with the glorious title of *deliverer* of the commonwealth; and one of his family another, that calls him its preſerver. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Him their *deliverer* Europe does confeſs,
All tongues extol him, all religions bleſs. *Halifax.*

She wiſhes for death, as a *deliverer* from pain. *Bolingbroke.*

2. A relater; one that communicates ſomething by ſpeech or writing.

Divers chymical experiments, delivered by ſober authors, have been believed falſe, only becauſe the menſtruums, or other materials employed in the unſucceſsful trials of them, were not as highly rectified, or otherwiſe as exquiſitely depurated, as thoſe that were uſed by the *deliverers* of thoſe experiments. *Boyle.*

Deli'very. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of delivering, or giving.
2. Releaſe; reſcue; ſaving.

He ſwore, with ſobs,
That he would labour my *delivery.* *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

3. A ſurrender; giving up.

After the *delivery* of your royal father's perſon into the hands of the army, I undertaking to the queen mother, that I would find ſome means to get acceſs to him, ſhe was pleaſed to ſend me. *Denham, Dedication.*

Nor did he in any degree contribute to the *delivery* of his houſe, which was at firſt imagined, becauſe it was ſo ill, or not at all defended. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

4. Utterance; pronunciation; ſpeech.

We alledge what the ſcriptures themſelves do uſually ſpeak, for the ſaving force of the word of God, not with reſtraint to any certain kind of *delivery*, but howſoever the ſame ſhall chance to be made known. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſect.* 22.

5. Uſe of the limbs; activity.

The earl was the taller, and much the ſtronger; but the duke had the neater limbs, and freer *delivery.* *Wotton.*

6. Childbirth.

Like as a woman with child, that draweth near the time of her *delivery*, is in pain, and crieth out. *Iſ.* xxvi. 7.

Dell. *n. ſ.* [from *dal*, Dutch.]

1. A pit; a valley; a hole in the ground; any cavity in the earth. Obſolete.

The while, the like ſame unhappy ewe,
Whoſe clouted leg her hurt doth ſhew,
Fell headlong into a *dell.* *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle, or buſhy *dell* of this wild wood. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

But, foes to ſun-ſhine, moſt they took delight
In *dells* and dales, conceal'd from human ſight. *Tickell.*

Delph. *n. ſ.* [from *Delft*, the name of the capital of Delftland.] A fine ſort of earthen ware.

A ſupper worthy of herſelf;
Five nothings in five plates of *delph.* *Swift.*

De'ltoide. *adj.* [from *delta*, the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; ſo called by reaſon of its reſembling this letter.] An epithet applied to a triangular muſcle ariſing from the clavicula, and from the proceſs of the ſame, whoſe action is to raiſe the arm upward.

Cut ſtill more of the *deltoid* muſcle, and carry the arm backward. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Delu'dable. *adj.* [from *delude.*] Liable to be deceived; that is eaſily impoſed on.

Not well underſtanding omniſcience, he is not ſo ready to deceive himſelf as to falſify unto him whoſe cogitation is no ways *deludable.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

To DELU'DE. *v. a.* [*deludo*, Latin]

1. To beguile; to cheat; to deceive; to impoſe on.

O, give me leave, I have *deluded* you;
'Twas neither Charles, nor yet the duke I nam'd,
But Reignier, king of Naples, that prevail'd. *Shak. H.* VI.

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence
Of proffer'd peace, *delude* the Latian prince. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To diſappoint; to fruſtrate.

Delu'der. *n. ſ.* [from *delude.*]

1. A beguiler; a deceiver; an impoſtor; a cheat; a falſe pretender.

Say, flatterer, ſay, ah fair *deluder* ſpeak;
Anſwer me this, ere yet my heart does break. *Granville.*

To DE'LVE. *v. a.* [delfan, Sax. *delven*, Dut. perhaps from δέλφαξ, a hog. *Junius.*]

1. To dig; to open the ground with a ſpade.

It ſhall go hard
But I will *delve* one yard below the mines,
And blow them at the moon. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Delve of convenient depth your thraſhing floor;
With temper'd clay then fill and face it o'er. *Dryd. Georg.*

Beſides, the filthy ſwine will oft invade
Thy firm incloſure, and with *delving* ſnout
The rooted foreſt undermine. *Philips.*

2. To fathom; to ſift; to ſound one's opinion.

What's his name and birth?
—I cannot *delve* him to the root: his father
Was call'd Sicillius. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

De'lve. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ditch; a pitfal; a den; a cave.

He by and by
His feeble feet directed to the cry;
Which to that ſhady *delve* him brought at laſt,
Where Mammon earſt did ſun his treaſury. *Fairy Queen.*

Such a light and metall'd dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by landmen, for the nonce,
That turn round like grindle-ſtones,
Which they dig out fro' the *delves*,
For their bairns bread, wives, and ſelves. *Ben. Johnſon.*

A Delve *of Coals.* A certain quantity of coals dug in the mine or pit. *Dict.*

De'lver. *n. ſ.* [from *delve.*] A digger; one that opens the ground with a ſpade.

DE'LUGE. *n. ſ.* [*deluge*, French, from *diluvium*, Latin.]

1. A general inundation; a laying entirely under water.

The apoſtle doth plainly intimate, that the old world was ſubject to periſh by a *deluge*, as this is ſubject to periſh by conflagration. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river.

But if with bays and dams they ſtrive to force
His channel to a new or narrow courſe,
No longer then within his banks he dwells,
Firſt to a torrent, then a *deluge* ſwells. *Denham.*

3. Any ſudden and reſiſtleſs calamity.

To De'luge. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drown; to lay totally under water.

The reſtleſs flood the land would overflow,
By which the *delug'd* earth would uſeleſs grow. *Blackmore.*

Still the battering waves ruſh in
Implacable, 'till *delug'd* by the foam
The ſhip ſinks, found'ring in the vaſt abyſs. *Philips.*

2. To overwhelm; to cauſe to ſink under the weight of any calamity.

At length corruption, like a general flood,
Shall *deluge* all. *Pope's Epiſt.* iii. *l.* 137.

Delu'sion. *n. ſ.* [*deluſio*, Latin.]

1. A cheat; guile; deceit; treachery; fraud; colluſion; falſehood.
2. A falſe repreſentation; illuſion; errour; a chimerical thought.

Who therefore ſeeks in theſe
True wiſdom, finds her not, or by *deluſion.* *Milt. Par. Reg.*

I waking, view'd with grief the riſing ſun,
And fondly mourn'd the dear *deluſion* gone. *Prior.*

Delu'sive. *adj.* [from *deluſus*, Latin.] Apt to deceive; beguiling; impoſing on.

When, fir'd with paſſion, we attack the fair,
Deluſive ſighs and brittle vows we bear. *Prior.*

The happy whimſey you purſue,
'Till you at length believe it true;
Caught by your own *deluſive* art,
You fancy firſt, and then aſſert. *Prior.*

While the baſe and groveling multitude of different nations, ranks and ages were liſtening to the *deluſive* deities, thoſe of a more erect aſpect and exalted ſpirit ſeparated themſelves from the reſt. *Tatler*, N°. 81.

A vaſt variety of phænomena, and thoſe many of them ſo *deluſive*, that it is very hard to eſcape impoſition and miſtake. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p.* iv.

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Delu'sory. *adj.* [from *deluſus*, Latin.] Apt to deceive.

This confidence is founded on no better foundation than a *deluſory* prejudice. *Glanv. Scepſ. c.* 12.

De'magogue. *n. ſ.* [δημαγωγὸς.] A ringleader of the rabble; a populous and factious orator.

Who were the chief *demagogues* and patrons of tumults, to ſend for them, to flatter and embolden them. *King Charles.*

A plauſible, inſignificant word, in the mouth of an expert *demagogue*, is a dangerous and dreadful weapon. *South's Serm.*

Demoſthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks called it, a *demagogue*, in a popular ſtate, yet ſeem to differ in their practice upon this branch of their art. *Swift.*

Dema'in.
Deme'an. } *n. ſ.* [*domaine*, French.
Deme'sne.

That land which a man holds originally of himſelf, called *dominium* by the civilians, and oppoſed to *feodum* or fee, which ſignifies thoſe that are held of a ſuperior lord. It is ſometimes uſed alſo for a diſtinction between thoſe lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his leſſee, demiſed or let upon a rent for a term of years or life, and ſuch other lands appertaining to the ſaid manor as belong to free or copyholders; although the copyhold belonging to any manor, according to many good lawyers, is alſo accounted *demeans*. *Philips.*

Having now provided
A gentleman of noble parentage,
Of fair *demeſns*, youthful, and nobly allied. *Shakeſpeare.*

That earldom indeed had a royal juriſdiction and ſeigniory, though the lands of that county in *demeſne* were poſſeſſed for the moſt part by the ancient inheritors. *Davies on Ireland.*

The defects in thoſe acts for planting foreſt-trees might be fully ſupplied, ſince they have hitherto been wholly ineffectual, except about the *demeſnes* of a few gentlemen; and even there, in general, very unſkilfully made, and thriving accordingly. *Swift.*

Dema'nd. *n. ſ.* [*demande*, French.]

1. A claim; a challenging; the aſking of any thing with authority.

This matter is by the decree of the watchers, and the *demand* by the word of the holy ones. *Dan.* iv. 17.

Giving vent, gives life and ſtrength to our appetites; and he that has the confidence to turn his wiſhes into *demands*, will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. *Locke.*

2. A queſtion; an interrogation.

3. The calling for a thing in order to purchaſe it.

My bookſeller tells me, the *demand* for thoſe my papers increaſes daily. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 124.

4. [In law.] The aſking of what is due. It hath alſo a proper ſignification diſtinguiſhed from plaint; for all civil actions are purſued either by demands or plaints, and the purſuer is called demandant or plaintiff. There are two manners of *demands*, the one of deed, the other in law: in deed, as in every *præcipe*, there is expreſs demand: in law, as every entry in land-diſtreſs for rent, taking or ſeiſing of goods, and ſuch like acts, which may be done without any words, are *demands* in law. *Blount.*

To DEMA'ND. *v. a.* [*demander*, French.]

1. To claim; to aſk for with authority.

The pound of fleſh, which I *demand* of him,
Is dearly bought, 'tis mine, and I will have it. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To queſtion; to interrogate.

And when Uriah was come unto him, David *demanded* of him how Joab did, and how the people did, and how the war proſpered. 2 *Sa.* xi. 7.

If any friend of Cæſar's *demand*, why Brutus roſe againſt Cæſar, this is my anſwer: Not that I loved Cæſar leſs, but that I loved Rome more. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Young one,
Inform us of thy fortunes; for, it ſeems,
They crave to be *demanded*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

The oracle of Apollo being *demanded*, when the war and miſery of Greece ſhould have an end, reply'd, When they would double the altar in Delos, which was of a cubick form. *Peacham on Geometry.*

3. [In law.] To proſecute in a real action.

Dema'ndable. *adj.* [from *demand.*] That may be demanded; requeſted; aſked for.

All ſums *demandable*, either for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in chief, or for the pardon of any ſuch alienation, already made without licence, have been ſtayed in the way to the hanaper. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

Dema'ndant. *n. ſ.* [from *demand*.] He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action, becauſe he demandeth lands. *Coke.*

One of the witneſſes depoſed, that dining on a Sunday with the *demandant*, whoſe wife had ſat below the ſquire's lady at church, ſhe the ſaid wife dropped ſome expreſſions, as if ſhe thought her huſband ought to be knighted. *Spectator.*

Dema'nder. *n. ſ.* [*demandeur*, French.]

1. One that requires a thing with authority.

2. One that aſks a civil queſtion.

3. One that aſks for a thing in order to purchaſe it.

They grow very faſt and fat, which alſo bettereth their taſte, and delivereth them to the *demanders* ready uſe at all ſeaſons. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

4. A dunner; one that demands a debt.

Deme'an. *n. ſ.* [from *demener*, French.]

1. A mien; preſence; carriage; demeanour; deportment.

At his feet, with ſorrowful *demean*,
And deadly hue, an armed corſe did lie. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

To DEME'AN. *v. a.* [from *demener*, French.]

1. To behave; to carry one's ſelf.

Thoſe plain and legible lines of duty requiring us to *demean* ourſelves to God humbly and devoutly, to our governors obediently, and to our neighbours juſtly, and to ourſelves ſoberly and temperately. *South's Sermons.*

A man cannot doubt but that there is a God; and that, according as he *demeans* himſelf towards him, he will make him happy or miſerable for ever. *Tillotſon, Serm.* i.

Strephon had long perplex'd his brains,
How with ſo high a nymph he might
Demean himſelf the wedding-night. *Swift.*

2. To leſſen; to debaſe; to undervalue.

Now, out of doubt, Antipholis is mad;
Elſe he would never ſo *demean* himſelf. *Sh. Com. of Errours.*

Deme'anour. *n. ſ.* [*demener*, French.] Carriage; behaviour.

Of ſo inſupportable a pride he was, that where his deeds might well ſtir envy, his *demeanour* did rather breed diſdain. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Angels beſt like us, when we are moſt like unto them in all parts of decent *demeanour*. *Hooker, b.* i.

His geſtures fierce
He mark'd, and mad *demeanour*, then alone,
As he ſuppos'd, all unobſerv'd, unſeen. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To whom thus Eve, with ſad *demeanour* meek,
Ill worthy I, ſuch title ſhould belong
To me tranſgreſſor! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 162.

He was of a courage not to be daunted, which was manifeſted in all his actions, eſpecially in his whole *demeanour* at the Iſle of Ree, both at the landing, and upon the retreat. *Clar.*

Deme'ans. *n. ſ.* pl. An eſtate in goods or lands; that which a man poſſeſſes in his own right.

To DEME'NTATE. *v. n.* [*demento*, Latin.] To grow mad.

Dementa'tion. *n. ſ.* [*dementatio*, Latin.] A being mad, or frantick.

Deme'rit. *n. ſ.* [*demérite*, Fr. from *demeritus*, of *demereor*, Latin.] The oppoſite to merit; ill-deſerving; what makes one worthy of blame or puniſhment.

They ſhould not be able once to ſtir, or to murmur, but it ſhould be known, and they ſhortened according to their *demerits*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Thou liv'ſt by me; to me thy breath reſign;
Mine is the merit, the *demerit* thine. *Dryden's Fables.*

Whatever they acquire by their induſtry or ingenuity, ſhould be ſecure, unleſs forfeited by any *demerit* or offence againſt the cuſtom of the family. *Temple.*

2. Anciently the ſame with merit; deſert.

'Tis yet to know,
Which when I know that boaſting is an honour,
I ſhall promulgate; I fetch my life and being
From men of royal ſiege; and my *demerits*
May ſpeak, unbonnetting, to as proud a fortune
As this that I have reach'd. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

To Deme'rit. *v. a.* [*demeriter*, French.] To deſerve blame or puniſhment.

Deme'rsed. *adj.* [from *demerſus*, of *demergo*, Latin.] Plunged; drowned. *Dict.*

Deme'rsion. *n. ſ.* [*demerſio*, Latin.]

1. A drowning.

2. [In chymiſtry.] The putting any medicine in a diſſolving liquor. *Dict.*

Deme'sne. See Demain.

DE'MI. *inſeparable particle.* [*demi*, Fr. *dimidium*, Latin.] Half; one of two equal parts. This word is only uſed in compoſition; as *demigod*, that is, half human, half divine.

Demi-cannon. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *cannon.*]

Demi-cannon *Loweſt.* A great gun that carries a ball of thirty pounds weight and ſix inches diameter. The diameter of the bore is ſix inches two eighth parts. *Dict.*

Demi-cannon *Ordinary.* A great gun ſix inches four eights diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a ſhot ſix inches one ſixth diameter, and thirty-two pounds weight. *Dict.*

Demi-cannon *of the greateſt Size.* A gun ſix inches and ſix eighth parts diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a ball of ſix inches five eights diameter, and thirty-ſix pounds weight. *Dict.*

What! this a ſleeve? 'Tis like a *demi-cannon*. *Shakeſp.*

Ten

Ten engines, that ſhall be of equal force either to a cannon or *demi-cannon*, culverin or demi-culverin, may be framed at the ſame price that one of theſe will amount to. *Wilkins.*

Demi-culverin. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *culverin.*]

Demi-culverin *of the loweſt Size.* A gun four inches two eights diameter in the bore, and ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches diameter, and nine pounds weight. *Dict.*

Demi-culverin *Ordinary.* A gun four inches four eights diameter in the bore, ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches two eights diameter, and ten pounds eleven ounces weight.

Demi-culverin, *elder Sort.* A gun four inches and ſix eights diameter in the bore, ten foot one third in length It carries a ball four inches four eight parts diameter, and twelve pounds eleven ounces weight. *Milit. Dict.*

They continue a perpetual volley of *demi-culverins*. *Raleigh.*

The army left two *demi-culverins*, and two other good guns. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Demi-devil. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *devil.*] Partaking of infernal nature; half a devil.

Will you, I pray, demand that *demi-devil*,
Why he hath thus enſnar'd my ſoul and body? *Shak. Othel.*

Demi god. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *god.*] Partaking of divine nature; half a god; an hero produced by the cohabitation of divinities with mortals.

He took his leave of them, whoſe eyes bad him farewel with tears, making temples to him as to a *demi-god*. *Sidney.*

Be gods, or angels, *demi-gods*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Tranſported *demi-gods* ſtood round,
And men grew heroes at the ſound,
Enflam'd with glory's charms. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

Nay, half in heaven, except (what's mighty odd)
A fit of vapours clouds this *demi-god*. *Pope's Epiſt. of Hor.*

Demi-lance. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *lance.*] A light lance; a ſpear; a half-pike.

On their ſteel'd heads, their *demi-lances* wore
Small pennons, which their ladies colours bore. *Dryden.*

Light *demi-lances* from afar they throw,
Faſten'd with leathern thongs to gaul the foe. *Dryden's Æn.*

Demi-man. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *man.*] Half a man. A term of reproach.

We muſt adventure this battle, leſt we periſh by the complaints of this barking *demi-man*. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Demi-wolf. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *wolf.*] Half a wolf; a mongrel dog between a dog and wolf. *Lyciſca.*

Spaniels, curs,
Showghs, water-rugs, and *demi-wolves*, are cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Demi'se. *n. ſ.* [from *demetre*, *demis*, *demiſe*, French.] Death; deceaſe. It is ſeldom uſed but in formal and ceremonious language.

About a month before the *demiſe* of queen Anne, the author retired. *Swift.*

To DEMI'SE. *v. a.* [*demis*, *demiſe*, French.] To grant at one's death; to grant by will; to bequeath.

My executors ſhall not have power to *demiſe* my lands to be purchaſed. *Swift's Laſt Will.*

Demi'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*demiſſio*, Latin.] Degradation; diminution of dignity; depreſſion.

Inexorable rigour is worſe than a laſche *demiſſion* of ſovereign authority. *L'Eſtrange.*

To DEMI'T. *v. a.* [*demitto*, Latin.] To depreſs; to hang down; to let fall. *Dict.*

When they are in their pride, that is, advancing their train, if they decline their neck to the ground, they preſently *demit*, and let fall the ſame. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

DEMO'CRACY. *n. ſ.* [δημοκρατία.] One of the three forms of government; that in which the ſovereign power is neither lodged in one man, nor in the nobles, but in the collective body of the people.

While many of the ſervants, by induſtry and virtue, arrive at riches and eſteem, then the nature of the government inclines to a *democracy*. *Temple.*

The majority having the whole power of the community, may employ all that power in making laws, and executing thoſe laws; and there the form of the government is a perfect *democracy*. *Locke.*

Democra'tical. *adj.* [from *democracy.*] Pertaining to a popular government; popular.

They are ſtill within the line of vulgarity, and are *democratical* enemies to truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 3.

As the government of England has a mixture of *democratical* in it, ſo the right of inventing political lyes, is partly in the people. *Arbuthnot.*

To DEMO'LISH. *v. a.* [*demolir*, French; *demolior*, Latin.]

1. To throw down buildings; to raze; to deſtroy.

I expected the fabrick of my book would long ſince have been *demoliſhed*, and laid even with the ground. *Tillotſon, Pref.*

Red lightning play'd along the firmament,
And their *demoliſh'd* works to pieces rent. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Demo'lisher. *n. ſ.* [from *demoliſh.*] One that throws down buildings; a deſtroyer; a layer waſte.

Demoli'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *demoliſh.*] The act of overthrowing or demoliſhing buildings; deſtruction.

Two gentlemen ſhould have the direction in the *demolition* of Dunkirk. *Swift.*

DE'MON. *n. ſ.* [*dæmon*, Latin; δαίμων.] A ſpirit; generally an evil ſpirit; a devil.

I felt him ſtrike, and now I ſee him fly:
Curs'd *demon!* O for ever broken lie
Thoſe fatal ſhafts, by which I inward bleed. *Prior.*

Demoni'acal.
Demo'niack. } *adj.* [from *demon.*]

1. Belonging to the devil; deviliſh.

He, all unarm'd,
Shall chaſe thee with the terror of his voice
From thy *demoniack* holds, poſſeſſion foul. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

2. Influenced by the devil; produced by diabolical poſſeſſion.

Demoniack phrenſy, moping melancholy. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Demo'niack. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] One poſſeſſed by the devil; one whoſe mind is diſturbed and agitated by the power of wicked and unclean ſpirits.

Thoſe lunaticks and *demoniacks* that were reſtored to their right mind, were ſuch as ſought after him, and believed in him. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Demo'nian. *adj.* [from *demon.*] Deviliſh; of the nature of devils.

Demonian ſpirits now, from the element
Each of his reign allotted, rightlier called
Pow'rs of fire, air, water, and earth beneath. *Parad. Reg.*

Demono'cracy. *n. ſ.* [δαίμων and κρατέω.] The power of the devil. *Dict.*

Demono'latry. *n. ſ.* [δαίμων and λατρεία.] The worſhip of the devil. *Dict.*

Demono'logy. *n. ſ.* [δαίμων and λόγος.] Diſcourſe of the nature of devils. Thus king James entitled his book concerning witches.

Demo'nstable. *adj.* [*demonſtrabilis*, Lat.] That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; that which may be made not only probable, but evident.

The grand articles of our belief are as *demonſtrable* as geometry. *Glanv. Scepſ. c.* 24.

Demo'nstrably. *adv.* [from *demonſtrable.*] In ſuch a manner as admits of certain proof; evidently; beyond poſſibility of contradiction.

He ſhould have compelled his miniſters to execute the law, in thoſe caſes that *demonſtrably* concerned the publick peace. *Cl:*

To DEMO'NSTRATE. *v. a.* [*demonſtro*, Latin.] To prove with the higheſt degree of certainty; to prove in ſuch a manner as reduces the contrary poſition to evident abſurdity.

We cannot *demonſtrate* theſe things ſo, as to ſhew that the contrary often involves a contradiction. *Tillotſon, Pref.*

Demonstra'tion. *n. ſ.* [*demonſtratio*, Latin.]

1. The higheſt degree of deducible or argumental evidence; the ſtrongeſt degree of proof; ſuch proof as not only evinces the poſition proved to be true, but ſhews the contrary poſition to be abſurd and impoſſible.

What appeareth to be true by ſtrong and invincible *demonſtration*, ſuch as wherein it is not by any way poſſible to be deceived, thereunto the mind doth neceſſarily aſſent. *Hooker.*

Where the agreement or diſagreement of any thing is plainly and clearly perceived, it is called *demonſtration*. *Locke.*

2. Indubitable evidence of the ſenſes or reaſon.

Which way ſoever we turn ourſelves, we are encountered with clear evidences and ſenſible *demonſtrations* of a Deity. *Till.*

Demo'nstrative. *adj.* [*demonſtrativus*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of demonſtration; invincibly concluſive; certain.

An argument neceſſary and *demonſtrative*, is ſuch as, being propoſed unto any man, and underſtood, the man cannot chuſe but inwardly yield. *Hooker, Pref.*

2. Having the power of expreſſing clearly and certainly.

Painting is neceſſary to all other arts, becauſe of the need which they have of *demonſtrative* figures, which often give more light to the underſtanding than the cleareſt diſcourſes we can make. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Demo'nstratively. *adv.* [from *demonſtrative.*]

1. With evidence not to be oppoſed or doubted.

No man, in matters of this life, requires an aſſurance either of the good which he deſigns, or of the evil which he avoids, from arguments *demonſtratively* certain. *South's Sermons.*

Firſt, I *demonſtratively* prove,
That feet were only made to move. *Prior.*

2. Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge.

Demonſtratively underſtanding the ſimplicity of perfection, it was not in the power of earth to work them from it. *Brown.*

Demonstra'tor. *n ſ.* [from *demonſtrate.*] One that proves; one that teaches; one that demonſtrates.

Demonstra'tory. *adj.* [from *demonſtrate.*] Having the tendency to demonſtrate.

Demu'lcent.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Demu'lcent. *adj.* [*demulcens*, Latin.] Softening; mollifying; aſſuaſive.

Peaſe, being deprived of any aromatick parts, are mild and *demulcent* in the higheſt degree; but being full of aerial particles, are flatulent, when diſſolved by digeſtion. *Arbuthnot.*

To DEMU'R. *v. n.* [*demeurer*, French; *dimorare*, Italian; *demorari*, Latin.]

1. To delay a proceſs in law by doubts and objections. See Demurrer.

To this plea the plaintiff *demurred.* *Walton's Angler.*

2. To pauſe in uncertainty; to ſuſpend determination; to heſitate; to delay the concluſion of an affair.

Upon this rub the Engliſh ambaſſadours thought fit to *demur*, and ſo ſent into England to receive directions from the lords of the council. *Hayward.*

Running into demands, they expect from us a ſudden reſolution in things, wherein the devil of Delphos would *demur*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 3.

He muſt be of a very ſluggiſh or querulous humour, that ſhall *demur* upon ſetting out, or demand higher encouragements than the hope of heaven. *Decay of Piety.*

News of my death from rumour he receiv'd,
And what he wiſh'd, he eaſily believ'd;
But long *demurr'd*, though from my hand he knew
I liv'd, ſo loth he was to think it true. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

3. To doubt; to have ſcruples or difficulties; to deliberate.

There is ſomething in our compoſition, that thinks and apprehends, and reflects and deliberates, determines and doubts, conſents and denies; that wills and *demurs*, and reſolves and chuſes, and rejects. *Bentley.*

To Demu'r. *v. a.* To doubt of.

The latter I *demur*; for in their looks
Much reaſon, and in their actions, oft appears. *Milt. P. L.*

Demu'r. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Doubt; heſitation; ſuſpenſe of opinion.

O progeny of heav'n, empyreal thrones!
With reaſon hath deep ſilence and *demur*
Seiz'd us, though undiſmay'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

Certainly the higheſt and deareſt concerns of a temporal life are infinitely leſs valuable than thoſe of an eternal; and conſequently ought, without any *demur* at all, to be ſacrificed to them, whenſoever they come in competition with them. *South.*

All my *demurs* but double his attacks;
At laſt he whiſpers, Do, and we go ſnacks. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

DEMU'RE. *adj.* [*des mœurs*, French.]

1. Sober; decent.

Lo! two moſt lovely virgins came in place,
With countenance *demure*, and modeſt grace. *Fairy Queen.*

Come, penſive nun, devout and pure,
Sober, ſtedfaſt and *demure.* *Milton.*

2. Grave; affectedly modeſt: it is now generally taken in a ſenſe of contempt.

After a *demure* travel of regard, I tell them I know my place, as I would they ſhould do theirs. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

There be many wiſe men, that have ſecret hearts and tranſparent countenances; yet this would be done with a *demure* abaſing of your eye ſometimes. *Bacon, Eſſay* 23.

A company of mice, peeping out of their holes, ſpied a cat, that lay and looked ſo *demure* as if there had been neither life nor ſoul in her. *L'Eſtrange.*

So cat, transform'd, ſat gravely and *demure*,
'Till mouſe appear'd, and thought himſelf ſecure. *Dryden.*

Jove ſent and found, far in a country ſcene,
Truth, innocence, good-nature, look ſerene;
From which ingredients, firſt, the dext'rous boy
Pick'd the *demure*, the aukward, and the coy. *Swift.*

To Demu're. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To look with an affected modeſty.

Your wife Octavia, with her modeſt eyes,
And ſtill concluſion, ſhall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

Demu'rely. *adv.* [from *demure.*] With affected modeſty; ſolemnly; with pretended gravity.

Put on a ſober habit,
Talk with reſpect, and ſwear but now and then,
Wear prayer-books in my pocket, look *demurely.* *Shakeſp.*

Eſop's damſel, turned from a cat to a woman, ſat very *demurely* at the board's end, 'till a mouſe ran before her. *Bacon.*

Next ſtood hypocriſy with holy leer,
Soft ſmiling, and *demurely* looking down;
But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. In the following line it is the ſame with ſolemnly. *Warb.*

Hark, how the drums *demurely* wake the ſleepers! *Shakeſ.*

Demu'reness. *n. ſ.* [from *demure.*]

1. Modeſty; ſoberneſs; gravity of aſpect.

Her eyes having in them ſuch a cheerfulneſs, as nature ſeemed to ſmile in them; though her mouth and cheeks obeyed to that pretty *demureneſs*, which the more one marked, the more one would judge the poor ſoul apt to believe. *Sidney.*

2. Affected modeſty; pretended gravity.

Demu'rrage. *n. ſ.* [from *demur.*] An allowance made by merchants to maſters of ſhips, for their ſtay in a port beyond the time appointed.

Demu'rrer. *n. ſ.* [*demeurer*, French; i. e. *manere in aliquo loco vel morari.*] A kind of pauſe upon a point of difficulty in an action; for, in every action, the controverſy conſiſts either in the fact, or in the law: if in the fact, that is tried by the jury; if in law, then is the caſe plain to the judge, or ſo hard and rare, as it breedeth juſt doubt. I call that plain to the judge, wherein he is aſſured of the law; and in ſuch caſe the judge, with his aſſociates, proceeds to judgment without farther work. But when it is doubtful to him and his aſſociates, then is there ſtay made, and a time taken, either for the court to think farther upon it, and to agree, if they can; or elſe for all the juſtices to meet together in the Chequer-chamber, and, upon hearing that which the ſerjeants can ſay of both parts, to adviſe, and ſet down as law, whatſoever they conclude firm, without farther remedy. *Cowel.*

A prohibition was granted, and hereunto there was a *demurrer.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DEN. *n. ſ.* [den, Saxon.]

1. A cavern or hollow running horizontally, or with a ſmall obliquity, under ground; diſtinct from a hole, which runs down perpendicularly.

They here diſperſed, ſome in the air, ſome on the earth, ſome in the waters, ſome amongſt the minerals, *dens* and caves under the earth. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſ.* 4.

2. The cave of a wild beaſt.

What, ſhall they ſeek the lion in his *den*,
And fright him there? *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

The tyrant's *den*, whoſe uſe, though loſt to fame,
Was now th' apartment of the royal dame;
The cavern, only to her father known,
By him was to his darling daughter ſhown. *Dryden's Fables.*

'Tis then the ſhapeleſs bear his *den* forſakes;
In woods and fields a wild deſtruction makes. *Dryd. Virgil.*

3. *Den* may ſignify either a valley or a woody place; for the Saxon den imports both. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Dena'y. *n. ſ.* [a word formed between *deny* and *nay.*] Denial; refuſal.

To her in haſte, give her this jewel: ſay
My love can give no place, bide no *denay.* *Sh. Twel. Night.*

Dendro'logy. *n. ſ.* [δένδρον and λόγος.] The natural hiſtory of trees.

Deni'able. *adj.* [from *deny.*] That which may be denied; that to which one may refuſe belief.

The negative authority is alſo *deniable* by reaſon. *Brown.*

Deni'al. *n. ſ.* [from *deny.*]

1. Negation; the contrary to confeſſion.

No man more impudent to deny, where proofs were not manifeſt; no man more ready to confeſs, with a repenting manner of aggravating his own evil, where *denial* would but make the fault fouler. *Sidney, b.* ii.

2. Refuſal; the contrary to grant, allowance, or conceſſion.

Here comes your father; never make *denial*:
I muſt and will have Catharine to my wife. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *denial* of landing, and haſty warning us away, troubled us much: on the other ſide, to find people ſo full of humanity, did comfort us. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

He, at every freſh attempt, is repell'd
With faint *denials*, weaker than before. *Dryden's Ann. Mir.*

3. Abjuration; contrary to acknowledgment of adherence.

We may deny God in all thoſe acts that are capable of being morally good or evil: thoſe are the proper ſcenes, in which we act our confeſſions or *denials* of him. *South's Sermons.*

Deni'er. *n. ſ.* [from *deny.*]

1. A contradictor; an opponent; one that holds the negative of a propoſition.

By the word virtue the affirmer intends our whole duty to God and man, and the *denier* by the word virtue means only courage, or, at moſt, our duty towards our neighbour, without including the idea of the duty which we owe to God. *Watts's Logick, p.* i. *c.* 6. *ſ.* 3.

2. A diſowner; one that does not own or acknowledge.

If it was ſo fearful when Chriſt looked his *denier* into repentance, what will it be when he ſhall look him into deſtruction. *South's Sermons.*

3. A refuſer; one that refuſes.

It may be I am eſteemed by my *denier*: ſufficient of myſelf to diſcharge my duty to God as a prieſt, though not to men as a prince. *King Charles.*

Denie'r. *n. ſ.* [from *denarius*, Lat. It is pronounced as *deneer*, in two ſyllables.] A ſmall denomination of French money; the twelfth part of a ſous.

You will not pay for the glaſſes you have burſt?
——No, not a *denier.* *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

To DE'NIGRATE. *v. a.* [*denigro*, Latin.] To blacken; to make black.

By ſuffering ſome impreſſion from fire, bodies are caſually or artificially *denigrated* in their natural complexion: thus are charcoals made black by an infection of their own ſuffitus. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 12.

Hartſhorn, and other white bodies, will be *denigrated* by heat; yet camphire would not at all loſe its whiteneſs. *Boyle.*

Denigra'tion. *n. ſ.* [*denigratio*, Latin.] A blackening, or making black.

Theſe are the advenient and artificial ways of *denigration*, anſwerably whereto may be the natural progreſs. *Brown.*

In ſeveral inſtances of *denigration* the metals are worn off, or otherwiſe reduced into very minute parts. *Boyle.*

Deniza'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *denizen.*] The act of infranchiſing, or making free.

That the mere Iriſh were reputed aliens appears by the charters of *denization*, which in all ages were purchaſed by them. *Davies on Ireland.*

DE'NIZEN. } *n. ſ.* [from *dinaſddyn*, a man of the city, or *di-*
DE'NISON. } *neſydd*, free of the city, Welſh.] A freeman; one infranchiſed.

Denizen is a Britiſh law term, which the Saxons and Angles found here, and retained. *Davies's Preface.*

Thus th' Almighty ſire began: ye gods,
Natives, or *denizens*, of bleſt abodes,
From whence theſe murmurs? *Dryden.*

A great many plants will hardly, with nurſing, be made to produce their ſeed out of their native ſoil; but corn, ſo neceſſary for all people, is fitted to grow and to feed as a free *deniſon* of the world. *Grew's Coſm. b.* iii. *c.* 2.

He ſummons ſtraight his *denizens* of air;
The lucid ſquadrons the ſails repair. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

To De'nizen. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To infranchiſe; to make free.

Pride, luſt, covetize, being ſeveral
To theſe three places, yet all are in all;
Mingled thus, their iſſue is inceſtuous;
Falſhood is *denizen'd*, virtue is barbarous. *Donne.*

To DENO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*denomino*, Latin.] To name; to give a name to.

Their commendable purpoſe being not of every one underſtood, they have been in latter ages conſtrued as though they had ſuperſtitiouſly meant either that thoſe places, which were *denominated* of angels and ſaints, ſhould ſerve for the worſhip of ſo glorious creatures; or elſe thoſe glorified creatures for defence, protection, and patronage of ſuch places. *Hooker, b.* v.

Predeſtination is deſtructive to all that is eſtabliſhed among men, to all that is moſt precious, to human nature, to the two faculties that *denominate* us men, underſtanding and will; for what uſe can we have of our underſtandings, if we cannot do what we know to be our duty? And if we act not voluntarily, what exerciſe have we of our wills? *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Denomina'tion. *n. ſ.* [*denominatio*, Latin.] A name given to a thing, which commonly marks ſome principal quality of it.

But is there any token, *denomination*, or monument of the Gauls yet remaining in Ireland, as there is of the Scythians? *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

The liking or diſliking of the people gives the play the *denomination* of good or bad; but does not really make or conſtitute it ſuch. *Dryden's Defence of Dramatick Poeſy.*

Philoſophy, the great idol of the learned part of the Heathen world, has divided it into many ſects and *denominations*; as Stoicks, Peripateticks, Epicureans, and the like. *South.*

All men are ſinners: the moſt righteous among us muſt confeſs ourſelves to come under that *denomination.* *Rogers.*

Deno'minative. *adj.* [from *denominate.*]

1. That which gives a name; that which confers a diſtinct appellation.

2. That which obtains a diſtinct appellation. This would be more analogically *denominable.*

The leaſt *denominative* part of time is a minute, the greateſt integer being a year. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

Denomina'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *denominate.*] The giver of a name; the perſon or thing that cauſes an appellation.

Both the ſeas of one name ſhould have one common *denominator.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Denomina'tor *of a Fraction*, is the number below the line, ſhewing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is ſuppoſed to be divided into: thus in $\frac{6}{8}$, 8 the *denominator* ſhews you, that the integer is ſuppoſed to be divided into 8 parts, or half quarters; and the numerator 6 ſhews, that you take 6 of ſuch parts, *i. e.* three quarters of the whole. *Harris.*

When a ſingle broken number or fraction hath for its *denominator* a number conſiſting of an unit, in the firſt place towards the left hand, and nothing but cyphers from the unit towards the right hand, it is then more aptly and rightly called a decimal fraction. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

Denominator of any proportion, is the quotient ariſing from the diviſion of the antecedent by the conſequent: thus 6 is the *denominator* of the proportion that 30 hath to 5, becauſe 5) 30 (6. This is alſo called the exponent of the proportion, or ratio. *Harris.*

Denota'tion. *n. ſ.* [*denotatio*, Latin.] The act of denoting.

To DENO'TE. *v. a.* [*denoto*, Latin.] To mark; to be a ſign of; to betoken; to ſhew by ſigns; as, a quick pulſe *denotes* a fever.

To DENOU'NCE. *v. a.* [*denuncio*, Latin; *denoncer*, French.]

1. To threaten by proclamation.

I *denounce* unto you this day, that ye ſhall ſurely periſh. *Deut.*

He of their wicked ways
Shall them admoniſh, *denouncing* wrath to come
On their impenitence. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 815.

They impoſe their wild conjectures for laws upon others, and *denounce* war againſt all that receive them not. *Dec. of Piety.*

2. To threaten by ſome outward ſign or expreſſion.

He ended frowning, and his look *denounc'd*
Deſperate revenge, and battle dangerous
To leſs than gods. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 106.

The ſea grew white; the rolling waves from far,
Like heralds, firſt *denounce* the watry war. *Dryden.*

3. To give information againſt.

Archdeacons ought to propoſe parts of the New Teſtament to be learned by heart by inferior clergymen, and *denounce* ſuch as are negligent. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Denou'ncement. *n. ſ.* [from *denounce.*] The act of proclaiming any menace; the proclamation of intended evil; denunciation.

Falſe is the reply of Cain upon the *denouncement* of his curſe; My iniquity is greater than can be forgiven. *Brown's Vu. Err.*

Denou'ncer. *n. ſ.* [from *denounce.*] One that declares ſome menace.

Here comes the ſad *denouncer* of my fate,
To toll the mournful knell of ſeparation. *Dryden.*

DENSE. *adj.* [*denſus*, Latin.] Cloſe; compact; approaching to ſolidity; having ſmall interſtices between the conſtituent particles.

The cauſe of cold is the denſity of the body; for all *denſe* bodies are colder than moſt other bodies, as metals, ſtone, glaſs; and they are longer in heating than ſofter bodies. *Bacon.*

In the air the higher you go, the leſs it is compreſſed, and conſequently the leſs *denſe* it is; and ſo the upper part is exceedingly thinner than the lower part which we breathe. *Locke.*

To De'nshire. *v. a.* A barbarous term of huſbandry.

Burning of land, or burn-bating, is commonly called *denſhiring*, that is, *Devenſhiring* or *Denbighſhiring*, becauſe moſt uſed or firſt invented there. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

De'nsity. *n. ſ.* [*denſitas*, Latin.] Cloſeneſs; compactneſs; cloſe adheſion, or near approach of parts.

Whilſt the denſeſt of metals, gold, if foliated, is tranſparent, and all metals become tranſparent, if diſſolved in menſtruums or vitrified, the opacity of white metals ariſeth not from their *denſity* alone. *Newton's Opticks.*

The air within the veſſels being of a leſs *denſity*, the outward air would preſs their ſides together; and, being of a greater *denſity*, would expand them ſo as to endanger the life of the animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DE'NTAL. *adj.* [*dentalis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging or relating to the teeth.

2. [In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.

The Hebrews have aſſigned which letters are labial, which *dental*, and which guttural. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 198.

The *dental* conſonants are eaſy, therefore let them be next; firſt the labio-*dentals*, as alſo the lingua-*dentals.* *Holder's Elem.*

De'ntal. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſhell-fiſh.

Two ſmall black and ſhining pieces, ſeem, by the ſhape, to have been formed in the ſhell of a *dental.* *Woodward on Foſſils.*

DENTE'LLI. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] Modillons.

The modillons, or *dentelli*, make a noble ſhow by graceful projections. *Spectator*, N°. 415.

Denticula'tion. *n. ſ.* [*denticulatus*, Latin.] The ſtate of being ſet with ſmall teeth.

He omits the *denticulation* of the edges of the bill, or thoſe ſmall oblique inciſions made for the better retention of the prey. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Denti'culated. *adj.* [*denticulatus*, Latin.] Set with ſmall teeth.

De'ntifrice. *n. ſ.* [*dens* and *frico*, Latin.] A powder made to ſcour the teeth.

Is this grey powder a good *dentifrice*? *Ben. Johnſ. Catil.*

The ſhells of all ſorts of ſhell-fiſh, being burnt, obtain a cauſtick nature: moſt of them, ſo ordered and powdered, make excellent *dentifrices.* *Grew's Muſæum.*

Denti'tion. *n. ſ.* [*dentitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breeding the teeth.

2. The time at which childrens teeth are bred.

To DENU'DATE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Latin.] To diveſt; to ſtrip; to lay naked.

'Till he has *denudated* himſelf of all incumbrances, he is unqualified. *Decay of Piety.*

Denuda'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *denudate.*] The act of ſtripping, or making naked.

To Denu'de. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Lat.] To ſtrip; to make naked; to diveſt.

Not a treaty can be obtained, unleſs we would *denude* ourſelf of all force to defend us. *Clarendon, b.* vi.

If in Summer-time you *denude* a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity. *Ray on the Creation.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

The eye, with the ſkin of the eye-lid, is *denuded*, to ſhew the muſcle. *Sharp's Surgery.*

DENUNCIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*denunciatio*, Latin.] The act of denouncing; the proclamation of a threat; a publick menace.

In a *denunciation* or indiction of a war, the war is not confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large. *Bacon.*

Chriſt tells the Jews, that, if they believe not, they ſhall die in their ſins: did they never read thoſe *denunciations?* *Ward.*

Midſt of theſe *denunciations*, and notwithſtanding the warning before me, I commit myſelf to laſting durance. *Congreve.*

DENUNCIA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *denuncio*, Latin.]

1. He that proclaims any threat.
2. He that lays an information againſt another.

The *denunciator* does not make himſelf a party in judgment, as the accuſer does. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To DENY'. *v. a.* [*denier*, French; *denego*, Latin.]

1. To contradict an accuſation; not to confeſs.

Sarah *denied*, ſaying, I laughed not; for ſhe was afraid. *Gen.*

2. To refuſe; not to grant.

My young boy
Hath an aſpect of interceſſion, which
Great nature cries—*deny* not. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Ah, charming fair, ſaid I,
How long can you my bliſs and your's *deny?* *Dryden.*

3. To abnegate; to diſown.

It ſhall be therefore a witneſs unto you, leſt you *deny* your God. *Joſh.* xxiv. 27.

4. To renounce; to diſregard; to treat as foreign or not belonging to one.

The beſt ſign and fruit of *denying* ourſelves, is mercy to others. *Sprat's Sermons.*

When St. Paul ſays, if in this life only we have hope in Chriſt, we are of all men moſt miſerable: he conſiders Chriſtians as *denying* themſelves in the pleaſures of this world, for the ſake of Chriſt. *Atterbury's Sermons, Pref.*

To DEOBSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*deobſtruo*, Latin.] To clear from impediments; to free from ſuch things as hinder a paſſage.

It is a ſingular good wound-herb, uſeful for *deobſtructing* the pores of the body *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Such as carry off the fæces and mucus, *deobſtruct* the mouth of the lacteals, ſo as the chyle may have a free paſſage into the blood. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

DEO'BSTRUENT. *n. ſ.* [*deobſtruens*, Latin.] A medicine that has the power to reſolve viſcidities, or to open by any means the animal paſſages.

All ſopes are attenuating and *deobſtruent*, reſolving viſcid ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DE'ODAND. *n. ſ.* [*deo dandum*, Latin.] A thing given or forfeited to God for the pacifying his wrath, in caſe of any miſfortune, by which any Chriſtian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reaſonable creature; as, if a horſe ſhould ſtrike his keeper, and ſo kill him; if a man, in driving a cart, and endeavouring to rectify ſomething about it, ſhould fall ſo as the cart-wheels, by running over him, ſhould preſs him to death; if one ſhould be felling a tree, and giving warning to company by, when the tree were near falling, to look to themſelves, and any of them ſhould nevertheleſs be ſlain by the fall of the tree; in theſe caſes the horſe, the cart-wheel, cart and horſes, and the tree, are to be given to God; that is, ſold and diſtributed to the poor, for an expiation of this dreadful event, though occaſioned by unreaſonable, ſenſeleſs, and dead creatures: and though this be given to God, yet is it forfeited to the king by law, as executor in this caſe, to ſee the price of theſe diſtributed to the poor. *Cowel.*

To DEO'PPILATE. *v. a.* [*de* and *oppilo*, Latin.] To deobſtruct; to clear a paſſage; to free from obſtructions.

DEOPPILA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deoppilate.*] The act of clearing obſtructions; the removal of whatever obſtructs the vital paſſages.

Though the groſſer parts be excluded again, yet are the diſſoluble parts extracted, whereby it becomes effectual in *deoppilations.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 21.

DEO'PPILATIVE. *adj.* [from *deoppilate.*] Deobſtruent.

A phyſician preſcribed him a *deoppilative* and purgative apozem. *Harvey on Conſumption.*

DEOSCULA'TION *n. ſ.* [*deoſculatio*, Latin.] The act of kiſſing.

We have an enumeration of the ſeveral acts of worſhip required to be performed to images, viz. proceſſions, genuflections, thurifications and *deoſculations.* *Stillingfleet.*

To DEPA'INT. *v. a.* [*depeint*, French.]

1. To picture; to deſcribe by colours; to paint; to ſhew by a painted reſemblance.

He did unwilling worſhip to the ſaint,
That on his ſheild *depainted* he did ſee. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

2. To deſcribe.

Such ladies fair would I *depaint*
In roundelay, or ſonnet quaint. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

To DEPA'RT. *v. n.* [*depart*, French.]

1. To go away from a place.

When the people *departed* away, Suſanna went into her garden. *Suſan.* vii.

He ſaid unto him, go in peace; ſo he *departed* from him a little way. 2 *Kings* v. 19.

They *departed* quickly from the ſepulchre, with fear and great joy, and did run to bring his diſciples word. *Mat.* xxviii.

He, which hath no ſtomach to this fight,
Let him *depart*; his paſſport ſhall be made. *Shak. Henry* V.

Barbaroſſa ſtayed his courſe, and returned to Caſtronovum, whence, better appeaſed with preſents, he *departed* out of that bay. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

And could'ſt thou leave me, cruel, thus alone;
Not one kind kiſs from a *departing* ſon!
No look, no laſt adieu! *Dryden's Æneis.*

2. To deſiſt from a practice.

He cleaved unto the ſins of Jeroboam, he *departed* not therefrom. 2 *Kings* iii. 3.

3. To be loſt; to periſh.

The good *departed* away, and the evil abode ſtill. 2 *Eſd.* iii.

4. To deſert; to revolt; to fall away; to apoſtatiſe.

In tranſgreſſing and lying againſt the Lord, and *departing* away from our God. *Iſ.* lix. 13.

5. To deſiſt from a reſolution or opinion.

His majeſty prevailed not with any of them to *depart* from the moſt unreaſonable of all their demands. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

6. To dye; to deceaſe; to leave the world.

As her ſoul was in *departing*; for ſhe died. *Gen.* iii. 5. 18.

Lord, now letteſt thou thy ſervant *depart* in peace, according to thy word. *Lu.* xxix.

As you wiſh Chriſtian peace to ſouls *departed*,
Stand theſe poor people's friend. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

To DEPA'RT. *v. a.* To quit; to leave; to retire from.

You have had diſpatch in private by the conſul;
You are will'd by him this evening
To *depart* Rome. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

To DEPA'RT. *v. a.* [*partir*, French; *partior*, Latin.] To divide; to ſeparate.

DEPA'RT. *n. ſ.* [*depart*, French.]

1. The act of going away.

I had in charge, at my *depart* from France,
To marry princeſs Marg'ret. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

2. Death.

When your brave father breath'd his lateſt gaſp,
Tidings, as ſwiftly as the poſt could run,
Were brought me of your loſs and his *depart. Shak. H.* VI.

3. [With chymiſts.] An operation ſo named, becauſe the particles of ſilver are *departed* or divided from gold, or other metal, when they were before melted together in the ſame maſs, and could not be ſeparated any other way. *Dict.*

DEPA'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *depart.*] One that refines metals by ſeparation.

DEPA'RTMENT. *n. ſ.* [*departement*, French.] Separate allotment; province or buſineſs aſſigned to a particular perſon.

The Roman fleets, during their command at ſea, had their ſeveral ſtations and *departments:* the moſt conſiderable was the Alexandrian fleet, and the ſecond was the African. *Arbuthnot.*

DEPA'RTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *depart.*]

1. A going away.

For thee, fellow,
Who needs muſt know of her *departure*, and
Do'ſt ſeem ſo ignorant, we'll force it from thee
By a ſharp torture. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

What beſides
Of ſorrow, and dejection, and deſpair,
Our frailty can ſuſtain, thy tidings bring,
Departure from this happy place. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

2. Death; deceaſe; the act of leaving the preſent ſtate of exiſtence.

Happy was their good prince in his timely *departure*, which barred him from the knowledge of his ſon's miſeries. *Sidney.*

They were ſeen not only all the while our Saviour was upon earth, but ſurvived after his *departure* out of this world. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

3. A forſaking; an abandoning.

The fear of the Lord, and *departure* from evil, are phraſes of like importance. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 1.

DEPA'SCENT. *adj.* [*depaſcens*, Latin.] Feeding greedily.

To DEPA'STURE. *v. a.* [from *depaſcor*, Latin.] To eat up; to conſume by feeding upon it.

They keep their cattle, and live themſelves in bodies paſturing upon the mountains, and removing ſtill to freſh land, as they have *depaſtured* the former. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

To DEPAU'PERATE. *v. a.* [*depaupero*, Lat.] To make poor; to impoveriſh; to conſume.

Liming does not *depauperate*; the ground will laſt long, and bear large grain. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Great evacuations, which carry off the nutritious humours, *depauperate* the blood *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DEPE'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *depecto*, Latin.] Tough; clammy; tenacious.

It may be alſo, that ſome bodies have a kind of lentor, and are of a more *depectible* nature than oil; as we ſee it evident in coloration; for a ſmall quantity of ſaffron will tinct more than a very great quantity of braſil or wine. *Bacon's Nat. H.*

2 To

To DEPE'INCT. *v. a.* [*depeindre*, French.] To depaint; to paint; to deſcribe in colours. A word of *Spenſer.*

The red roſe medlied with the white y fere,
In either cheek *depeincten* lively here. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

To DEPE'ND. *v. n.* [*dependeo*, Latin.]

1. To hang from.

From the frozen beard
Long iſicles *depend*, and crackling ſounds are heard. *Dryden.*

From gilded roofs *depending* lamps diſplay
Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

There is a chain let down from Jove,
So ſtrong, that from the lower end,
They ſay, all human things *depend.* *Swift.*

The direful monſter was afar deſcry'd
Two bleeding babes *depending* at her ſide. *Pope's Statius.*

2. To be in a ſtate of ſervitude or expectation; to live ſubject to the will of others; to retain to others.

We work by wit, and not by witchcraft;
And wit *depends* on dilatory time. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Never be without money, nor *depend* upon the curteſy of others, which may fail at a pinch. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

3. To be in ſuſpenſe; to be yet undetermined.

By no means be you perſuaded to interpoſe yourſelf in any cauſe *depending*, or like to be *depending* in any court of juſtice. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

The judge corrupt, the long *depending* cauſe,
And doubtful iſſue of miſconſtru'd laws. *Prior.*

4. *To* DEPE'ND *upon.* To rely on; to truſt to; to reſt upon with confidence; to be certain of.

He reſolved no more to *depend upon* the one, or to provoke the other. *Clarendon.*

But if you're rough, and uſe him like a dog,
Depend upon it—he'll remain incog. *Addiſon's Drum. Prol.*

I am a ſtranger to your characters, further than as common fame reports them, which is not to be *depended upon. Swift.*

5. To be in a ſtate of dependance; to be at the diſcretion of others.

Be then deſir'd
Of fifty to diſquantity your train;
And the remainders, that ſhall ſtill *depend*,
To be ſuch men as may beſort your age. *Shakeſ. K. Lear.*

6. To reſt upon any thing as its cauſe.

The peace and happineſs of a ſociety *depend* on the juſtice and fidelity, the temperance and charity of its members. *Rogers.*

DEPE'NDANCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *depend.*]
DEPE'NDANCY. }

1. The ſtate of hanging down from a ſupporter.
2. Something hanging upon another.

On a neighb'ring tree deſcending light,
Like a large cluſter of black grapes they ſhow,
And make a large *dependance* from the bough. *Dryd. Virgil.*

3. Concatination; connexion; relation of one thing to another.

In all ſorts of reaſoning, the connexion and *dependance* of ideas ſhould be followed, 'till the mind is brought to the ſource on which it bottoms. *Locke.*

4. State of being at the diſpoſal or under the ſovereignty of another.

Every moment we feel our *dependance* upon God, and find that we can neither be happy without him, nor think ourſelves ſo *Tillotſon, Serm.* 1.

5. The things or perſons of which any man has the dominion or diſpoſal.

Never was there a prince bereaved of his *dependancies* by his council, except where there hath been either an over-greatneſs in one counſellor, or an over-ſtrict combination in divers. *Bacon, Eſſay* 21.

The ſecond natural diviſion of power, is of ſuch men who have acquired large poſſeſſions, and conſequently *dependancies*; or deſcend from anceſtors, who have left them great inheritances. *Swift on the Diſſentions in Athens and Rome.*

6. Reliance; truſt; confidence.

Their *dependencies* on him were drowned in this conceit. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſ.* 4.

They ſlept in peace by night,
Secure of bread, as of returning light;
And with ſuch firm *dependance* on the day,
That need grew pamper'd, and forgot to pray. *Dryden.*

7. Accident; that of which the exiſtence preſuppoſes the exiſtence of ſomething elſe.

Modes I call ſuch complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the ſuppoſition of ſubſiſting by themſelves, but are conſidered as *dependencies* on, or affections of ſubſtances; ſuch are the ideas ſignified by the words triangle, gratitude, murder. *Locke.*

DEPE'NDANT. *adj.* [from *depend*]

1. In the power of another.

On God, as the moſt high, all inferior cauſes in the world are *dependant.* *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 23.

DEPE'NDANT. *n. ſ.* [from *depend.*] One who lives in ſubjection, or at the diſcretion of another; a retainer.

A great abatement of kindneſs appears as well in the general *dependants*, as in the duke himſelf alſo, and your daughter. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

For a ſix-clerk a perſon recommended a *dependant* upon him, who paid ſix thouſand pounds ready money. *Clarendon.*

His *dependants* ſhall quickly become his proſelytes. *South.*

DEPE'NDENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *depende*, Latin. This word, with
DEPE'NDENCY. } many others of the ſame termination, are indifferently written with *ance* or *ence*, *ancy* or *ency*, as the authors intended to derive them from the Latin or French.]

1. A thing or perſon at the diſpoſal or diſcretion of another.

We invade the rights of our neighbours, not upon account of covetouſneſs, but of dominion, that we may create *dependencies.* *Collier on Pride.*

2. State of being ſubordinate, or ſubject in ſome degree to the diſcretion of another; the contrary to ſovereignty.

Let me report to him
Your ſweet *dependency*, and you ſhall find
A conqu'ror that will pray in aid for kindneſs;
Where he for grace is kneel'd to. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

At their ſetting out they muſt have their commiſſion, or letters patents from the king, that ſo they may acknowledge their *dependency* upon the crown of England. *Bacon to Villiers.*

3. That which is not principal; that which is ſubordinate.

We ſpeak of the ſublunary worlds, this earth, and its *dependencies*, which roſe out of a chaos about ſix thouſand years ago. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. Concatination; connexion; riſe of conſequents from premiſes.

Her madneſs hath the oddeſt frame of ſenſe;
Such a *dependency* of thing on thing,
As e'er I heard in madneſs. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

5. Relation of any thing to another, as of an effect to its cauſe.

I took pleaſure to trace out the cauſe of effects, and the *dependence* of one thing upon another in the viſible creation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

6. Truſt; reliance; confidence.

The expectation of the performance of our deſire, is that we call *dependence* upon him for help and aſſiſtance. *Stillingfleet.*

DEPE'NDENT. *adj.* [*dependens*, Latin. This, as many other words of like termination, are written with *ent* or *ant*, as they are ſuppoſed to flow from the Latin or French.] Hanging down.

None may wear this furr but princes; and there is a certain number of ranks allowed to dukes, marquiſſes, and earls, which they muſt not exceed in lining their caps therewith. In the time of Charles the Great, and long ſince, the whole furrs in the tails were *dependent*; but now that faſhion is left, and the ſpots only worn, without the tails. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

DEPE'NDENT. *n. ſ.* [from *dependens*, Latin.] One ſubordinate; one at the diſcretion or diſpoſal of another.

We are indigent, defenceleſs beings; the creatures of his power, and the *dependents* of his providence. *Rogers's Sermons.*

DEPE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *depend.*] A dependant; one that repoſes on the kindneſs or power of another.

What ſhalt thou expect,
To be *depender* on a thing that leans? *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

DEPERDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deperditus*, Latin.] Loſs; deſtruction.

It may be unjuſt to place all efficacy of gold in the non-emiſſion of weights, or *deperdition* of any ponderous particles. *Brown.*

DEPHLEGMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dephlegm.*] An operation which takes away from the phlegm any ſpirituous fluid by repeated diſtillation, 'till it is at length left all behind. *Quincy.*

In divers caſes it is not enough to ſeparate the aqueous parts by *dephlegmation*; for ſome liquors contain alſo an unſuſpected quantity of ſmall corpuſcles, of ſomewhat an earthy nature, which, being aſſociated with the ſaline ones, do clog and blunt them, and thereby weaken their activity. *Boyle.*

To DEPHLE'GM. } *v. a.* [*dephlegmo*, low Latin.] To
To DEPHLE'GMATE. } clear from phlegm, or aqueous inſipid matter.

We have ſometimes taken ſpirit of ſalt, and carefully *dephlegmed* it. *Boyle.*

DEPHLE'GMEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dephlegm.*] The quality of being freed from phlegm or aqueous matter.

The proportion betwixt the coralline ſolution and the ſpirit of wine, depends ſo much upon the ſtrength of the former liquor, and the *dephlegmedneſs* of the latter, that it is ſcarce poſſible to determine generally and exactly what quantity of each ought to be taken. *Boyle.*

To DEPI'CT. *v. a.* [*depingo depictum*, Latin.]

1. To paint; to portray; to repreſent in colours.

The cowards of Lacedemon *depicted* upon their ſhields the moſt terrible beaſts they could imagine. *Taylor's Worthy Comm.*

2. To deſcribe; to repreſent an action to the mind.

When the diſtractions of a tumult are ſenſibly *depicted*, every object and every occurrence are ſo preſented to your view, that while you read, you ſeem indeed to ſee them. *Felton.*

DEPI'LATORY. *n. ſ.* [*de* and *pilus*, Latin.] An application uſed to take away hair.

DE'PILOUS. *adj.* [*de* and *pilus*, Latin.] Without hair.

This

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

This animal is a kind of lizard, or quadruped, corticated and *depilous*; that is, without wool, furr, or hair. *Brown.*

Deplanta'tion. *n. s.* [*deplanto*, Latin.] The act of taking plants up from the bed. *Dict.*

Deple'tion. *n. s.* [*depleo depletus*, Lat.] The act of emptying.
Abstinence and a slender diet attenuates, because *depletion* of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself. *Arbuthn.*

Deplo'rable. *adj.* [from *deploro*, Latin.]
1. Lamentable; that which demands or causes lamentation; dismal; sad; calamitous; miserable; hopeless.
This was the *deplorable* condition to which the king was reduced. *Clarendon, b.* viii.
The bill of all weapons gives the most ghastly and *deplorable* wounds. *Temple.*
It will be considered in how *deplorable* a state learning lies in that kingdom. *Swift's Vindication of Isaac Bickerstaff.*
2. It is sometimes, in a more lax and jocular sense, used for contemptible; despicable: as, *deplorable* nonsense; *deplorable* stupidity.

Deplo'rableness. *n. s.* [from *deplorable.*] The state of being deplorable; misery; hopelessness. *Dict.*

Deplo'rably. *adv.* [from *deplorable.*] Lamentably; miserably; hopelessly.
Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, God knows, they are *deplorably* strangers to them. *South.*

Deplo'rate. *adj.* [*deploratus*, Lat.] Lamentable; hopeless.
The case is then most *deplorate* when reward goes over to the wrong side, and when interest shall be made the text and the measure. *L'Estrange, Fab.* 30.

Deplora'tion. *n. s.* [from *deplore.*] The act of deploring, or of lamenting.

To DEPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*deploro*, Latin.] To lament; to bewail; to wail; to mourn; to bemoan; to express sorrow.
But chaste Diana, who his death *deplor'd*,
With Æsculapian herbs his life restor'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

Deplo'rer. *n. s.* [from *deplore.*] A lamenter; a mourner; one that laments.

Depluma'tion. *n. s.* [*deplumatio*, Latin.]
1. A pluming, or plucking off the feathers.
2. [In surgery.] A swelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs from the eye-brows: *Phillips.*

To DEPLU'ME. *v. a.* [*de* and *pluma*, Latin.] To strip of its feathers.

To DEPO'NE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]
1. To lay down as a pledge or security.
2. To risque upon the success of an adventure.
On this I would *depone*
As much, as any cause I've known. *Hudibras.*

Depo'nent. *n. s.* [from *depono*, Latin.]
1. One that deposes his testimony in a court of justice; an evidence; a witness.
2. [In grammar.] Such verbs as have no active voice are called *deponents*, and generally signify action only; as *fateor*, I confess. *Clark's Latin Grammar.*

To DEPO'PULATE. *v. a.* [*depopulor*, Latin.] To unpeople; to lay waste; to destroy inhabited countries.
Where is this viper,
That would *depopulate* the city, and
Be every man himself? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
He turned his arms upon unarmed and unprovided people, to spoil only and *depopulate*, contrary to the laws both of war and peace. *Bacon's Henry* VII.
A land exhausted to the last remains,
Depopulated towns, and driven plains. *Dryden's Æn.*
Grim death, in different shapes,
Depopulates the nations, thousands fall
His victims. *Phillips.*

Depopula'tion. *n. s.* [from *depopulate.*] The act of unpeopling; havock; waste; destruction of mankind.
How did'st thou grieve then, Adam! to behold
The end of all thy off-spring, end so sad,
Depopulation! Thee another flood,
Of tears and sorrow a flood, thee also drown'd,
And sunk thee as thy sons. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* xi.
Remote thou hear'st the dire effect of war,
Depopulation. *Phillips.*

Depopula'tor. *n. s.* [from *depopulate.*] A dispeopler; a destroyer of mankind; a waster of inhabited countries.

To DEPO'RT. *v. a.* [*deporter*, French.] To carry; to demean; to behave: it is used only with the reciprocal pronoun.
Let an ambassador *deport* himself in the most graceful manner before a prince. *Pope.*

Depo'rt. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Demeanour; grace of attitude; behaviour; deportment.
She Delia's self
In gait surpass'd, and goddess-like *deport*. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
Of middle age one rising, eminent
In wise *deport*, spake much of right and wrong. *Milton.*

Deporta'tion. *n. s.* [*deportatio*, Latin.] Transportation; exile into a remote part of the dominion, with prohibition to change the place of residence.
2. Exile in general.
An abjuration, which is a *deportation* for ever into a foreign land, was anciently with us a civil death. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Depo'rtment. *n. s.* [*deportement*, French.]
1. Conduct; management; manner of acting.
I will but sweep the way with a few notes, touching the duke's own *deportment* in that island. *Wotton.*
2. Demeanour; behaviour.
The coldness of his temper, and the gravity of his *deportment*, carried him safe through many difficulties, and he lived and died in a great station. *Swift.*

To DEPO'SE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]
1. To lay down; to lodge; to let fall.
Its shores are neither advanced one jot further into the sea, nor its surface raised by additional mud *deposed* upon it by the yearly inundations of the Nile. *Woodward's Nat. History.*
2. To degrade from a throne or high station.
First, of the king: what shall of him become?
—The duke yet lives that Henry shall *depose*. *Shak. H.* VI.
May your sick fame still languish 'till it die;
Then, as the greatest curse that I can give,
Unpity'd, be *depos'd*, and after live. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*
Deposed consuls, and captive princes, might have preceded him. *Tatler,* N°. 53.
3. To take away; to divest; to strip off.
You may my glory and my state *depose*,
But not my griefs; still am I king of those. *Shak. Rich.* III.
4. To give testimony; to attest.
'Twas he that made you to *depose*;
Your oath, my lord, is vain and frivolous. *Shak. Hen.* VI.
It was usual for him that dwelt in Southwark, or Tothill-street, to *depose* the yearly rent or valuation of lands lying in the North, or other remote part of the realm. *Bacon.*
5. To examine any one on his oath. Not now in use.
According to our law,
Depose him in the justice of his cause. *Shakes. Richard* III.

To Depo'se. *v. n.* To bear witness.
Love straight stood up and *deposed*, a lie could not come from the mouth of Zelmane. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Depo'sitary. *n. s.* [*depositarius*, Latin.] One with whom any thing is lodged in trust.
I gave you all.
—And in good time you gave it.
—Made you my guardians, my *depositaries*;
But kept a reservation to be follow'd
With such a number. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To DEPO'SITE. *v. a.* [*depositum*, Latin.]
1. To lay up; to lodge in any place.
The eagle got leave here to *deposite* her eggs. *L'Estrange.*
Dryden wants a poor square foot of stone, to shew where the ashes of one of the greatest poets on earth are *deposited*. *Garth.*
When vessels were open, and the insects had free access to the aliment within them, Redi diligently observed, that no other species were produced, but of such as he saw go in and feed, and *deposite* their eggs there, which they would readily do in all putrefaction. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. To lay up as a pledge, or security.
3. To place at interest.
God commands us to return as to him, to the poor, his gifts, out of mere duty and thankfulness; not to *deposite* them with him, in hopes of meriting by them. *Sprat.*
4. To lay aside.
The difficulty will be to persuade the *depositing* of those lusts, which have, by I know not what fascination, so endeared themselves. *Decay of Piety.*

Depo'site. *n. s.* [*depositum*, Latin.]
1. Any thing committed to the trust and care of another.
2. A pledge; a pawn; a thing given as a security.
3. The state of a thing pawned or pledged.
They had since Marseilles, and fairly left it: they had the other day the Valtoline, and now have put it in *deposite*. *Bacon.*

Deposi'tion. *n. s.* [from *depositio*, Latin.]
1. The act of giving publick testimony.
A witness is obliged to swear, otherwise his *deposition* is not valid. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
2. The act of degrading a prince from sovereignty.
3. [In canon law.] Deposition properly signifies a solemn depriving of a man of his clerical orders. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Depo'sitory. *n. s.* [from *deposite.*] The place where any thing is lodged. *Depositary* is properly used of persons, and *depository* of places; but in the following example they are confounded.
The Jews themselves are the *depositories* of all the prophecies which tend to their own confusion. *Addison.*

Deprava'tion. *n. s.* [*depravatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of making any thing bad; the act of corrupting; corruption.
The three forms of government have their several perfections, and are subject to their several *depravations*: however, few states are ruined by defect in their institution, but generally by corruption of manners. *Swift.*

2. The state of being made bad; degeneracy; depravity.
We have a catalogue of the blackest sins that human nature, in its highest *depravation*, is capable of committing. *South.*
3. Defamation; censure: a sense not now in use.
Stubborn criticks are apt, without a theme
For *depravation*, to square all the sex. *Shakes. Troil. and Cress.*

To DEPRA'VE. *v. a.* [*depravo*, Latin.] To vitiate; to corrupt; to contaminate.
We admire the providence of God in the continuance of scripture, notwithstanding the endeavours of Infidels to abolish, and the fraudulence of hereticks always to *deprave* the same. *Hooker, b.* v. *s.* 22.
Who lives that's not *depraved*, or *depraves*? *Shakes. Timon.*
But from me what can proceed,
But all corrupt; both mind and will *deprav'd*. *Milt. P. Lost.*
A taste which plenty does *deprave*,
Loaths lawful good, and lawless ill does crave. *Dryden.*

Depra'vedness. *n. s.* [from *deprave.*] Corruption; taint; contamination; vitiated state.
What sins do you mean? Our original *depravedness*, and proneness of our eternal part to all evil. *Hammond's Pr. Catech.*

Depra'vement. *n. s.* [from *deprave.*] A vitiated state; corruption.
He maketh men believe, that apparitions are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy *depravements* of fancy. *Brown.*

Depra'ver. *n. s.* [from *deprave.*] A corrupter; he that causes depravity.

Depra'vity. *n. s.* [from *deprave.*] Corruption; a vitiated state.

To DE'PRECATE. *v. n.* [*deprecor*, Latin.]
1. To pray earnestly. *Dict.*
2. To request; to petition. *Dict.*
3. To ask pardon for. *Dict.*

To De'precate. *v. a.*
1. To implore mercy of.
At length he sets
Those darts, whose points make gods adore
His might, and *deprecate* his pow'r. *Prior.*
2. To avert; to remove; to turn away.
3. To beg off; to pray deliverance from.
In *deprecating* of evil, we make an humble acknowledgment of guilt, and of God's justice in chastising, as well as clemency, in sparing the guilty. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac. b.* iii. *c.* 6.
Poverty indeed, in all its degrees, men are easily persuaded to *deprecate* from themselves. *Rogers, Sermon* ii.
The judgments which we would *deprecate*, are not removed. *Smalridge.*
The Italian entered them in his prayer: amongst the three evils he petitioned to be delivered from, he might have *deprecated* greater evils. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

Depreca'tion. *n. s.* [*deprecatio*, Latin.]
1. Intreaty; petitioning.
2. An excusing; a begging pardon for.
3. Prayer against evil.
I, with leave of speech implor'd,
And humble *deprecation*, thus reply'd. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
Sternutation they generally conceived to be a good sign, or a bad one; and so, upon this motion, they commonly used a gratulation for the one, and a *deprecation* for the other. *Brown.*

Depreca'tive. } *adj.* [from *deprecate.*] That serves to deprecate; excusive; apologizing.
Depreca'tory. }
Bishop Fox understanding that the Scottish king was still discontent, being troubled that the occasion of breaking of the truce should grow from his men, sent many humble and *deprecatory* letters to the Scottish king to appease him. *Bacon.*

Depreca'tor. *n. s.* [*deprecator*, Latin.]
1. One that sues for another; an intercessor; a solicitor. *Dict.*
2. An excuser.

To DEPRE'CIATE. *v. a.* [*depretiare*, Latin.]
1. To bring a thing down to a lower price.
2. To undervalue.
They presumed upon that mercy, which, in all their conversations, they endeavour to *depreciate* and misrepresent. *Add.*
As there are none more ambitious of fame, than those who are coiners in poetry, it is very natural for such as have not succeeded in it to *depreciate* the works of those who have. *Spect.*

To DE'PREDATE. *v. a.* [*deprædari*, Latin.]
1. To rob; to pillage.
2. To spoil; to devour.
It maketh the substance of the body more solid and compact, and so less apt to be consumed and *depredated* by the spirits. *Bacon's Natural History,* N°. 299.

Depreda'tion. *n. s.* [*deprædatio*, Latin.]
1. A robbing; a spoiling.
Commissioners were appointed to determine all matters of piracy and *depredations* between the subjects of both kingdoms. *Hayward.*
The land had never been before so free from robberies and *depredations* as through his reign. *Wotton.*
2. Voracity; waste.
The speedy *depredation* of air upon watry moisture, and version of the same into air, appeareth in nothing more visible than in the sudden discharge or vanishing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour from glass, or the blade of a sword, or any such polished body. *Bacon's Natural History,* N°. 91.

Depreda'tor. *n. s.* [*deprædator*, Lat.] A robber; a devourer.
It is reported, that the shrub called our Lady's Seal, which is a kind of briony, and coleworts, set near together, one or both will die: the cause is, for that they be both great *depredators* of the earth, and one of them starveth the other. *Bacon.*
We have three that collect the experiments, which are in all books; these we call *depredators*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

To DE'PREHEND. *v. a.* [*deprehendo*, Latin.]
1. To catch one; to take unawares; to take in the fact.
That wretched creature, being *deprehended* in that impiety, was held in ward. *Hooker, b.* iii. *s.* 11.
Who can believe men upon their own authority, that are once *deprehended* in so gross and impious an imposture. *More.*
2. To discover; to find out a thing; to come to the knowledge or understanding of.
The motions of the minute parts of bodies, which do so great effects, have not been observed at all, because they are invisible, and incur not to the eye; but yet they are to be *deprehended* by experience. *Bacon's Natural History,* N°. 98.

Deprehe'nsible. *adj.* [from *deprehend.*]
1. That may be caught.
2. That may be apprehended, conceived, or understood. *Dict.*

Deprehe'nsibleness. *n. s.*
1. Capableness of being caught.
2. Intelligibleness; easiness to be understood.

Deprehe'nsion. *n. s.* [*deprehensio*, Latin.]
1. A catching or taking unawares.
2. A discovery.

To DEPRE'SS. *v. a.* [from *depressus*, of *deprimo*, Latin.]
1. To press or thrust down.
2. To let fall; to let down.
The same thing I have tried by letting a globe rest, and raising or *depressing* the eye, or otherwise moving it to make the angle of a just magnitude. *Newton's Opt.*
3. To humble; to deject; to sink.
Others *depress* their own minds, despond at the first difficulty, and conclude that the making any progress in knowledge is above their capacities. *Locke.*
If we consider how often it breaks the gloom, which is apt to *depress* the mind, with transient unexpected gleams of joy, one would take care not to grow too wise for so great a pleasure of life. *Addison's Spectator,* N°. 249.
Passion can *depress* or raise
The heavenly, as the human mind. *Prior.*

Depre'ssion. *n. s.* [*depressio*, Latin.]
1. The act of pressing down.
2. The sinking or falling in of a surface.
The beams of light are such subtile bodies, that, in respect of them, even surfaces that are sensibly smooth, are not exactly so: they have their own degree of roughness, consisting of little protuberances and *depressions*; and consequently such inequalities may suffice to give bodies different colours, as we see in marble that appears white or black, or red or blue, even when most carefully polished. *Boyle on Colours.*
If the bone be much depressed, and the fissure considerably large, it is then at your choice, whether you will enlarge that fissure, or continue it for the evacuation of the matter, and forbear the use of the trapan; not doubting but a small *depression* of the bone will either rise, or cast off, by the benefit of nature. *Wiseman's Surgery.*
3. The act of humbling; abasement.
Depression of the nobility may make a king more absolute, but less safe. *Bacon's Ornam. Ration.* 28.

Depre'ssion *of an Equation* [in algebra], is the bringing it into lower and more simple terms by division. *Dict.*

Depre'ssion *of a Star* [with astronomers], is the distance of a star from the horizon below, and is measured by the arch of the vertical circle or azimuth, passing through the star, intercepted between the star and the horizon. *Dict.*

Depre'ssor. *n. s.* [*depressor*, Latin.]
1. He that keeps or presses down.
2. An oppressor.

Depre'ssor. [In anatomy.] A term given to several muscles of the body, whose action is to depress the parts to which they adhere.

De'priment. *adj.* [from *deprimens*, of *deprimo*, Latin.] An epithet applied to one of the straight muscles that move the globe or ball of the eye, its use being to pull it downwards. *Phillips.*
All I shall farther take notice of, shall be only the exquisite equilibration of all opposite and antagonist muscles, affected partly by the natural posture of the body and the eye, which is the case of the attollent and *depriment* muscles. *Derham.*

Depriva'tion. *n. s.* [from *de* and *privatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of depriving, or taking away from.
Fools whose end is destruction, and eternal *deprivation* of being. *Bentley.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Depriva'tion [in law], is when a clergyman, as a biſhop, parſon, vicar or prebend, is deprived, or depoſed from his preferment, for any matter in fact or law. *Phillips.*

To DEPRI'VE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *privo*, Latin.]

1. To bereave one of a thing; to take it away from him.

God hath *deprived* her of wiſdom, neither hath he imparted to her underſtanding. *Job* xxxix. 17.

He lamented the loſs of an excellent ſervant, and the horrid manner in which he had been *deprived* of him. *Clarendon.*

Now wretched Oedipus, *depriv'd* of ſight,
Led a long death in everlaſting night. *Pope's Statius.*

2. To hinder; to debar from.

From his face I ſhall be hid, *depriv'd*
His bleſſed count'nance. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

The ghoſts rejected, are th' unhappy crew
Depriv'd of ſepulchres, and fun'ral due. *Dryden's Æn.* vi.

3. To releaſe; to free from.

Moſt happy he,
Whoſe leaſt delight ſufficeth to *deprive*
Remembrance of all pains which him oppreſt. *Spenſer.*

4. To put out of an office.

A miniſter, *deprived* for inconformity, ſaid, that if they *deprived* him it ſhould coſt an hundred mens lives. *Bacon.*

Depth. *n. ſ.* [from *deep*, of *diep*, Dutch.]

1. Deepneſs; the meaſure of any thing from the ſurface downwards.

As for men, although they had buildings in many places higher than the *depth* of the water, yet that inundation had a long continuance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

We have large and deep caves of ſeveral *depths*: the deepeſt are ſunk ſix hundred fathoms. *Bacon.*

The left to that unhappy region tends,
Which to the *depth* of Tartarus deſcends. *Dryden's Æn.*

For though, in nature, *depth* and height
Are equally held infinite,
In poetry the height we know
'Tis only infinite below. *Swift.*

2. Deep place; not a ſhoal.

The falſe tides ſkim o'er the cover'd land,
And ſeamen with diſſembled *depths* betray. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

3. The abyſs; a gulph of infinite profundity.

When he prepared the heavens I was there, when he ſet a compaſs upon the face of the *depth*. *Prov.* viii. 27.

4. The middle or height of a ſeaſon.

And in the *depth* of winter, in the night,
You plow the raging ſeas to coaſts unknown. *Denham.*

The earl of Newcaſtle, in the *depth* of Winter, reſcued the city of York from the rebels. *Clarendon.*

5. Abſtruſeneſs; obſcurity.

There are greater *depths* and obſcurities in an elaborate and well written piece of nonſenſe, than in the moſt abſtruſe tract of ſchool divinity. *Addiſon's Whig Examiner.*

Depth *of a Squadron or Batallion*, is the number of men in the file. *Milit. Dict.*

To DE'PTHEN. *v. a.* [*diepen*, Dutch.] To deepen, or make deeper. *Dict.*

To Depu'celate. *v. a.* [*depuceler*, French.] To deflower; to bereave of virginity. *Dict.*

Depu'lsion. *n. ſ.* [*depulſion*, Latin.] A beating or thruſting away.

Depu'lsory. *adj.* [from *depulſus*, Latin.] Putting away; averting. *Dict.*

To DE'PURATE. *v. a.* [*depurer*, French, from *depurgo*, Lat.] To purify; to cleanſe; to free any thing from its impurities.

Chemiſtry enabling us to *depurate* bodies, and in ſome meaſure to analize them, and take aſunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chemical experiments we may better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ; art having made them more ſimple, or uncompounded, than nature alone is wont to preſent them to us. *Boyle.*

De'purate. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Cleanſed; freed from dregs and impurities.

2. Pure; not contaminated.

Neither can any boaſt a knowledge *depurate* from the defilement of a contrary, within this atmoſphere of fleſh. *Glanv.*

Depura'tion. *n. ſ.* [*depuratio*, Latin.]

1. The act of ſeparating the pure from the impure part of any thing.

Brimſtone is a mineral body, of fat and inflammable parts; and this is either uſed crude, and called *ſulphur vive*, or is of a ſadder colour, and, after *depuration*, ſuch as we have in magdeleons, or rolls of a lighter yellow. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

What hath been hitherto diſcourſed, inclines us to look upon the ventilation and *depuration* of the blood as one of the principal and conſtant uſes of reſpiration. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. The cleanſing of a wound from its filth.

To Depu're. *v. a.* [*depurer*, French.]

1. To cleanſe; to free from impurities.

2. To purge; to free from ſome noxious quality.

It produced plants of ſuch imperfection and harmful quality, as the waters of the general flood could not ſo waſh out or *depure*, but that the ſame defection hath had continuance in the very generation and nature of mankind. *Raleigh.*

Deputa'tion. *n. ſ.* [*deputation*, French.]

1. The act of deputing, or ſending away with a ſpecial commiſſion.

2. Vicegerency; the poſſeſſion of any commiſſion given.

Cut me off the heads
Of all the fav'rites that the abſent king
In *deputation* left behind him here,
When he was perſonal in the Iriſh war. *Shakeſ. Henry* IV.

He looks not below the moon, but hath deſigned the regiment of ſublunary affairs unto ſublunary *deputations*. *Brown.*

The authority of conſcience ſtands founded upon its vicegerency and *deputation* under God. *South's Sermons.*

To DEPU'TE. *v. a.* [*deputer*, French.] To ſend with a ſpecial commiſſion; to impower one to tranſact inſtead of another.

And Abſalom ſaid unto him, See thy matters are good and right, but there is no man *deputed* of the king to hear. 2 *Sa.*

A biſhop, by *deputing* a prieſt or chaplain to adminiſter the ſacraments, may correct and remove him for his demerits. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

And Linus thus, *deputed* by the reſt,
The heroes welcome, and their thanks expreſs'd. *Roſcomm.*

De'puty. *n. ſ.* [*deputé*, Fr. from *deputatus*, Latin.] A lieutenant; a viceroy; one that is appointed by a ſpecial commiſſion to govern and act inſtead of another.

He exerciſeth dominion over them as the vicegerent and *deputy* of Almighty God. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

He was vouched his immediate *deputy* upon earth, and viceroy of the creation, and lord lieutenant of the world. *South.*

2. Any one that tranſacts buſineſs for another.

Preſbyters, abſent through infirmity from their churches, might be ſaid to preach by thoſe *deputies*, who, in their ſtead, did but read homilies. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 21.

A man hath a body, and that body is confined to a place; but where friendſhip is, all offices of life are, as it were, granted to him and his *deputy*; for he may exerciſe them by his friend. *Bacon, Eſſay* 28.

3. [In law.] One that exerciſes any office or other thing in another man's right, whoſe forfeiture or miſdemeanour ſhall cauſe the officer or perſon for whom he acts to loſe his office. *Phillips.*

To Dequa'ntitate. *v. a.* [from *de* and *quantitas*, Latin.] To diminiſh the quantity of.

This we affirm of pure gold; for that which is current, and paſſeth in ſtamp amongſt us, by reaſon of its allay, which is a proportion of ſilver or copper mixed therewith, is actually *dequantitated* by fire, and poſſibly by frequent extinction. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 2.

Der. A term uſed in the beginning of names of places. It is generally to be derived from ꝺeoꞃ, a wild beaſt, unleſs the place ſtands upon a river; for then it may rather be fetched from the Britiſh *dur*, i. e. water. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To Dera'cinate. *v. a.* [*deraciner*, French.]

1. To pluck or tear up by the roots.

Her fallow leas,
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon; while that the cutter ruſts
That ſhould *deracinate* ſuch ſavagery. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

2. To aboliſh; to deſtroy; to extirpate.

To DERA'IGN. } *v. a.* [*diſrationare*, or *dirationare*, Latin.]
To DERA'IN. }

1. To prove; to juſtify.

When the parſon of any church is diſturbed to demand tythes in the next pariſh by a writ of *indicavit*, the patron ſhall have a writ to demand the advowſon of the tythes being in demand; and when it is *deraigned*, then ſhall the plea paſs in the court chriſtian, as far forth as it is *deraigned* in the king's court. *Blount.*

2. To diſorder; to turn out of courſe. *Dict.*

Dera'ignment. } *n. ſ.* [from *deraign.*]
Dera'inment. }

1. The act of deraigning or proving.

2. A diſordering or turning out of courſe.

3. A diſcharge of profeſſion; a departure out of religion.

In ſome places the ſubſtantive *dereignment* is uſed in the very literal ſignification with the French *diſrayer*, or *deſranger*; that is, turning out of courſe, diſplacing, or ſetting out of order; as *deraignment* or departure out of religion, and *dereignment* or diſcharge of their profeſſion, which is ſpoken of thoſe religious men who forſook their orders and profeſſions. *Blount.*

Dera'y. *n. ſ.* [from *deſrayer*, French, to turn out of the right way.]

1. Tumult; diſorder; noiſe.

2. Merriment; jollity; ſolemnity. *Douglaſs.*

To Dere. *v. a.* [ꝺeꞃian, Saxon.] To hurt. Obſolete.

So from immortal race he does proceed,
That mortal hands may not withſtand his might;
Dred for his *derring* doe, and bloody deed;
For all in blood and ſpoil is his delight. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Dereli'ction.

Dereli'ction. *n. ſ.* [*derelictio*, Latin.] An utter forſaking or leaving; an abandoning.

There is no other thing to be looked for, but the effects of God's moſt juſt diſpleaſure, the withdrawing of grace, *dereliction* in this world, and in the world to come confuſion. *Hooker.*

De'relicts. *n. ſ.* pl. [In law.] Such goods as are wilfully thrown away, or relinquiſhed by the owner. *Dict.*

To DERI'DE. *v. a.* [*derideo*, Latin.]

1. To laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule; to ſcorn.

And before whoſe preſence to offend with any the leaſt unſeemlineſs, we would be ſurely as loth as they who moſt reprehend or *deride* what we do. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 29.

What ſhall be the portion of thoſe who have *derided* God's word, and made a mock of every thing that is ſacred and religious? *Tillotſon, Serm.* ii.

Theſe ſons, ye gods, who with flagitious pride
Inſult my darkneſs, and my groans *deride*. *Pope's Statius.*

Deri'der. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A mocker; a ſcoffer.

Upon the wilful violation of oaths, execrable blaſphemies, and like contempts offered by *deriders* of religion, fearful tokens of divine revenge have been known to follow. *Hooker.*

2. A droll; a buffoon.

Deri'sion. *n. ſ.* [*deriſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of deriding or laughing at.

2. Contempt; ſcorn; a laughing-ſtock.

I am in *deriſion* daily; every one mocketh me. *Jer.* xx. 7.

Thou makeſt us a reproach to our neighbours, a ſcorn and a *deriſion* to them that are round about us. *Pſ.* xliv. 13.

Enſnar'd, aſſaulted, overcome, led bound,
Thy foes *deriſion*, captive, poor and blind,
Into a dungeon thruſt. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 364.

Are we grieved with the ſcorn and *deriſion* of the prophane? Thus was the bleſſed Jeſus deſpiſed and rejected of men. *Rogers.*

Vanity is the natural weakneſs of an ambitious man, which expoſes him to the ſecret ſcorn and *deriſion* of thoſe he converſes with. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 255.

Deri'sive. *adj.* [from *deride.*] Mocking; ſcoffing.

O'er all the dome they quaff, they feaſt;
Deriſive taunts were ſpread from gueſt to gueſt,
And each in jovial mood his mate addreſt. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Deri'sory. *adj.* [*deriſorius*, Latin.] Mocking; ridiculing.

Deri'vable. *adj.* [from *derive.*] Attainable by right of deſcent or derivation.

God has declared this the eternal rule and ſtandard of all honour *derivable* upon me, that thoſe who honour him ſhall be honoured by him. *South's Sermons.*

Deriva'tion. *n. ſ.* [*derivatio*, Latin.]

1. A draining of water; a turning of its courſe; letting out.

When it began to ſwell, it would every way diſcharge itſelf by any deſcents or declivities of the ground; and theſe iſſues and *derivations* being once made, and ſupplied with new waters puſhing them forwards, would continue their courſe 'till they arrived at the ſea, juſt as other rivers do. *Burnet.*

2. [In grammar.] The tracing of a word from its original.

Your lordſhip here ſeems to diſlike my taking notice, that the *derivation* of the word ſubſtance favours the idea we have of it; and your lordſhip tells me, that very little weight is to be laid on it, on a bare grammatical etymology. *Locke.*

3. The tracing of any thing from its ſource.

As touching traditional communication, and tradition of thoſe truths that I call connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of thoſe truths have had the help of that *derivation*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

4. [In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

Derivation differs from revulſion only in the meaſure of the diſtance, and the force of the medicines uſed: if we draw it to ſome very remote, or, it may be, contrary part, we call that revulſion; if only to ſome neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it *derivation*. *Wiſeman on Tumours.*

Deri'vative. *adj.* [*derivativus*, Latin.] Derived or taken from another.

As it is a *derivative* perfection, ſo it is a diſtinct kind of perfection from that which is in God. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

Deri'vative. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] The thing or word derived or taken from another.

For honour,
'Tis a *derivative* from me to mine,
And only that I ſtand for. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

The word honeſtus originally and ſtrictly ſignifies no more than creditable, and is but a *derivative* from honour, which ſignifies credit or honour. *South's Sermons.*

Deri'vatively. *adv.* [from *derivative.*] In a derivative manner.

To DERI'VE. *v. a.* [*deriver*, French, from *derivo*, Latin.]

1. To turn the courſe of any thing; letting out; communicating.

Company leſſens the ſhame of vice by ſharing it, and abates the torrent of a common odium by *deriving* it into many channels. *South's Sermons.*

2. To deduce from its original.

They endeavour to *derive* the varieties of colours from the various proportion of the direct progreſs or motion of theſe globules to their circumvolution, or motion about their own centre. *Boyle on Colours.*

This property of it ſeems rather to have been *derived* from the Pretorian ſoldiers, who inſolently aſſumed the diſpoſing of the empire. *Decay of Piety.*

Men *derive* their ideas of duration from their reflection on the train of ideas they obſerve to ſucceed one another in their own underſtandings. *Locke.*

From theſe two cauſes of the laxity and rigidity of the fibres, the methodiſts, an ancient ſet of phyſicians, *derived* all diſeaſes of human bodies with a great deal of reaſon; for the fluids *derive* their qualities from the ſolids. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To communicate to another, as from the origin and ſource.

Chriſt having Adam's nature as we have, but incorrupt, *deriveth* not nature, but incorruption, and that immediately from his own perſon, unto all that belong unto him. *Hooker.*

The cenſors of theſe wretches, who, I am ſure, could *derive* no ſanctity to them from their own perſons; yet upon this account, that they had been conſecrated by the offering incenſe in them, were, by God's ſpecial command, ſequeſtered from all common uſe. *South's Sermons.*

4. To communicate to by deſcent of blood.

Beſides the readineſs of parts, an excellent diſpoſition of mind is *derived* to your lordſhip from the parents of two generations, to whom I have the honour to be known. *Felton.*

5. To ſpread; to diffuſe gradually from one place to another.

The ſtreams of the publick juſtice were *derived* into every part of the kingdom. *Davies on Ireland.*

6. [In grammar.] To trace a word from its origin.

To De'rive. *v. n.*

1. To come from; to owe its origin to.

He that reſiſts the pow'r of Ptolomy,
Reſiſts the pow'r of heav'n; for pow'r from heav'n
Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed. *Prior.*

2. To deſcend from.

I am, my lord, as well *deriv'd* as he,
As well poſſeſt. *Shakeſpeare's Midſummer Night's Dream.*

Deri'ver. *n. ſ.* [from *derive.*]

1. One that draws or fetches from the original.

Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other mens ſins, but alſo a *deriver* of the whole intire guilt of them to himſelf. *South's Sermons.*

Dern. *adj.* [ꝺeaꞃn, Saxon.]

1. Sad; ſolitary.

2. Barbarous; cruel. Obſolete.

Dernie'r. *adj.* Laſt. It is a mere French word, and uſed only in the following phraſe.

In the Imperial chamber, the term for the proſecution of an appeal is not circumſcribed by the term of one or two years, as the law elſewhere requires in the Empire, this being the *dernier* reſort and ſupreme court of judicature. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

To De'rogate. *v. a.* [*derogo*, Latin.]

1. To do an act contrary to a preceding law or cuſtom, ſo as to diminiſh its former value.

By ſeveral contrary cuſtoms and ſtiles uſed here, many of thoſe civil and canon laws are controuled and *derogated*. *Hale.*

2. To leſſen the worth of any perſon or thing; to diſparage.

To De'rogate. *v. n.* To degenerate; to do a thing contrary to one's calling or dignity.

We ſhould be injurious to virtue itſelf, if we did *derogate* from them whom their induſtry hath made great. *Hooker.*

De'rogate. *adj.* [from the verb.] Damaged; leſſened in value.

Into her womb convey ſterility;
Dry up in her the organs of increaſe,
And from her *derogate* body never ſpring
A babe to honour her! *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Deroga'tion. *n. ſ.* [*derogatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking and making void a former law or contract.

It was indeed but a wooing ambaſſage, with good reſpects to entertain the king in good affection; but nothing was done or handled to the *derogation* of the king's late treaty with the Italians. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

That which enjoins the deed is certainly God's law; and it is alſo certain, that the ſcripture, which allows of the will, is neither the *derogation* nor relaxation of that law. *South's Serm.*

2. A diſparaging; leſſening or taking away the worth of any perſon or thing. Sometimes with *to*, properly with *from*.

Which, though never ſo neceſſary, they could not eaſily now admit, without ſome fear of *derogation* from their credit; and therefore that which once they had done, they became for ever after reſolute to maintain. *Hooker, Preface.*

So ſurely he is a very brave man, neither is that any thing which I ſpeak to his *derogation*; for in that I ſaid he is a mingled people, it is no diſpraiſe. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The wiſeſt princes need not think it any diminution to their greatneſs, or *derogation* to their ſufficiency, to rely upon counſel. *Bacon, Eſſay* 21.

I ſay

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I ſay not this in *derogation* to Virgil, neither do I contradict any thing which I have formerly ſaid in his juſt praiſe. *Dryden.*

I believe there are none of theſe patriots who will think it a *derogation* from their merit to have it ſaid, that they received many lights and advantages from their intimacy with my lord Somers. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº. 39.

DERO'GATIVE. *adj.* [*derogativus*, Latin.] Derogating; leſſening the value of.

That ſpirits are corporeal ſeems to me a conceit *derogative* to himſelf, and ſuch as he ſhould rather labour to overthrow; yet thereby he eſtabliſheth the doctrine of luſtrations, amulets and charms, as we have declared before. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

DERO'GATORILY. *adv.* [from *derogatory.*] In a detracting manner. *Dict.*

DERO'GATORINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *derogatory.*] The act of derogating. *Dict.*

DERO'GATORY. *adj.* [*derogatorius*, Latin.] That leſſens the value of.

They live and die in their abſurdities, paſſing their days in perverted apprehenſions and conceptions of the world, *derogatory* unto God and the wiſdom of the creation. *Brown.*

Theſe deputed beings, as they are commonly underſtood, are *derogatory* from the wiſdom and power of the Author of Nature, who doubtleſs can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and eaſy methods than employing theſe ſubſervient divinities. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

DE'RVIS. *n. ſ.* [*dervis*, French.] A Turkiſh prieſt.

Even there, where Chriſt vouchſaf'd to teach,
Their *derviſes* dare an impoſtor preach. *Sandys.*

The *dervis* at firſt made ſome ſcruple of violating his promiſe to the dying brachman; but told him, at laſt, that he could conceal nothing from ſo excellent a prince. *Spectator.*

DE'SCANT. *n. ſ.* [*diſcanto*, Italian.]

1. A ſong or tune compoſed in parts.

Nay, now you are too flat,
And mar the concord with too harſh a *deſcant.* *Shakeſpeare.*

The wakeful nightingale
All night long her amorous *deſcant* ſung. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. A diſcourſe; a diſputation; a diſquiſition branched out into ſeveral diviſions or heads. It is commonly uſed as a word of cenſure, or contempt.

Look you get a prayer-book in your hand,
And ſtand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that ground I'll build a holy *deſcant.* *Shak. Rich.* III.

Such kindneſs would ſupplant our unkind reportings, and ſevere *deſcants* upon our brethren. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DE'SCANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſing in parts.

2. To diſcourſe at large; to make ſpeeches: in a ſenſe of cenſure or contempt.

Why I, in this weak piping time of peace,
Have no delight to paſs away the time;
Unleſs to ſpy my ſhadow in the ſun,
And *deſcant* on mine own deformity. *Shakeſ. Richard* III.

Com'ſt thou for this, vain boaſter, to ſurvey me,
To *deſcant* on my ſtrength, and give thy verdict? *Milton.*

A virtuous man ſhould be pleaſed to find people *deſcanting* upon his actions, becauſe, when they are thoroughly canvaſſed and examined, they turn to his honour. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To DESCE'ND. *v. a.* [*deſcendo*, Latin.]

1. To come from a higher place to a lower; to fall; to ſink.

The rain *deſcended*, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that houſe; and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock. *Matt.* vii. 25.

The brook that *deſcended* out of the mount. *Deutr.* ix. 21.

He cleft his head with one *deſcending* blow. *Dryden.*

Foul with ſtains
Of guſhing torrents and *deſcending* rains. *Addiſon's Cato.*

O goddeſs! who, *deſcending* from the ſkies,
Vouchſaf'd thy preſence to my wond'ring eyes. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

2. To come down in a popular ſenſe, implying only an arrival at one place from another.

He ſhall *deſcend* into battle, and periſh. 1 *Sa.* xxvi. 10.

3. To come ſuddenly or violently; to fall upon as an enemy.

For the pious ſire preſerve the ſon;
His wiſh'd return with happy pow'r befriend,
And on the ſuitors let thy wrath *deſcend. Pope's Odyſſey, b.* iv.

4. To make an invaſion.

The goddeſs gives th' alarm; and ſoon is known
The Grecian fleet, *deſcending* on the town. *Dryden.*

A foreign ſon upon the ſhore *deſcends*,
Whoſe martial fame from pole to pole extends. *Dryden.*

5. To proceed from an original; to be extracted from.

Deſpair *deſcends* from a mean original; the offspring of fear, lazineſs, and impatience. *Collier againſt Deſpair.*

Will. is younger brother to a baronet, and *deſcended* of the ancient family of the Wimbles. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 108.

6. To fall in order of inheritance to a ſucceſſor.

Should we allow that all the property, all the eſtate of the father, ought to *deſcend* to the eldeſt ſon; yet the father's natural dominion, the paternal power, cannot *deſcend* unto him by inheritance. *Locke.*

The inheritance of both rule over men and property, in things ſprung from the ſame original, and were to *deſcend* by the ſame rules. *Locke.*

Our author provides for the *deſcending* and conveyance down of Adam's monarchical power to poſterity, by the inheritance of his heir, ſucceeding to his father's authority. *Locke.*

7. To extend a diſcourſe from general to particular conſiderations.

Congregations diſcerned the ſmall accord that was among themſelves, when they *deſcended* to particulars. *Decay of Piety.*

To DESCE'ND. *v. a.* To walk downward upon any place.

He ended, and they both *deſcend* the hill;
Deſcended Adam to the bow'r, where Eve
Lay ſleeping. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

In all our journey through the Alps, as well when we climbed as when we *deſcended* them, we had ſtill a river running along with the road. *Addiſon on Italy.*

In the midſt of this plain ſtands a high hill, ſo very ſteep, that there would be no mounting or *deſcending* it, were not it made up of a looſe crumbled earth. *Addiſon on Italy.*

DESCE'NDANT. *n. ſ.* [*deſcendant*, Fr. *deſcendens*, Latin.] The offſpring of an anceſtor; he that is in the line of generation at whatever diſtance.

The *deſcendants* of Neptune were planted there. *Bacon.*

O, true *deſcendant* of a patriot line,
Vouchſafe this picture of thy ſoul to ſee. *Dryden.*

He revealed his own will, and their duty, in a more ample manner than it had been declared to any of my *deſcendants* before them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

DESCE'NDENT. *adj.* [*deſcendens*, Latin. It ſeems to be eſtabliſhed that the ſubſtantive ſhould derive the termination from the French, and the adjective from the Latin.]

1. Falling; ſinking; coming down; deſcending.

There is a regreſs of the ſap in plants from above downwards; and this *deſcendent* juice is that which principally nouriſhes both fruit and plant. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Proceeding from another as an original or anceſtor.

More than mortal grace
Speaks thee *deſcendent* of æthereal race. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* iv.

DESCE'NDIBLE. *adj.* [from *deſcend.*]

1. Such as may be deſcended; ſuch as may admit of a paſſage downwards.

2. Tranſmiſſible by inheritance.

According to the cuſtoms of other countries thoſe honorary fees and infeudations were *deſcendible* to the eldeſt, and not to all the males. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

DESCE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*deſcenſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of falling or ſinking; deſcent.

2. A declenſion; a degradation.

From a god to a bull! a heavy *deſcenſion*:
It was Jove's caſe. From a prince to a 'prentice? a low transformation: that ſhall be mine. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

3. [In aſtronomy.] Right *deſcenſion* is the arch of the equator, which deſcends with the ſign or ſtar below the horizon of a direct ſphere.

Oblique *deſcenſion* is the arch of the equator, which deſcends with the ſign below the horizon of an oblique ſphere. *Ozenam.*

DESCE'NSIONAL. *adj.* [from *deſcenſion.*] Relating to deſcent.

DESCE'NT. *n. ſ.* [*deſcenſus*, Latin; *deſcente*, French.]

1. The act of paſſing from a higher place.

Why do fragments, from a mountain rent,
Tend to the earth with ſuch a ſwift *deſcent?* *Blackmore.*

2. Progreſs downwards.

Obſerving ſuch gradual and gentle *deſcents* downwards, in thoſe parts of the creation that are beneath men, the rule of analogy may make it probable, that it is ſo alſo in things above. *Locke.*

3. Obliquity; inclination.

The heads and ſources of rivers flow upon a *deſcent*, or an inclining plane, without which they could not flow at all. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p.* iii.

4. Loweſt place.

From th' extremeſt upward of thy head,
To the *deſcent* and duſt below thy feet,
A moſt toad-ſpotted traitor. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

5. Invaſion; hoſtile entrance into a kingdom: in alluſion to the height of ſhips.

At the firſt *deſcent* on ſhore, he was not immured with a wooden veſſel, but he did countenance the landing in his long-boat. *Wotton.*

The duke was general himſelf, and made that unfortunate *deſcent* upon the Iſle of Ree, which was attended with a miſerable retreat, in which the flower of the army was loſt. *Claren.*

Ariſe, true judges, in your own defence,
Controul thoſe foplings, and declare for ſenſe;
For ſhould the fools prevail, they ſtop not there,
But make their next *deſcent* upon the fair. *Dryden.*

6. Tranſmiſſion of any thing by ſucceſſion and inheritance.

If the agreement and conſent of men firſt gave a ſceptre into any one's hand, that alſo muſt direct its *deſcent* and conveyance. *Locke.*

7. The

7. The ſtate of proceeding from an original or progenitor.

All of them, even without ſuch a particular claim, had great reaſon to glory in their common *deſcent* from Abraham, Iſaac and Jacob, to whom the promiſe of the bleſſed ſeed was ſeverally made. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

8. Birth; extraction; proceſs of lineage.

I give my voice on Richard's ſide,
To bar my maſter's heirs in true *deſcent!*
God knows, I will not do it. *Shakeſ. Richard* III.

Turnus, for high *deſcent* and graceful mien,
Was firſt, and favour'd by the Latian queen. *Dryden's Æn.*

9. Offſpring; inheritors; thoſe proceeding in the line of generation.

The care of our *deſcent* perplexes us moſt,
Which muſt be born to certain woe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

From him
His whole *deſcent*, who thus ſhall Canaan win. *Milt. P. L.*

10. A ſingle ſtep in the ſcale of genealogy; a generation.

No man living is a thouſand *deſcents* removed from Adam himſelf. *Hooker, b.* iii. *ſ.* 1.

Then all the ſons of theſe five brethren reign'd
By due ſucceſs, and all their nephews late,
Even thrice eleven *deſcents* the crown retain'd,
'Till aged Heli by due heritage it gain'd. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

11. A rank in the ſcale or order of being.

How have I then, with whom to hold converſe,
Save with the creatures which I made, and thoſe
To me inferior; infinite *deſcents*
Beneath what other creatures are to thee. *Milton's P. Loſt.*

To DESCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*deſcribo*, Latin.]

1. To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties.

I pray thee, overname them; and as thou nam'ſt them, I will *deſcribe* them; and according to my deſcription, level at my affection. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

He that writes well in verſe will often ſend his thoughts in ſearch, through all the treaſure of words that expreſs any one idea in the ſame language, that ſo he may comport with the meaſures, or the rhyme of the verſe which he writes, or with his own moſt beautiful and vivid ſentiments of the thing he *deſcribes.* *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. To delineate; to mark out; to trace: as a torch waved about the head *deſcribes* a circle.

3. To diſtribute into proper heads or diviſions.

Men paſſed through the land, and *deſcribed* it by cities into ſeven parts in a book. *Joſ.* xviii. 9.

4. To define in a lax manner by the promiſcuous mention of qualities general and peculiar. See DESCRIPTION.

DESCRI'BER. *n. ſ.* [from *deſcribe.*] He that deſcribes.

From a plantation and colony of theirs, an iſland near Spain was by the Greek *deſcribers* named Erythra. *Brown.*

DESCRI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A diſcoverer; a detecter.

May think his labour vainly gone,
The glad *deſcrier* ſhall not miſs
To taſte the nectar of a kiſs. *Craſhaw.*

DESCRI'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*deſcriptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of deſcribing or making out any perſon or thing by perceptible properties.

2. The ſentence or paſſage in which any thing is deſcribed.

A poet muſt refuſe all tedious and unneceſſary *deſcriptions*: a robe which is too heavy, is leſs an ornament than a burthen. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Preface.*

Sometimes miſguided by the tuneful throng,
I look for ſtreams immortaliz'd in ſong,
That loſt in ſilence and oblivion lie,
Dumb are their fountains, and their channels dry,
That run for ever by the muſe's ſkill,
And in the ſmooth *deſcription* murmur ſtill. *Addiſon.*

3. A lax definition.

This ſort of definition, which is made up of a mere collection of the moſt remarkable parts or properties, is called an imperfect definition, or a *deſcription*; whereas the definition is called perfect when it is compoſed of the eſſential difference, added to general nature or genus. *Watts's Logick.*

4. The qualities expreſſed in a deſcription.

I'll pay ſix thouſand, and deface the bond,
Before a friend of this *deſcription*
Shall loſe a hair. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

To DESCRY'. *v. a.* [*deſcrier*, French.]

1. To give notice of any thing ſuddenly diſcovered; as, the ſcout *deſcried* the enemy, that he gave notice of their approach. This ſenſe is now obſolete, but gave occaſion to thoſe which are now in uſe.

2. To ſpy out; to examine at a diſtance.

And the houſe of Joſeph ſent to *deſcry* Bethel. *Judg.* i. 23.

Edmund, I think, is gone to *deſcry*
Th' ſtrength o' th' enemy. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. To detect; to find out any thing concealed.

Of the king they got a ſight after dinner in a gallery, and of the queen mother at her own table; in neither place *deſcryed*, no, not by Cadinet, who had been lately ambaſſador in England. *Wotton.*

4. To diſcover; to perceive by the eye; to ſee any thing diſtant or abſent.

Thus dight, into the court he took his way;
Both through the guard, which never him *deſcry'd*,
And through the watchmen, who him never ſpy'd. *Hubbard's Tale.*

The ſpirit of deep prophecy ſhe hath;
What's paſt and what's to come ſhe can *deſcry. Shak. H.* VI.

That planet would, unto our eyes, *deſcrying* only that part whereon the light falls, appear to be horned, as the moon ſeems. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World, b.* i. *c.* 7.

And now their way to earth they had *deſcry'd*,
To Paradiſe firſt tending. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

Although the motion of light be not *deſcried*, no argument can be made from thence to prove that light is not a body. *Digby on Bodies.*

A tow'r ſo high, it ſeem'd to reach the ſky,
Stood on the roof, from whence we could *deſcry*
All Ilium. *Denham.*

Once more at leaſt look back, ſaid I,
Thyſelf in that large glaſs *deſcry.* *Prior.*

DESCRY'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſcovery; thing diſcovered.

How near's the other army?
—Near, and on ſpeedy foot, the main *deſcry*
Stands on the hourly thought. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To DE'SECRATE. *v. a.* [*deſacro*, Lat.] To divert from the purpoſe to which any thing is conſecrated.

The founders of monaſtries imprecated evil on thoſe who ſhould *deſecrate* their donations. *Salmon's Survey.*

DESECRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deſecrate.*] The abolition of conſecration.

DE'SERT. *n. ſ.* [*deſertum*, Latin.] A wilderneſs; ſolitude; waſte country; uninhabited place.

Be alive again,
And dare me to the *deſert* with thy ſword;
Of trembling I inhibit; then proteſt me
The baby of a girl. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He, looking round on every ſide, beheld
A pathleſs *deſert*, duſk with horrid ſhades. *Paradiſe Reg.*

DE'SERT. *adj.* [*deſertus*, Latin.] Wild; waſte; ſolitary; uninhabited; uncultivated; untilled.

I have words
That would be howl'd out in the *deſert* air;
Where hearing ſhould not catch them. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

He found him in a *deſert* land, and in the waſte howling wilderneſs. *Deutr.* xxxii. 10.

The promiſes and bargains between two men in a *deſert* iſland are binding to them, though they are perfectly in a ſtate of nature, in reference to one another. *Locke.*

To DESE'RT. *v. a.* [*deſerter*, French; *deſero*, Latin.]

1. To forſake; to fall away from; to quit meanly or treacherouſly.

I do not remember one man, who heartily wiſhed the paſſing of that bill, that ever *deſerted* them 'till the kingdom was in a flame. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

2. To leave; to abandon.

What is it that holds and keeps them in fixed ſtations and intervals, againſt an inceſſant and inherent tendency to *deſert* them? *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. To quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enliſted.

DESE'RT. *n. ſ.* [properly *deſſert*: the word is originally French.] The laſt courſe; the fruit or ſweetmeats with which a feaſt is concluded. See DESSERT.

DESE'RT. *n. ſ.* [from *deſert.*]

1. Qualities or conduct conſidered with reſpect to rewards or puniſhments; degree of merit or demerit.

Being of neceſſity a thing common, it is, through the manifold perſuaſions, diſpoſitions, and occaſions of men, with equal *deſert* both of praiſe and diſpraiſe, ſhunned by ſome, by others deſired. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 46.

The baſe o' th' mount
Is rank'd with all *deſerts*, all kind of natures,
That labour on the boſom of this ſphere
To propagate their ſtates. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Uſe every man after his *deſert*, and who ſhall 'ſcape whipping? *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

2. Proportional merit; claim to reward.

More to move you,
Take my *deſerts* to his, and join them both. *Shakeſ. Timon.*

All *deſert* imports an equality between the good conferred and the good deſerved, or made due. *South's Sermons.*

3. Excellence; right to reward; virtue.

DESE'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *deſert.*]

1. He that has forſaken his cauſe or his poſt.

The members of both houſes, who at firſt withdrew, were counted *deſerters*, and outed of their places in parliament. *King Charles.*

Streight to their ancient calls, recall'd from air,
The reconcil'd *deſerters* will repair. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

Hoſts of *deſerters*, who your honour ſold,
And baſely broke your faith for bribes of gold. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. He that leaves the army in which he is enliſted.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

They are the ſame *deſerters*, whether they ſtay in our own camp, or run over to the enemies. *Decay of Piety.*

A *deſerter*, who came out of the citadel, ſays the garriſon is brought to the utmoſt neceſſity. *Tatler*, N°. 59.

3. He that forſakes another; an abandoner.

The fair ſex, if they had the *deſerter* in their power, would certainly have ſhewn him more mercy than the Bacchanals did Orpheus. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

Thou, falſe guardian of a charge too good,
Thou mean *deſerter* of thy brother's blood. *Pope.*

DESE'RTION. *n. ſ.* [from *deſert.*]

1. The act of forſaking or abandoning a cauſe or poſt.

Every compliance that we are perſuaded to by one, is a contradiction to the commands of the other; and our adherence to one, will neceſſarily involve us in a *deſertion* of the other. *Rogers, Serm.* v.

3. [In theology.] Spiritual deſpondency; a ſenſe of the dereliction of God; an opinion that grace is withdrawn.

Chriſt hears and ſympathizes with the ſpiritual agonies of a ſoul under *deſertion*, or the preſſures of ſome ſtinging affliction. *South's Sermons.*

DESE'RTLESS. *adj.* [from *deſert.*] Without merit; without claim to favour or reward.

She ſaid ſhe lov'd;
Lov'd me *deſertleſs*, who, with ſhame, confeſt
Another flame had ſeiz'd upon my breaſt. *Dryd. Tyr. Love.*

To DESE'RVE. *v. a.* [*deſervir*, French.]

1. To be worthy of either good or ill.

Thoſe they honoured, as having power to work or ceaſe, as men *deſerved* of them. *Hooker, b.* i.

Some of us love you well; and ev'n thoſe ſome
Envy your great *deſervings*, and good name. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

All friends ſhall taſte
The wages of their virtue, and all foes
The cup of their *deſervings*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

What he *deſerves* of you and me I know. *Shak. H.* VIII.

Yet well, if here would end
The miſery: I *deſerv'd* it, and would bear
My own deſervings. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 727.

Courts are the places where beſt manners flouriſh,
Where the *deſerving* ought to riſe. *Otway's Orphan.*

A mother cannot give him death; though he
Deſerves it, he *deſerves* it not from me. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Since my Orazia's death I have not ſeen
A beauty ſo *deſerving* to be queen,

He had been a perſon of great *deſervings* from the republick, was an admirable ſpeaker, and very popular. *Swift.*

2. To be worthy of reward.

According to the rule of natural juſtice one man may merit and *deſerve* of another. *South's Sermons.*

DESE'RVEDLY. *adv.* [from *deſerve.*] Worthily; according to deſert, whether of good or evil.

For him I was not ſent, nor yet to free
That people victor once, now vile and baſe,
Deſervedly made vaſſal. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd, b.* iv.

A man *deſervedly* cuts himſelf off from the affections of that community which he endeavours to ſubvert. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

DESE'RVER. *n. ſ.* [from *deſerve.*] A man who merits rewards. It is uſed, I think, only in a good ſenſe.

Their love is never link'd to the *deſerver*,
'Till his deſerts are paſs'd. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Heavy, with ſome high minds, is an overweight of obligation; or otherwiſe great *deſervers* do perchance grow intolerable preſumers. *Wotton.*

Emulation will never be wanting amongſt poets, when particular rewards and prizes are propoſed to the beſt *deſervers*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Preface.*

DESI'CCANTS. *n. ſ.* [from *deſiccate.*] Applications that dry up the flow of ſores; driers.

This, in the beginning, may be prevented by *deſiccants*, and waſted. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To DE'SICCATE. *v. a.* [*deſicco*, Latin.] To dry up; to exhale moiſture.

In bodies *deſiccated* by heat or age, when the native ſpirit goeth forth, and the moiſture with it, the air with time getteth into the pores. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 842.

Where there is moiſture enough, or ſuperfluous, there wine helpeth to digeſt and *deſiccate* the moiſture. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Seminal ferments were elevated from the ſea, or ſome *deſiccated* places thereof, by the heat of the ſun. *Hale.*

DESICCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deſiccate.*] The act of making dry; the ſtate of being dried.

If the ſpirits iſſue out of the body, there followeth *deſiccation*, induration, and conſumption; as in brick, evaporation of bodies liquid, &c. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 379.

DESI'CCATIVE. *adj.* [from *deſiccate.*] That which has the power of drying.

To DESI'DERATE. *v. a.* [*deſidero*, Lat.] To want; to miſs; to deſire in abſence. A word ſcarcely uſed.

Eclipſes are of wonderful aſſiſtance toward the ſolution of this ſo deſirable and ſo much *deſiderated* problem. *Cheyne.*

DESI'DIOSE. *adj.* [*deſidioſus*, Latin.] Idle; lazy; heavy. *Dict.*

To DESI'GN. *v. a.* [*deſigno*, Latin; *deſſiner*, French.]

1. To purpoſe; to intend any thing.

2. To form or order with a particular purpoſe: with *for.*

The acts of religious worſhip were purpoſely *deſigned for* the acknowledgment of a being, whom the moſt excellent creatures are bound to adore as well as we. *Stillingfleet.*

You are not for obſcurity *deſign'd*,
But, like the ſun, muſt cheer all human kind. *Dryden.*

3. To devote intentionally; with *to.*

One of thoſe places was *deſigned* by the old man *to* his ſon. *Clarendon.*

He was born to the inheritance of a ſplendid fortune; he was *deſigned to* the ſtudy of the law. *Dryden.*

4. To plan; to project; to form in idea.

We are to obſerve whether it be well drawn, or, as more elegant artizans term it, well *deſigned*; then, whether it be well coloured, which be the two general heads. *Wotton.*

Thus while they ſpeed their pace, the prince *deſigns*
The new elected ſeat, and draws the lines. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. To mark out.

'Tis not enough to make a man a ſubject, to convince him that there is regal power in the world; but there muſt be ways of *deſigning* and knowing the perſon to whom this regal power of right belongs. *Locke.*

DESI'GN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An intention; a purpoſe.

2. A ſcheme; a plan of action.

Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal eſtate, that lays *deſigns* only for a day, without any proſpect to the remaining part of his life? *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

3. A ſcheme formed to the detriment of another.

A ſedate ſettled *deſign* upon another man's life, put him in a ſtate of war with him againſt whom he has declared ſuch an intention. *Locke.*

4. The idea which an artiſt endeavours to execute or expreſs.

I doubt not but in the *deſigns* of ſeveral Greek medals one may often ſee the hand of an Apelles or Protogenes. *Addiſon.*

Thy hand ſtrikes out ſome new *deſign*,
Where life awakes and dawns at every line. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

DESI'GNABLE. *adj.* [*deſigno*, Latin.] Diſtinguiſhable; capable to be particularly marked out.

The power of all natural agents is limited: the mover muſt be confined to obſerve theſe proportions, and cannot paſs over all theſe infinite *deſignable* degrees in an inſtant. *Digby.*

DESIGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deſignatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pointing or marking out by ſome particular token.

This is a plain *deſignation* of the duke of Marlborough: one kind of ſtuff uſed to fatten land is called marle, and every body knows that borough is a name for a town. *Swift.*

2. Appointment; direction.

William the Conqueror forbore to uſe that claim in the beginning, but mixed it with a titulary pretence, grounded upon the will and *deſignation* of Edward the Confeſſor. *Bacon.*

3. Import; intention.

Finite and infinite ſeem to be looked upon by the mind as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily in their firſt *deſignation* only to thoſe things which have parts, and are capable of increaſe or diminution. *Locke.*

DESI'GNEDLY. *adv.* [from *deſign.*] Purpoſely; intentionally; by deſign or purpoſe; not ignorantly; not inadvertently; not fortuitouſly.

The next thing is ſometimes *deſignedly* to put them in pain; but care muſt be taken that this be done when the child is in good humour. *Locke.*

Uſes made things; that is to ſay, ſome things were made *deſignedly*, and on purpoſe, for ſuch an uſe as they ſerve to. *Ray on the Creation.*

DESI'GNER. *n. ſ.* [from *deſign.*]

1. A plotter; a contriver; one that lays ſchemes.

It has therefore always been both the rule and practice for ſuch *deſigners* to ſuborn the publick intereſt, to countenance and cover their private. *Decay of Piety.*

2. One that forms the idea of any thing in painting or ſculpture.

There is a great affinity between deſigning and poetry; for the Latin poets, and the *deſigners* of the Roman medals, lived very near one another, and were bred up to the ſame reliſh for wit and fancy. *Addiſon.*

DESI'GNING. *participial adj.* [from *deſign.*] Inſidious; treacherous; deceitful; fraudulently artful.

'Twould ſhew me poor, indebted, and compell'd,
Deſigning, mercenary; and I know
You would not wiſh to think I could be bought. *Southern.*

DESI'GNLESS. *adj.* [from *deſign.*] Without intention; without deſign; unknowing; inadvertent.

DESI'GNLESSLY. *adv.* [from *deſignleſs.*] Without intention; ignorantly; inadvertently.

In this great concert of his whole creation, the *deſignleſly* conſpiring voices are as differing as the conditions of the reſpective ſingers. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

DESI'GNMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *deſign.*]

2   1. An

1. A ſcheme of hoſtility.

News, lords, our wars are done:
The deſperate tempeſt hath ſo bang'd the Turks,
That their *deſignment* halts. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

2. A plot; a malicious intention.

She received advice both of the king's deſperate eſtate, and of the duke's *deſignments* againſt her. *Hayward.*

3. The idea, or ſketch of a work.

The ſcenes which repreſent cities and countries are not really ſuch, but only painted on boards and canvaſs; but ſhall that excuſe the ill painture or *deſignment* of them? *Dryden.*

When abſent, yet we conquer'd in his right;
For though that ſome mean artiſt's ſkill were ſhown
In mingling colours, or in placing light,
Yet ſtill the fair *deſignment* was his own. *Dryden.*

DESI'RABLE. *adj.* [from *deſire.*]

1. Pleaſing; delightful.

She then let drop ſome expreſſions about an agate ſnuff-box; I immediately took the hint, and bought one, being unwilling to omit any thing that might make me *deſirable* in her eyes. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 97.

Our own ſex, our kindred, our houſes, and our very names, ſeem to have ſomething good and *deſirable* in them. *Watts.*

2. That which is to be wiſhed with earneſtneſs.

Adjudged caſes, collected by men of great ſagacity, will improve his mind, toward acquiring this *deſirable* amplitude and extent of thought. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

He cannot but confeſs, that it is a thing the moſt *deſirable* to man, and moſt agreeable to the goodneſs of God, that he ſhould ſend forth his light and his truth by a ſpecial revelation of his will. *Rogers, Sermon* iii.

DESI'RE. *n. ſ.* [*deſir*, Fr. *deſeo*, Ital. *deſiderium*, Lat.] Wiſh; eagerneſs to obtain or enjoy.

Drink provokes, and unprovokes; it provokes the *deſire*, but it takes away the performance. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Deſire's the vaſt extent of human mind;
It mounts above, and leaves poor hope behind. *Dryden.*

Deſire is the uneaſineſs a man finds in himſelf upon the abſence of any thing, whoſe preſent enjoyment carries the idea of delight with it. *Locke.*

It is in a man's power only to obſerve what the ideas are that take their turns in his underſtanding, or elſe to direct the ſort, and call in ſuch as he hath a *deſire* or uſe of. *Locke.*

To DESI'RE. *v. a.* [*deſirer*, French; *deſiderare*, Latin.]

1. To wiſh; to long for; to covet.

Thou ſhalt not *deſire* the ſilver or gold. *Deutr.* vii. 25.

2. To expreſs wiſhes; to appear to long.

Jove beheld it with a *deſiring* look. *Dryden.*

3. To aſk; to intreat.

Sir, I intreat you home with me to dinner.
—I humbly do *deſire* your grace of pardon;
I muſt away this night. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

But ſince you take ſuch int'reſt in our woe,
And Troy's diſaſt'rous end *deſire* to know,
I will reſtrain my tears, and briefly tell
What in our laſt fatal night befell. *Dryden's Æn. b.* ii.

DESI'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *deſire.*] One that is eager of any thing; a wiſher.

I will counterfeit the bewitchment of ſome popular man, and give it bountifully to the *deſirers*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

DESI'ROUS. *adj.* [from *deſire.*] Full of deſire; eager; longing after; wiſhing for.

The ſame piety which maketh them that are in authority *deſirous* to pleaſe and reſemble God by juſtice, inflameth every way men of action with zeal to do good. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 1.

Be not *deſirous* of his dainties; for they are deceitful meat. *Prov.* xxiii. 3.

Men are drowſy and *deſirous* to ſleep before the fit of an ague, and yawn and ſtretch. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N°. 296.

Adam the while,
Waiting *deſirous* her return, had wove
Of choiceſt flow'rs a garland. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

Conjugal affection,
Prevailing over fear and timorous doubt,
Hath led me on, *deſirous* to behold
Once more thy face. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

DESI'ROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deſirous.*] Fulneſs of deſire; eagerneſs. *Dict.*

DESI'ROUSLY. *adv.* [from *deſirous.*] Eagerly; with deſire; with ardent wiſhes. *Dict.*

To DESI'ST. *v. n.* [*deſiſto*, Latin.] To ceaſe from any thing; to ſtop.

Deſiſt, thou art diſcern'd,
And toil'ſt in vain; nor me in vain moleſt. *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*

There are many who will not quit a project, though they find it pernicious or abſurd; but will readily *deſiſt* from it, when they are convinced it is impracticable. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

DESI'STANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *deſiſt.*] The act of deſiſting; ceſſation.

Men uſually give freelieſt where they have not given before; and make it both the motive and excuſe of their *deſiſtance* from giving any more, that they have given already. *Boyle.*

DESI'TIVE. *adj.* [*deſitus*, Latin.] Ending; concluded.

Inceptive and *deſitive* propoſitions are of this ſort: the fogs vaniſh as the ſun riſes, but the fogs have not yet begun to vaniſh; therefore the ſun is not yet riſen. *Watts's Logick, p.* iii.

DESK. *n. ſ.* [*diſch*, a table, Dutch.] An inclining table for the uſe of writers or readers, made commonly with a box or repoſitory under it.

Tell her in the *deſk*,
That's cover'd o'er with Turkiſh tapeſtry,
There is a purſe of ducats. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

He is drawn leaning on a *deſk*, with his bible before him. *Walton's Angler.*

I have alſo been obliged to leave unfiniſhed in my *deſk* the heads of two eſſays. *Pope.*

Not the *deſk* with ſilver nails,
Nor bureau of expence,
Nor ſtandiſh well japann'd, avails
To writing of good ſenſe. *Swift.*

DE'SOLATE. *adj.* [*deſolatus*, Latin.]

1. Without inhabitants; uninhabited.

Let us ſeek ſome *deſolate* ſhade, and there
Weep our ſad boſoms empty. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

This hero appears at firſt in a *deſolate* iſland, ſitting upon the ſide of the ſea. *Broome on Epic Poetry.*

2. Deprived of inhabitants; laid waſte.

This city ſhall be *deſolate*, without an inhabitant. *Jer.* xxvi.

3. Solitary; without ſociety.

To DE'SOLATE. *v. a.* [*deſolo*, Latin.] To deprive of inhabitants; to lay waſte.

The iſland of Atlantis was not ſwallowed by an earthquake, but was *deſolated* by a particular deluge; for earthquakes are ſeldom in thoſe parts: but, on the other ſide, they have ſuch pouring rivers, as the rivers of Aſia, Africa, and Europe are but brooks to them. *Bacon, Eſſay* 59.

Thick around
Thunders the ſport of thoſe, who with the gun
And dog, impatient bounding at the ſhot,
Worſe than the ſeaſon, *deſolate* the fields. *Thomſon's Winter.*

DE'SOLATELY. *adv.* [from *deſolate.*] In a deſolate manner.

DESOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deſolate.*] Deſtruction of inhabitants; ravage.

What with your praiſes of the country, what with your diſcourſe of the lamentable *deſolation* thereof made by thoſe Scots, you have filled me with a great compaſſion of their calamities. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Without her follows to myſelf and thee,
Herſelf, the land, and many a Chriſtian ſoul,
Death, *deſolation*, ruin, and decay. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

To complete
The ſcene of *deſolation* ſtretch'd around,
The grim guards ſtand. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 1075.

2. Gloomineſs; ſadneſs; melancholy.

That dwelling place is unnatural to mankind; and then the terribleneſs of the continual motion, the *deſolation* of the far being from comfort, the eye and the ear having ugly images before it, doth ſtill vex the mind, even when it is beſt armed againſt it. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Then your hoſe ſhall be ungartered, and every thing about you demonſtrate a careleſs *deſolation*. *Shakeſ. As you like it.*

My *deſolation* does begin to make
A better life. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

3. A place waſted and forſaken.

How is Babylon become a *deſolation* among the nations! *Jer.* l. 23.

DESPA'IR. *n. ſ.* [*deſeſpoir*, French.]

1. Hopeleſneſs; deſpondence; loſs of hope.

You had either never attempted this change, ſet on with hope, or never diſcovered it, ſtopt with *deſpair*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

We are troubled on every ſide, yet not diſtreſſed; we are perplexed, but not in *deſpair*. 2 *Cor.* iv. 8.

Weary'd, forſaken, and purſu'd at laſt,
All ſafety in *deſpair* of ſafety plac'd,
Courage he thence reſumes, reſolv'd to bear
All their aſſaults, ſince 'tis in vain to fear. *Denham.*

Equal their flame, unequal was their care;
One lov'd with hope, one languiſh'd with *deſpair*. *Dryden.*

Deſpair is the thought of the unattainableneſs of any good, which works differently in mens minds, ſometimes producing uneaſineſs or pain, ſometimes reſt and indolency. *Locke.*

2. That which cauſes deſpair; that of which there is no hope.

Strangely viſited people,
All ſwol'n and ulc'rous, pitiful to the eye;
The mere *deſpair* of ſurgery, he cures;
Hanging a golden ſtamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. [In theology.] Loſs of confidence in the mercy of God.

Are not all or moſt evangelical virtues and graces in danger of extremes? As there is, God knows, too often a defect on the one ſide, ſo there may be an exceſs on the other: may not hope in God, or godly ſorrow, be perverted into preſumption or *deſpair*? *Sprat's Sermons.*

To

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

To Despa'ir. *v. n.* [*deſpero*, Latin.] To be without hope; to deſpond.

Though thou dreweſt a ſword at thy friend, yet *deſpair* not; for there may be a turning. *Ecclus.* xxii. 21.

We commend the wit of the Chineſe, who *deſpair* of making of gold, but are mad upon making of ſilver. *Bacon.*

Never *deſpair* of God's bleſſings here, or of his reward hereafter; but go on as you have begun. *Wake's Preparation.*

Despa'irer. *n. ſ.* [from *deſpair.*] One without hope.

He cheers the fearful, and commends the bold,
And makes *deſpairers* hope for good ſucceſs. *Dryden.*

Despa'irful. *adj.* [*deſpair* and *full.*] Hopeleſs. Obſolete.

That ſweet but ſour *deſpairful* care *Sidney, b.* i.

Despa'iringly. *adv.* [from *deſpairing.*] In a manner betokening hopeleſneſs or deſpondency.

He ſpeaks ſeverely and *deſpairingly* of our ſociety. *Boyle.*

To DESPA'TCH. *v. a.* [*depeſcher*, French.]

1. To ſend away haſtily.

Doctor Theodore Coleby, a ſober and intelligent man, I *deſpatched* immediately to Utrecht, to bring me ſome of the moxa, and learn the exact method of uſing it, from the man that ſold it. *Temple.*

The good Æneas, whoſe paternal care
Julus' abſence could no longer bear,
Deſpatch'd Achates to the ſhips in haſte,
To give a glad relation of the paſt. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*

2. To ſend out of the world; to put to death.

Edmund, I think, is gone,
In pity of his miſery, to *deſpatch*
His nighted life. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

And the company ſhall ſtone them with ſtones, and *deſpatch* them with their ſwords. *Ezek.* xxiii. 47.

In combating, but two of you will fall;
And we reſolve we will *deſpatch* you all. *Dryden.*

Deſpatch me quickly, I may death forgive;
I ſhall grow tender elſe, and wiſh to live. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

3. To perform a buſineſs quickly; as, I *deſpatched* my affairs, and ran hither.

Therefore commanded he his chariot-man to drive without ceaſing, and to *deſpatch* the journey, the judgment of God now following him. 2 *Mac.* ix. 4.

No ſooner is one action *deſpatched*, which, by ſuch a determination as the will, we are ſet upon, but another uneaſineſs is ready to ſet us on work. *Locke.*

4. To conclude an affair with another.

What, are the brothers parted?
—They have *deſpatch'd* with Pompey; he is gone. *Shakeſp.*

Despa'tch. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Haſty execution; ſpeedy performance.

Affected *deſpatch* is one of the moſt dangerous things to buſineſs that can be. *Bacon.*

You'd ſee, could you her inward motions watch,
Feigning delay, ſhe wiſhes for *deſpatch*;
Then to a woman's meaning would you look,
Then read her backward. *Granville.*

The *deſpatch* of a good office is very often as beneficial to the ſolicitor as the good office itſelf. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. Conduct; management. Obſolete.

You ſhall put
This night's great buſineſs into my *deſpatch*,
Which ſhall, to all our nights and days to come,
Give ſolely ſovereign ſway and maſterdom. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

3. Expreſs; haſty meſſenger or meſſage; as, *deſpatches* were ſent away.

Despa'tchful. *adj* [from *deſpatch.*] Bent on haſte; intent on ſpeedy execution of buſineſs.

So ſaying, with *diſpatchful* looks, in haſte
She turns, on hoſpitable thoughts intent. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*
Let one *diſpatchful* bid ſome ſwain to lead
A well fed bullock from the graſſy mead. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* iii.

DE'SPERATE. *adj.* [*deſperatus*, Latin.]

1. Without hope.

Since his exile ſhe hath deſpis'd me moſt;
Forſworn my company, and rail'd at me,
That I am *deſperate* of obtaining her. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Without care of ſafety; raſh; precipitant; fearleſs of danger.

Can you think, my lords,
That any Engliſhman dare give me counſel,
Or be a known friend 'gainſt his highneſs' pleaſure,
Though he be grown ſo *deſperate* to be honeſt,
And live a ſubject. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

He who goes on without any care or thought of reforming, ſuch an one we vulgarly call a *deſperate* perſon, and that ſure is a moſt damning ſin. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

3. Irretrievable; unſurmountable; irrecoverable.

Theſe debts may be well called *deſperate* ones; for a mad man owes them. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

In a part of Aſia the ſick, when their caſe comes to be thought *deſperate*, are carried out and laid on the earth, before they are dead, and left there. *Locke.*

I am a man of *deſperate* fortunes, that is, a man whoſe friends are dead; for I never aimed at any other fortune than in friends. *Pope to Swift.*

4. Mad; hot-brained; furious.

Were it not the part of a *deſperate* phyſician to wiſh his friend dead, rather than to apply the beſt endeavours of his ſkill for his recovery? *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

5. It is ſometimes uſed in a ſenſe nearly ludicrous, and only marks any bad quality predominating in a high degree.

Concluding all mere *deſp'rate* ſots and fools,
That durſt depart from Ariſtotle's rules. *Pope's Eſſ. on Crit.*

De'sperately. *adv.* [from *deſperate.*]

1. Furiouſly; madly; without attention to ſafety or danger.

Your eldeſt daughters have foredone themſelves,
And *deſp'rately* are dead. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*

There might be ſomewhat in it, that he would not have done, or deſired undone, when he broke forth as *deſperately* as before he had done uncivilly. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

2. In a great degree; violently: this ſenſe is ludicrous.

She fell *deſperately* in love with him, and took a voyage into Sicily in purſuit of him, he having withdrawn thither on purpoſe to avoid her. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 223.

De'sperateness. *n. ſ.* [from *deſperate*] Madneſs; fury; precipitance.

The going on not only in terrours and amazement of conſcience, but alſo boldly, hopingly, confidently, in wilful habits of ſin, is called a *deſperateneſs* alſo; and the more bold thus, the more deſperate. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

Despera'tion. *n ſ.* [from *deſperate.*] Hopeleſneſs; deſpair; deſpondency.

Deſperation
Is all the policy, ſtrength, and defence,
That Rome can make againſt them. *Shakeſ. Coriolanus.*

As long as we are guilty of any paſt ſin, and have no promiſe of remiſſion, whatever our future care be, this *deſperation* of ſucceſs chills all our induſtry, and we ſin on, becauſe we have ſinned. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

DE'SPICABLE. *adj.* [*deſpicabilis*, Latin.] Contemptible; vile; mean; ſordid; worthleſs. It is applied equally to perſons or things.

Our caſe were miſerable, if that wherewith we moſt endeavour to pleaſe God, were in his ſight ſo vile and *deſpicable* as mens diſdainful ſpeech would make it. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 23.

Their heads as low
Bow'd down in battle, ſunk before the ſpears
Of *deſpicable* foes. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i. 437.
All th' earth he gave thee to poſſeſs and rule,
No *deſpicable* gift! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 340.

All the quiet that could be expected from ſuch a reign, muſt be the reſult of abſolute power on the one hand, and a *deſpicable* ſlavery on the other. *Addiſon.*

When men of rank and figure paſs away their lives in criminal purſuits and practices, they render themſelves more vile and *deſpicable* than any innocent man can be, whatever low ſtation his fortune and birth have placed him in. *Addiſon.*

Despi'cableness. *n. ſ.* [from *deſpicable.*] Meanneſs; vileneſs; worthleſneſs.

We conſider the great diſproportion between the infinity of the reward and the *deſpicableneſs* of our ſervice. *Decay of Piety.*

De'spicably. *adv.* [from *deſpicable.*] Meanly; ſordidly; vilely.

Here wanton Naples crowns the happy ſhore,
Nor vainly rich, nor *deſpicably* poor;
The town in ſoft ſolemnities delights,
And gentle poets to her arms invites. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Despi'sable. *adj.* [from *deſpiſe.*] Contemptible; deſpicable; regarded with contempt. A word ſcarcely uſed but in low converſation.

I am extremely obliged to you for taking notice of a poor old diſtreſſed courtier, commonly the moſt *deſpiſable* thing in the world. *Arbuthnot to Pope.*

To DESPI'SE. *v. a.* [*deſpiſer*, old French, *Skinner*; *deſpicio*, Latin.]

1. To ſcorn; to contemn; to ſlight; to diſreſpect.

For, lo, I will make thee ſmall among the Heathen, and *deſpiſed* among men. *Jer.* xlix. 15.

My ſons their old unhappy ſire *deſpiſe*,
Spoil'd of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. *Pope's Statius.*

2. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſeems once to ſignify *abhor*, as from the Italian *deſpettare.*

Let not your ears *deſpiſe* my tongue for ever,
Which ſhall poſſeſs them with the heavieſt ſound
That ever yet they heard. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Despi'ser. *n. ſ.* [from *deſpiſe.*] Contemner; ſcorner.

Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy diſtreſs?
Or elſe a rude *deſpiſer* of good manners,
That in civility thou ſeem'ſt ſo empty? *Shak. As you like it.*

Wiſdom is commonly, at long running, juſtified even of her *deſpiſers.* *Government of the Tongue, ſ.* 7.

Thus the atheiſts, libertines, and *deſpiſers* of religion, uſually paſs under the name of free-thinkers. *Swift.*

Despi'te.

DESPI'TE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpijt*, Dutch; *dépit*, French.]

1. Malice; anger; malignity; malicioufneſs; ſpleen; hatred.

Thou wretch! *deſpite* o'erwhelm thee! *Shak. Coriolanus.*

With men theſe conſiderations are uſually the cauſes of *deſpite*, diſdain, or averſion from others; but with God they paſs for reaſons of our greater tenderneſs towards others. *Sprat.*

2. Defiance.

The life, thou gav'ſt me firſt, was loſt and done;
'Till with thy warlike ſword, *deſpite* of fate,
To my determin'd time thou gav'ſt new date. *Shak. H.* VI.
My life thou ſhalt command, but not my ſhame;
The one my duty owes; but my fair name,
Deſpite of death, that lives upon my grave,
To dark diſhonour's uſe thou ſhalt not have. *Shak. Rich.* II.
Know I will ſerve the fair in thy *deſpite.* *Dryd. Fab.*
I have not quitted yet a victor's right;
I'll make you happy in your own *deſpite.* *Dryd. Aurengzebe.*
Say, would the tender creature, in *deſpite*
Of heat by day, and chilling dews by night,
Its life maintain? *Blackmore's Creation.*
Thou, with rebel inſolence, did'ſt dare
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian;
And in *deſpite*, ev'n of thy father's juſtice,
To ſtir the factious rabble up to arms. *Row's Amb. S. Moth.*

3. Act of malice; act of oppoſition.

His puniſhment, eternal miſery,
It would be all his ſolace and revenge,
As a *deſpite* done againſt the moſt High,
Thee once to gain companion of his woe. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

To Despi'te. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To vex; to affront; to give uneaſineſs to.

Saturn, with his wife Rhea, fled by night, ſetting the town on fire, to *deſpite* Bacchus. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Despi'teful. *adj.* [*deſpite* and *full.*] Malicious; full of ſpleen; full of hate; malignant; miſchievous: uſed both of perſons and things.

His taken labours bid him me forgive;
I, his *deſpiteful* Juno, ſent him forth
From courtly friends with camping foes to live,
Where death and danger dog the heels of worth. *Shakeſ.*

Preſerve us from the hands of our *deſpiteful* and deadly enemies. *King Charles.*

Mean while the heinous and *deſpiteful* act
Of Satan, done in Paradiſe, was known
In heav'n. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 1.

Despi'tefully. *adv.* [from *deſpiteful.*] Maliciouſly; malignantly.

It requires us to pray for them that *deſpitefully* uſe us and perſecute us. *Matthew* v. 44.

Despi'tefulness. *n. ſ.* [from *deſpiteful.*] Malice; hate; malignity.

Let us examine him with *deſpitefulneſs* and torture, that we know his meekneſs, and prove his patience. *Wiſd.* ii. 19.

Despi'teous. *adj.* [from *deſpite.*] Malicious; furious. A word now out of uſe.

The knight of the red-croſs, when him he ſpy'd
Spurring ſo hot with rage *deſpiteous*,
'Gan fairly couch his ſpear. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *c.* 2.

To DESPO'IL. *v. a.* [*deſpolio*, Latin.]

1. To rob; to deprive. With *of.*

Deſpoil'd of warlike arms, and knowen ſhield. *Spenſer.*
You are nobly born,
Deſpoiled of your honour in your life. *Shakeſ. Henry* VI.
He waits with helliſh rancour imminent,
To intercept thy way, or ſend thee back
Deſpoil'd of innocence, *of* faith, *of* bliſs. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
He, pale as death, *deſpoil'd of* his array,
Into the queen's apartment takes his way. *Dryden.*
Ev'n now thy aid,
Eugene, with regiments unequal preſt,
Awaits: this day of all his honours gain'd
Deſpoils him, if thy ſuccour opportune
Defends not the ſad hour. *Phillips.*

Despolia'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *deſpolio*, Latin.] The act of deſpoiling or ſtripping.

To DESPO'ND. *v. a.* [*deſpondeo*, Latin.]

1. To deſpair; to loſe hope; to become hopeleſs or deſperate.

It is every man's duty to labour in his calling, and not to *deſpond* for any miſcarriages or diſappointments that were not in his own power to prevent. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 110.

There is no ſurer remedy for ſuperſtitious and *deſponding* weakneſs, than firſt to govern ourſelves by the beſt improvement of that reaſon which providence has given us for a guide; and then, when we have done our own parts, to commit all chearfully, for the reſt, to the good pleaſure of heaven with truſt and reſignation. *L'Eſtrange.*

Beſides, to change their paſture 'tis in vain,
Or truſt to phyſick: phyſick is their bane:
The learned leaches in deſpair depart,
And ſhake their heads, *deſponding* of their art. *Dryd. Virgil.*

Others depreſs their own minds, *deſpond* at the firſt difficulty; and conclude that making any progreſs in knowledge, farther than ſerves their ordinary buſineſs, is above their capacities. *Locke.*

2. [In theology.] To loſe hope of the divine mercy.

He conſiders what is the natural tendency of ſuch a virtue, or ſuch a vice: he is well apprized that the repreſentation of ſome of theſe things may convince the underſtanding, ſome may terrify the conſcience, ſome may allure the ſlothful, and ſome encourage the *deſponding* mind. *Watts's Improvement.*

Despo'ndency. *n. ſ.* [from *deſpondent.*] Deſpair; hopeleſneſs; deſperation.

Despo'ndent. *adj.* [*deſpondens*, Latin.] Deſpairing; hopeleſs; without hope

Congregated thruſhes, linnets, ſit
On the dead tree, a dull *deſpondent* flock. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

It is well known, both from ancient and modern experience, that the very boldeſt atheiſts, out of their debauches and company, when they chance to be ſurpriſed with ſolitude or ſickneſs, are the moſt ſuſpicious, timorous, and *deſpondent* wretches in the world. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To DESPO'NSATE. *v. a* [*deſponſo*, Latin.] To betroth; to affiance; to unite by reciprocal promiſes of marriage.

Desponsa'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *deſponſate.*] The betrothing perſons to each other.

DE'SPOT. *n. ſ.* [δεσπότης] An abſolute prince; one that governs with unlimited authority. This word is not in uſe, except as applied to ſome Dacian prince; as, the *deſpot* of Servia.

Despo'tical. } *adj.* [from *deſpot.*] Abſolute in power; unli-
Despo'tick. } mited in authority; arbitrary; unaccountable.

God's univerſal law
Gave to the man *deſpotick* power
Over his female in due awe,
Nor from that right to part an hour,
Smile ſhe or lowre. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

In all its directions of the inferior faculties, reaſon conveyed its ſuggeſtions with clearneſs, and enjoined them with power: it had the paſſions in perfect ſubjection; though its command over them was but perſuaſive and political, yet it had the force of coactive and *deſpotical.* *South's Sermons.*

We may ſee in a neighbouring government the ill conſequences of having a *deſpotick* prince, in a ſtate that is moſt of it compoſed of rocks and mountains; for notwithſtanding there is vaſt extent of lands, and many of them better than thoſe of the Swiſs and Griſons, the common people among the latter are in a much better ſituation. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Patriots were forced to give way to the madneſs of the people, who, ſtirred up with the harangues of their orators, were now wholly bent upon ſingle and *deſpotick* ſlavery. *Swift.*

Despo'ticalness. *n. ſ.* [from *deſpotical.*] Abſolute authority.

De'spotism. *n. ſ.* [*deſpotiſme*, French, from *deſpot.*] Abſolute power.

To DESPU'MATE. *v. n.* [*deſpumo*, Latin.] To throw off parts in foam; to froth; to work.

Despuma'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *deſpumate.*] The act of throwing off excrementitious parts in ſcum or foam.

Desquama'tion. *n ſ.* [from *ſquama*, Latin.] The act of ſcaling foul bones.

Desse'rt. *n. ſ.* [*deſſerte*, French.] The laſt courſe at an entertainment; the fruit or ſweetmeats ſet on the table after the meat.

To give thee all thy due, thou haſt the art
To make a ſupper with a fine *deſſert.* *Dryden's Perſius.*
At your *deſſert* bright pewter comes too late,
When your firſt courſe was well ſerv'd up in plate. *King.*

To DE'STINATE. *v. a.* [*deſtino*, Latin.] To deſign for any particular end or purpoſe.

Birds are *deſtinated* to fly among the branches of trees and buſhes. *Ray on the Creation.*

Destina'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *deſtinate.*] The purpoſe for which any thing is appointed; the ultimate deſign.

The paſſages through which ſpirits are conveyed to the members, being almoſt infinite, and each of them drawn through ſo many meanders, wherein other ſpirits are a journeying, it is wonderful that they ſhould perform their regular *deſtinations* without loſing their way. *Glanv. Scepſ.*

There is a great variety of apprehenſions and fancies of men, in the *deſtination* and application of things to ſeveral ends and uſes. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To De'stine. *v. a.* [*deſtino*, Latin.]

1. To doom; to appoint unalterably to any ſtate or condition.

Wherefore ceaſe we then?
Say they who counſel war: we are decreed,
Reſerv'd, and *deſtin'd* to eternal woe:
Whatever doing, what can we ſuffer more? *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*
All altars flame; before each altar lies,
Drench'd in his gore, the *deſtin'd* ſacrifice. *Dryden's Æneis.*

2. To appoint to any uſe or purpoſe.

Too thin blood ſtrays into the immediately ſubordinate veſſels, which are *deſtined* to carry humours ſecreted from the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. To

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3. To devote; to doom to puniſhment or miſery.
May heav'n around this *deſtin'd* head
The choiceſt of its curſes ſhed. *Prior.*

4. To fix unalterably.
The infernal judge's dreadful pow'r,
From the dark urn ſhall throw thy *deſtin'd* hour. *Prior.*

DE'STINY. *n. ſ.* [*deſtinée*, French.]

1. The power that ſpins the life, and determines the fate of living beings.
Thou art neither like thy ſire or dam;
But like a foul miſ-ſhapen ſtigmatick,
Mark'd by the *deſtinies* to be avoided. *Shakeſ. Henry* VI.

2. Fate; invincible neceſſity.
He ſaid, dear daughter, rightly may I rue
The fall of famous children born of me;
But who can turn the ſtream of *deſtiny*,
Or break the chain of ſtrong neceſſity,
Which faſt is ty'd to Jove's eternal ſeat? *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
How can hearts, not free, be try'd whether they ſerve
Willing or no, who will but what they muſt
By *deſtiny*, and can no other chuſe? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Had thy great *deſtiny* but given thee ſkill
To know, as well as pow'r to act her will. *Denham.*
Chance, or forceful *deſtiny*,
Which forms in cauſes firſt whate'er ſhall be. *Dryden's Fab.*

3. Doom; condition in future time.
At the pit of Acheron
Meet me i' th' morning: thither he
Will come to know his *deſtiny*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

DE'STITUTE. *adj.* [*deſtitutus*, Latin.]

1. Forſaken; abandoned.
To forſake the true God of heaven, is to fall into all ſuch evils upon the face of the earth, as men, either *deſtitute* of grace divine, may commit, or unprotected from above, may endure. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 1.
He will regard the prayer of the *deſtitute*, and not deſpiſe their prayer. *Pſal.* cii. 17.

2. In want of.
Living turfs upon his body lay;
This done, ſecurely take the deſtin'd way
To find the regions *deſtitute* of day. *Dryden's Æn. b.* vi.
Nothing can be a greater inſtance of the love that mankind has for liberty, than ſuch a ſavage mountain covered with people, and the Campania of Rome, which lies in the ſame country, *deſtitute* of inhabitants. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

DESTITU'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deſtitute.*] Want; the ſtate in which ſomething is wanted.
That *deſtitution* in food and cloathing is ſuch an impediment, as, 'till it be removed, ſuffereth not the mind of man to admit any other care. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſ.* 10.
They which want furtherance unto knowledge, are not left in ſo great *deſtitution*, that juſtly any man ſhould think the ordinary means of eternal life taken from them. *Hooker, b.* v.
The order of paying the debts of contract or reſtitution is ſet down by the civil laws of a kingdom: in *deſtitution* or want of ſuch rules, we are to obſerve the neceſſity of the creditor, the time of the delay, and the ſpecial obligations of friendſhip. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To DESTRO'Y. *v. a.* [*deſtruo*, Latin; *deſtruire*, French.]

1. To overturn a city; to raze a building; to ruin.
The lord will *deſtroy* this city. *Gen.* xix. 14.

2. To lay waſte; to make deſolate.
Solyman ſent a great part of his army out of the main unto the iſland, which burnt and *deſtroyed* the country villages. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

3. To kill.
A people, great and many, and tall as the Anakims; but the Lord *deſtroyed* them before them, and they ſucceeded them, and dwelt in their ſtead. *Deutr.* ii. 21.
'Tis ſafer to be that which we *deſtroy*,
Than by deſtruction dwell in doubtful joy. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*
The wiſe providence hath placed a certain antipathy between ſome animals and many inſects, whereby they delight in their deſtruction, though they uſe them not as food; as the peacock *deſtroys* ſnakes and adders; the weaſel, mice and rats; ſpiders, flies; and ſome ſorts of flies *deſtroy* ſpiders. *Hale.*

4. To put an end to; to bring to nought.
Do we not ſee that ſlothful, intemperate and incontinent perſons *deſtroy* their bodies with diſeaſes, their reputations with diſgrace, and their faculties with want? *Bentley.*
There will be as many ſovereigns as fathers: the mother too hath her title, which *deſtroys* the ſovereignty of one ſupreme monarch. *Locke.*

DESTRO'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *deſtroy.*] The perſon that deſtroys or lays waſte; a murderer.
In all the tranſlations it is ſaid, that Aſſur both founded it and ruined it: it may be underſtood, that Aſſur the founder was the ſon of Shem, and Aſſur the *deſtroyer* was an Aſſyrian. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*
For glory done
Of triumph, to be ſtyl'd great conquerors,
Patrons of mankind, gods, and ſons of gods!
Deſtroyers rightlier call'd, and ſlayers of men. *Milt. P. Loſt.*
Yet, guiltleſs too, this bright *deſtroyer* lives;
At random wounds, nor knows the wound ſhe gives. *Pope.*

DESTRU'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *deſtruo*, Latin.] Liable to deſtruction.

DESTRUCTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *deſtructible.*] Liableneſs to deſtruction.

DESTRU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*deſtructio*, Latin.]

1. The act of deſtroying; waſte.

2. Murder; maſſacre.
'Tis ſafer to be that which we deſtroy,
Than by *deſtruction* dwell in doubtful joy. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*
If that your moody diſcontented ſouls
Do through the clouds behold this preſent hour,
Even for revenge mock my *deſtruction*. *Shakeſ. Richard* III.
When that which we immortal thought,
We ſaw ſo near *deſtruction* brought,
We felt what you did then endure,
And tremble yet, as not ſecure. *Waller.*

3. The ſtate of being deſtroyed; ruin.

4. The cauſe of deſtruction; a deſtroyer; a depopulator: as a conſuming plague.
The *deſtruction* that waſteth at noon-day. *Pſ.* xci. 6.

5. [In theology.] Eternal death.
Broad is the way that leadeth to *deſtruction*. *Matth.* vii. 13.

DESTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* [*deſtructivus*, low Latin.]

1. That which deſtroys; waſteful; cauſing ruin and devaſtation; that which brings to deſtruction.
In ports and roads remote,
Deſtructive fires among whole fleets we ſend. *Dryden.*
One may think, by the name duration, that the continuation of exiſtence, with a kind of reſiſtance to any *deſtructive* force, is the continuation of ſolidity. *Locke.*

2. With of.
He will put an end to ſo abſurd a practice, which makes our moſt refined diverſions *deſtructive of* all politeneſs. *Addiſ.*
Both are defects equally *deſtructive of* true religion. *Rogers.*

3. With *to*.
In a firm building, even the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbiſh which is of a periſhable kind, *deſtructive to* the ſtrength. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*
Exceſs of cold, as well as heat, pains us; becauſe it is equally *deſtructive to* that temper which is neceſſary to the preſervation of life. *Locke.*

DESTRU'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *deſtructive.*] Ruinouſly; miſchievouſly; with power to deſtroy.
What remains to him that ponders this epidemick folly, but to breathe out Moſes's wiſh? O that men were not ſo *deſtructively* fooliſh. *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRU'CTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deſtructive.*] The quality of deſtroying or ruining.
The vice of profeſſors exceeds the *deſtructiveneſs* of the moſt hoſtile aſſaults, as inteſtine treachery is more ruinous than foreign violence. *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRU'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *deſtroy.*] Deſtroyer; conſumer.
Helmont wittily calls the fire the *deſtructor* and the artificial death of things. *Boyle.*

DESUDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deſudatio*, Latin.] A profuſe and inordinate ſweating, from what cauſe ſoever.

DESU'ETUDE. *n. ſ.* [*deſuetudo*, Latin.] Ceſſation to be accuſtomed; diſcontinuance of practice or habit.
By the irruption of numerous armies of barbarous people, thoſe countries were quickly fallen off, with barbariſm and *deſuetude*, from their former civility and knowledge *Hale.*
We ſee in all things how *deſuetude* does contract and narrow our faculties, ſo that we can apprehend only thoſe things wherein we are converſant. *Government of the Tongue.*

DESU'LTORY. } *adj.* [*deſultorius*, Lat.] Roving from thing
DESULTO'RIOUS. } to thing; unſettled; immethodical; unconſtant.
'Tis not for a *deſultory* thought to attone for a lewd courſe of life, nor for any thing but the ſuperinducing of a virtuous habit upon a vitious one, to qualify an effectual converſion. *L'Eſtrange.*
Let but the leaſt trifle croſs his way, and his *deſultorious* fancy preſently takes the ſcent, leaves the unfiniſhed and half-mangled notion, and ſkips away in purſuit of the new game. *Norris.*
Take my *deſultory* thoughts in their native order, as they riſe in my mind, without being reduced to rules, and marſhalled according to art. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

To DESU'ME. *v. a.* [*deſumo*, Latin.] To take from any thing; to borrow.
This pebble doth ſuppoſe, as pre-exiſtent to it, the more ſimple matter out of which it is *deſumed*, the heat and influence of the ſun, and the due preparation of the matter. *Hale.*
They have left us relations ſuitable to thoſe of Ælian and Pliny, whence they *deſumed* their narrations. *Brown's Vul. Err.*
Laws, if convenient and uſeful, are never the worſe, though they be *deſumed* and taken from the laws of other countries. *Hale's Law of England.*

To DETA'CH. *v. a.* [*detacher*, French.]

1. To ſeparate; to diſengage; to part from ſomething.
The heat takes along with it a ſort of vegetative and terreſtrial matter, which it *detaches* from the uppermoſt ſtratum *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p.* iii.
The ſeveral parts of it are *detached* one from the other, and yet join again one cannot tell how. *Pope.*

2. To ſend out part of a greater body of men on an expedition.
If ten men are in war with forty, and the latter *detach* only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their ſuperiority? *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

DETA'CHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *detach.*] A body of troops ſent out from the main army.
The Czar diſpatched inſtructions to ſend out *detachments* of his cavalry, to prevent the king of Sweden's joining his army. *Tatler,* N°. 55.
Beſides materials, which are brute and blind,
Did not this work require a knowing mind?
Who for the taſk ſhould fit *detachments* chuſe
From all the atoms. *Blackmore's Creation.*

To DETA'IL. *v. a.* [*detailler*, French.] To relate particularly; to particulariſe; to diſplay minutely and diſtinctly.
They will perceive the ground of the miſtakes of theſe philoſophers, and be able to anſwer their arguments, without my being obliged to *detail* them. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

DETA'IL. *n. ſ.* [*detail*, French.] A minute and particular account
I chuſe, rather than trouble the reader with a *detail* here, to defer them to their proper place. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*
I was unable to treat this part of my ſubject more in *detail*, without becoming dry and tedious. *Pope.*

To DETA'IN. *v. a.* [*detineo*, Latin.]

1. To keep that which belongs to another.
Detain not the wages of the hireling; for every degree of detention of it, beyond the time, is injuſtice and uncharitableneſs. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. To withold; to keep back.
Theſe doings ſting him
So venomouſly, that burning ſhame *detains* him
From his Cordelia. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
He has deſcribed the paſſion of Calypſo, and the indecent advances ſhe made to *detain* him from his country. *Broom.*

3. To reſtrain from departure.
Let us *detain* thee until we ſhall have made ready a kid. *Judg.* xiii. 15.
Had Orpheus ſung it in the nether ſphere,
So much the hymn had pleas'd the tyrant's ear,
The wife had been *detain'd* to keep her huſband there. *Dry.*

4. To hold in cuſtody.

DETA'INDER. *n. ſ.* [from *detain.*] The name of a writ for holding one in cuſtody.

DETA'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *detain.*] He that holds back any one's right; he that detains any thing.
By proportion to theſe rules, we may judge of the obligation that lies upon all ſorts of injurious perſons; the ſacrilegious, the *detainers* of tithes, and cheaters of mens inheritances. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To DETE'CT. *v. a.* [*detectus*, Latin.] To diſcover; to find out any crime or artifice.
There's no true lover in the foreſt, elſe ſighing every minute and groaning every hour, would *detect* the lazy foot of time as well as a clock. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*
Though ſhould I hold my peace, yet thou
Would'ſt eaſily *detect* what I conceal. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

DETE'CTER. *n. ſ.* [from *detect.*] A diſcoverer; one that finds out what another deſires to hide.
Oh heavens! that this treaſon were not; or not I the *detecter*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Hypocriſy has a ſecret hatred of its *detecter*; that which will bring it to a teſt which it cannot paſs. *Decay of Piety.*

DETE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *detect.*]

1. Diſcovery of guilt or fraud, or any other fault.
Should I come to her with any *detection* in my hand, I could drive her then from the ward of her purity. *Shakeſpeare.*
That is a ſign of the true evangelical zeal, and note for the *detection* of its contrary: it ſhould abound more in the mild and good-natured affection, than in the vehement and wrathful paſſions. *Sprat's Sermons.*
Detection of the incoherence of looſe diſcourſes was wholly owing to the ſyllogiſtical form. *Locke.*

2. Diſcovery of any thing hidden.
Not only the ſea, but rivers and rains alſo, are inſtrumental to the *detection* of amber, and other foſſils, by waſhing away the earth and dirt that before covered and concealed them. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

DETE'NTION. *n. ſ.* [from *detain.*]

1. The act of keeping what belongs to another.
How goes the world, that I am thus encountred
With clam'rous claims of debt, of broken bonds,
And the *detention* of long ſince due debts,
Againſt my honour? *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

2. Confinement; reſtraint.
This worketh by *detention* of the ſpirits, and conſtipation of the tangible parts. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory* N°. 3[illegible].

To DETE'R. *v. a.* [*deterreo*, Latin.] To diſcourage from any thing; to fright from any thing.
I never yet the tragick ſtrain aſſay'd,
Deterr'd by thy inimitable maid. *Waller.*
Many and potent enemies tempt and *deter* us from our duty, yet our caſe is not hard, ſo long as we have a greater ſtrength on our ſide. *Tillotſon, Serm.* 6.
Beauty or unbecomingneſs are of more force to draw or *deter* imitation, than any diſcourſes which can be made to them. *Locke.*
The ladies may not be *deterred* from correſponding with me by this method. *Addiſon's Guardian,* N°. 114.
My own face *deters* me from my glaſs;
And Kneller only ſhews what Celia was. *Prior.*

DETE'RMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *deter.*] Cauſe of diſcouragement; that by which one is deterred.
This will not be thought a diſcouragement unto ſpirits, which endeavour to advantage nature by art; nor will the ill ſucceſs of ſome be made a ſufficient *determent* unto others. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 8.
Theſe are not all the *determents* that oppoſed my obeying you *Boyle.*

To DETE'RGE. *v. a.* [*detergo*, Latin.] To cleanſe a ſore; to purge any part from feculence or obſtructions.
Conſider the part and habit of body, and add or diminiſh your ſimples as you deſign to *deterge* or incarn. *Wiſeman.*
Sea ſalt preſerves bodie, through which it paſſeth, from corruption, and it *detergeth* the veſſels, and keeps the fluids from putrefaction. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DETE'RGENT. *adj.* [from *deterge.*] That which cleanſes.
The food ought to be nouriſhing and *detergent*. *Arbuthnot.*

DETERIORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deterior*, Latin.] The act of making any thing worſe; the ſtate of growing worſe.

DETE'RMINABLE. *adj.* [from *determine.*] That which may be certainly decided.
Whether all plants have ſeeds were more eaſily *determinable*, if we could conclude concerning harts-tongue, ferne, and ſome others. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 7.
About this matter, which ſeems ſo eaſily *determinable* by ſenſe, accurate and ſober men widely diſagree. *Boyle.*

To DETE'RMINATE. *v. a.* [*determiner*, French.] To limit; to fix; to determine; to terminate.
The fly-ſlow hours ſhall not *determinate*
The dateleſs limit of thy dear exile. *Shakeſ. Richard* II.

DETE'RMINATE. *adj.* [*determinatus*, Latin.]

1. Limited; determined.
Demonſtrations in numbers, if they are not more evident and exact than in extenſion, yet they are more general in their uſe, and *determinate* in their application. *Locke.*
To make all the planets move about the ſun in circular orbs, there muſt be given to each, by a *determinate* impulſe, thoſe preſent particular degrees of velocity which they now have, in proportion to their diſtances from the ſun, and to the quantity of the ſolar matter. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Eſtabliſhed; ſettled by rule; poſitive.
Scriptures are read before the time of divine ſervice, and, without either choice or ſtint, appointed by any *determinate* order. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 19.

3. Deciſive; concluſive.
I' th' progreſs of this buſineſs,
E're a *determinate* reſolution, he,
I mean the biſhop, did require a reſpite. *Shak Henry* VIII.

4. Fixed; reſolute.
Like men diſuſed in a long peace, more *determinate* to do, than ſkilful how to do. *Sidney.*

5. Reſolved.
My *determinate* voyage is mere extravagancy. *Shakeſpeare.*

DETE'RMINATELY. *adv.* [from *determinate.*]

1. Reſolutely; with fixed reſolve.
The queen obeyed the king's commandment, full of raging agonies, and *determinately* bent, that ſhe would ſeek all loving means to win Zelmane. *Sidney.*
Think thus with yourſelves, that you have not the making of things true or falſe; but that the truth and exiſtence of things is already fixed and ſettled, and that the principles of religion are already either *determinately* true or falſe, before you think of them. *Tillotſon, Serm.* 1.

DETERMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *determinate.*]

1. Abſolute direction to a certain end.
When we voluntarily waſte much of our lives, that remiſſneſs can by no means conſiſt with a conſtant *determination* of will or deſire to the greateſt apparent good. *Locke.*

2. The reſult of deliberation; concluſion formed; reſolution taken.
They have acquainted me with their *determination*, which is indeed to go home, and to trouble you with no more ſuit. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*
The proper acts of the intellect are intellection, deliberation, and *determination* or deciſion. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

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It is much diſputed by divines, concerning the power of man's will to good and evil in the ſtate of innocence; and, upon very nice and dangerous precipices, ſtand their *determinations* on either ſide. *South's Sermons.*

Conſult thy judgment, affections and inclinations, and make thy *determination* upon every particular; and be always as ſuſpicious of thyſelf as poſſible. *Calamy's Sermons.*

3. Judicial deciſion.

He confined the knowledge of governing to juſtice and lenity, and to the ſpeedy *determination* of civil and criminal cauſes. *Gulliver's Travels.*

DETE'RMINATIVE. *adj.* [from *determinate.*]

1. That which uncontrolably directs to a certain end.

That individual action which is juſtly puniſhed as ſinful in us, cannot proceed from the ſpecial influence and *determinative* power of a juſt cauſe. *Bramh. againſt Hobbs.*

2. That which makes a limitation.

If the term added to make up the complex ſubject does not neceſſarily or conſtantly belong to it, then it is *determinative*, and limits the ſubject to a particular part of its extenſion; as, every pious man ſhall be happy. *Watts's Logick.*

DETERMINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *determinate.*] One who determines.

Hereunto they have recourſe as unto the oracles of life, unto the great *determinator* of virginity, conceptions, fertility, and the inſcrutable infirmities of the whole body. *Brown.*

To DETE'RMINE. *v. a.* [*determiner*, Fr. *determino*, Latin.]

1. To fix; to ſettle.

It is concluded he ſhall be protector.
—It is *determin'd*, not concluded yet;
But ſo it muſt be, if the king miſcarry. *Shakeſ. Richard* III.

More particularly to *determine* the proper ſeaſon for grammar, I do not ſee how it can be made a ſtudy, but as an introduction to rhetorick. *Locke.*

2. To conclude; to fix ultimately.

Probability, in the nature of it, ſuppoſes that a thing may, or may not be ſo, for any thing that yet appears, or is certainly *determined* on the other ſide. *South's Sermons.*

Milton's ſubject was ſtill greater than either of the former: it does not *determine* the fate of ſingle perſons or nations, but of a whole ſpecies. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 267.

Deſtruction hangs on every word we ſpeak,
On every thought, 'till the concluding ſtroke
Determines all, and cloſes our deſign. *Addiſon's Cato.*

3. To bound; to confine.

The knowledge of men hitherto hath been *determined* by the view or ſight; ſo that whatſoever is inviſible, either in reſpect of the fineneſs of the body itſelf, or the ſmallneſs of the parts, or of the ſubtilty of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 98.

No ſooner have they climbed that hill, which thus *determines* their view at a diſtance, but a new proſpect is opened. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. To adjuſt; to limit.

The principium individuationis is exiſtence itſelf, which *determines* a being of any ſort to a particular time and place, incommunicable to two beings of the ſame kind. *Locke.*

He that has ſettled in his mind *determined* ideas, with names affixed to them, will be able to diſcern their differences one from another, which is really diſtinguiſhing. *Locke.*

5. To direct to any certain point.

6. To influence the choice.

You have the captives,
Who were the oppoſites of this day's ſtrife:
We do require them of you, ſo to uſe them
As we ſhall find their merits and our ſafety
May equally *determine.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

A man may ſuſpend the act of his choice from being *determined* for or againſt the thing propoſed, 'till he has examined it. *Locke.*

As ſoon as the ſtudious man's hunger and thirſt makes him uneaſy, he, whoſe will was never *determined* to any purſuit of good cheer, is, by the uneaſineſs of hunger and thirſt, preſently *determined* to eating and drinking. *Locke.*

7. To reſolve.

Jonathan knew that it was *determined* of his father to ſlay David. 1 *Sa.* xx. 33.

8. To decide.

I do not aſk whether bodies ſo exiſt, that the motion of one cannot be without the motion of another: to *determine* this either way, is to beg the queſtion for or againſt a vacuum. *Locke.*

9. To put an end to; to deſtroy.

Now where is he, that will not ſtay ſo long
'Till ſickneſs hath *determin'd* me? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

To DETE'RMINE. *v. n.*

1. To conclude; to form a final concluſion.

Eve! now expect great tidings, which perhaps
Of us will ſoon *determine*, or impoſe
New laws to be obſerv'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xi.

It is indifferent to the matter in hand which way the learned ſhall *determine* of it. *Locke.*

2. To end; to come to an end.

They were apprehended, and after conviction the danger *determined* by their deaths. *Hayward.*

All pleaſure ſpringing from a gratified paſſion, as moſt of the pleaſure of ſin does, muſt needs *determine* with that paſſion. *South's Sermons.*

3. To come to a deciſion.

She ſoon ſhall know of us,
How honourably and how kindly we
Determine for her. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

4. To end conſequentially.

Revolutions of ſtate, many times, make way for new inſtitutions and forms; and often *determine* in either ſetting up ſome tyranny at home, or bringing in ſome conqueſt from abroad. *Temple.*

5. To reſolve concerning any thing.

Now, noble peers, the cauſe why we are met
Is to *determine* of the coronation. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

DETERRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*de* and *terra*, Latin; *deterrer*, French.] Diſcovery of any thing by removal of the earth that hides it; the act of unburying.

This concerns the raiſing of new mountains, *deterrations* or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys, from the hills and higher grounds. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

DETE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [from *detergo*, Latin.] The act of cleanſing a ſore.

I endeavoured *deterſion*; but the matter could not be diſcharged. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

DETE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *deterge.*] Having the power to cleanſe.

DETE'RSIVE. *n. ſ.* An application that has the power of cleanſing wounds.

We frequently ſee ſimple ulcers afflicted with ſharp humours, which corrode them, and render them painful ſordid ulcers, if not timely relieved by *deterſives* and lenients. *Wiſeman.*

To DETE'ST. *v. a.* [*deteſter*, Latin.] To hate; to abhor; to abominate.

Nigh thereto the ever-damned beaſt
Durſt not approach; for he was deadly made,
And all that life preſerved did *deteſt. Fairy Queen*, *b.* i. *c.* 12.

Glory grows guilty of *deteſted* crimes,
When for fame's ſake, for praiſe, an outward part,
We bend to that the working of the heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

Since Cleopatra died,
I've liv'd in ſuch diſhonour, that the gods
Deteſt my baſeneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

There is that naturally in the heart of man which abhors ſin as ſin, and conſequently would make him *deteſt* it both in himſelf and others too. *South's Sermons.*

Who dares think one thing, and another tell,
My heart *deteſts* him as the gates of hell. *Pope.*

DETE'STABLE. *adj.* [from *deteſt.*] Hateful; abhorred; abominable; odious.

Beguil'd, divorc'd, wrong'd, ſpighted, ſlain!
Moſt *deteſtable* death. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

He deſired him, and the reſidue of the Scottiſh nobility, to conſider that both armies conſiſted of Chriſtians, to whom nothing is more *deteſtable* than effuſion of human blood. *Hayw.*

DETE'STABLY. *adv.* [from *deteſtable.*] Hatefully; abominably; odiouſly.

It ſtands here ſtigmatized by the apoſtle as a temper of mind, rendering man ſo *deteſtably* bad, that the great enemy of mankind, the devil himſelf, neither can nor deſires to make them worſe. *South's Sermons.*

DETESTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deteſt.*]

1. Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.

Then only did misfortune make her ſee what ſhe had done, eſpecially finding in us rather *deteſtation* than pity. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

2. It is ſometimes uſed with *for*; but *of* ſeems more proper.

The *deteſtation* you can expreſs
For vice in all its glitt'ring dreſs. *Swift.*

Our love of God will inſpire us with a *deteſtation for* ſin, as what is of all things moſt contrary to his divine nature. *Swift.*

DETE'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *deteſt.*] One that hates or abhors.

To DETHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*deſtroner*, Fr. *de* and *thronus*, Latin.] To deveſt of regality; to throw down from the throne; to deprive of regal dignity.

DETI'NUE. *n. ſ.* [*detènue*, French.] A writ that lies againſt him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuſes to deliver them again. *Cowel.*

DETONA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*detono*, Latin.] Somewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of ſalts in calcination; as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like. It is alſo uſed for that noiſe which happens upon the mixture of fluids that ferment with violence; as oil of turpentine with oil of vitriol, reſembling the exploſion of gunpowder. *Quincy.*

A new coal is not to be caſt on the nitre, 'till the *detonation* occaſioned by the former be either quite or almoſt altogether ended; unleſs it chance that the puffing matter do blow the coal too ſoon out of the crucible. *Boyle on Saltpetre.*

To DE'TONIZE. *v. a.* [from *detono*, Latin.] To calcine with detonation. A chemical term.

Nineteen parts in twenty of *detonized* nitre is deſtroyed in eighteen days. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

To DETO'RT. *v. a.* [*detortus*, of *detorqueo*, Latin.] To wreſt from the original import, meaning, or deſign.

They have aſſumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private ſpirit, and have *detorted* texts of ſcripture to the ſedition, diſturbance, and deſtruction of the civil government. *Dryden's Preface to Rel. Laici.*

To DETRA'CT. *v. a.* [*detractum*, Latin; *detracter*, French.] To derogate; to take away by envy and calumny, or otherwiſe, any thing from the reputation of another.

Thoſe were aſſiſtants in private, but not truſted to manage the affairs in publick; for that would *detract* from the honour of the principal ambaſſador. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

No envy can *detract* from this: it will ſhine in hiſtory, and, like ſwans, grow whiter the longer it endures. *Dryden.*

DETRA'CTER. *n. ſ.* [from *detract.*] One that takes away another's reputation; one that impairs the honour of another injuriouſly.

I am right glad to be thus ſatisfied by you, in that I have often heard it queſtioned, and yet was never able till now to choke the mouth of ſuch *detracters* with the certain knowledge of their ſlanderous untruths. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Whether we are ſo intirely ſure of their loyalty upon the preſent foot of government as you may imagine, their *detracters* make a queſtion. *Swift.*

Away the fair *detracters* went,
And gave by turns their cenſures vent. *Swift.*

DETRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*detractio*, Latin; *detraction*, French.]

Detraction, in the native importance of the word, ſignifies the withdrawing or taking off from a thing; and, as it is applied to the reputation, it denotes the impairing or leſſening a man in point of fame, rendering him leſs valued and eſteemed by others, which is the final aim of *detraction*, though purſued by various means. *Ayliffe.*

Even now
I put myſelf to thy direction, and
Unſpeak mine own *detraction*; here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myſelf,
For ſtrangers to my nature. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Fame, that her high birth to raiſe,
Seem'd erſt ſo laviſh and profuſe,
We may juſtly now accuſe
Of *detraction* from her praiſe. *Milton.*

If *detraction* could invite us, diſcretion ſurely would contain us from any derogatory intention. *Brown.*

To put a ſtop to the inſults and *detractions* of vain men, I reſolved to enter a little farther into the examination. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To conſider an author farther, as the ſubject of obloquy and *detraction*, we may obſerve with what pleaſure a work is received by the invidious part of mankind, in which a writer falls ſhort of himſelf. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 40.

DETRA'CTORY. *adj.* [from *detract.*] Defamatory by denial of deſert; derogatory. Sometimes with *to*, properly *from.*

This is not only derogatory unto the wiſdom of God, who hath propoſed the world unto our knowledge, and thereby the notion of himſelf, but alſo *detractory* unto the intellect and ſenſe of man, expreſſedly diſpoſed for that inquiſition. *Brown.*

In mentioning the joys of heaven, I uſe the expreſſions I find leſs *detractory* from a theme above our praiſes. *Boyle.*

The *detractory* lye takes from a great man the reputation that juſtly belongs to him. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

DETRA'CTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *detract.*] A cenſorious woman.

If any ſhall detract from a lady's character, unleſs ſhe be abſent, the ſaid *detractreſs* ſhall be forthwith ordered to the loweſt place of the room. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 23.

DE'TRIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*detrimentum*, Latin.] Loſs; damage; miſchief; diminution; harm.

Difficult it muſt needs have been for one Chriſtian church to aboliſh that which all had received and held for the ſpace of many ages, and that without any *detriment* unto religion. *Hooker*, *b.* iv. *ſ.* 14.

I can repair
That *detriment*, if ſuch it be, to loſe
Self-loſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* vii. *l.* 152.

If your joint pow'r prevail, th' affairs of hell
No *detriment* need fear: go, and be ſtrong. *Milton's P. Loſt.*

There often falls out ſo many things to be done on the ſudden, that ſome of them muſt of neceſſity be neglected for that whole year, which is the greateſt *detriment* to this whole myſtery. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Let a family burn but a candle a night leſs than the uſual number, and they may take in the Spectator without *detriment* to their private affairs. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 486.

DETRIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *detriment.*] Miſchievous; harmful; cauſing loſs.

Among all honorary rewards, which are neither dangerous nor *detrimental* to the donor, I remember none ſo remarkable as the titles which are beſtowed by the emperor of China: theſe are never given to any ſubject 'till the ſubject is dead. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 96.

Obſtinacy in prejudices, which are *detrimental* to our country, ought not to be miſtaken for virtuous reſolution and firmneſs of mind. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 25.

DETRI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*detero*, *detritus*, Latin.] The act of wearing away. *Dict.*

To DETRU'DE. *v. a.* [*detrudo*, Latin.] To thruſt down; To force into a lower place.

Such as are *detruded* down to hell,
Either, for ſhame, they ſtill themſelves retire;
Or, ty'd in chains, they in cloſe priſon dwell. *Davies.*

Philoſophers are of opinion, that the ſouls of men may, for their miſcarriages, be *detruded* into the bodies of beaſts. *Locke.*

At thy command the vernal ſun awakes
The torpid ſap, *detruded* to the root
By wintry winds. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To DETRU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*detrunco*, Latin.] To lop; to cut; to ſhorten by deprivation of parts.

DETRUNCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *detruncate.*] The act of lopping or cutting.

DETRU'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *detruſio*, Latin.] The act of thruſting or forcing down.

From this *detruſion* of the waters towards the ſide, the parts towards the pole muſt be much increaſed. *Keil againſt Burnet.*

DETURBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deturbo*, Latin.] The act of throwing down; degradation. *Dict.*

DEVASTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*devaſto*, Latin.] Waſte; havock; deſolation; deſtruction.

By *devaſtation* the rough warrior gains,
And farmers fatten moſt when famine reigns. *Garth.*

That flood which overflowed Attica in the days of Ogyges, and that which drowned Theſſaly in Deucalion's Time, made cruel havock and *devaſtation* among them. *Woodward.*

DEUCE. *n. ſ.* [*deux*, French.] 1. Two: A word uſed in games.

You are a gentleman and a gameſter; then, I am ſure, you know how much the groſs ſum of *deuce* ace amounts to. *Shak.*

2. The devil. See DEUSE.

To DEVE'LOP. *v. a.* [*developer*, French.] To diſengage from ſomething that enfolds and conceals; to diſentangle; to clear from its covering.

Take him to *develop*, if you can,
And hew the block off, and get out the man. *Dunciad.*

DEVE'RGENCE. *n. ſ.* [*devergentia*, Latin.] Declivity; declination. *Dict.*

To DEVE'ST. *v. a.* [*deveſter*, French; *de* and *veſtis*, Latin.]

1. To ſtrip; to deprive of cloaths.

Then of his arms Androgeus he *deveſts*,
His ſword, his ſhield he takes, and plumed creſts. *Denham.*

2. To ſtrip; to take away any thing good.

What are thoſe breaches of the law of nature and nations, which do forfeit and *deveſt* all right and title in a nation to government? *Bacon.*

3. To free from any thing bad.

Come on, thou little inmate of this breaſt,
Which for thy ſake from paſſions I *deveſt.* *Prior.*

DEVE'X. *adj.* [*devexus*, Latin.] Bending down; declivous; incurvated downwards.

DEVE'XITY. *n. ſ.* [from *devex.*] Incurvation downwards; declivity.

To DE'VIATE. *v. n.* [*de via decedere*, Latin.]

1. To wander from the right or common way.

The reſt to ſome faint meaning make pretence,
But Shadwell never *deviates* into ſenſe. *Dryden.*

Thus Pegaſus, a nearer way to take,
May boldly *deviate* from the common track. *Pope.*

What makes all phyſical and moral ill?
There nature *deviates*, and here wanders will. *Pope's Eſſays.*

Beſides places which may *deviate* from the ſenſe of the author, it would be kind to obſerve any deficiencies in the diction. *Pope.*

2. To go aſtray; to err; to ſin; to offend.

DEVIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deviate.*]

1. The act of quitting the right way; error; wandering.

Theſe bodies perſevere in their motions, and conſtantly move round in the ſame tracts, without making the leaſt *deviation.* *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

2. Variation from eſtabliſhed rule.

Having once ſurveyed the true and proper natural alphabet, we may eaſily diſcover the *deviations* from it in the character thereof, in all the alphabets in uſe, either by defect of ſingle characters, of letters, or by confuſion of them. *Holder.*

3. Offence; obliquity of conduct.

Worthy perſons, if inadvertently drawn into a *deviation*, will endeavour inſtantly to recover their loſt ground, that they may not bring error into habit. *Clariſſa.*

DEVI'CE. *n. ſ.* [*deviſe*, French; *diviſa*, Italian.]

1. A contrivance; a ſtratagem.

This is our *device*,
That Falſtaff at that oak ſhall meet with us. *Shakeſpeare.*

He intended it as a politick *device* to leſſen their intereſt, and keep them low in the world. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. A deſign; a ſcheme formed; project; ſpeculation.

Touching the exchange of laws in practice with laws in

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device, which they ſay are better for the ſtate of the church, if they might take place: the farther we examine them, the greater cauſe we find to conclude, although we continue the ſame we are, the harm is not great. *Hooker, Dedicat.*

His *device* is againſt Babylon, to deſtroy it. *Jer.* li. 11.

There are many *devices* in a man's heart; nevertheleſs, the counſel of the Lord ſhall ſtand. *Prov.* xix. 21.

3. The emblem on a ſhield; the enſign armorial of a nation or family.

Then change we ſhields, and their *devices* bear;
Let fraud ſupply the want of force in war. *Dryden's Æn.*

Hibernia's harp, *device* of her command,
And parent of her mirth, ſhall there be ſeen. *Prior.*

They intend to let the world ſee what party they are of, by figures and deſigns upon theſe fans; as the knights-errant uſed to diſtinguiſh themſelves by *devices* on their ſhields. *Addiſ.*

4. Invention; genius.

He's gentle; never ſchooled, and yet learned; full of noble *device*, of all ſorts enchantingly beloved. *Shak. As you like it.*

DE'VIL. *n. ſ.* [ꝺıoꝼul, Saxon; *diabolus*, Latin. It is more properly written *divel.*]

1. A fallen angel; the temper and ſpiritual enemy of mankind.

Are you a man?
——Ay, and a bold one, that dare look on that
Which might appal the *devil*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. A wicked man or woman.

See thyſelf, *devil*:
Proper deformity ſeems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. A ludicrous term for miſchief.

A war of profit mitigates the evil;
But to be tax'd, and beaten, is the *devil*. *Granville.*

4. A kind of expletive, expreſſing wonder or vexation.

The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare;
But wonder how the *devil* they got there! *Pope, Epiſt.* ii.

5. A kind of ludicrous negative in an adverbial ſenſe.

The devil was well, the *devil* a monk was he. *A Proverb.*

DE'VILISH. *adj.* [from *devil.*]

1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; miſchievous; malicious; deſtructive.

Gynecia took a farther conceit of it, miſtruſting greatly Cecropia, becauſe ſhe had heard much of the *deviliſh* wickedneſs of her heart. *Sidney, b.* i.

For grief thereof, and *deviliſh* deſpight,
From his infernal furnaces forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in duſkiſh ſmoak and brimſtone blue. *Fairy Queen.*

In hollow cube
He trains his *deviliſh* engin'ry, impal'd
On ev'ry ſide with ſhadowy ſquadrons deep. *Milton's P. Loſt.*

2. Having communication with the devil.

The dutcheſs, by his ſubornation,
Upon my life began her *deviliſh* practices. *Shakeſ. Henry* VI.

3. An epithet of abhorrence or contempt.

A *deviliſh* knave! beſides the knave is handſome, young, and blyth: all thoſe requiſites are in him that delight. *Shakeſp.*

DE'VILISHLY. *adv.* [from *deviliſh.*] In a manner ſuiting the devil; diabolically.

Thoſe trumpeters threatened them with continual alarms of damnation, if they did not venture life, fortune, and all, in that which wickedly and *deviliſhly* thoſe impoſtors called the cauſe of God. *South's Sermons.*

DE'VILKIN. *n. ſ.* [from *devil.*] A little devil. *Clariſſa.*

DE'VIOUS. *adj.* [*devius*, Latin.]

1. Out of the common track.

Creuſa kept behind: by choice we ſtray
Through ev'ry dark and ev'ry *devious* way. *Dryden's Æn.*

In this minute *devious* ſubject I have been neceſſitated to explain myſelf in more words, than to ſome few may ſeem needful. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Wandering; roving; rambling.

Every muſe,
And every blooming pleaſure, wait without
To bleſs the wildly *devious* morning walk. *Thomſ. Summer.*

3. Erring; going aſtray from rectitude.

One *devious* ſtep, at firſt ſetting out, frequently leads a perſon into a wilderneſs of doubt and error. *Clariſſa.*

To DEVI'SE. *v. a.* [*deviſer*, French, as of *deviſare*, to look about. *Skinner.*]

1. To contrive; to form by art; to invent; to excogitate; to ſtrike out by thought.

Whether they, at their firſt coming into the land, or afterwards, by trading with other nations which had letters, learned them of them, or *deviſed* them among themſelves, is very doubtful. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

He could by his ſkill draw after him the weight of five thouſand buſhels of grain, and *deviſe* thoſe rare engines which ſhot ſmall ſtones at hand, but great ones afar off. *Peacham.*

Ye ſons of art, one curious piece *deviſe*,
From whoſe conſtructure motion ſhall ariſe. *Blackmore.*

To plan; to ſcheme.

Behold I frame evil againſt you, and *deviſe* a device againſt you. *Jer.* xiii. 11.

To DEVI'SE. *v. n.* To conſider; to contrive; to lay plans; to form ſchemes.

Her merry fit ſhe freſhly 'gan to rear,
And did of joy and jollity *deviſe*,
Herſelf to cheriſh and her gueſt to chear. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

But ſith now ſafe ye ſeiſed have the ſhore,
And well arrived are, high God be bleſt,
Let us *deviſe* of eaſe and everlaſting reſt. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Since we are ſo far entered, let us, I pray you, a little *deviſe* of thoſe evils by which that country is held in this wretched caſe, that it cannot, as you ſay, be recured. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Deviſe but how you'll uſe him when he comes, and let us two *deviſe* to bring him thither. *Shak. Mer. Wives of Windſor.*

DEVI'SE. *n. ſ.* [*deviſe*, a will, old French.]

1. The act of giving or bequeathing by will.

This word is properly attributed, in our common law, to him that bequeaths his goods by his laſt will or teſtament in writing; and the reaſon is, becauſe thoſe that now appertain only to the deviſour, by this act are diſtributed into many parts. *Cowel.*

The alienation is made by *deviſe* in a laſt will only, and the third part of theſe profits is there demandable, by ſpecial proviſion thereof made in the ſtatute. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

2. Contrivance. See DEVICE.

God hath omitted nothing needful to his purpoſe, nor left his intention to be accompliſhed by our *deviſes*. *Hooker.*

To DEVI'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grant by will. A law term.

DEVI'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *deviſe.*] A contriver; an inventer.

Being divided from truth in themſelves, they are yet farther removed by advenient deception; for true it is, if I ſay they are daily mocked into error by *deviſers*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

The authors of uſeful inventions, the *deviſers* of wholſome laws, as were the philoſophers of ancient times, were honoured as the fathers and prophets of their country. *Grew's Coſmol.*

DE'VITABLE. *adj.* [*devitabilis*, Lat.] Poſſible to be avoided; avoidable. *Dict.*

DEVITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*devitatio*, Latin.] The act of eſcaping or avoiding. *Dict.*

DEVO'ID. *adj.* [*vuide*, French.]

1. Empty; vacant; void.

When I awoke, and found her place *devoid*,
And nought but preſſed graſs where ſhe had lyen,
I ſorrow'd all ſo much as earſt I joy'd. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

2. Without any thing, whether good or evil; free from; in want of.

He flung it from him, and *devoid* of dread,
Upon him lightly leaped without heed. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

That the ſoul and angels are *devoid* of quantity and dimenſion, hath the ſuffrage of the moſt; and that they have nothing to do with proper locality, is generally opinioned. *Glanv.*

The motion of this chariot will ſtill be eaſier as it aſcends higher, 'till at length it ſhall become utterly *devoid* of gravity, when the leaſt ſtrength will be able to beſtow upon it a ſwift motion. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

His warlike mind, his ſoul *devoid* of fear,
His high deſigning thoughts were figur'd there,
As when, by magick, ghoſts are made appear. *Dryden.*

We Tyrians are not ſo *devoid* of ſenſe,
Nor ſo remote from Phœbus' influence. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*

DEVO'IR. *n. ſ.* [*devoir*, French.]

1. Service. A ſenſe now not uſed.

To reſtore again the kingdom of the Mamalukes, he offered him their utmoſt *devoir* and ſervice. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

2. Act of civility or obſequiouſneſs.

Aukward and ſupple, each *devoir* to pay,
She flatters her good lady twice a day. *Pope.*

To DEVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*devolvo*, Latin.]

1. To roll down.

The matter which *devolves* from the hills down upon the lower grounds, does not conſiderably raiſe and augment them. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Through ſplendid kingdoms he *devolves* his maze,
Now wanders wild through ſolitary tracts
Of life-deſerted ſand. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 805.

2. To move from one hand to another.

Becauſe they found too much confuſion in ſuch a multitude of ſtateſmen, they *devolved* their whole authority into the hands of the council of ſixty. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

The whole power, at home and abroad, was *devolved* upon that family. *Swift.*

To DEVO'LVE. *v. n.* To fall in ſucceſſion into new hands.

Suppoſing people, by wanting ſpiritual bleſſings, did loſe all their right to temporal, yet that forfeiture muſt *devolve* only to the ſupreme Lord. *Decay of Piety.*

DEVOLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*devolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of rolling down.

What concerns the raiſing of new mountains, deterrations, or the *devolution* of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and high grounds, will fall more properly under our conſideration on another occaſion. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Removal from hand to hand.

The juriſdiction exerciſed in thoſe courts is derived from the crown of England, and the laſt *devolution* is to the king by way of appeal. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

DEVORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *devoro*, Latin.] The act of devouring. *Dict.*

To DEVO'TE. *v. a.* [*devoveo devotus*, Latin.]

1. To dedicate; to conſecrate; to appropriate.

No *devoted* thing that a man ſhall *devote* unto the Lord, of all that he hath, both of man and beaſt, and of the field of his poſſeſſion, ſhall be ſold or redeemed. *Lev.* xxvii. 21.

What black magician conjures up this fiend,
To ſtop *devoted* charitable deeds? *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

While we do admire
This virtue, and this moral diſcipline,
Let's be no ſtoicks, nor no ſtocks, I pray;
Or ſo *devote* to Ariſtotle's checks,
As Ovid be an outcaſt quite abjur'd. *Sh. Tam. of the Shrew.*

They, impious, dar'd to prey
On herds *devoted* to the god of day. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* i.

If perſons of this make ſhould ever *devote* themſelves to ſcience, they ſhould be well aſſured of a ſolid and ſtrong conſtitution of body. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. To addict; to give up to ill.

Aliens were *devoted* to their rapine and deſpight. *Dec. of Piety.*

Having once debauched their ſenſes with the pleaſures of other nations, they *devoted* themſelves unto all wickedneſs. *Grew's Coſm. Sac. b.* iii. *c.* 3.

Ah why, Penelope, this cauſeleſs fear,
To render ſleep's ſoft bleſſings inſincere?
Alike *devote* to ſorrow's dire extreme,
The day reflection, and the midnight dream. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

3. To curſe; to execrate; to doom to deſtruction.

Yet not for thy advice, or threats, I fly
Thoſe wicked tents *devoted*; leſt the wrath
Impendent, raging into ſudden flame,
Diſtinguiſh not. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v. *l.* 890.

To deſtruction ſacred, and *devote*,
He with his whole poſterity muſt die. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

Goddeſs of maids, and conſcious of our hearts,
So keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,
Which Niobe's *devoted* iſſue felt,
When, hiſſing through the ſkies, the feather'd deaths were dealt. *Dryden's Fables.*

Let her, like me, of ev'ry joy forlorn,
Devote the hour when ſuch a wretch was born:
Like me to deſerts and to darkneſs run. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

DEVO'TEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *devote.*] The ſtate of being devoted or dedicated.

Whatever may fall from my pen to her diſadvantage, relates to her but as ſhe was, or may again be, an obſtacle to your *devotedneſs* to ſeraphick love. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

The owning of our obligation unto virtue, may be ſtiled natural religion; that is to ſay, a *devotedneſs* unto God, our liege Lord, ſo as to act in all things according to his will. *Grew's Coſmol. Sac. b.* iii. *c.* 5.

DEVOTE'E. *n. ſ.* [*devot*, French.] One erroneouſly or ſuperſtitiouſly religious; a bigot.

DEVO'TION. *n. ſ.* [*devotion*, French; *devotio*, Latin.]

1. The ſtate of being conſecrated or dedicated.

2. Piety; acts of religion.

Mean time her warlike brother on the ſeas
His waving ſtreamers to the winds diſplays,
And vows for his return, with vain *devotion*, pays. *Dryd.*

3. An act of external worſhip.

Religious minds are inflamed with the love of publick *devotion*. *Hooker.*

For as I paſſed by and beheld your *devotion*, I found an altar with this inſcription, To the unknown God. *Acts* xvii. 23.

In vain doth man the name of juſt expect,
If his *devotions* he to God neglect. *Denham.*

4. Prayer; expreſſion of devotion.

An aged holy man,
That day and night ſaid his *devotion*,
No other worldly buſineſs did apply. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Your *devotion* has its opportunity: we muſt pray always, but chiefly at certain times. *Sprat's Sermons.*

5. The ſtate of the mind under a ſtrong ſenſe of dependance upon God.

Grateful to acknowledge whence his good
Deſcends, thither with heart, and voice, and eyes
Directed in *devotion*, to adore
And worſhip God ſupreme, who made him chief
Of all his works. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii. *l.* 514.

From the full choir, when loud Hoſanna's riſe,
And ſwell the pomp of dreadful ſacrifice;
Amid' that ſcene, if ſome relenting eye
Glance on the ſtone where our cold reliques lie,
Devotion's ſelf ſhall ſteal a thought from heav'n,
One human tear ſhall drop, and be forgiv'n. *Pope.*

Devotion may be conſidered either as an exerciſe of publick or private prayers at ſet times and occaſions, or as a temper of the mind, a ſtate and diſpoſition of the heart, which is rightly affected with ſuch exerciſes. *Law on Chriſt's Perfection.*

6. An act of reverence, reſpect, or ceremony.

Whither away ſo faſt?
—No farther than the Tower; and, as I gueſs,
Upon the like *devotion* as yourſelves,
To gratulate the gentle princes there. *Shakeſ. Richard* III.

7. Strong affection; ardent love; ſuch as makes the lover the ſole property of the perſon loved.

Be oppoſite, all planets of good luck,
To my proceeding, if, with pure heart's love,
Immaculate *devotion*, holy thoughts,
I tender not thy beauteous princely daughter. *Shak. R.* III.

He had a particular reverence for the perſon of the king, and the more extraordinary *devotion* for that of the prince, as he had had the honour to be truſted with his education. *Clar.*

8. Diſpoſal; power; ſtate of dependance on any one.

Arundel-caſtle would keep that rich corner of the country at his majeſty's *devotion*. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

DEVO'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *devotion.*] Pertaining to devotion; annexed to worſhip; religious.

Nor are the ſobereſt of them ſo apt for that *devotional* compliance and juncture of hearts, which I deſire to bear in holy offices, to be performed with me. *King Charles.*

The favourable opinion and good word of men comes often times at a very eaſy rate, by a few demure looks, with ſome *devotional* poſtures and grimaces. *South's Sermons.*

DEVO'TIONALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *devotion.*] A man zealous without knowledge; ſuperſtitiouſly devout.

To DEVOU'R. *v. a.* [*devoro*, Latin.]

1. To eat up ravenouſly, as a wild beaſt or animal of prey.

We will ſay ſome evil beaſt hath *devoured* him. *Gen.* xxxvii.

We've willing dames enough: there cannot be
That vulture in you to *devour* ſo many
As will to greatneſs dedicate themſelves,
Finding it ſo inclin'd. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

So looks the pent up lion o'er the wretch
That trembles under his *devouring* paws. *Shakeſ. Henry* VI.

2. To deſtroy or conſume with rapidity and violence.

A fire *devoureth* before them, and behind them a flame burneth. *Joel* ii. 3.

How dire a tempeſt from Mycenæ pour'd,
Our plains, our temples, and our town *devour'd*;
It was the waſte of war. *Dryden's Æn. b.* viii.

Notwithſtanding that Socrates lived in the time of this *devouring* peſtilence at Athens, he never caught the leaſt infection. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 195.

3. To ſwallow up; to annihilate.

He ſeemed in ſwiftneſs to *devour* the way. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such a pleaſure as grows freſher upon enjoyment; and though continually fed upon, yet is never *devoured*. *South.*

Death ſtalks behind thee, and each flying hour
Does ſome looſe remnant of thy life *devour*. *Dryden.*

DEVOU'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *devour.*] A conſumer; he that devours; he that preys upon.

Rome is but a wilderneſs of tygers:
Tygers muſt prey, and Rome affords no prey
But me and mine: how happy art thou then,
From theſe *devourers* to be baniſhed? *Shak. Tit. Andronicus.*

Since thoſe leviathans are withdrawn, the leſſer *devourers* ſupply their place: fraud ſucceeds to violence. *Decay of Piety.*

Store the pond with carp and tench, which do the beſt together of any fiſh, all other fiſh being *devourers* of their ſpawn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

DEVO'UT. *adj.* [*devotus*, Latin.]

1. Pious; religious; devoted to holy duties.

We muſt be conſtant and *devout* in the worſhip of our God, and ready in all acts of benevolence to our neighbour. *Rogers, Sermon* 13.

2. Filled with pious thoughts.

For this, with ſoul *devout*, he thank'd the god;
And, of ſucceſs ſecure, return'd to his abode. *Dryd. Fables.*

3. Expreſſive of devotion or piety.

Anon dry ground appears, and from his ark
The ancient ſire deſcends, with all his train:
Then with uplifted hands, and eyes *devout*,
Grateful to heav'n. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 863.

DEVO'UTLY. *adv.* [from *devout.*] Piouſly; with ardent devotion; religiouſly.

Her grace roſe, and with modeſt paces
Came to the altar, where ſhe kneel'd; and, ſaint-like,
Caſt her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd *devoutly*. *Sh. H.* VIII.

One of the wiſe men of the ſociety of Solomon's houſe, having a while attentively and *devoutly* viewed and contemplated this pillar and croſs, fell down upon his face. *Bacon.*

Her twilights were more clear than our mid-day,
She dreamt *devoutlier* than moſt uſe to pray;
Who being here fill'd with grace, yet ſtrove to be
Both where more grace and more capacity
At once is given. *Donne.*

Think,

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Think, O my ſoul, *devoutly* think,
How, with affrighted eyes,
Thou ſaw'ſt the wide extended deep
In all its horrors riſe! *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 490.

To ſecond cauſes we ſeem to truſt, without expreſſing, ſo *devoutly* as we ought to do, our dependance on the firſt. *Atterb.*

DEUSE. *n. ſ.* [more properly than *deuce*, *Junius*, from *Duſius*, the name of a certain ſpecies of evil ſpirits.] The devil: a ludicrous word.

'Twas the prettieſt prologue, as he wrote it;
Well, the *deuce* take me if I ha'n't forgot it. *Congreve.*

DEUTERO'GAMY. *n. ſ.* [δέυτερ☉ and γάμ☉.] A ſecond marriage. *Dict.*

DEUTERONO'MY. *n. ſ.* [δέυτερ☉ νόμ☉.] The ſecond book of the law, being the book of Moſes.

DEUTERO'SCOPY. *n. ſ.* [δέυτερ☉ and σκοπέω.] The ſecond intention; the meaning beyond the literal ſenſe.

Not attaining the *deuteroſcopy*, or ſecond intention of the words, they are fain to omit their conſequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DEW. *n. ſ.* [deap, Saxon; *daaw*, Dutch.] The moiſture upon the ground.

Fogs, particularly thoſe which we frequently obſerve after ſun-ſetting, even in our hotteſt months, are nothing but a vapour, conſiſting of water, and of ſuch mineral matter as it meets with in its paſſage, and could well bring up along with it; which vapour was ſent up in greater quantity all the foregoing day, than now in the evening: but the ſun then being above the horizon, taking it at the ſurface of the earth, and rapidly mounting it up into the atmoſphere, it was not diſcernible, as now it is; becauſe the ſun being now gone off, the vapour ſtagnates at and near the earth, and ſaturates the air 'till it is ſo thick as to be eaſily viſible therein: and when at length the heat there is ſomewhat further ſpent, which is uſually about the middle of the night, it falls down again in a *dew*, alighting upon herbs and other vegetables, which it cheriſhes, cools and refreſhes, after the ſcorching heat of the foregoing day. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Never yet one hour in bed
Did I enjoy the golden *dew* of ſleep,
But with his tim'rous dreams was ſtill awak'd. *Shak. R.* III.

That churchman bears a bounteous mind, indeed;
A hand as fruitful as the land that feeds us;
His *dew* falls ev'ry where. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

She looks as clear
As morning roſes newly waſh'd with *dew*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dews and rain are but the returns of moiſt vapours condenſed. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 81.

Now ſliding ſtreams the thirſty plants renew,
And feed their fibres with reviving *dew*. *Pope.*

To DEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wet as with dew; to moiſten; to bedew.

A trickling ſtream of balm moſt ſovereign,
And dainty dear, which on the ground ſtill fell,
And overflowed all the fertile plain,
As it had *dewed* been with timely rain. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Be we the med'cine of the ſickly weal,
And with him pour we in our country's purge,
Each drop of us.
——Or ſo much as it needs
To *dew* the ſovereign flower, and drown the weeds. *Shakeſ.*

Give me thy hand,
That I may *dew* it with my mournful tears. *Shakeſ. H.* VI.

He ceas'd; diſcerning Adam with ſuch joy
Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been *dew'd* in tears,
Without the vent of words, which theſe he breath'd.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xii. *l.* 373.

Palemon above the reſt appears,
In ſable garments, *dew'd* with guſhing tears. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. It is not uſed properly of an action of terrour.

In Gallick blood again
He *dews* his reeking ſword, and ſtrows the ground
With headleſs ranks. *Phillips.*

DE'WBERRY. *n. ſ.* [from *dew* and *berry.*]

Dewberries, as they ſtand here among the more delicate fruits, muſt be underſtood to mean raſberries, which are alſo of the bramble kind. *Hanmer.*

Feed him with apricocks and *dewberries*,
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEWBESPRE'NT. *part.* [*dew* and *beſprent.*] Sprinkled with dew.

This evening late, by then the chewing flocks
Had ta'en their ſupper on the ſavoury herb
Of knot-graſs *dewbeſprent*, and were in fold,
I ſat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With flaunting honey-ſuckle. *Milton.*

DEW-BURNING. *adj.* [from *dew* and *burning.*] The meaning of this compound is doubtful. Perhaps it alludes to the ſparkling of dew.

He, now to prove his late renewed might,
High-brandiſhing his bright *dew-burning* blade,
Upon his creſted ſcalp ſo ſore did ſmite,
That to the ſcull a yawning wound it made. *Fairy Queen.*

DE'WDROP. *n. ſ.* [*dew* and *drop.*] A drop of dew which ſparkles at ſun-riſe.

I muſt go ſeek ſome *dewdrops* here,
And hang a pearl in every cowſlip's ear. *Shakeſpeare.*

An hoſt
Innumerable! as the ſtars of night,
Or ſtars of morning, *dewdrops*, which the ſun
Impearls! on every leaf, and ev'ry flow'r. *Milton's Pa. Loſt.*

Reſt, ſweet as *dewdrops* on their flow'ry lawns,
When the ſky opens, and the morning dawns! *Tickell.*

DE'WLAP. *n. ſ.* [from *lapping* or *licking* the *dew.*]

1. The fleſh that hangs down from the throat of oxen.

Large rowles of fat about his ſhoulders flung,
And from his neck the double *dewlap* hung. *Addiſ. Ov. Met.*

2. It is uſed in *Shakeſpeare* for a lip flaccid with age, in contempt.

And ſometimes lurk I in a goſſip's bowl,
In very likeneſs of a roaſted crab;
And when ſhe drinks againſt her lips I bob,
And on the wither'd *dewlap* pour the ale. *Shakeſpeare.*

DE'WLAPT. *adj.* [from *dewlap.*] Furniſhed with dewlaps.

Who would believe, that there were mountaineers
Dewlapt like bulls, whoſe throats had hanging at 'em
Wallets of fleſh. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

The *dewlapt* bull now chaſes along the plain,
While burning love ferments in ev'ry vein. *Gay.*

DE'WWORM. *n. ſ.* [from *dew* and *worm.*] A worm found in dew.

For the trout, the *dew-worm*, which ſome call the lob-worm, and the brandliny, are the chief. *Walton's Angler.*

DE'WY. *adj.* [from *dew.*]

1. Reſembling dew; partaking of dew.

From the earth a *dewy* miſt
Went up, and water'd all the ground, and each
Plant of the field. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii. *l.* 331.

Where two adverſe winds,
Sublim'd from *dewy* vapours in mid ſky,
Engage with horrid ſhock, the ruffled brine
Roars ſtormy. *Phillips.*

2. Moiſt with dew; roſcid.

The joyous day 'gan early to appear,
And fair Aurora from her *dewy* bed
Of aged Tithone, 'gan herſelf to rear,
With roſy cheeks, for ſhame as bluſhing red. *Fairy Queen.*

The bee with honied thigh,
That at her flow'ry work doth ſing,
And the waters murmuring,
With ſuch conſort as they keep,
Entice the *dewy* feather'd ſleep. *Milton.*

His *dewy* locks diſtill'd
Ambroſia. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v. *l.* 56.

His own Præniſte ſends a choſen band,
With thoſe who plough Saturnia's Gabine land;
Beſides the ſuccour which cold Ancien yields,
The rocks of Hernicus and *dewy* fields. *Dryden's Æn. b.* viii.

DE'XTER. adj. [Latin.] The right; not the left. A term uſed in heraldry.

My mother's blood
Runs on the *dexter* cheek, and this ſiniſter
Bounds in my ſire's. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

DEXTE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*dexteritas*, Latin.]

1. Readineſs of limbs; activity; readineſs to attain ſkill; ſkill; expertneſs.

2. Readineſs of contrivance; quickneſs of expedient; ſkill of management.

His wiſdom, by often evading from perils, was turned rather into a *dexterity* to deliver himſelf from dangers, when they preſſed him, than into a providence to prevent and remove them afar off. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

They attempted to be knaves, but wanted art and *dexterity*. *South's Sermons.*

The ſame Proteſtants may, by their *dexterity*, make themſelves the national religion, and diſpoſe the church-revenues among their paſtors. *Swift.*

DE'XTEROUS. *adj.* [*dexter*, Latin.]

1. Expert at any manual employment; active; ready; as, a *dexterous* workman.

2. Expert in management; ſubtle; full of expedients.

They confine themſelves, and are *dexterous* managers enough of the wares and products of that corner, with which they content themſelves. *Locke.*

DEXTE'ROUSLY. *adv.* [from *dexterous.*] Expertly; ſkilfully; artfully.

The magiſtrate ſometimes cannot do his own office *dexterouſly*, but by acting the miniſter. *South's Sermons.*

But then my ſtudy was to cog the dice,
And *dexterouſly* to throw the lucky ſice. *Dryden.*

DE'XTRAL. *adj.* [*dexter*, Latin.] The right; not the left.

As for any tunicles or ſkins, which ſhould hinder the liver from enabling the *dextral* parts, we muſt not conceive it diffuſeth its virtue by meer irradiation, but by its veins and proper veſſels. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 5.

DEXTRA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *dextral.*] The ſtate of being on the right, not the left, ſide.

If there were a determinate prepotency in the right, and ſuch as ariſeth from a conſtant root in nature, we might expect the ſame in other animals, whoſe parts are alſo differenced by *dextrality*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 5.

DIABE'TES. *n. ſ.* [διαβάτης.] A morbid copiouſneſs of urine; a fatal colliquation by the urinary paſſages.

An increaſe of that ſecretion may accompany the general colliquations; as in fluxes, hectick ſweats and coughs, *diabetes*, and other conſumptions. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

DIABO'LICAL. } *adj.* [from *diabolus*, Latin.] Deviliſh; par-
DIABO'LICK. } taking of the qualities of the devil; impious; atrocious; nefarious; pertaining to the devil.

This, in other beaſts obſerv'd,
Doubt might beget of *diabolick* pow'r,
Active within, beyond the ſenſe of brute. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Does not the ambitious, the envious, and the revengeful man know very well, that the thirſt of blood, and affectation of dominion by violence and oppreſſion, is a moſt *diabolical* outrage upon the laws of God and Nature, and upon the common well-being of mankind? *L'Eſtrange.*

The practice of lying is a *diabolical* exerciſe, and they that uſe it are the devil's children. *Ray on the Creation.*

Damned ſpirits muſt needs be all envy, deſpair, and rage; and have ſo much of a *diabolical* nature in them, as to wiſh all men to ſhare their miſery. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

DIACO'DIUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] The ſyrup of poppies.

DIACO'USTICS. *n. ſ.* [διακουστικά.] The doctrine of ſounds.

DI'ADEM. *n. ſ.* [*diadema*, Latin.]

1. A tiara; an enſign of royalty bound about the head of Eaſtern monarchs.

The ſacred *diadem* in pieces rent,
And purple robe gored with many a wound. *Fairy Queen.*

A liſt the cobler's temples ties,
To keep the hair out of their eyes;
From whence 'tis plain the *diadem*,
That princes wear, derives from them. *Swift.*

2. The mark of royalty worn on the head; the crown.

A crown,
Golden in ſhew, is but a wreath of thorns;
Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and ſleepleſs nights,
To him who wears the regal *diadem*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Why ſhould he raviſh then that *diadem*
From your grey temples, which the hand of time
Muſt ſhortly plant on his. *Denham's Sophy.*

Faction, that once made *diadems* her prey,
And ſtopt our prince in his triumphant way,
Fled like a miſt before this radiant day. *Roſcommon.*

DIADE'MED. *adj.* [from *diadem.*] Adorned with a diadem; crowned.

Not ſo, when *diadem'd* with rays divine,
Touch'd with the flame that breaks from virtue's ſhrine,
Her prieſtleſs muſe forbids the good to dye,
And opes the temple of eternity. *Pope.*

DI'ADROM. *n. ſ.* [διαδρομέω.] The time in which any motion is performed; the time in which a pendulum performs its vibration.

A gry is one tenth of a line, a line one tenth of one inch, an inch one tenth of a philoſophical foot, a philoſophical foot one third of a pendulum; whoſe *diadroms*, in the latitude of forty-five degrees, are each equal to one ſecond of time, or a ſixtieth of a minute. *Locke.*

DIÆ'RESIS. *n. ſ.* [διαίρεσις.] The ſeparation or disjunction of ſyllables; as *a"er.*

DIAGNO'STICK. *n. ſ.* [διαγινώσκω.] A ſymptom by which a diſeaſe is diſtinguiſhed from others.

I ſhall lay down ſome indiſputable marks of this vice, that whenever we ſee the tokens, we may conclude the plague is in the houſe:—let us hear your *diagnoſticks*. *Collier on Pride.*

One of our phyſicians proved diſappointed of his prognoſticks, or rather *diagnoſticks*. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

DIA'GONAL. *adj.* [διαγώνι☉.] Reaching from one angle to another, ſo as to divide a parallelogram into equal parts.

The monſtroſity of the badger is ill-contrived, and with ſome diſadvantage; the ſhortneſs being fixed unto the legs of one ſide, that might have been more properly placed upon the *diagonal* movers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 5.

This, and all like ſorts of ſtone that are compoſed of granules, will cut and rive in any direction, as well in a perpendicular, or in a *diagonal*, as horizontally and parallel to the ſide of the ſtrata. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

DIA'GONAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A line drawn from angle to angle, and dividing a ſquare into equal parts.

When a man has in his mind the idea of two lines, viz. the ſide and *diagonal* of a ſquare, whereof the *diagonal* is an inch long, he may have the idea alſo of the diviſion of that line into a certain number of equal parts. *Locke.*

DIA'GONALLY. *adv.* [from *diagonal.*] In a diagonal direction.

The right and left are not defined by philoſophers according to common acceptation, that is, reſpectively from one man unto another, or any conſtant ſite in each, as though that ſhould be the right in one, which, upon confront or facing, ſtands athwart or *diagonally* unto the other; but were diſtinguiſhed, according unto their activity and predominant locomotion, on the either ſide. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

DI'AGRAM. *n. ſ.* [διάγραμμα.] A delineation of geometrical figures; a mathematical ſcheme.

Many a fair precept in poetry is like a ſeeming demonſtration in the mathematicks; very ſpecious in the *diagram*, but failing in the mechanick operation. *Dryden.*

Why do not theſe perſons make a *diagram* of theſe cogitative lines and angles, and demonſtrate their properties of perception and appetite, as plainly as we know the other properties of triangles and circles? *Bentley's Sermons.*

DIAGRY'DIATES. *n. ſ.* [from *diagrydium*, Lat.] Strong purgatives made with diagrydium.

All cholerick humours ought to be evacuated by *diagrydiates*, mixed with tartar, or ſome acid, or rhubarb powder. *Floyer.*

DI'AL. *n. ſ.* [*diale*, *Skinner.*] A plate marked with lines, where a hand or ſhadow ſhews the hour.

O, gentlemen, the time of life is ſhort:
To ſpend that ſhortneſs baſely were too long,
Though life did ride upon a *dial*'s point,
Still ending at th' arrival of an hour. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

If the motion be very ſlow, we perceive it not: we have no ſenſe of the accretive motion of plants or animals; and the ſly ſhadow ſteals away upon the *dial*, and the quickeſt eye can diſcover no more but that it is gone. *Glanv. Scepſ. c.* 11.

DIAL-PLATE. *n. ſ.* [*dial* and *plate.*] That on which hours or lines are marked.

He tells us that the two friends, being each of them poſſeſſed of one of theſe needles, made a kind of *dial-plate*, inſcribing it with the four and twenty letters, in the ſame manner as the hours of the day are marked upon the ordinary *dial-plate*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 241.

DIALE'CT. *n. ſ.* [διάλεκτ☉.]

1. The ſubdiviſion of a language; as the Attic, Doric, Ionic, Æolic dialects.

2. Stile; manner of expreſſion.

When themſelves do practiſe that whereof they write, they change their *dialect*; and thoſe words they ſhun, as if there were in them ſome ſecret ſting. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 22.

3. Language; ſpeech.

In her youth
There is a prone and ſpeechleſs *dialect*,
Such as moves men. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

If the conferring of a kindneſs did not bind the perſon, upon whom it was conferred, to the returns of gratitude, why, in the univerſal *dialect* of the world, are kindneſſes ſtill called obligations? *South's Sermons.*

DIALE'CTICAL. *adj.* [from *dialectick.*] Logical; argumental.

Thoſe *dialectical* ſubtleties that the ſchoolmen too often employ about phyſiological myſteries, are wont much more to declare the wit of him that uſes them, than increaſe the knowledge of ſober lovers of truth. *Boyle.*

DIALE'CTICK. *n. ſ.* [διαλεκτική.] Logick; the act of reaſoning.

DIA'LLING. *n. ſ.* [from *dial.*] The ſciaterick ſcience; the knowledge of ſhadow; the act of conſtructing dials on which the ſhadow may ſhew the hour.

DIA'LIST. *n. ſ.* [from *dial.*] A conſtructer of dials.

Scientifick *dialiſts*, by the geometrick conſiderations of lines, have found out rules to mark out the irregular motion of the ſhadow in all latitudes, and on all planes. *Moxon.*

DIA'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [from *dialogue.*] A ſpeaker in a dialogue or conference; a writer of dialogues.

DI'ALOGUE. *n. ſ.* [διάλογ☉.] A conference; a converſation between two or more, either real or feigned.

Will you hear the *dialogue* that the two learned men have compiled in praiſe of the owl and cuckow? *Shakeſpeare.*

Oh, the impudence of this wicked ſex! Laſcivious *dialogues* are innocent with you. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

In eaſy *dialogues* is Fletcher's praiſe;
He mov'd the mind, but had not pow'r to raiſe. *Dryden.*

To DI'ALOGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſcourſe with another; to confer.

Do'ſt *dialogue* with thy ſhadow? *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

DIALY'SIS. *n. ſ.* [διάλυσις.] The figure in rhetorick by which ſyllables or words are divided.

DIA'METER. *n. ſ.* [διὰ and μέτρεω.] The line, which paſſing through the center of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.

The ſpace between the earth and the moon, according to Ptolemy and Alfraganus, is ſeventeen times the *diameter* of the earth, which makes, in a groſs account, about one hundred and twenty thouſand miles. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

The bay of Naples is the moſt delightful one that I ever ſaw: it lies in almoſt a round figure of about thirty miles in the *diameter*. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

DIA'METRAL. *adj.* [from *diameter.*] Deſcribing the diameter; relating to the diameter.

DIA'METRALLY. *adv.* [from *diametral.*] According to the direction of a diameter.

Chriſtian piety is, beyond all other things, *diametrally* oppoſed to profaneneſs and impiety of actions. *Hammond.*

DIAME'TRICAL. *adj.* [from *diameter.*]
1. Deſcribing a diameter.
2. Obſerving the direction of a diameter.

The ſin of calumny is ſet in a moſt *diametrical* oppoſition to the evangelical precept of loving our neighbours as ourſelves. *Government of the Tongue, ſ.* v.

DIAME'TRICALLY. *adv.* [from *diametrical.*] In a diametrical direction.

He perſuaded the king to conſent to what was *diametrically* againſt his conſcience and his honour, and, in truth, his ſecurity. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

When it is thus intercepted in its paſſage, the vapour, which cannot penetrate the ſtratum *diametrically*, glides along the lower ſurface of it, permeating the horizontal interval, which is betwixt the ſaid denſe ſtratum and that which lies underneath it. *Woodward.*

DIAMOND. *n. ſ.* [*diamant*, French; *adamas*, Latin.]

The *diamond*, the moſt valuable and hardeſt of all the gems, is, when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid as the pureſt water; and is eminently diſtinguiſhed from all other ſubſtances by its vivid ſplendour, and the brightneſs of its reflexions. It is extremely various in ſhape and ſize, being found in the greateſt quantity very ſmall, and the larger ones extremely ſeldom met with. The largeſt ever known is that in the poſſeſſion of the great Mogul, which weighs two hundred and ſeventy-nine carats, and is computed to be worth ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine thouſand two hundred and forty-four pounds. The diamond bears the force of the ſtrongeſt fires, except the concentrated ſolar rays, without hurt; and even that infinitely fierceſt of all fires does it no injury, unleſs directed to its weaker parts. It bears a glaſs-houſe fire for many days, and, if taken carefully out, and ſuffered to cool by degrees, is found as bright and beautiful as before; but if taken haſtily out, it will ſometimes crack, and even ſplit into two or three pieces. The places where we have *diamonds* are the Eaſt Indies and the Braſils; and though they are uſually found clear and colourleſs, yet they are ſometimes ſlightly tinged with the colours of the other gems, by the mixture of ſome metalline particles. *Hill on Foſſils.*

This *diamond* was my mother's: take it, heart;
But keep it 'till you woo another wife. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Give me the ring of mine you had at dinner;
Or, for the *diamond*, the chain you promiſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſee how thine eye would emulate the *diamond*: thou haſt the right arched bent of the brow. *Shak. Mer. Wives of Windſ.*

The *diamond* is preferable and vaſtly ſuperior to all others in luſtre and beauty; as alſo in hardneſs, which renders it more durable and laſting, and therefore much more valuable, than any other ſtone. *Woodward's Mett. Foſſ.*

The *diamond* is by mighty monarchs worn,
Fair as the ſtar that uſhers in the morn. *Blackm. Creation.*

The lively *diamond* drinks thy pureſt rays,
Collected light, compact. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 140.

DI'APASE. *n. ſ.* [διὰ πασῶν.] A chord including all tones. The old word for *diapaſon*. See DIAPASON.

And 'twixt them both a quadrant was the baſe,
Proportion'd equally by ſeven and nine;
Nine was the circle ſet in heaven's place,
All which compacted made a good *diapaſe*. *Fairy Queen.*

The ſweet numbers and melodious meaſures,
With which I wont the winged words to tie,
And make a tuneful *diapaſe* of pleaſures,
Now being let to run at liberty. *Spenſer.*

DIAPA'SON. *n. ſ.* [διαπασῶν.]

Diapaſon denotes a chord which includes all tones: it is the ſame with that we call an eighth, or an octave; becauſe there are but ſeven tones or notes, and then the eighth is the ſame again with the firſt. *Harris.*

It diſcovereth the true coincidence of ſounds into *diapaſons*, which is the return of the ſame ſound. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Harſh din
Broke the fair muſick that all creatures made
To their great Lord, whoſe love their motion ſway'd
In perfect *diapaſon*, whilſt they ſtood
In firſt obedience, and their ſtate of good. *Milton.*

Many a ſweet riſe, many as ſweet a fall,
A full-mouth *diapaſon* ſwallows all. *Craſhaw.*

From harmony, from heav'nly harmony,
This univerſal frame began:
From harmony to harmony
Through all the compaſs of the notes it ran,
The *diapaſon* cloſing full in man. *Dryden.*

DI'APER. *n. ſ.* [*diapre*, French, of uncertain etymology.]
1. Linen cloth woven in flowers, and other figures.

Not any damſel, which her vaunteth moſt
In ſkilful knitting of ſoft ſilken twine;
Nor any weaver, which his work doth boaſt
In *diaper*, in damaſk, or in lyne,
Might in their diverſe cunning ever dare
With this ſo curious net-work to compare. *Spenſer.*

2. A napkin; a towel.

Let one attend him with a ſilver baſon
Full of roſe-water, and beſtrew'd with flowers;
Another bear the ewer, a third a *diaper*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DI'APER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To variegate; to diverſify; to flower.

For fear the ſtones her tender foot ſhould wrong,
The ground he ſtrew'd with flowers all along,
And *diaper'd* like the diſcoloured mead. *Spenſer.*

Flora uſeth to cloath our grand-dame earth with a new livery, *diapered* with various flowers, and chequered with delightful objects. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*

2. To draw flowers upon cloaths.

If you *diaper* upon folds, let your work be broken, and taken, as it were, by the half; for reaſon tells you, that your fold muſt cover ſomewhat unſeen. *Peacham on Drawing.*

DIAPHANE'ITY. *n. ſ.* [from διαφανία.] Tranſparency; pellucidneſs; power of tranſmitting light.

Becauſe the outward coat of the eye ought to be pellucid, to tranſmit the light, which, if the eyes ſhould always ſtand open, would be apt to grow dry and ſhrink, and loſe their *diaphaneity*; therefore are the eyelids ſo contrived as often to wink, that ſo they may, as it were, glaze and varniſh them over with the moiſture they contain. *Ray on the Creation.*

DIAPHA'NICK. *adj.* [διὰ and φαίνω.] Tranſparent; pellucid; having the power to tranſmit light.

Air is an element ſuperior, and lighter than water, through whoſe vaſt, open, ſubtile, *diaphanick*, or tranſparent body, the light, afterwards created, eaſily tranſpired. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

DIA'PHANOUS. *adj.* [διὰ and φαίνω.] Tranſparent; clear; tranſlucent; pellucid; capable to tranſmit light.

Ariſtotle calleth light a quality inherent, or clearing to a *diaphanous* body. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

When he had taken off the inſect, he found in the leaf very little and *diaphanous* eggs, exactly like to thoſe which yet remained in the tubes of the fly's womb. *Ray on the Creation.*

DIAPHORE'TICK. *adj.* [διαφορητικός.] Sudorifick; promoting a diaphoreſis or perſpiration; cauſing ſweat.

Diaphoreticks, or promoters of perſpiration, help the organs of digeſtion, becauſe the attenuation of the aliment make it perſpirable. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A *diaphoretick* medicine, or a ſudorifick, is ſomething that will provoke ſweating. *Watts.*

DI'APHRAGM. *n. ſ.* [διάφραγμα.]
1. The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower.
2. Any diviſion or partition which divides a hollow body.

It conſiſts of a faſciculus of bodies, round, about one ſixth of an inch in diameter, hollow, and parted into numerous cells by means of *diaphragms*, thick ſet throughout the whole length of the body. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

DIARRHOE'A. *n. ſ.* [διαῤῥοία.] A flux of the belly, whereby a perſon frequently goes to ſtool, and is cured either by purging off the cauſe, or reſtringing the bowels. *Quincy.*

During his *diarrhœa* I healed up the fontanels. *Wiſeman.*

DIARRHOE'TICK. *adj.* [from *diarrhœa.*] Promoting the flux of the belly; ſolutive; purgative.

Millet is *diarrhœtick*, cleanſing, and uſeful in diſeaſes of the kidneys. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DI'ARY. *n. ſ.* [*diarium*, Latin.] An account of the tranſactions, accidents, and obſervations of every day; a journal.

In ſea-voyages, where there is nothing to be ſeen but ſky and ſea, men make *diaries*; but in land-travel, wherein ſo much is to be obſerved, they omit it. *Bacon, Eſſay* 19.

I go on in my intended *diary*. *Tatler*, N°. 60.

DIA'STOLE. *n. ſ.* [διαστολή.]
1. A figure in rhetorick, by which a ſhort ſyllable is made long.
2. The dilation of the heart.

The ſyſtole ſeems to reſemble the forcible bending of a ſpring, and the *diaſtole* its flying out again to its natural ſtate. *Ray on the Creation.*

DIA'STYLE. [διὰ and στύλος, a pillar.] A ſort of edifice where the pillars ſtand at ſuch a diſtance from one another, that three diameters of their thickneſs are allowed for intercolumniation. *Harris.*

DIATE'SSERON. *n. ſ.* [of διὰ and τέσσερα, four.] An interval in muſick, compoſed of one greater tone, one leſſer, and one greater ſemi-tone; its proportion being as four to three. It is called, in muſical compoſition, a perfect fourth. *Harris.*

DIATO'NICK. [of διατόνος.] The ordinary ſort of muſick which proceeds by different tones, either in aſcending or deſcending.

deſcending. It contains only the two greater and leſſer tones, and the greater ſemi-tone. *Harris.*

DIAZE'NTICK *Tone.* [of διὰ and ζεύγνυμι.] In the ancient Greek muſick, disjoined two fourths, one on each ſide of it; and which being joined to either, made a fifth. This is, in our muſick, from A to B.

They allowed to this *diazentick* tone, which is our La, Mi, the proportion of nine to eight, as being the unalterable difference of the fifth and fourth. *Harris.*

DI'BBLE. *n. ſ.* [from *dipfel*, Dutch, a ſharp point, *Skinner*; from *dabble*, *Junius.*] A ſmall ſpade; a pointed inſtrument with which the gardeners make holes for planting.

DICA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*dicacitas*, Lat.] Pertneſs; ſaucineſs. *Dict.*

DI'BSTONE. *n. ſ.* A little ſtone which children throw at another ſtone.

I have ſeen little girls exerciſe whole hours together, and take abundance of pains to be expert at *dibſtones*, as they call it. *Locke.*

DICE. *n. ſ.* The plural of *die*. See DIE.

It is above a hundred to one againſt any particular throw, that you do not caſt any given ſet of faces with four cubical *dice*; becauſe there are ſo many ſeveral combinations of the ſix faces of four dice: now, after you have caſt all the trials but one, it is ſtill as much odds at the laſt remaining time, as it was at the firſt. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To DICE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To game with dice.

I was as virtuouſly given as a gentleman need to be; virtuous enough; ſwore little; *diced* not above ſeven times a week; went to a bawdy-houſe not above once in a quarter of an hour. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

DICE-BOX. *n. ſ.* [*dice* and *box.*] The box from which the dice are thrown.

What would you ſay, ſhould you ſee the ſparkler ſhaking her elbow for a whole night together, and thumping the table with a *dice-box*? *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 120.

DI'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *dice.*] A player at dice; a gameſter.

They make marriage vows
As falſe as *dicers* oaths. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

DICH. *adj.* This word ſeems corrupted from *dit* for *do it.*

Rich men ſin, and I eat root:
Much good *dich* thy good heart, Apemantus. *Shakeſ. Timon.*

DICHO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [διχοτομία.] Diſtribution of ideas by pairs.

Some perſons have diſturbed the order of nature, and abuſed their readers by an affectation of *dichotomies*, trichotomies, ſevens, twelves, &c. Let the nature of the ſubject, conſidered together with the deſign which you have in view, always determine the number of parts into which you divide it. *Watts.*

DI'CKENS. A kind of adverbial exclamation, importing, as it ſeems, much the ſame with the *devil*; but I know not whence derived.

Where had you this pretty weathercock?
—I cannot tell what the *dickens* his name is my huſband had him of. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

What a *dickens* does he mean by a trivial ſum?
But han't you found it, ſir? *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*

DI'CHER *of Leather.* *n. ſ.* [*dicra*, low Latin.] Ten hides. *Dict.*

To DI'CTATE. *v. a.* [*dicto*, Latin.] To deliver to another with authority; to declare with confidence.

The ſpoils of elephants the roofs inlay,
And ſtudded amber darts a golden ray;
Such, and not nobler, in the realms above,
My wonder *dictates* is the dome of Jove. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Whatſoever is *dictated* to us by God himſelf, or by men who are divinely inſpired, muſt be believed with full aſſurance. *Watts's Logick.*

DI'CTATE. *n. ſ.* [*dictatum*, Latin.] Rule or maxim delivered with authority; preſcription; preſcript.

Others caſt about for new diſcoveries, and to ſeek in their own thoughts for thoſe right helps of art which will ſcarce be found, I fear, by thoſe who ſervilely confine themſelves to the *dictates* of others. *Locke.*

I credit what the Grecian *dictates* ſay,
And Samian ſounds o'er Scota's hills convey. *Prior.*

Then let this *dictate* of my love prevail;
Inſtant, to foreign realms prepare to ſail,
To learn your father's fortunes. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* i.

DICTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dictate.*] The act or practice of dictating or preſcribing. *Dict.*

DICTATOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]
1. A magiſtrate of Rome made in times of exigence and diſtreſs, and inveſted with abſolute authority.

Kind *dictators* made, when they came home,
Their vanquiſh'd foes free citizens of Rome. *Waller.*

Julius with honour tam'd Rome's foreign foes;
But patriots fell, ere the *dictator* roſe. *Prior.*

2. One inveſted with abſolute authority.

Unanimous they all commit the care,
And management of this main enterprize,
To him their great *dictator*. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd, b.* i.

3. One whoſe credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.

Nor is it a ſmall power it gives one man over another, to have the authority to be the *dictator* of principles, and teacher of unqueſtionable truths. *Locke.*

That riches, honours, and outward ſplendour, ſhould ſet up perſons for *dictators* to all the reſt of mankind, is a moſt ſhameful invaſion of the right of our underſtanding. *Watts.*

DICTATO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *dictator.*] Authoritative; confident; dogmatical; overbearing.

A young academick often dwells upon a journal, or an obſervator that treats of trade and politicks in a *dictatorial* ſtyle, and is laviſh in the praiſe of the author. *Watts.*

DICTA'TORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *dictator.*]
1. The office of dictator.

This is the ſolemneſt title they can confer under the princedom, being indeed a kind of *dictatorſhip*. *Wotton.*

2. Authority; inſolent confidence.

This is that perpetual *dictatorſhip* which is exerciſed by Lucretius, though often in the wrong. *Dryden.*

DICTA'TURE. *n. ſ.* [*dictatura*, Latin.] The office of a dictator; dictatorſhip. *Dict.*

DI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*diction*, French; *dictio*, Latin.] Stile; language; expreſſion.

There appears in every part of his *diction*, or expreſſion, a kind of noble and bold purity. *Dryden.*

DI'CTIONARY. *n. ſ.* [*dictionarium*, Latin.] A book containing the words of any language in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning; a lexicon; a vocabulary; a word-book.

Some have delivered the polity of ſpirits, and left an account that they ſtand in awe of charms, ſpells, and conjurations; that they are afraid of letters and characters, notes and daſhes, which, ſet together, do ſignify nothing; and not only in the *dictionary* of man, but in the ſubtler vocabulary of ſatan. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 10.

Is it ſuch a horrible fault to tranſlate ſimulacra images? I ſee what a good thing it is to have a good catholick *dictionary*. *Still.*

An army, or a parliament, is a collection of men; a *dictionary*, or nomenclature, is a collection of words. *Watts.*

DID. of *do*. [dyde, Saxon.]
1. The preterite of do.

Thou can'ſt not ſay I *did* it. *Shakeſpeare.*

What *did* that greatneſs in a woman's mind?
Ill lodg'd and weak to act what it deſign'd. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

2. The ſign of the preter-imperfect tenſe, or perfect.

When *did* his pen on learning fix a brand,
Or rail at arts he *did* not underſtand. *Dryden.*

3. It is ſometimes uſed emphatically; as, I *did* really love him.

DIDA'CTICAL. } *adj.* [διδακτικός.] Preceptive; giving precepts:
DIDA'CTICK. } as a *didactick* poem is a poem that gives rules for ſome art; as the Georgicks.

The means uſed to this purpoſe are partly *didactical*, and partly protreptical, demonſtrating the truth of the goſpel; and then urging the profeſſors of thoſe truths to be ſtedfaſt in the faith, and to beware of infidelity. *Ward on Infidelity.*

DI'DAPPER. *n. ſ.* [from *dip.*] A bird that dives into the water.

DIDA'SCALICK. *adj.* [διδασκαλικός.] Preceptive; didactick; giving precepts in ſome art.

I found it neceſſary to form ſome ſtory, and give a kind of body to the poem: under what ſpecies it may be comprehended, whether *didaſcalick* or heroick, I leave to the judgment of the criticks. *Prior.*

To DI'DDER. *v. a.* [*diddern*, Teut. *zittern*, Germ.] To quake with cold; to ſhiver. A provincial word. *Skinner.*

DIDST. The ſecond perſon of the preter tenſe of *do*. See DID.

Oh laſt and beſt of Scots! who *didſt* maintain
Thy country's freedom from a foreign reign. *Dryden.*

To DIE. *v. a.* [deag, Saxon, a colour.] To tinge; to colour; to ſtain.

So much of death her thoughts
Had entertain'd, as *dy'd* her cheeks with pale. *Milt. P. L.*

All white, a virgin ſaint ſhe ſought the ſkies;
For marriage, though it ſullies not, it *dies*. *Dryden.*

DIE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Colour; tincture; ſtain; hue acquired.

It will help me nothing
To plead mine innocence; for that *die* is on me,
Which makes my whit'ſt part black. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

We have dainty works of feathers of wonderful luſtre, excellent *dies*, and many. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Darkneſs we ſee emerges into light,
And ſhining ſuns deſcend to ſable night:
Ev'n heav'n itſelf receives another *die*,
When weary'd animals in ſlumbers lie
Of midnight eaſe; another, when the gray
Of morn preludes the ſplendor of the day. *Dryden's Fables.*

It is very ſurpriſing to ſee the images of the mind ſtamped upon the aſpect; to ſee the cheeks take the *die* of the paſſions, and appear in all the colours and complexions of thought. *Collier of the Aſpect.*

Firſt this
She ſends on earth; then that of deeper *die*
Steals ſoft behind. *Thompſon's Summer, l.* 1685.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

To Die. *v. n.* [ꝺeaꝺıan, Saxon.]
1. To loſe life; to expire; to paſs into another ſtate of exiſtence.

Thou do'ſt kill me with thy unkind falſhood; and it grieves me not to *die*, but it grieves me that thou art the murtherer. *Sidney.*

Nor did the third his conqueſts long ſurvive,
Dying ere ſcarce he had begun to live. *Addiſ. Ovid. Metam.*
Oh let me live my own, and *die* ſo too!
To live and *die* is all I have to do? *Pope's Epiſtles.*

2. To periſh by violence or diſeaſe.

The dira only ſerved to confirm him in his firſt opinion, that it was his deſtiny to *die* in the enſuing combat. *Dryden.*

Talk not of life or ranſom, he replies,
Patroclus dead, whoever meets me, *dies*:
In vain a ſingle Trojan ſues for grace;
But leaſt the ſons of Priam's hateful race:
Die then, my friend! what boots it to deplore!
The great, the good Patroclus is no more!
He, far thy better, was foredoom'd to *die*;
And thou, doſt thou, bewail mortality. *Pope's Hom. Iliad.*

3. It has *by* before an inſtrument of death.
4. *Of* before a diſeaſe.

They often come into the world clear, and with the appearance of ſound bodies; which, notwithſtanding, have been infected with diſeaſe, and have *died* of it, or at leaſt have been very infirm. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

5. *For* commonly before a privative, and *of* before a poſitive cauſe.

At firſt ſhe ſtartles, then ſhe ſtands amaz'd;
At laſt with terror ſhe from thence doth fly,
And loaths the wat'ry glaſs wherein ſhe gaz'd,
And ſhuns it ſtill, although *for* thirſt ſhe *die*. *Davies.*
He in the loaden vineyard *dies for* thirſt. *Addiſon.*

Hipparchus being paſſionately fond of his own wife, who was enamoured of Bathyllus, leaped and *died of* his fall. *Addiſ.*

6. To be puniſhed with death.

If I *die* for it, as no leſs is threatened me, the king my old maſter muſt be relieved. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

What is the love of our neighbour?
—The valuing him as the image of God, one for whom Chriſt *died.* *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

7. To be loſt; to periſh; to come to nothing.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone?
Of ſorrieſt fancies your companion making,
Uſing thoſe thoughts which ſhould indeed have *died*
With them they think on. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

If any ſovereignty, on account of his property, had been veſted in Adam, which in truth there was not, it would have *died* with him. *Locke.*

Whatever pleaſure any man may take in ſpreading whiſpers, he will find greater ſatisfaction by letting the ſecret *die* within his own breaſt. *Spectator,* N°. 595.

8. To ſink; to faint.

His heart *died* within him, and he became as a ſtone. 1 *Sa.*

9. [In theology.] To periſh everlaſtingly.

So long as God ſhall live, ſo long ſhall the damned *die.* *Hakewell on Providence.*

10. To languiſh with pleaſure or tenderneſs.

To ſounds of heav'nly harps ſhe *dies* away,
And melts in viſions of eternal day. *Pope's Eloi. to Abelard.*

11. To vaniſh.

This battle fares like to the morning's war,
When *dying* clouds contend with growing light. *Sh. H.* VI.

The ſmaller ſtains and blemiſhes may *die* away and diſappear, amidſt the brightneſs that ſurrounds them; but a blot of a deeper nature caſts a ſhade on all the other beauties, and darkens the whole character. *Addiſon's Spectator,* N°. 256.

12. [In the ſtile of lovers.] To languiſh with affection.

The young men acknowledged in love-letters, that they *died* for Rebecca. *Tatler,* N°. 110.

13. To wither as a vegetable.

Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground, and *die*, it abideth alone; but if it *die*, it bringeth forth much fruit. *John* xii. 25.

14. To grow vapid, as liquor.

Die. *n. ſ.* pl. *dice.* [*de*, French; *dis*, Welſh.]
1. A ſmall cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to ſix, which gameſters throw in play.

Keep a gameſter from the *dice*, and a good ſtudent from his book, and it is wonderful. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

I have ſet my life upon a caſt,
And I will ſtand the hazard of the *die.* *Shakeſ. Richard* III.

He knows which way the lot and the *die* ſhall fall, as perfectly as if they were already caſt. *South's Sermons.*

2. Hazard; chance;

Eftſoons his cruel hand Sir Guyon ſtaid,
Temp'ring the paſſion with adviſement ſlow,
And muſt'ring might on enemy diſmay'd;
For th' equal *die* of war he well did know. *Fairy Queen.*
So both to battle fierce arranged are;
In which his harder fortune was to fall
Under my ſpear: ſuch is the *die* of war. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
Thine is the adventure, thine the victory:
Well has thy fortune turn'd the *die* for thee. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. Any cubick body.

Die. *n. ſ.* plur. *dies.* The ſtamp uſed in coinage.

There have been ſuch variety of *dies* made uſe of by Wood in ſtamping his money, that it makes the diſcovery of counterfeits more difficult. *Swift.*

Di'er. *n. ſ.* [from *die.*] One who follows the trade of dying; one who dies cloaths.

The fleece, that has been by the *dier* ſtain'd,
Never again its native whiteneſs gain'd. *Waller.*

There were ſome of very low rank and profeſſions, who acquired great eſtates: coblers, *diers*, and ſhoemakers gave publick ſhows to the people. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

DI'ET. *n. ſ.* [*diæta*, low Latin; δίαιτα.]
1. Food; proviſions for the mouth; victuals.

They cared for no other delicacy of fare, or curioſity of *diet*, than to maintain life. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Time may come, when men
With angels may participate; and find
No inconvenient *diet*, nor too light fare. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

No part of *diet*, in any ſeaſon, is ſo healthful, ſo natural, and ſo agreeable to the ſtomach, as good and well-ripened fruits. *Temple.*

Milk appears to be a proper *diet* for human bodies, where acrimony is to be purged or avoided; but not ſo proper where the canals are obſtructed, it being void of all ſaline quality. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Food regulated by the rules of medicine, for the prevention or cure of any diſeaſe.

I commend rather ſome *diet* for certain ſeaſons, than frequent uſe of phyſick; for thoſe *diets* alter the body more, and trouble it leſs. *Bacon, Eſſay* 31.

I reſtrained myſelf to ſo regular a *diet*, as to eat fleſh but once a day, and little at a time, without ſalt or vinegar. *Temp.*

To Di'et. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To feed by the rules of medicine.

She *diets* him with faſting every day,
The ſwelling of his wounds to mitigate,
And made him pray both early and eke late. *Fairy Queen.*

Shew a while like fearful war,
To *diet* rank minds ſick of happineſs,
And purge th' obſtructions, which begin to ſtop
Our very veins of life. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

He was not taken well; he had not din'd:
The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then
We powt upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive; but when we've ſtuff'd
Theſe pipes, and theſe conveyances of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have ſuppler ſouls
Than in our prieſtlike faſts; therefore I'll watch him
'Till he be *dieted* to my requeſt. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

I will attend my huſband, be his nurſe,
Diet his ſickneſs; for it is my office. *Shakeſp. Com. of Err.*

Henceforth my early care
Shall 'tend thee, and the fertile burden eaſe
'Till *dieted* by thee, I grow mature
In knowledge as the gods, who all things know. *Milt. P. L.*

We have lived upon expedients, of which no country had leſs occaſion: we have *dieted* a healthy body into a conſumption, by plying it with phyſick inſtead of food. *Swift.*

2. To give food to.

I'm partly led to *diet* my revenge,
For that I do ſuſpect the luſty Moor
Hath leapt into my ſeat. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

3. To board; to ſupply with diet.

To Di'et. *v. n.*
1. To eat by rules of phyſick.
2. To eat; to feed.

I join with thee calm peace and quiet;
Spare faſt, that oft with gods doth *diet.* *Milton.*

Diet-drink. *n. ſ.* [*diet* and *drink.*] Medicated liquors; drink brewed with medicinal ingredients.

The obſervation will do that better than the lady's *diet-drinks*, or apothecary's medicines. *Locke.*

Di'et. *n. ſ.* [from *dies*, an appointed day, *Skinner*: from *diet*, an old German word ſignifying a multitude, *Junius.*] An aſſembly of princes or eſtates.

An emperour in title without territory, who can ordain nothing of importance but by a *diet*, or aſſembly of the eſtates of many free princes, eccleſiaſtical and temporal. *Raleigh.*

Di'etary. *adj.* [from *diet.*] Pertaining to the rules of diet. *Dict.*

Di'eter. *n. ſ.* [from *diet.*] One who preſcribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by medicinal rules.

He ſauc'd our broth as Juno had been ſick,
And he her *dieter.* *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Diete'tical. } *n. ſ.* [διαιτητικὴ.] Relating to diet; belonging
Diete'tick. } to the medicinal cautions about the uſe of food.

He

He received no other counſel than to refrain from cold drink, which was but a *dietetical* caution, and ſuch as, without a journey to Æſculapius, culinary preſcription might have been afforded. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

This book was received by the publick with the reſpect that was due to the importance of its contents: it became the ſubject of converſation, and produced even ſects in the *dietetick* philoſophy. *Arbuthnot on Aliments, Pref.*

To DI'FFER. *v. n.* [*differo*, Latin.]
1. To be diſtinguiſhed from; to have properties and qualities not the ſame with thoſe of another perſon or thing.

If the pipe be a little wet on the inſide, it will make a *differing* ſound from the ſame pipe dry. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Thy prejudices, Syphax, wont diſcern
What virtues grow from ignorance and choice,
Nor how the hero *differs* from the brute. *Addiſon's Cato.*

The ſeveral parts of the ſame animal *differ* in their qualities. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To contend; to be at variance.

A man that is of judgment and underſtanding ſhall ſometimes hear ignorant men *differ*, and know well within himſelf that thoſe which ſo *differ* mean one thing, and yet they themſelves never agree. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

There are certain meaſures to be kept, which may leave a tendency rather to gain than to irritate thoſe who *differ* with you in their ſentiments. *Addiſon's Freeholder,* N°. 19.

Here uncontroll'd you may in judgment ſit;
We'll never *differ* with a crowded pit. *Rowe.*

Others *differ* with me about the truth and reality of theſe ſpeculations. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

3. To be of a contrary opinion.

In things purely ſpeculative, as theſe are, and no ingredients of our faith, it is free to *differ* from one another in our opinions and ſentiments. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Di'fference. *n. ſ.* [*differentia*, Latin.]
1. State of being diſtinct from ſomething; contrariety to identity.

Where the faith of the holy church is one, a *difference* between cuſtoms of the church doth no harm. *Hooker, b.* iv.

2. The quality by which one differs from another.

This nobility, or *difference* from the vulgar, was not in the beginning given to the ſucceſſion of blood, but to the ſucceſſion of virtue. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Thus born alike, from virtue firſt began
The *diff'rence* that diſtinguiſh'd man from man:
He claim'd no title from deſcent of blood,
But that which made him noble, made him good. *Dryden.*

Though it be uſeful to diſcern every variety that is to be found in nature, yet it is not convenient to conſider every *difference* that is in things, and divide them into diſtinct claſſes, under every ſuch *difference.* *Locke.*

3. The diſproportion between one thing and another cauſed by the qualities of each.

You ſhall ſee great *difference* betwixt our Bohemia and your Sicilia. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Oh the ſtrange *difference* of man and man!
To thee a woman's ſervices are due;
My fool uſurps my body. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Here might be ſeen a great *difference* between men practiſed to fight, and men accuſtomed only to ſpoil. *Hayward.*

4. Diſpute; debate; quarrel; controverſy.

What was the *difference*?
——It was a contention in publick. *Shakeſ. Cymbeline.*

He is weary of his life that hath a *difference* with any of them, and will walk abroad after daylight. *Sandys.*

5. Diſtinction.

Our conſtitution, under a good adminiſtration, does not only make a *difference* between the guilty and the innocent, but, even among the guilty, between ſuch as are more or leſs criminal. *Addiſon's Freeholder,* N°. 31.

Nothing could have fallen out more unluckily than that there ſhould be ſuch *differences* among them, about that which they pretend to be the only means of ending *differences.* *Tillotſ.*

6. Point in queſtion; ground of controverſy.

Are you acquainted with the *difference*,
That holds this preſent queſtion in the court? *Shakeſpeare.*

7. A logical diſtinction.

Some are never without a *difference*, and commonly, by amuſing men with a ſubtilty, blanch the matter. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

8. Evidences of diſtinction; differential marks.

Henry had the title of ſovereign, yet did not put thoſe things in execution which are the true marks and *differences* of ſovereignty. *Davies.*

To Di'fference. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cauſe a difference; to make one thing not the ſame as another.

Moſt are apt to ſeek all the differences of letters in thoſe articulating motions; whereas ſeveral combinations of letters are framed by the very ſame motions of thoſe organs, which are commonly obſerved, and are *differenced* by other concurrent cauſes. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Graſs *differenceth* a civil and well cultivated region from a barren and deſolate wilderneſs. *Ray on the Creation.*

We ſee nothing that *differences* the courage of Mneſtheus from that of Sergeſthus. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

Di'fferent. *adj.* [from *differ.*]
1. Diſtinct; not the ſame.

Happineſs conſiſts in things which produce pleaſure, and, in the abſence of thoſe, which cauſe any pain: now theſe, to *different* men, are very *different* things. *Locke.*

There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to five *different* churches. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Of many contrary qualities.

The Britons change
Sweet native home for unaccuſtom'd air,
And other climes, where *diff'rent* food and ſoil
Portend diſtempers. *Phillips.*

3. Unlike; diſſimilar.

Neither the ſhape of faces, nor the age, nor the colour, ought to be alike in all figures, any more than the hair; becauſe men are as *different* from each other, as the regions in which they are born are *different.* *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Differe'ntial *Method*, is applied to the doctrine of infiniteſimals, or infinitely ſmall quantities, called the arithmetick of fluxions; about the invention of which there has been a conteſt between Leibnitz and Sir Iſaac Newton. It conſiſts in deſcending from whole quantities to their infinitely ſmall differences, and comparing together theſe infinitely ſmall differences, of what kind ſoever they be: and from thence it takes the name of the *differential* calculus, or analyſis of infiniteſimals. *Harris.*

Di'fferently. *adv.* [from *different.*] In a different manner.

He may conſider how *differently* he is affected by the ſame thought, which preſents itſelf in a great writer, from what he is when he finds it delivered by a perſon of an ordinary genius. *Addiſon's Spectator,* N°. 409.

D'ifferingly. *adv.* [from *differing.*] In a different manner.

Such protuberant and concave parts of a ſurface may remit the light ſo *differingly*, as to vary a colour. *Boyle.*

DI'FFICIL. *adj.* [*difficilis*, Latin.]
1. Difficult; hard; not eaſy; not obvious. Little uſed.

That that ſhould give motion to an unwieldy bulk, which itſelf hath neither bulk nor motion, is of as *difficil* apprehenſion as any myſtery in nature. *Glanv. Scepſ. c.* 4.

Latin was not more *difficil*,
Than to a blackbird 'tis to whiſtle. *Hudibras.*

2. Scrupulous; hard to be perſuaded.

The cardinal finding the pope *difficil* in granting the diſpenſation, doth uſe it as a principal argument, concerning the king's merit towards that ſee, that he had touched none of thoſe deniers which had been levied by popes in England. *Bac.*

Di'fficilness. *n. ſ.* [from *difficil.*] Difficulty to be perſuaded; incompliance; impracticability.

There be that in their nature do not affect the good of others: the lighter ſort of malignity turneth but to a croſſneſs, or frowardneſs, or aptneſs to oppoſe, or *difficilneſs*, or the like; but the deeper ſort, to envy and mere miſchief. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

DI'FFICULT. *adj.* [*difficilis*, Latin.]
1. Hard; not eaſy; not facil.

It is *difficult* in the eyes of this people. *Zachar.*

2. Troubleſome; vexatious.
3. Hard to pleaſe; peeviſh; moroſe.

Di'fficultly. *adv.* [from *difficult.*] Hardly; with difficulty.

A man who has always indulged himſelf in the full enjoyment of his ſtation, will *difficultly* be perſuaded to think any methods unjuſt that offer to continue it. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Di'fficulty. *n. ſ.* [from *difficult*; *difficulté*, French.]
1. Hardneſs; contrariety to eaſineſs or facility.

The religion which, by this covenant, we engage ourſelves to obſerve, is a work of labour and *difficulty*; a ſervice that requires our greateſt care and attention to the diſcharge of it. *Rogers, Serm.* 13.

2. That which is hard to accompliſh; that which is not eaſy.

They miſtake *difficulties* for impoſſibilities: a pernicious miſtake certainly; and the more pernicious, for that men are ſeldom convinced of it, 'till their convictions do them no good. *South's Sermons.*

3. Diſtreſs; oppoſition.

Thus, by degrees, he roſe to Jove's imperial ſeat:
Thus *difficulties* prove a ſoul legitimately great. *Dryden.*

4. Perplexity in affairs; uneaſineſs of circumſtances.

They lie at preſent under ſome *difficulties*, by reaſon of the emperor's diſpleaſure, who has forbidden the importation of their manufactures. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. Objection; cavil.

Men ſhould conſider, that raiſing *difficulties* concerning the myſteries in religion, cannot make them more wiſe, learned, or virtuous. *Swift.*

To DIFFI'DE. *v. n.* [*diffido*, Latin.] To diſtruſt; to have no confidence in.

With hope and fear
The woman did the new ſolution hear:
The man *diffides* in his own augury,
And doubts the gods. *Dryden.*

Di'ffidence.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

DI'FFIDENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *diffide.*] Diſtruſt; want of confidence; timidity.

No man almoſt thought himſelf ſecure, and men durſt ſcarce commune or talk one with another; but there was a general *diffidence* every where. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

You have brought ſcandal
To Iſrael, *diffidence* of God, and doubt
In feeble hearts, propenſe enough before
To waver. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

If the evidence of its being, or that this is its true ſenſe, be only on probable proofs, our aſſent can reach no higher than an aſſurance or *diffidence*, ariſing from the more or leſs apparent probability of the proofs. *Locke.*

Be ſilent always, when you doubt your ſenſe;
And ſpeak, though ſure, with ſeeming *diffidence*. *Pope.*

Whatſoever atheiſts think on, or whatſoever they look on, all do adminiſter ſome reaſons for ſuſpicion and *diffidence*, leaſt poſſibly they may be in the wrong; and then it is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God. *Bentley's Serm.*

DI'FFIDENT. *adj.* [from *diffide.*] Not confident; not certain; diſtruſtful.

I am not ſo confident of my own ſufficiency as not willingly to admit the counſel of others; but yet I am not ſo *diffident* of myſelf, as brutiſhly to ſubmit to any man's dictates. *K.Charles.*

Be not *diffident*
Of wiſdom; ſhe deſerts thee not, if thou
Diſmiſs not her, when moſt thou need'ſt her nigh. *Milton.*

I was really ſo *diffident* of it, as to let it lie by me theſe two years, juſt as you now ſee it. *Pope.*

Pliny ſpeaks of the Seres, the ſame people with the Chineſe, as being very ſhy and *diffident* in their manner of dealing. *Arbuthnot.*

Diſtreſs makes the humble heart *diffident*. *Clariſſa.*

To DIFFI'ND. *v a.* [*diffindo*, Latin.] To cleave in two; to ſplit. *Dict.*

DIFFI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*diffiſſio*, Latin.] The act of cleaving or ſplitting. *Dict.*

DIFFLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*difflare*, Latin.] The act of ſcattering with a blaſt of wind. *Dict.*

DI'FFLUENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *diffluo*, Latin.] The quality of
DI'FFLUENCY. } falling away on all ſides; the effect of fluidity; the contrary to conſiſtency.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form; but rather a conſiſtence or determination of its *diffluency*, and omitteth not its eſſence, but condition of fluidity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 1.

DI'FFLUENT. *adj.* [*diffluens*, Latin.] Flowing every way; not conſiſtent; not fixed.

DI'FFORM. *adj.* [from *forma*, Latin.] Contrary to uniform; having parts of different ſtructure; diſſimilar; unlike; irregular; as a *difform* flower, one of which the leaves are unlike each other.

The unequal refractions of *difform* rays proceed not from any contingent irregularities; ſuch as are veins, an uneven poliſh, or fortuitous poſition of the pores of glaſs. *Newton.*

DIFFO'RMITY. *n. ſ* [from *difform.*] Diverſity of form; irregularity; diſſimilitude.

While they murmur againſt the preſent diſpoſure of things, they reſt not in their eſtabliſhed natures; but deſire in them a *difformity* from the primitive rule, and the idea of that mind, that formed all things beſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 11.

DIFFRA'NCHISEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*franchiſe*, French.] The act of taking away the privileges of a city.

To DIFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*diffuſus*, Latin.]

1. To pour out upon a plane, ſo that the liquor may run every way.

When theſe waters began to riſe at firſt, long before they could ſwell to the height of the mountains, they would *diffuſe* themſelves every way. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. To ſpread; to ſcatter; to diſperſe.

Wiſdom had ordain'd
Good out of evil to create; inſtead
Of ſpirits malign, a better race to bring
Into their vacant room, and thence *diffuſe*
His good to worlds, and ages, infinite. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

No ſect wants its apoſtles to propagate and *diffuſe* it. *Decay of Piety.*

A chief renown'd in war,
Whoſe race ſhall bear aloft the Latian name,
And through the conquer'd world *diffuſe* our fame. *Dryden.*

His eyes *diffus'd* a venerable grace,
And charity itſelf was in his face. *Dryden's Good Parſon.*

DIFFU'SE. *adj.* [*diffuſus*, Latin.]

1. Scattered; widely ſpread.
2. Copious; not conciſe.

DIFFU'SED. *participial adj.* [from *diffuſe*] This word ſeems to have ſignified, in *Shakeſpeare's* time, the ſame as wild, uncouth, irregular.

Let them from forth a ſawpit ruſh at once,
With ſome *diffuſed* ſong. *Shakeſ. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

He grows like ſavages,
To ſwearing and ſtern looks, *diffus'd* attire,
And every thing that ſeems unnatural. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

DIFFU'SEDLY. *adv.* [from *diffuſed.*] Widely; diſperſedly; in manner of that which is ſpread every way.

DIFFU'SEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diffuſed.*] The ſtate of being diffuſed; diſperſion.

DIFFU'SELY. *adv.* [from *diffuſe.*]

1. Widely; extenſively.
2. Copiouſly; not conciſely.

DIFFU'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *diffuſe.*]

1. Diſperſion; the ſtate of being ſcattered every way.

Whereas all bodies act either by the communication of their natures, or by the impreſſions and ſignatures of their motions, the *diffuſion* of ſpecies viſible ſeemeth to participate more of the former operation, and the ſpecies audible of the latter. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 269.

A ſheet of very well ſlecked marbled paper did not caſt diſtinct colours upon the wall, nor throw its light with an equal *diffuſion*; but threw its beams, unſtained and bright, to this and that part of the wall. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. Copiouſneſs; exuberance of ſtile.

DIFFU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *diffuſe.*]

1. Having the quality of ſcattering any thing every way.

Diffuſive of themſelves, where-e'er they paſs
They make that warmth in others they expect:
Their valour works like bodies on a glaſs,
And does its image on their men project. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

2. Scattered; diſperſed; having the quality of ſuffering diffuſion.

No man is of ſo general and *diffuſive* a luſt, as to proſecute his amours all the world over. *South's Sermons.*

The ſtars, no longer overlaid with weight,
Exert their heads from underneath the maſs,
And upward ſhoot, and kindle as they paſs,
And with *diffuſive* light adorn their heav'nly place. *Dryden.*

Cheriſh'd with hope, and fed with joy it grows;
Its cheerful buds their opening bloom diſcloſe,
And round the happy ſoil *diffuſive* odour flows. *Prior.*

3. Extended; in full extenſion.

They are not agreed among themſelves where infallibility is ſeated; whether in the pope alone, or a council alone, or in both together, or in the *diffuſive* body of Chriſtians. *Tillotſ.*

DIFFU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *diffuſive.*] Widely; extenſively; every way.

DIFFU'SIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diffuſive.*]

1. Extenſion; diſperſion; the power of diffuſing; the ſtate of being diffuſed.
2. Want of conciſeneſs; large compaſs of expreſſion.

The fault that I find with a modern legend, is its *diffuſiveneſs*: you have ſometimes the whole ſide of a medal overrun with it. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

To DIG. *v. a.* preter. *dug*, or *digged*; part. paſſ. *dug*, or *digged*. [dic, Saxon, a ditch; *dyger*, Daniſh, to dig.]

1. To pierce with a ſpade.

Then ſaid he unto me, Son of man, *dig* now in the wall; and when I had *digged* in the wall, I beheld a door. *Ezek.* viii. 8.

2. To form by digging.

Seek with heart and mouth to build up the walks of Jeruſalem, which you have broken down; and to fill up the mines that you have *digged* by craft and ſubtlety, to overthrow the ſame. *Whitgiſt.*

He built towers in the deſert, and *digged* many wells; for he had much cattle. 2 *Chro.* xxvi. 10.

3. To cultivate the ground by turning it with a ſpade.

The walls of your garden, without their furniture, look as ill as thoſe of your houſe; ſo that you cannot *dig* up your garden too often. *Temple.*

Be firſt to *dig* the ground, be firſt to burn
The branches lopt. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.* ii.

4. To pierce with a ſharp point.

A rav'nous vulture in his open'd ſide,
Her crooked beak and cruel talons try'd;
Still for the growing liver *digg'd* his breaſt,
The growing liver ſtill ſupply'd the feaſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. To gain by digging.

It is *digged* out of even the higheſt mountains, and indeed all other parts of the earth contingently and indifferently; as the pyrites. *Woodward.*

Nor was the ground alone requir'd to bear
Her annual income to the crooked ſhare;
But greedy mortals, rummaging her ſtore,
Digg'd from her entrails firſt the precious ore. *Dryd Ovid.*

To DIG. *v. a.* To work with a ſpade; to work in making holes, or turning the ground.

They long for death, but it cometh not; and *dig* for it more than far hid treaſures. *Job* iii. 21.

They have often *dug* into lands that are deſcribed in old authors, as the places where ſuch particular ſtatues or obeliſks ſtood, and have ſeldom failed of ſucceſs in their purſuits. *Addiſon's Travels.*

To DIG *up. v. a.* To throw up that which is covered with earth.

If I *digg'd up* thy foreſather's graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It would not ſlake mine ire. *Shak. H.* VI.

DI'GERENT. *adj.* [*digerens*, Latin.] That which has the power of digeſting, or cauſing digeſtion. *Dict.*

DIGE'ST. *n. ſ.* [*digeſta*, Latin.] The pandect of the civil law, containing the opinions of the ancient lawyers.

I had a purpoſe to make a particular *digeſt*, or recompilement of the laws of mine own nation. *Bacon.*

Laws in the *digeſt* ſhew that the Romans applied themſelves to trade. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To DIGE'ST. *v. a.* [*digero*, *digeſtum*, Latin.]

1. To diſtribute into various claſſes or repoſitories; to range or diſpoſe methodically.
2. To concoct in the ſtomach, ſo as that the various particles of food may be applied to their proper uſe.

If little faults, proceeding on diſtemper,
Shall not be wink'd at, how ſhall we ſtretch our eye,
When capital crimes, chew'd, ſwallow'd, and *digeſted*,
Appear. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Each then has organs to *digeſt* his food;
One to beget, and one receive the brood. *Prior.*

3. To ſoften by heat, as in a boiler, or in a dunghil: a chemical term.
4. To range methodically in the mind; to apply knowledge by meditation to its proper uſe.

A few choſen friends, who ſometimes deign
To bleſs my humble roof, with ſenſe refin'd,
Learning *digeſted* well. *Thomſon's Winter, l.* 550.

5. To reduce to any plan, ſcheme, or method.

Our play
Leaps o'er the vaunt and firſtlings of thoſe broils,
'Ginning i' th' middle: ſtarting thence away,
To what may be *digeſted* in a play. *Shakeſ. Troil. and Creſſid.*

6. To receive without loathing or repugnance; not to reject.

Firſt, let us go to dinner.
—Nay, let me praiſe you while I have a ſtomach.
—No, pray thee, let it ſerve for table talk;
Then howſoe'er thou ſpeak'ſt, 'mong other things
I ſhall *digeſt* it. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

The pleaſance of numbers, that rudeneſs and barbariſm might the better taſte and *digeſt* the leſſons of civility. *Peacham.*

7. To receive and enjoy.

Cornwal and Albany,
With my two daughters dowers, *digeſt* the third. *Shakeſp.*

8. [In chirurgery.] To diſpoſe a wound; to generate pus in order to a cure.

To DIGE'ST. *v. n.* To generate matter as a wound, and tend to a cure.

DIGE'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *digeſt.*]

1. He that digeſts or concocts his food.

People that are bilious and fat, rather than lean, are great eaters and ill *digeſters*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. A ſtrong veſſel or engine, contrived by M. Papin, wherein to boil, with a very ſtrong heat, any bony ſubſtances, ſo as to reduce them into a fluid ſtate. *Quincy.*
3. That which cauſes or ſtrengthens the concoctive power.

Rice is of excellent uſe for all illneſſes of the ſtomach, a great reſtorer of health, and a great *digeſter*. *Temple.*

DIGE'STIBLE. *adj* [from *digeſt.*] That which is capable of being digeſted or concocted in the ſtomach.

Thoſe medicines that purge by ſtool enter not into the meſentery veins; but are, at the firſt, not *digeſtible* by the ſtomach, and therefore move immediately downwards to the guts. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 43.

DIGE'STION. *n ſ.* [from *digeſt.*]

1. The act of digeſting or concocting food in the ſtomach.

Now good *digeſtion* wait on appetite,
And health on both. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Digeſtion is a fermentation begun, becauſe there are all the requiſites of ſuch a fermentation; heat, air, and motion: but it is not a complete fermentation, becauſe that requires a greater time than the continuance of the aliment in the ſtomach: vegetable putrefaction reſembles very much animal *digeſtion*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Quantity of food cannot be determined by meaſures and weights, or any general Leſſian rules; but muſt vary with the vigour or decays of age or of health, and the uſe or diſuſe of air or of exerciſe, with the changes of appetite; and then, by what every man may find or ſuſpect of the preſent ſtrength or weakneſs of *digeſtion*. *Temple.*

Every morſel to a ſatisfied hunger, is only a new labour to a tired *digeſtion*. *South's Sermons.*

2. The preparation of matter by a chemical heat.

We conceive, indeed, that a perfect good concoction, or *digeſtion*, or maturation of ſome metals, will produce gold. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 327.

Did chymick chance the furnaces prepare,
Raiſe all the labour-houſes of the air,
And lay crude vapours in *digeſtion* there. *Blackmore.*

3. Reduction to a plan; the act of methodiſing; the maturation of a ſcheme.

The *digeſtion* of the counſels in Sweden is made in ſenate, conſiſting of forty counſellors, who are generally the greateſt men. *Temple.*

4. The act of diſpoſing a wound to generate matter.
5. The diſpoſition of a wound or ſore to generate matter.

DIGE'STIVE. *adj.* [from *digeſt.*]

1. Having the power to cauſe digeſtion, or to ſtrengthen the ſtomach.

A chilifactory menſtruum, or a *digeſtive* preparation, drawn from ſpecies or individuals, whoſe ſtomachs peculiarly diſſolve lapideous bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 5.

2. Capable by heat to ſoften and ſubdue.

The earth and ſun were in that very ſame ſtate; the one active, piercing, and *digeſtive* by its heat; the other paſſive, receptive, and ſtored with materials for ſuch a production. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Conſiderating; methodiſing.

To buſineſs, ripen'd by *digeſtive* thought,
This future rule is into method brought. *Dryden.*

DIGE'STIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *digeſt.*] An application which diſpoſes a wound to generate matter.

I dreſſed it with *digeſtives*. *Wiſeman of Abſceſſes.*

DI'GGER. *n. ſ.* [from *dig*] One that opens the ground with a ſpade.

When we viſited mines, we have been told by *diggers*, that even when the ſky ſeemed clear, there would ſuddenly ariſe a ſteam ſo thick, that it would put out their candles. *Boyle.*

To DIGHT. *v. a.* [dihtan, to prepare, to regulate, Saxon.] To dreſs; to deck; to bedeck; to embelliſh; to adorn.

On his head his dreadful hat he *dight*,
Which maketh him inviſible to ſight. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the ſtudious cloiſters pale,
And love the high embowed roof,
With antick pillar maſſy proof,
And ſtoried windows richly *dight*,
Caſting a dim religious light. *Milton.*

Juſt ſo the proud inſulting laſs
Array'd and *dighted* Hudibras. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 3.

DI'GIT. *n. ſ.* [*digitus*, Latin.]

1. The meaſure of length containing three fourths of an inch.

If the inverted tube of mercury be but twenty-five *digits* high, or ſomewhat more, the quickſilver will not fall, but remain ſuſpended in the tube, becauſe it cannot preſs the ſubjacent mercury with ſo great a force as doth the incumbent cylinder of the air, reaching thence to the top of the atmoſphere. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the ſun or moon.
3. Any of the numbers expreſſed by ſingle figures; any number to ten.

Not only the number ſeven and nine, from conſiderations abſtruſe, have been extolled by moſt, but all or moſt of other *digits* have been as myſtically applauded. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

DI'GITATED. *adj.* [from *digitus*, Latin.] Branched out into diviſions like fingers; as a *digitated* leaf is a leaf compoſed of many ſmall leaves.

For animals multifidous, or ſuch as are *digitated*, or have ſeveral diviſions in their feet, there are but two that are uniparous; that is, men and elephants. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DIGLADIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*digladiatio*, Latin.] A combat with ſwords; any quarrel or conteſt.

Ariſtotle ſeems purpoſely to intend the cheriſhing of controverſial *digladiations*, by his own affection of an intricate obſcurity. *Glanv. Sceptſ. c.* 19.

DI'GNIFIED. *adj.* [from *dignify.*] Inveſted with ſome dignity: it is uſed chiefly of the clergy.

Abbots are ſtiled *dignified* clerks, as having ſome dignity in the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DIGNIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dignify.*]

I grant that where a noble and ancient deſcent and merit meet in any man, it is a double *dignification* of that perſon. *Walton's Angler.*

To DI'GNIFY. *v. a.* [from *dignus* and *facio*, Latin.]

1. To advance; to prefer; to exalt. Uſed chiefly of the clergy.
2. To honour; to adorn; to give luſtre.

Such a day,
So fought, ſo follow'd, and ſo fairly won,
Came not 'till now to *dignify* the times,
Since Cæſar's fortunes! *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Not that we think us worthy ſuch a gueſt,
But your worth will *dignify* our feaſt. *Ben. Johnſon's Epigr.*

No turbots *dignify* my boards;
But gudgeons, flounders, what my Thames affords. *Pope.*

DI'GNITARY. *n. ſ.* [from *dignas*, Latin.] A clergyman advanced to ſome dignity; to ſome rank above that of a parochial prieſt.

If there be any *dignitaries*, whoſe preferments are perhaps not liable to the accuſation of ſuperfluity, they may be perſons of ſuperior merit. *Swift.*

DI'GNITY. *n. ſ.* [*dignitas*, Latin.]

1. Rank of elevation.

Angels are not any where ſpoken ſo highly of as our Lord and

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and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, and are not in *dignity* equal to him. *Hooker, b.* ii. *ſ.* 6.

2. Grandeur of mien; elevation of aſpect.

Some men have a native *dignity*, which will procure them more regard by a look, than others can obtain by the moſt imperious commands. *Clariſſa.*

4. Advancement; preferment; high place.

Faſter than ſpring-time ſhow'rs comes thought on thought,
And not a thought but thinks on *dignity*. *Shakeſ. Henry* VI.
For thoſe of old,
And theſe late *dignities* heap'd up to them,
Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.

4. [Among eccleſiaſticks.] By a *dignity* we underſtand that promotion or preferment to which any juriſdiction is annexed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. Maxims; general principles; κυριαὶ δοξαὶ.

The ſciences concluding from *dignities*, and principles known by themſelves, receive not ſatisfaction from probable reaſons, much leſs from bare and peremptory aſſeverations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 7.

6. [In aſtrology.] The planet is in dignity when it is in any ſign.

Digno'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *dignoſco*, Lat.] Diſtinction; diſtinguiſhing mark.

That temperamental *dignotions*, and conjecture of prevalent humours, may be collected from ſpots in our nails, we are not averſe to concede. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 21.

To DIGRE'SS. *v. n.* [*digreſſus*, Latin.]

1. To turn out of the road.

2. To depart from the main deſign of a diſcourſe, or chief tenour of an argument.

In the purſuit of an argument there is hardly room to *digreſs* into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the ſignification of any term. *Locke.*

3. To wander; to expatiate.

It ſeemeth, to *digreſs* no farther, that the Tartarians, ſpreading ſo far, cannot be the Iſraelites. *Brerewood.*

4. To go out of the right way, or common track; to tranſgreſs; to deviate.

I am come to keep my word,
Though in ſome part am forced to *digreſs*,
Which at more leiſure I will ſo excuſe
As you ſhall well be ſatisfied. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*
Thy noble ſhape is but a form of wax,
Digreſſing from the valour of a man. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

Digre'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*digreſſio*, Latin.]

1. A paſſage deviating from the main tenour or deſign of a diſcourſe.

The good man thought ſo much of his late conceived commonwealth, that all other matters were but *digreſſions* to him. *Sidney, b.* i.

He, ſhe knew, would intermix
Grateful *digreſſions*, and ſolve high diſpute
With conjugal careſſes. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.
Here ſome *digreſſion* I muſt make, t' accuſe
Thee, my forgetful and ungrateful muſe. *Denham.*

To content and fill the eye of the underſtanding, the beſt authors ſprinkle their works with pleaſing *digreſſions*, with which they recreate the minds of their readers. *Dryd. Dufreſn.*

2. Deviation.

The *digreſſion* of the ſun is not equal; but near the equinoctial interſections, it is right and greater; near the ſolſtices, more oblique and leſſer. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 4.

Dijudica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*dijudicatio*, Latin.] Judicial diſtinction.

Dike. *n. ſ.* [dic, Saxon; *dyk*, Erſe.]

1. A channel to receive water.

The *dykes* are fill'd, and with a roaring ſound
The riſing rivers float the nether ground. *Dryd. Virg. Geo.*
The king of *dykes!* than whom no ſluice of mud
With deeper ſable blots the ſilver flood. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. A mound to hinder inundations.

God, that breaks up the flood-gates of ſo great a deluge, and all the art and induſtry of man is not ſufficient to raiſe up *dykes* and ramparts againſt it. *Cowley's Davideis.*

To DILA'CERATE. *v. a.* [*dilacero*, Latin.] To tear; to rend; to force in two.

The infant, at the accompliſhed period, ſtruggling to come forth, *dilacerates* and breaks thoſe parts which reſtrained him before. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 6.

Dilacera'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *dilaceratio*, Latin.] The act of rending in two.

The greateſt ſenſation of pain is by the obſtruction of the ſmall veſſels, and *dilaceration* of the nervous fibres. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To Dila'niate. *v. a.* [*dilanio*, Latin.] To tear; to rend in pieces.

Rather than they would *dilaniate* the entrails of their own mother, and expoſe her thereby to be raviſhed, they met half way in a gallant kind. *Howel's Engl. Tears.*

To DILA'PIDATE. *v. a.* [*dilapido*, Latin.] To ruin; to throw down.

Dilapida'tion. *n. ſ.* [*dilapidatio*, Latin.] The incumbent's ſuffering the chancel, or any other edifices of his eccleſiaſtical living, to go to ruin or decay, by neglecting to repair the ſame: and it likewiſe extends to his committing, or ſuffering to be committed, any wilful waſte in or upon the glebe-woods, or any other inheritance of the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

'Tis the duty of all church-wardens to prevent the *dilapidations* of the chancel and manſion-houſe belonging to the rector or vicar. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Dilatabi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *dilatable.*] The quality of admitting extenſion.

We take notice of the wonderful *dilatability* or extenſiveneſs of the gullets of ſerpents: I have taken two adult mice out of the ſtomach of an adder, whoſe neck was not bigger than my little finger. *Ray on the Creation.*

By this continual contractibility and *dilatability*, by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a conſtant motion. *Arbuthn.*

Dila'table. *adj.* [from *dilate.*] Capable of extenſion.

The windpipe divides itſelf into a great number of branches called bronchia: theſe end in ſmall air-bladders, *dilatable* and contractable, capable to be inflated by the admiſſion of air, and to ſubſide at the expulſion of it. *Arbuthnot on Aliment.*

Dilata'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *dilatatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of extending into greater ſpace.

The motions of the tongue, by contraction and *dilatation*, are ſo eaſy and ſo ſubtle, that you can hardly conceive or diſtinguiſh them aright. *Holder.*

2. The ſtate of being extended; the ſtate in which the parts are at more diſtance from each other.

Joy cauſeth a cheerfulneſs and vigour in the eyes; ſinging, leaping, dancing, and ſometimes tears: all theſe are the effects of the *dilatation*, and coming forth of the ſpirits into the outward parts, which maketh them more lively and ſtirring. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The image of the ſun ſhould be drawn out into an oblong form, either by a *dilatation* of every ray, or by any other caſual inequality of the refractions. *Newton's Opt. Experim.*

To DILA'TE. *v. a.* [*dilato*, Latin.]

1. To extend; to ſpread out; to enlarge.

But ye thereby much greater glory gate,
Than had ye ſorted with a prince's peer;
For now your light doth more itſelf *dilate*,
And in my darkneſs greater doth appear. *Spenſer.*
Satan alarm'd,
Collecting all his might, *dilated* ſtood,
Like Teneriff, or Atlas, unremov'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Opener of mine eyes,
Dim erſt; *dilated* ſpirits, ampler heart,
And growing up to godhead: which for thee
Chiefly I ſought; without thee, can deſpiſe. *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*
Through all the air his ſounding ſtrings *dilate*
Sorrow, like that which touch'd our hearts of late. *Waller.*
Diffus'd, it riſes in a higher ſphere;
Dilates its drops, and ſoftens into air. *Prior.*
I mark the various fury of the winds;
Theſe neither ſeaſons guide, nor order binds:
They now *dilate*, and now contract their force;
Various their ſpeed, but endleſs is their courſe. *Prior.*

The ſecond refraction would ſpread the rays one way as much as the firſt doth another, and ſo *dilate* the image in breadth as much as the firſt doth in length. *Newton's Opt.*

2. To relate at large; to tell diffuſely and copiouſly.

But he would not endure that woful theam
For to *dilate* at large; but urged ſore,
With piercing words, and pitiful implore,
Him haſty to ariſe. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 5. *ſtan.* 37.
I obſerving,
Took once a pliant hour, and found good means
To draw from her a prayer of earneſt heart,
That I would all my pilgrimage *dilate*,
Whereof by parcels ſhe had ſomething heard,
But not diſtinctively. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

To Dila'te. *v. n.*

1. To widen; to grow wide.

His heart *dilates* and glories in his ſtrength. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſpeak largely and copiouſly.

It may be behoveful for princes, in matters of grace, to tranſact the ſame publickly, and by themſelves; or their miniſters to *dilate* upon it, and improve their luſtre, by any addition or eloquence of ſpeech. *Clarendon.*

Dila'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *dilate.*] That which widens or extends.

The buccinatores, or blowers up of the cheeks, and the *dilators* of the noſe, are too ſtrong in cholerick people. *Arb.*

Di'latoriness. *n. ſ.* [from *dilatory.*] The quality of being dilatory; ſlowneſs; ſluggiſhneſs.

DI'LATORY. *adj.* [*dilatoire*, French; *dilatorius*, Lat.] Tardy; ſlow; given to procraſtination; addicted to delay; ſluggiſh; loitering.

An inferior council, after former tedious ſuits in a higher court, would be but *dilatory*, and ſo to little purpoſe. *Hayward.*

What wound did ever heal but by degrees?
Thou

Thou know'ſt we work by wit, and not by witchcraft;
And wit depends on *dilatory* time. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
Theſe cardinals trifle with me: I abhor
This *dilatory* ſloth, and tricks of Rome. *Shak. Henry* VIII.
Dilatory fortune plays the jilt
With the brave, noble, honeſt, gallant man,
To throw herſelf away on fools and knaves *Otway's Orph.*

A *dilatory* temper commits innumerable cruelties without deſign *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 469.

Dile'ction. *n. ſ.* [*dilectio*, Latin.] The act of loving; kindneſs.

So free is Chriſt's *dilection*, that the grand condition of our felicity is our belief. *Boyle's Seraph. Love.*

Dile'mma. *n ſ.* [δίλημμα.]

1. An argument equally concluſive by contrary ſuppoſitions. A young rhetorician applied to an old ſophiſt to be taught the art of pleading, and bargained for a certain reward to be paid, when he ſhould gain a cauſe. The maſter ſued for his reward, and the ſcholar endeavoured to elude his claim by a *dilemma*: If I gain my cauſe, I ſhall withold your pay, becauſe the judge's award will be againſt you; if I loſe it, I may withhold it, becauſe I ſhall not yet have gained a cauſe. On the contrary, ſays the maſter, if you gain your cauſe, you muſt pay me, becauſe you are to pay me when you gain a cauſe; if you loſe it, you muſt pay me, becauſe the judges will award it.

A *dilemma*, that biſhop Morton the chancellor uſed, to raiſe benevolence, ſome called his fork, and ſome his crutch. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Hope, whoſe weak being ruin'd is
Alike if it ſucceed, and if it miſs;
Whom good or ill does equally confound,
And both the horns of fate's *dilemma* wound. *Cowley.*

2. A difficult or doubtful choice; a vexatious alternative.

A ſtrong *dilemma* in a deſp'rate caſe!
To act with infamy, or quit the place. *Swift.*
A dire *dilemma*; either way I'm ſped;
If foes, they write, if friends, they read me dead. *Pope.*

Di'ligence. *n ſ.* [*diligentia*, Latin.] Induſtry; aſſiduity; conſtancy in buſineſs; continuance of endeavour; unintermitted application; the contrary to idleneſs.

Do thy *diligence* to come ſhortly unto me. 2 *Tim.* iv. 9.

Brethren, give *diligence* to make your calling and election ſure. 2 *Pet.* i. 10.

DI'LIGENT. *adj.* [*diligens*, Latin.]

1. Conſtant in application; perſevering in endeavour; aſſiduous; not idle; not negligent; not lazy.

Seeſt thou a man *diligent* in his buſineſs? he ſhall ſtand before kings. *Prov.* xxii. 29.

2. Conſtantly applied; proſecuted with activity and perſeverance; aſſiduous.

And the judges ſhall make *diligent* inquiſition. *Deutr* xix.

Di'ligently. *adv.* [from *diligent.*] With aſſiduity; with heed and perſeverance; not careleſly; not idly; not negligently.

If you inquire not attentively and *diligently*, you ſhall never be able to diſcern a number of mechanical motions. *Bacon.*

The ancients have *diligently* examined in what conſiſts the beauty of good poſtures. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Dill. *n. ſ.* [dile, Saxon.]

It hath a ſlender, fibroſe, annual root: the leaves are like thoſe of fennel; the ſeeds are oval, plain, ſtreaked, and bordered.

Dill is raiſed of ſeed, which is ripe in Auguſt. *Mortimer.*

DILU'CID. *adj.* [*dilucidus*, Latin.]

1. Clear; plain; not opaque.

2. Clear; plain; not obſcure.

To Dilu'cidate. *v. a* [from *dilucidare*, Latin.] To make clear or plain; to explain; to free from obſcurity.

I ſhall not traduce or extenuate, but explain and *dilucidate*, according to the cuſtom of the ancients. *Brown's Vu. Err. Pr.*

Dilucida'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *dilucidatio.*] The act of making clear; explanation; expoſition.

DI'LUENT. *adj.* [*diluens*, Latin.] Having the power to thin and attenuate other matter.

Di'luent. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] That which thins other matter.

There is no real *diluent* but water: every fluid is diluent, as it contains water in it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To DILU'TE *v. a.* [*diluo*, Latin.]

1. To make thin; to attenuate by the admixture of other parts.

Drinking a large doſe of *diluted* tea, as ſhe was ordered by a phyſician, ſhe got to bed. *Locke.*

The aliment ought to be thin to *dilute*, demulcent to temper, or acid to ſubdue. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To make weak.

If the red and blue colours were more *dilute* and weak, the diſtance of the images would be leſs than an inch; and if they were more intenſe and full, that diſtance would be greater. *Newton's Opt. Pro.* i. *Th.* 1.

The chamber was dark, leſt theſe colours ſhould be *diluted* and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light. *Newt.*

Dilu'ter. *n ſ.* [from *dilute.*] That which makes any thing elſe thin.

Water is the only *diluter*, and the beſt diſſolvent of moſt of the ingredients of our aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Dilu'tion. *n. ſ.* [*dilutio*, Lat.] The act of making any thing thin or weak.

Oppoſite to *dilution* is coagulation, or thickening, which is performed by diſſipating the moſt liquid parts by heat, or by inſinuating ſome ſubſtances, which make the parts of the fluid cohere more ſtrongly. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Dilu'vian. *adj.* [from *diluvium*, Lat.] Relating to the deluge.

Suppoſe that this *diluvian* lake ſhould riſe to the mountain tops in one place, and not diffuſe itſelf equally into all countries about. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

DIM. *adj.* dimme, Saxon; *dy*, Welſh; *dow*, Erſe.]

1. Not having a quick ſight; not ſeeing clearly.

For her true form, how can my ſpark diſcern,
Which, *dim* by nature, art did never clear? *Davies.*

2. Dull of apprehenſion.

The underſtanding is *dim*, and cannot by its natural light diſcover ſpiritual truths. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. Not clearly ſeen; obſcure; imperfectly diſcovered.

We might be able to aim at ſome *dim* and ſeeming conception, how matter might begin to exiſt by the power of that eternal firſt Being. *Locke.*

Something, as *dim* to our internal view,
Is thus perhaps the cauſe of all we do. *Pope, Epiſt.* i.

4. Obſtructing the act of viſion; not luminous; ſomewhat dark.

Her face right wond'rous fair did ſeem to be,
That her broad beauty's beam great brightneſs threw
Through the *dim* ſhade, that all men might it ſee. *Fai. Qu.*

To Dim. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To cloud; to darken; to hinder from a full perception of light, and free exerciſe of viſion.

As where the Almighty's lightning brand does light,
It *dims* the dazed eyen, and daunts the ſenſes quite. *Fa. Qu.*

It hath been obſerved by the ancients, that much uſe of Venus doth *dim* the ſight; and yet eunuchs, which are unable to generate, are nevertheleſs alſo *dim* ſighted. *Bacon's N. Hiſt.*

Every one declares againſt blindneſs, and yet who almoſt is not fond of that which *dims* his ſight? *Locke.*

For thee I *dim* theſe eyes, and ſtuff this head,
With all ſuch reading as was never read. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. To make leſs bright; to obſcure.

A ſhip that through the ocean wide,
By conduct of ſome ſtar doth make her way,
When as a ſtorm hath *dimm'd* her truſty guide,
Out of her courſe doth wander far aſtray. *Spenſer.*
Siſter, have comfort: all of us have cauſe
To wail the *dimming* of our ſhining ſtar;
But none can help our harms by wailing them. *Shak. R.* III.
Thus while he ſpake, each paſſion *dimm'd* his face,
Thrice chang'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 114.

DIME'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*dimenſio*, Latin.] Space contained in any thing; bulk; extent; capacity. It is ſeldom uſed but in the plural. The three dimenſions are length, breadth, and depth.

He try'd
The tomb, and found the ſtrait *dimenſions* wide. *Dryden.*

My gentleman was meaſuring my walls, and taking the *dimenſions* of the room. *Swift.*

Dime'nsionless. *adj.* [from *dimenſion.*] Without any definite bulk.

In they paſs'd
Dimenſionleſs through heav'nly doors. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Dime'nsive. *adj.* [*dimenſus*, Latin.] That which marks the boundaries or outlines.

All bodies have their meaſure, and their ſpace;
But who can draw the ſoul's *dimenſive* lines? *Davies.*

Dimica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*dimicatio*, Latin.] A battle; the act of fighting; conteſt. *Dict.*

Dimidia'tion. *n. ſ.* [*dimidiatio*, Latin.] The act of halving; diviſion into two equal parts. *Dict.*

To DIMI'NISH. *v. a.* [*diminuo*, Latin.]

1. To make leſs by abſciſſion or deſtruction of any part: the oppoſite to increaſe.

That we call good which is apt to cauſe or increaſe pleaſure, or *diminiſh* pain in us. *Locke.*

2. To impair; to leſſen; to degrade.

Impiouſly they thought
Thee to *diminiſh*, and from thee withdraw
The number of thy worſhippers. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. To take any thing from that to which it belongs: the contrary to add.

Nothing was *diminiſhed* from the ſafety of the king by the impriſonment of the duke. *Hayward.*

Ye ſhall not add unto the word which I command you, neither ſhall you *diminiſh* aught from it. *Deut.* iv. 2.

To Dimi'nish. *v. n.* To grow leſs; to be impaired.

What judgment I had increaſes rather than *diminiſhes*; and thoughts, ſuch as they are, come crowding in ſo faſt upon me, that my only difficulty is to chuſe or to reject. *Dryden.*

Crete's

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Crete's ample fields *diminiſh* to our eye;
Before the Boreal blaſts the veſſels fly. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

DIMI'NISHINGLY. *adv.* [from *diminiſh.*] In a manner tending to vilify, or leſſen.

I never heard him cenſure, or ſo much as ſpeak *diminiſhingly* of any one that was abſent. *Locke.*

DIMINU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*diminutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of making leſs; oppoſed to augmentation.

The one is not capable of any *diminution* or augmentation at all by men; the other apt to admit both. *Hooker, b.* iii.

2. The ſtate of growing leſs; oppoſed to increaſe.

The gravitating power of the ſun is tranſmitted through the vaſt bodies of the planets without any *diminution*, ſo as to act upon all their parts, to their very centres, with the ſame force, and according to the ſame laws, as if the part upon which it acts were not ſurrounded with the body of the planet. *Newton's Opt.*

Finite and infinite ſeem to be looked upon as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily to thoſe things which are capable of increaſe or *diminution.* *Locke.*

3. Diſcredit; loſs of dignity; degradation.

Gladly to thee
Heroick laurel'd Eugene yields the prime;
Nor thinks it *diminution* to be rank'd
In military honour next. *Phillips.*

They might raiſe the reputation of another, though they are a *diminution* to his. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 256.

4. Deprivation of dignity; injury of reputation.

Make me wiſe by thy truth, for my own ſoul's ſalvation, and I ſhall not regard the world's opinion or *diminution* of me. *King Charles.*

5. [In architecture.] The contraction of the diameter of a column, as it aſcends.

DIMI'NUTIVE. *adj.* [*diminutivus*, Latin.] Small; little; narrow; contracted.

The poor wren,
The moſt *diminutive* of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her neſt, againſt the owl. *Shak. Macbeth.*

It is the intereſt of mankind, in order to the advance of knowledge, to be ſenſible they have yet attained it but in poor and *diminutive* meaſure. *Glanv. Scepſ. Preface.*

The light of man's underſtanding is but a ſhort, *diminutive*, contracted light, and looks not beyond the preſent. *South.*

If the ladies ſhould once take a liking to ſuch a *diminutive* race of lovers, we ſhould, in a little time, ſee mankind epitomized, and the whole ſpecies in miniature. *Addiſ. Guardian.*

They know how weak and aukward many of thoſe little *diminitive* diſcourſes are. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

DIMI'NUTIVE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A word formed to expreſs littleneſs; as *lapillus*, in Latin, a *little ſtone*; *maiſonette*, in French, a *little houſe*; *manniken*, in Engliſh, a *little man.*

He afterwards proving a dainty and effeminate youth, was commonly called, by the *diminutive* of his name, Peterkin or Perkin. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Sim, while but Sim, in good repute did live;
Was then a knave, but in *diminutive.* *Cotton.*

2. A ſmall thing: a ſenſe not now in uſe.

Follow his chariot; monſter-like, be ſhewn
For poor'ſt *diminutives*, for doits! *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

DIMI'NUTIVELY. *adv.* [from *diminutive.*] In a diminutive manner.

DIMI'NUTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diminutive.*] Smalneſs; littleneſs; pettyneſs; want of bulk; want of dignity.

DI'MISH. *adj.* [from *dim.*] Somewhat dim; ſomewhat obſcure.

'Tis true, but let it not be known,
My eyes are ſomewhat *dimiſh* grown;
For nature, always in the right,
To your decays adapts my ſight. *Swift.*

DI'MISSORY. *adj.* [*dimiſſorius*, Latin.] That by which a man is diſmiſſed to another juriſdicton.

A biſhop of another dioceſs ought neither to ordain or admit a clerk, with the conſent of his own proper biſhop, and without the letters *dimiſſory.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DI'MITTY. *n. ſ.* A fine kind of fuſtian, or cloath of cotton.

I directed a trowze of fine *dimitty.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

DI'MLY. *adv.* [from *dim.*]

1. Not with a quick ſight; not with a clear perception.

Unſpeakable! who ſitt'ſt above theſe heav'ns,
To us inviſible, or *dimly* ſeen,
In theſe thy loweſt works. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

2. Not brightly; not luminouſly.

In the beginning of our pumping the air, the match appeared well lighted, though it had almoſt filled the receiver with its plentiful fumes; but by degrees it burnt more and more *dimly.* *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

I ſaw th' angelick guards from earth aſcend,
Griev'd they muſt now no longer man attend;
The beams about their temples *dimly* ſhone;
One would have thought the crime had been their own. *Dry.*

DI'MNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dim.*]

1. Dulneſs of ſight.

2. Want of apprehenſion; ſtupidity.

Anſwerable to this *dimneſs* of their perception was the whole ſyſtem and body of their religion. *Decay of Piety.*

DI'MPLE. *n. ſ.* [*dint*, a hole; *dintle*, a little hole; by a careleſs pronunciation *dimple.* *Skinner.*] The ſame cavity or depreſſion in the cheek or chin.

The *dimple* of the upper lip is the common meaſure of them all. *Grew's Coſm. Sac. b.* i. *c.* 5.

In her forehead's fair half-round,
Love ſits in open triumph crown'd;
He in the *dimple* of her chin,
In private ſtate, by friends is ſeen. *Prior.*

To DI'MPLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſink in ſmall cavities, or little inequalities

The wild waves maſter'd him, and ſuck'd him in,
And ſmiling eddies *dimpled* on the main. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

Eternal ſmiles his emptineſs betray,
As ſhallow ſtreams run *dimpling* all away. *Pope, Epiſtle* ii.

DI'MPLED. *adj.* [from *dimple.*] Set with dimples.

On each ſide her
Stood pretty *dimpled* boys like ſmiling Cupids. *Sh. Ant. and Cl.*

DI'MPLY. *adj.* [from *dimple.*] Full of dimples; ſinking in little inequalities.

As the ſmooth ſurface of the *dimply* flood,
The ſilver-ſlipper'd virgin lightly trod. *Wharton's Iſis.*

DIN. *n. ſ.* [ðyn, a noiſe; ðynan, to make a noiſe, Sax. *dyna*, to thunder, Iſlandick.] A loud noiſe; a violent and continued ſound.

And all the way he roared as he went,
That all the foreſt with aſtoniſhment
Thereof did tremble; and the beaſts therein
Fled faſt away from that ſo dreadful *din* *Hubberd's Tale.*

O, 'twas a *din* to fright a monſter's ear;
To make an earthquake: ſure, it was the roar
Of a whole herd of lions. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

While the cock with lively *din*
Scatters the rear of darkneſs thin,
And to the ſtack or the barn-door
Stoutly ſtruts, his dame before. *Milton.*

Now night over heav'n
Inducing darkneſs, grateful truce impos'd,
And ſilence, on the odious *din* of war. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

How, while the troubled elements around,
Earth, water, air, the ſtunning *din* reſound,
Through ſtreams of ſmoak and adverſe fire he rides,
While ev'ry ſhot is levell'd at his ſides. *Smith.*

Some independent ideas, of no alliance to one another, are, by education, cuſtom, and the conſtant *din* of their party, ſo coupled in their minds, that they always appear there together. *Locke.*

To DIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtun with noiſe; to haraſs with clamour.

Rather live
To bait thee for his bread, and *din* your ears
With hungry cries. *Otway's Venice Preſerved.*

2. To impreſs with violent and continued noiſe.

What ſhall we do, if his majeſty puts out a proclamation commanding us to take Wood's half-pence? This hath been often *dinned* in my ears. *Swift.*

To DINE. *v. n.* [*diner*, French.] To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day.

Perhaps ſome merchant hath invited him,
And from the mart he's ſomewhere gone to dinner:
Good ſiſter, let us *dine*, and never fret. *Shakeſpeare.*

Myſelf, he, and my ſiſter,
To-day did *dine* together. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

He would *dine* with him the next day. *Clarendon.*

Thus, of your heroes and brave boys,
With whom old Homer makes ſuch noiſe,
The greateſt actions I can find,
Are, that they did their work and *din'd.* *Prior.*

To DINE. *v. a.* To give a dinner to; to feed.

Boil this reſtoring root in gen'rous wine,
And ſet beſide the door the ſickly ſtock to *dine.* *Dryd. Virg.*

DINE'TICAL. *adj.* [δινητικός.] Whirling round; vertiginous.

Some of late have concluded, from ſpots in the ſun, which appear and diſappear again, that, beſides the revolution it maketh with its orbs, it hath alſo a *dinetical* motion, and rolls upon its own poles. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 6.

A ſpherical figure is moſt commodious for *dinetical* motion, or revolution upon its own axis. *Ray on the Creation.*

To DING. pret. *dung.* *v. a.* [*dringen*, Dutch.]

1. To daſh with violence.

2. To impreſs with force.

To DING. *v. n.* To bluſter; to bounce; to huff. A low word.

He huffs and *dings* at ſuch a rate, becauſe we will not ſpend the little we have left to get him the title and eſtate of lord Strut. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

DING-DONG. *n. ſ.* A word by which the ſound of bells is imitated.

Let us all ring fancy's knell;
Ding, dong bell. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

DI'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [from ðen, or ðin, a hollow, Saxon.] A hollow between hills; a dale.

I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle or buſhy dell of this wild wood;
And every boſky bourn from ſide to ſide,
My daily walks and ancient neighbourhood. *Milton.*

DINING-ROOM. *n. ſ.* [*dine* and *room.*] The principal apartment of the houſe; the room where entertainments are made.

He went out from the *dining-room* before he had fallen into errour by the intemperance of his meat, or the deluge of drink. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

DI'NNER. *n. ſ.* [*diner*, French.] The chief meal; the meal eaten about the middle of the day.

Let me not ſtay a jot for *dinner*:
Go, get it ready. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Before *dinner* and ſupper, as often as it is convenient, or can be had, let the publick prayers of the church, or ſome parts of them, be ſaid publickly in the family. *Taylor.*

The jolly crew, unmindful of the paſt,
The quarry ſhare, their plenteous *dinner* haſte. *Dryd. Æn.*

DINNER-TIME. *n. ſ.* [*dinner* and *time.*] The time of dining.

At *dinner-time*,
I pray you, have in mind where we muſt meet. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then from the mint walks forth the man of rhyme,
Happy to catch me juſt at *dinner-time.* *Pope, Epiſtle* ii.

DINT. *n. ſ.* [ðynt, Saxon.]

1. A blow; a ſtroke.

Much daunted with that *dint*, her ſenſe was daz'd;
Yet kindling rage, herſelf ſhe gather'd round. *Fairy Queen.*

Neither vainly hope
To be invulnerable in theſe bright arms,
Though temper'd heav'nly; for that mortal *dint*,
Save he who reigns above, none can reſiſt. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

2. The mark made by a blow; the cavity remaining after a violent preſſure.

Now you weep; and, I perceive, you feel
The *dint* of pity. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

He embrac'd her naked body o'er,
And, ſtraining hard the ſtatue, was afraid
His hands had made a *dint* and hurt the maid. *Dryden.*

3. Violence; force; power.

We are to wreſt the whole Spaniſh monarchy out of the hands of the enemy; and, in order to it, to work our way into the heart of his country by *dint* of arms. *Addiſon.*

The dewlap'd bull now chafes along the plain,
While burning love ferments in ev'ry vein;
His well arm'd front againſt his rival aims,
And by the *dint* of war his miſtreſs claims. *Gay.*

To DINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with a cavity by a blow, or violent impreſſion.

With greedy force each other doth aſſail,
And ſtrike ſo fiercely, that they do impreſs
Deep *dinted* furrows in the batter'd mails:
The iron walls to ward their blows are weak and frail. *F. Q.*

Leave, leave, fair bride, your ſolitary bone,
No more ſhall you return to it alone;
It nurſeth ſadneſs; and your body's print,
Like to a grave, the yielding down doth *dint.* *Donne.*

Deep *dinted* wrinkles on her cheeks ſhe draws;
Sunk are her eyes, and toothleſs are her jaws. *Dryd. Æn.*

DINUMERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dinumeratio*, Lat.] The act of numbering out ſingly.

DIOCE'SAN. *n. ſ.* [from *dioceſs.*] A biſhop as he ſtands related to his own clergy or flock.

I have heard it has been adviſed by a *dioceſan* to his inferior clergy, that they ſhould read ſome of the moſt celebrated ſermons printed by others, for the inſtruction of their congregation. *Tatler*, N°. 57.

DI'OCESS. *n. ſ.* [*diœceſis.* A Greek word compounded of διὰ and οἴκησις.] The circuit of every biſhop's juriſdiction; for this realm has two diviſions, one into ſhires or counties, in reſpect of temporal policy; another into *dioceſs*, in reſpect of juriſdiction eccleſiaſtical. *Cowel.*

None ought to be admitted by any biſhop, but ſuch as have dwelt and remained in his *dioceſs* a convenient time. *Whitgift.*

He ſhould regard the biſhop of Rome as the iſlanders of Jerſey and Guernſey do him of Conſtance in Normandy; that is, nothing at all, ſince by that French biſhop's refuſal to ſwear unto our king, thoſe iſles were annexed to the *dioceſs* of Wincheſter. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dignity of a prince, ruler of the church, and intruſted with a large *dioceſs*, containing many particular cities, under the immediate government of their reſpective elders, and thoſe deriving authority from his ordination. *South.*

DIO'PTRICAL. } *n. ſ.* [διόπτομαι.] Affording a medium for the
DIO'PTRICK. } ſight; aſſiſting the ſight in the view of diſtant objects.

Being excellently well furniſhed with *dioptrical* glaſſes, he had not been able to ſee the ſun ſpotted. *Boyle.*

View the aſperities of the moon through a *dioptrick* glaſs, and venture at the proportion of her hills by their ſhadows. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

DIO'PTRICKS. *n. ſ.* A part of opticks, treating of the different refractions of the light paſſing through different mediums; as the air, water, glaſſes, &c. *Harris.*

DIORTHRO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [διόρθρωσις, of διορθόω, to make ſtrait.] A chirurgical operation, by which crooked or diſtorted members are made even, and reſtored to their primitive and regular ſhape. *Harris.*

To DIP. *v. a.* particip. *dipped*, or *dipt.* [ðippan, Saxon; *doopen*, Dutch.]

1. To immerge; to put into any liquor.

The perſon to be baptized may be *dipped* in water; and ſuch an immerſion or dipping ought to be made thrice, according to the canon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Old Corineus compaſs'd thrice the crew,
And *dipp'd* an olive-branch in holy dew,
Which thrice he ſprinkl'd round, and thrice aloud
Invok'd the dead, and then diſmiſs'd the crowd. *Dryd. Æn.*

He turn'd a tyrant in his latter days,
And from the bright meridian where he ſtood,
Deſcending, *dipp'd* his hands in lovers blood. *Dryd. Fables.*

The kindred arts ſhall in their praiſe conſpire;
One *dip* the pencil, and one ſtring the lyre. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

Now on fancy's eaſy wing convey'd,
The king deſcended to th' Elyſian ſhade;
There in a duſky vale, where Lethe rolls,
Old Bavius ſits to *dip* poetick ſouls. *Pope's Dunciad, b.* iii.

So fiſhes riſing from the main,
Can ſoar with moiſten'd wings on high;
The moiſture dry'd, they ſink again,
And *dip* their wings again to fly. *Swift.*

2. To moiſten; to wet.

And though not mortal, yet a cold ſhudd'ring dew
Dips me all o'er, as when the wrath of Jove
Speaks thunder. *Milton.*

3. To be engaged in any affair.

When men are once *dipt*, what with the encouragements of ſenſe, cuſtom, facility, and ſhame of departing from what they have given themſelves up to, they go on 'till they are ſtifled. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 126.

In Richard's time, I doubt, he was a little *dipt* in the rebellion of the commons. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. To engage as a pledge; generally uſed for the firſt mortgage.

Be careful ſtill of the main chance, my ſon;
Put out the principal in truſty hands,
Live on the uſe, and never *dip* thy lands. *Dryden's Perſ.*

To DIP. *v. n.*

1. To ſink; to immerge.

We have ſnakes in our cups, and in our diſhes; and whoever *dips* too deep will find death in the pot. *L'Eſtrange's Fab.*

2. To enter; to pierce.

The vulture *dipping* in Prometheus' ſide,
His bloody beak with his torn liver dy'd. *Granville.*

3. To enter ſlightly into any thing.

When I think all the repetitions are ſtruck out in a copy, I ſometimes find more upon *dipping* in the firſt volume. *Pope.*

4. To drop by chance into any maſs; to chuſe by chance.

With what ill thoughts of Jove art thou poſſeſs't?
Wouldſt thou prefer him to ſome man? Suppoſe
I *dipp'd* among the worſt, and Staius choſe? *Dryden's Perſ.*

DIPCHI'CK. *n. ſ.* [from *dip* and *chick.*] The name of a bird.

Dipchick is ſo named of his diving and littleneſs. *Carew.*

DIPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [δὶς and πέταλον.] Having two flower-leaves.

DI'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *dip.*] One that dips in the water.

DIPPING *Needle. n. ſ.* A device which ſhews a particular property of the magnetick needle, ſo that, beſides its polarity or verticity, which is its direction of altitude, or height above the horizon, when duly poiſed about an horizontal axis, it will always point to a determined degree of altitude, or elevation above the horizon, in this or that place reſpectively. *Phil.*

DI'PHTHONG. *n. ſ.* [δίφθογγος.] A coalition of two vowels to form one ſound; as *vain*, *leaf*, *Cæſar.*

We ſee how many diſputes the ſimple and ambiguous nature of vowels created among grammarians, and how it has begot the miſtake concerning *diphthongs*: all that are properly ſo are ſyllables, and not *diphthongs*, as is intended to be ſignified by that word. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Make a *diphthong* of the ſecond *eta* and *iota*, inſtead of their being two ſyllables, and the objection is gone. *Notes on the Iliad.*

DI'PLOE. *n. ſ.* The inner plate or lamina of the ſkull.

DIPLO'MA. *n. ſ.* [δίπλωμα.] A letter or writing conferring ſome privilege, ſo called becauſe they uſed formerly to be written on waxed tables, and folded together.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Di'psas. n. ſ. [Latin, from διψάω, to thirſt.] A ſerpent, whoſe bite produces the ſenſation of unquenchable thirſt.

Scorpion, and aſp, and amphiſbœna dire,
Ceraſtes horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear,
And dipſas. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. x. l. 526.*

Di'ptote n. ſ. [δίπτωτα.] A noun conſiſting of two caſes only. *Clark.*

Di'ptych. n. ſ. [diptycha, Latin.] A regiſter of biſhops and martyrs.

The commemoration of ſaints was made out of the diptychs of the church, as appears by multitudes of places in St. Auſtin. *Still.*

DIRE. adj. [dirus, Latin.] Dreadful; diſmal; mournful; horrible; terrible; evil in a great degree.

Your eye in Scotland
Would create ſoldiers, and make women fight,
To doff their dire diſtreſſes. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

More by intemperance die
In meats, and drinks, which on the earth ſhall bring
Diſeaſes dire; of which a monſtrous crew
Before thee ſhall appear. *Milton's P. Loſt, b. xi. l. 474.*

Hydras, and gorgons, and chimæras dire. *Milton.*

Or what the croſs, dire-looking planet ſmites,
Or hurtful worm with canker'd venom bites. *Milton.*

Dire was the toſſing, deep the groans, deſpair
Tended the ſick. *Milton.*

Diſcord! dire ſiſter of the ſlaughtered pow'r,
Small at her birth, but riſing ev'ry hour;
While ſcarce the ſkies her horrid head can bound,
She ſtalks on earth, and ſhakes the world around. *Pope's Il.*

DIRE'CT. adj. [directus, Latin.]

1. Strait, not crooked.
2. Not oblique.

The ſhips would move in one and the ſame ſurface; and conſequently muſt needs encounter when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the interſection of croſs lines. *Bentley's Serm.*

3. [In aſtronomy.] Appearing to an eye on earth to move progreſſively through the zodiac, not retrograde.

Two geomantic figures were diſplay'd,
Above his head, a warrior and a maid,
One when direct, and one when retrograde. *Dryd Fab.*

4. Not collateral, as the grandſon ſucceeds his grandſire in a direct line.
5. Apparently tending to ſome end.

Such was as then the ſtate of the king, as it was no time by direct means to ſeek her. And ſuch was the ſtate of his captivated will, as he would delay no time of ſeeking her. *Sid.*

He that does this, will be able to caſt off all that is ſuperfluous; he will ſee what is pertinent, what coherent, what is direct to, what ſlides by the queſtion. *Locke.*

6. Open; not ambiguous.

There be, that are in nature faithful and ſincere, and plain and direct; not crafty and involved. *Bacon's Eſſay, 21.*

7. Plain; expreſs.

He no where, that I know, ſays it in direct words. *Locke.*

To Dire'ct. v. a. [dirigo, directum, Latin.]

1. To aim in a ſtrait line.

Two eagles from a mountain's height,
By Jove's command direct their rapid flight. *Pope's Od.*

2. To point againſt as a mark.

The ſpear flew hiſſing through the middle ſpace,
And pierc'd his throat, directed at his face. *Dryd. Æn.*

3. To regulate; to adjuſt.

It is not in man that walketh to direct his ſteps. *Jer. x. 23.*

Wiſdom is profitable to direct. *Ecclus x. 10.*

All that is in a man's power, is to mind what the ideas are that take their turns in his underſtanding; or elſe to direct and ſort, and call in ſuch as he deſires. *Locke.*

4. To preſcribe certain meaſure; to mark out a certain courſe.

He directeth it under the whole heavens, and his lightening unto the ends of the earth. *Job xxxvii. 3.*

5. To order; to command

Dire'cter. n. ſ. [director, Latin.]

1. One that directs; one that preſcribes.
2. An inſtrument that ſerves to guide any manual operation.

Dire'ction. n. ſ. [directio, Latin.]

1. Aim at a certain point.

The direction of good works to a good end, is the only principle that diſtinguiſhes charity. *Smalridge's Serm.*

2. Motion impreſſed by a certain impulſe.

Theſe mens opinions are not the product of judgment, or the conſequence of reaſon; but the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all adventures, without choice, and without direction. *Locke.*

No particle of matter, nor any combination of particles, that is, no body can either move of itſelf, or of itſelf alter the direction of its motion. *Cheyney.*

3. Order; command; preſcription.

From the counſel that St. Jerome giveth Læta, of taking heed how ſhe read the apocrypha; as alſo by the help of other learned mens judgments, delivered in like caſe, we may take direction. *Hooker b. 5. ſ. 20.*

Ev'n now
I put myſelf to thy direction. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He needs not our miſtruſt, ſince he delivers
Our offices, and what we have to do,
To the direction juſt. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The nobles of the people digged it by the direction of the law-giver. *Numb. xxi. 18.*

Mens paſſions and God's direction ſeldom agree. *K. Charles.*

All nature is but art unknown to thee,
All chance, direction which thou can'ſt not ſee. *Pope's Eſſ.*

General directions for ſcholaſtic diſputers, is never to diſpute upon mere trifles. *Watts's Improv. Mind, p. 113.*

Dire'ctive. n. ſ. [from direct.]

1. Having the power of direction.

A law therefore generally taken, is a directive rule unto goodneſs of operation. *Hooker, b. i. ſ. 7.*

A power of command there is without all queſtion, tho' there be ſome doubt in what faculty this command doth principally reſide, whether in the will or the underſtanding. The true reſolution is, that the directive command for counſel is in the underſtanding; and the applicative command, or empire, for putting in execution of what is directed, is in the will. *Bramh. againſt Hobbs.*

On the directive powers of the former, and the regularity of the latter, whereby it is capable of direction, depends the generation of all bodies. *Grew's Coſm. Sac. b. ii. c. 1.*

2. Informing; ſhewing the way.

Nor viſited by one directive ray,
From cottage ſtreaming, or from airy hall. *Thomſ. Aut.*

Dire'ctly. adj. [from direct.]

1. In a ſtrait line; rectilineally.

The more a body is nearer to the eyes, and the more directly it is oppoſed to them, the more it is enlightened; becauſe the light languiſhes and leſſens the farther it removes from its proper ſource. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

There was no other place aſſigned to any of this matter, than that whereinto its own gravity bore it, which was only directly downwards, whereby it obtained that place in the globe which was juſt underneath. *Woodward's N. Hiſt. p. 4.*

If the refracted ray be returned directly back to the point of incidence, it ſhall be refracted by the incident ray. *Newt. Opt.*

2. Immediately; apparently; without circumlocution; without any long train of conſequence.

Infidels being clean without the church, deny directly and utterly reject the very principles of chriſtianity, which hereticks embrace, and erroneouſly by miſconſtruction. *Hooker, b. ii. ſ. 1.*

No man hath hitherto been ſo impious, as plainly and directly to condemn prayer. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 2.*

By aſſerting the ſcripture to be the canon of our faith, I have unavoidably created to myſelf enemies in the papiſts directly, becauſe they have kept the ſcripture from us what they could, and have reſerved to themſelves a right of interpreting them. *Dryden's Pref. Rel. Laici.*

His work directly tends to raiſe ſentiments of honour and virtue in his readers. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

No reaſon can poſſibly be aſſigned, why it is beſt for the world that God Almighty hath ſuch a power, which doth not directly prove that no mortal man ſhould have the like. *Swift on the Sent. of a Ch. of Engl. Man.*

Dire'ctness. n. ſ. [from direct.] Straitneſs; tendency to any point; the neareſt way.

They argued from celeſtial cauſes only, the conſtant vicinity of the ſun, and the directneſs of his rays; never ſuſpecting that the body of the earth had ſo great an efficiency in the changes of the air. *Bentley's Serm.*

Dire'ctor. n. ſ. [director, Latin.]

1. One that has authority over others; a ſuperintendent; one that has the general management of a deſign or work.

Himſelf ſtood director over them, with nodding or ſtamping, ſhewing he did like or miſlike thoſe things he did not underſtand. *Sidney, b. i.*

In all affairs thou ſole director. *Swift's Miſcel.*

What made directors cheat in ſouth ſea year? *Pope's Ep.*

2. A rule; an ordinance.

Common forms were not deſign'd
Directors to a noble mind. *Swift's Miſcel.*

3. An inſtructor; one who ſhews the proper methods of proceeding.

They are glad to uſe ſuch as counſellors and directors in all their dealings which are of weight, as contracts, teſtaments. *Hooker's Pref.*

4. One who is conſulted in caſes of conſcience.

I am her director and her guide in ſpiritual affairs. *Dryd. Sp. Fr.*

5. An inſtrument in ſurgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation.

The manner of opening with a knife, is by ſliding it on a director, the groove of which prevents its being miſguided. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Dire'ctory. n. ſ. [from director.] The book which the factious preachers publiſhed in the rebellion for the direction of their ſect in acts of worſhip.

As to the ordinance concerning the directory, we cannot con-

ſent to the taking away of the book of common prayer. *Oxford Reaſons againſt the Cov.*

Di'reful. adj. [This word is frequent among the poets, but has been cenſured as not analogical; all other words compounded with full conſiſting of a ſubſtantive and full, as dreadful, or full of dread; joyful, or full of joy.] Dire; dreadful; diſmal.

Point of ſpear it never piercen would,
Ne dint of direful ſword, divide the ſubſtance could. *Fa. Qu.*

But yet at laſt, whereas the direful fiend,
She ſaw not ſtir, off ſhaking vain affright,
She nigher drew, and ſaw that joyous end;
Then God ſhe pray'd, and thank'd her faithful knight. *Fa. Qu.*

Direful hap betide that hated wretch
That makes us wretched by the death of thee. *Sh. K. Rich.*

The voice of God himſelf ſpeaks in the heart of men, whether they underſtand it or no; and by ſecret intimations gives the ſinner a foretaſte of that direful cup, which he is like to drink more deeply of hereafter. *South's Serm.*

I curs'd the direful author of my woes:
'Twas told again, and thence my ruin roſe. *Dryden.*

The wrath of Peleus' ſon, the direful ſpring
Of all the Grecian woes, O goddeſs, ſing. *Pope.*

Di'reness. n. ſ. [from dire.] Diſmalneſs; horror; hideouſneſs.

Direneſs, familiar to my ſlaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once ſtart me. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

Dire'ption, n. ſ. [direptio, Lat.] the act of plundering.

Dirge. [This is not a contraction of the Latin dirige, in the popiſh hymn dirige greſſus meos, as ſome pretend; but from the Teutonic dyrke, laudare, to praiſe and extol. Whence it is poſſible their dyrke, and our dirge, was a laudatory ſong to commemorate and applaud the dead. *Verſtegan.* Bacon apparently derives it from dirige.] A mournful ditty; a ſong of lamentation.

Th' imperial jointreſs of this warlike ſtate,
Have we, as 'twere, with a defeated joy,
With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in marriage,
In equal ſcale weighing delight and dole,
Taken to wife. *Shakeſp. Haml.*

Mean while the body of Richard, after many indignities and reproaches, the dirigies and obſequies of the common people towards tyrants, was obſcurely buried. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

You from above ſhall hear each day,
One dirge diſpatch'd unto your clay,
Theſe your own anthems ſhall become,
Your laſting epicedium. *Sandy's Paraph.*

All due meaſures of her mourning kept,
Did office at the dirge, and by infection wept. *Dryd. Sigiſ.*

Di'rigent. adj. [dirigens, Latin.]

The dirigent line in geometry is that along which the line deſcribent is carried in the generation of any figure. *Harris.*

DIRK. n. ſ. [an Earſe word.] A kind of dagger uſed in the Highlands of Scotland.

In vain thy hungry mountaineers
Come forth in all their warlike geers,
The ſhield, the piſtol, dirk, and dagger,
In which they daily wont to ſwagger. *Tickell.*

To Dirke, v. a. To ſpoil; to ruin. Obſolete.

Thy waſte bigneſs but cumbers the ground,
And dirkes the beauties of my bloſſoms round. *Sp. Paſt.*

DIRT. n. ſ. [dryt, Dutch, dirt, Iſlandic.] Mud; filth; mire; any thing that ſticks to the cloaths or body.

They gilding dirt, in noble verſe
Ruſtick philoſophy rehearſe. *Denham.*

Numbers engage their lives and labours, to heap together a little dirt, that ſhall bury them in the end. *Wake's Pr.*

They all aſſured me that the ſea riſes as high as ever, tho' the great heaps of dirt it brings along with it are apt to choak up the ſhallows. *Addiſon.*

Mark by what wretched ſteps their glory grows;
From dirt and ſea-weed as proud Venice roſe:
In each how guilt and greatneſs equal ran,
And all that rais'd the hero ſunk the man. *Pope's Eſſ.*

Is yellow dirt the paſſion of thy life?
Look but on Gripus, or on Gripus' wife. *Pope's Eſſ.*

2. Meanneſs; ſordidneſs.

To Dirt. v. a. [from the noun.] To foul; to bemire; to make filthy; to bedawb; to ſoil; to pollute; to naſty.

Ill company is like a dog, who dirts thoſe moſt whom he loves beſt. *Swift's Th. on var. Subj.*

Dirt-pie. n. ſ. [dirt and pie.] Forms moulded by children of clay, in imitation of paſtry.

Thou ſet'ſt thy heart upon that which has newly left off making of dirt-pies, and is but preparing itſelf for a green-ſickneſs. *Suckling.*

Di'rtily. adv. [from dirty.]

1. Naſtily; foully; filthily.
2. Meanly; ſordidly; ſhamefully.

Such gold as that wherewithal
Almighty chimiques from each mineral
Are dirtily and deſperately gull'd. *Donne.*

Di'rtiness. n. ſ. [from dirty.]

1. Naſtineſs; filthineſs; foulneſs.
2. Meanneſs; baſeneſs; ſordidneſs.

Di'rty. adj. [from dirt.]

1. Foul; naſty; filthy.

Thy Dol and Helen of thy noble thoughts
Is in baſe durance, and contagious priſon,
Haul'd thither by mechanic, dirty hands. *Sh. Hen. IV.*

2. Sullied; not elegant.

Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one, and the ſweet taſte into an oily one. *Locke.*

3. Mean; baſe; deſpicable.

Such employments are the diſeaſes of labour, and the ruſt of time, which it contracts not by lying ſtill, but by dirty employment. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Marriages would be made up upon more natural motives than meer dirty intereſts, and increaſe of riches without meaſure or end. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

They come at length to grow ſots and epicures, mean in their diſcourſes, and dirty in their practices. *South's Serm.*

To Di'rty. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To foul; to ſoil.

The Lords Strutts lived generouſly, and never uſed to dirty their fingers with pen, ink, and counters. *Arburth. Hiſt. Bull.*

2. To diſgrace; to ſcandalize.

DI'RUPTION. n. ſ. [diruptio, Latin.]

1. The act of burſting, or breaking.
2. The ſtate of burſting, or breaking.

Dis. An inſeparable particle uſed in compoſition, implying commonly a privative or negative ſignification of the word to which it is joined; as to arm, to diſarm; to join, to disjoin. It is borrowed from des, uſed by the French and Spaniards in the ſenſe; as deſnouer, to untie; deſterrar, to baniſh; from the Latin de; as ſtruo, to build; deſtruo, to deſtroy.

Disabi'lity. n. ſ. [from diſable.]

1. Want of power to do any thing; weakneſs; impotence.

Our conſideration of creatures, and attention unto ſcriptures, are not in themſelves things of like diſability to breed or beget faith. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 22.*

Many withdrew themſelves out of pure faintneſs, and diſability to attend the concluſion. *Raleigh's Hiſt. World.*

He that knows moſt of himſelf, knows leaſt of his knowledge, and the exerciſed underſtanding is conſcious of its diſability. *Glanv. Scepſ. c. 27.*

The ability of mankind does not lie in the impotency or diſabilities of brutes. *Locke.*

2. Want of proper qualifications for any purpoſe; legal impediment.

A ſuit is commenced in a temporal court for an inheritance, and the defendant pleads in diſability, that the plaintiff is a baſtard. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

It is true, indeed, that this diſadvantage which the diſſenters at preſent lie under, of a diſability to receive church preferments, will be eaſily remedied by the repeal of the teſt. *Swift's Adv. Rep. Sacr. Teſt.*

To Disa'ble. v. a. [dis and able.]

1. To deprive of natural force; to weaken; to cruſh.

The invaſion of the Scots, and rebellion of the barons, did not only diſable this king to be a conqueror, but deprived him both of his kingdom and life. *Davies's Ireland.*

Nor ſo is overcome
Satan, whoſe fall from heav'n, a deadlier bruiſe
Diſabled not to give thee thy death's wound. *Milt. P. Loſt.*

A chriſtian's life is a perpetual exerciſe a wreſtling and warfare, for which ſenſual pleaſure diſables him, by yielding to that enemy with whom he muſt ſtrive. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

2. To impair; to diminiſh.

'Tis not unknown to you Anthonio,
How much I have diſabled mine eſtate,
By ſhewing ſomething a more ſwelling port
Than my faint means would grant continuance. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To make unactive.

I have known a great fleet diſabled for two months, and thereby loſe great occaſions by an indiſpoſition of the admiral. *Temple.*

4. To deprive of uſefulneſs or efficacy.

Farewel, Monſieur Traveller; look you liſp, and wear ſtrange ſuits; diſable all the benefits of your own country. *Sh.*

Your days I will alarm, I'll haunt your nights,
And worſe than age diſable your delights. *Dryden's Aurenzebe.*

5. To exclude as wanting proper qualifications.

I will not diſable any for proving a ſcholar, nor yet diſſemble that I have ſeen many happily forced upon the courſe, to which by nature they ſeem much indiſpoſed. *Wotton.*

To Disabu'se. v. a. [dis and abuſe.] To ſet free from a miſtake; to diſentangle from a fallacy; to ſet right; to undeceive.

The impoſture and fallacy of our ſenſes impoſe not only on common heads, but even more refined mercuries, who have the advantages of an improved reaſon to diſabuſe you. *Glanv.*

Thoſe teeth fair Lyce muſt not ſhow,
If ſhe would bite her lovers: though
Like birds they ſtoop at ſeeming grapes,
Are diſabus'd, when firſt ſhe gapes. *Waller.*

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If by ſimplicity you meant a general defect in thoſe that profeſs angling, I hope to *diſabuſe* you. *Waller's Angler.*

Chaos of thought and paſſion, all confus'd;
Still by himſelf abus'd, or *diſabus'd.* *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

DISACCOMMODA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *accommodation.*] The ſtate of being unfit or unprepared.

Devaſtations have happened in ſome places more than in others, according to the accommodation or *diſaccommodation* of them to ſuch calamities. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

To DISACCU'STOM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *accuſtom.*] To deſtroy the force of habit by diſuſe or contrary practice.

DISACQUA'INTANCE. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *acquaintance.*] Diſuſe of familiarity.

Conſcience, by a long neglect of, and *diſacquaintance* with itſelf, contracts an inveterate ruſt or ſoil. *South.*

DISADVA'NTAGE. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *advantage.*]

1. Loſs; injury to intereſt; as, he ſold to *diſadvantage.*

2. Diminution of any thing deſirable, as credit, fame, honour.

Our old Engliſh poet, Chaucer, in many things reſembled Ovid, and that with no *diſadvantage* on the ſide of the modern author. *Dryden's Fab. Pref.*

The moſt ſhining merit goes down to poſterity with *diſadvantage,* when it is not placed by writers in its proper light. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Thoſe parts already publiſhed give reaſon to think, that the Iliad will appear with no *diſadvantage* to that immortal poem. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Their teſtimony will not be of much weight to its *diſadvantage,* ſince they are liable to the common objection of condemning what they did not underſtand. *Swift.*

3. A ſtate not prepared for defence.

But all in vain; no fort can be ſo ſtrong,
Ne fleſhly breaſt can armed be ſo ſound,
But will at laſt be won with batt'ry long,
Or unawares at *diſadvantage* found. *Fairy Queen.*

To DISADVA'NTAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure in intereſt of any kind.

All other violences are ſo far from advancing chriſtianity, that they extremely weaken and *diſadvantage* it. *Decay of Piety.*

DISADVA'NTAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *diſadvantage.*] Contrary to profit; producing loſs. A word not uſed.

In clearing of a man's eſtate, he may as well hurt himſelf in being too ſudden, as in letting it run on too long; for haſty ſelling is commonly as *diſadvantageable* as intereſt. *Bacon's Eſſ.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUS. *adj.* [from *diſadvantage.*] Contrary to intereſt; contrary to convenience; unfavourable.

A multitude of eyes will narrowly inſpect every part of him, conſider him nicely in all views, and not be a little pleaſed when they have taken him in the worſt and moſt *diſadvantageous* lights. *Add. Spect.* N°. 256.

DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *diſadvantageous.*] In a manner contrary to intereſt or profit; in a manner not favourable to any uſeful end.

An approving nod or ſmile ſerves to drive you on, and make you diſplay yourſelves more *diſadvantageouſly.* *Gov. Ton.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſadvantageous.*] Contrariety to profit; inconvenience; miſchief; loſs.

DISADVE'NTUROUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *adventurous.*] Unhappy; unproſperous.

Now he hath left you here,
To be the record of his rueful loſs,
And of my doleful *diſadventurous* death. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

To DISAFFE'CT. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *affect.*] To fill with diſcontent; to diſcontent; to make leſs faithful or zealous.

They had attempted to *diſaffect* and diſcontent his majeſty's late army. *Clarendon.*

DISAFFE'CTED. *part. adj.* [from *diſaffect.*] Not diſpoſed to zeal or affection. Uſually applied to thoſe who are enemies to the government.

By denying civil worſhip to the emperor's ſtatues, which the cuſtom then was to give, they were proceeded againſt as *diſaffected* to the emperor. *Stilling. Def. of Diſ. on Ro. Idol.*

DISAFFE'CTEDLY. *adv.* [from *diſaffected.*] After a diſaffected manner.

DISAFFE'CTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſaffected.*] The quality of being diſaffected.

DISAFFE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſaffect.*] Want of zeal for the government; want of ardour for the reigning prince.

In this age, every thing diſliked by thoſe who think with the majority, is called *diſaffection.* *Swift.*

DISAFFI'RMANCE. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *affirm.*] Confutation; negation.

That kind of reaſoning which reduceth the oppoſite concluſion to ſomething that is apparently abſurd, is a demonſtration in *diſaffirmance* of any thing that is affirmed. *Hale's Or. of Man.*

To DISAFFO'REST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *foreſt*] To throw open to common purpoſes; to reduce from the privileges of a foreſt to the ſtate of common ground.

The commiſſioners of the treaſury moved the king to *diſafforeſt* ſome foreſts of his, explaining themſelves of ſuch foreſts as lay out of the way, not near any of the king's houſes. *Bacon.*

How happy's he, which hath due place aſſign'd
To his beaſts; and *diſafforeſted* his mind? *Donne.*

To DISAGR'EE. *v. n.* [*dis* and *agree.*]

1. To differ; not to be the ſame.

The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all diſtinct ideas to *diſagree*; that is, the one not to be the other. *Locke.*

2. To differ; not to be of the ſame opinion.

Why both the bands in worſhip *diſagree,*
And ſome adore the flow'r, and ſome the tree. *Dry. Fl.* and *L.*

3. To be in a ſtate of oppoſition: followed by *from* or *with,* before the oppoſite.

It containeth many improprieties, *diſagreeing* almoſt in all things *from* the true and proper deſcription. *Brown's V. Er.*

Strange it is, that they reject the plaineſt ſenſe of ſcripture, becauſe it ſeems to *diſagree with* what they call reaſon. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

DISAGREE'ABLE. *adj.* [from *diſagree.*]

1. Contrary; unſuitable.

Some demon, an enemy to the Greeks, had forced her to a conduct *diſagreeable* to her ſincerity. *Pope's Od. b.* iv. notes.

2. Unpleaſing; offenſive.

To make the ſenſe of eſteem or diſgrace ſink the deeper, and be of the more weight, either agreeable or *diſagreeable* things ſhould conſtantly accompany theſe different ſtates. *Locke.*

DISAGREE'ABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſagreeable.*]

1. Unſuitableneſs; contrariety.

2. Unpleaſantneſs; offenſiveneſs.

A father will hug and embrace his beloved ſon for all the dirt and foulneſs of his cloaths; the dearneſs of the perſon eaſily apologizing for the *diſagreeableneſs* of the habit. *South's S.*

DISAGREE'MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſagree.*]

1. Difference; diſſimilitude; diverſity; not identity.

Theſe carry ſuch plain and evident notes and characters, either of *diſagreement* or affinity with one another, that the ſeveral kinds of them are eaſily known and diſtinguiſhed. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſt.*

2. Difference of opinion; contrariety of ſentiments.

They ſeemed one to croſs another, as touching their ſeveral opinions about the neceſſity of ſacraments, whereas in truth their *diſagreement* is not great. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 57.

To DISALLO'W. *v. a.* [*dis* and *allow.*]

1. To deny authority to any.

When, ſaid ſhe,
Were thoſe firſt councils *diſallow'd* by me?
Or where did I at ſure tradition ſtrike,
Provided ſtill it were apoſtolic. *Dryd. Hind. and Panth.*

2. To conſider as unlawful; not to permit an act.

Their uſual kind of diſputing ſheweth, that they do not *diſallow* only theſe Romiſh ceremonies which are unprofitable, but count all unprofitable which are Romiſh. *Hooker.*

3. To cenſure by ſome poſterior act.

It was known that the moſt eminent of thoſe who profeſſed his own principles, publickly *diſallowed* his proceedings. *Sw.*

4. Not to juſtify.

There is a ſecret, inward foreboding fear, that ſome evil or other will follow the doing of that which a man's own conſcience *diſallows* him in. *South's Serm.*

To DISALLOW. *v. n.* To refuſe permiſſion; not to grant; not to make lawful.

God doth in converts, being married, allow continuance with infidels, and yet *diſallow* that the faithful, when they are free, ſhould enter into bonds of wedlock with ſuch. *Hooker.*

DISALLO'WABLE. *adj.* [from *diſallow.*] Not allowable; not to be ſuffered.

DISALLO'WANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſallow.*] Prohibition.

God accepts of a thing ſuitable for him to receive, and for us to give, where he does not declare his refuſal and *diſallowance* of it. *South's Serm.*

To DIS'ANCHOR. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *anchor.*] to drive a ſhip from its anchor.

To DISANIMA'TE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *animate.*]

1. To deprive of life.

2. To diſcourage; to deject; to depreſs.

The preſence of a king engenders love amongſt his ſubjects, and his loyal friends, as it *diſanimates* his enemies. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

He was confounded and *diſanimated* at his preſence, and added, how can the ſervant of my lord talk with my lord? *Boyle's Seraph. Love.*

DISANIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſanimate.*] Privation of life.

They cannot in reaſon retain that apprehenſion after death, as being affections which depend on life, and depart upon *diſanimation.* *Brown's Vulg. Er. b.* iii. *l.* 10.

To DISANNU'L. *v. a.* [*dis* and *annul.* This word is formed contrary to analogy by thoſe who not knowing the meaning of the word *annul,* intended to form a negative ſenſe by the needleſs uſe of the negative particle. It ought therefore to be rejected as ungrammatical and barbarous.] To annul; to deprive of authority; to vacate; to make null; to make void; to nullify.

To

The Jews ordinances for us to reſume, were to check our Lord himſelf, which hath *diſannulled* them. *Hooker, b.* iv §. 11.

That gave him power of *diſannulling* of laws, and diſpoſing of mens fortunes and eſtates, and the like points of abſolute power, being in themſelves harſh and odious. *Bacon, Hen.* VII.

To be in both worlds full,
Is more than God was, who was hungry here:
Wouldſt thou his laws of faſting *diſannul?* *Herbert.*

Wilt thou my judgments *diſannul?* Defame
My equal rule, to clear thyſelf of blame? *Sandys.*

DISANNU'LMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſannul*] The act of making void.

To DISAPPE'AR. *v. n.* [*diſparoitre,* French.] To be loſt to view; to vaniſh out of ſight; to fly; to go away.

She *diſappear'd,* and left me dark! I wak'd
To find her, or for ever to deplore. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

When the night and winter *diſappear,*
The purple morning, riſing with the year,
Salutes the Spring. *Dryden.*

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours, and, if not ſometimes refreſhed, vaniſh and *diſappear.* *Locke.*

Criticks I ſaw, that other names deface,
And fix their own with labour in their place;
Their own, like others, ſoon their place reſign'd,
Or *diſappear'd,* and left the firſt behind. *Pope's Tem. of Fame.*

To DISAPPO'INT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *appoint.*]

1. To defeat of expectation; to balk; to hinder from ſomething expected.

The ſuperior Being can defeat all his deſigns, and *diſappoint* all his hopes. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

Whilſt the champion, with redoubled might,
Strikes home the jav'lin, his retiring foe
Shrinks from the wound, and *diſappoints* the blow. *Addiſon.*

There's nothing like ſurpriſing the rogues: how will they be *diſappointed,* when they hear that thou haſt prevented their revenge. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

We are not only tortured by the reproaches which are offered us, but are *diſappointed* by the ſilence of men when it is unexpected, and humbled even by their praiſes. *Addiſ. Spectat.*

2. It has *of* before the thing loſt by diſappointment.

The Janizaries, *diſappointed* by the baſſas *of* the ſpoil of the merchants, eſpecially Chriſtians and Jews, received of the bounty of Solyman a great largeſs. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

DISAPPO'INTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſappoint.*] Defeat of hopes; miſcarriage of expectations.

It is impoſſible for us to know what are calamities, and what are bleſſings: how many accidents have paſſed for misfortunes, which have turned to the welfare and proſperity of the perſons in whoſe lot they have fallen? How many *diſappointments* have, in their conſequences, ſaved a man from ruin? *Spectator.*

If we hope for things, of which we have not thoroughly conſidered the value, our *diſappointment* will be greater than our pleaſure in the fruition of them. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

DISAPPROB'ATION. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *approbation.*] Cenſure; condemnation; expreſſion of diſlike.

Pope was obliged to publiſh his letters, to ſhew his *diſapprobation* of the publiſhing of others written in his youth. *Pope to Swift.*

To DISAPPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*diſapprover,* French.] To diſlike; to cenſure; to find fault with.

I reaſon'd much, alas! but more I lov'd;
Sent and recall'd, ordain'd and *diſapprov'd.* *Prior.*

Without good breeding, truth is *diſapprov'd*;
That only makes ſuperior ſenſe belov'd. *Pope's Eſſ. on Crit.*

A project for a treaty of barrier with the States was tranſmitted hither from Holland, and was *diſapproved* of by our court. *Swift.*

DI'SARD. *n. ſ.* [dyſi dyſiᵹ, Saxon, a fool, *Skinner*; *diſeur,* French, *Junius.*] A prattler; a boaſting talker. This word is inſerted both by *Skinner* and *Junius*; but I do not remember it.

To DISA'RM. *v. a.* [*deſarmer,* French.]

1. To ſpoil or diveſt of arms; to deprive of arms.

I am ſtill the ſame,
By different ways ſtill moving to one fame;
And by *diſarming* you, I now do more
To ſave the town, than arming you before. *Dryd. In. Emp.*

2. It has *of* before the arms taken away.

They would be immediately *diſarmed* of their great magazine of artillery. *Locke.*

To DISARRA'Y. *v. a.* [*dis* and *array.*] To undreſs any one; to diveſt of cloaths.

So, as ſhe bad, the witch they *diſarray'd.* *Fairy Queen.*

Now night is come, now ſoon her *diſarray,*
And in her bed her lay. *Spenſer's Epithalamium.*

DISARRA'Y. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Diſorder; confuſion; loſs of the regular order of battle.

He returned towards the river, to prevent ſuch danger as the *diſarray,* occaſioned by the narrowneſs of the bridge, might caſt upon them. *Hayward.*

Diſarray and ſhameful rout enſue,
And force is added to the fainting crew. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Undreſs.

DISA'STER. *n. ſ.* [*deſaſtre,* French.]

1. The blaſt or ſtroke of an unfavourable planet.

Stars ſhone with trains of fire, dews of blood fall;
Diſaſters veil'd the ſun; and the moiſt ſtar,
Upon whoſe influence Neptune's empire ſtands,
Was ſick almoſt to doomſday with eclipſe. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

2. Misfortune; grief; miſhap; miſery; calamity.

This day black omens threat the brighteſt fair,
That e'er deſerv'd a watchful ſpirit's care,
Some dire *diſaſter,* or by force or ſlight;
But what, or where, the fates have wrapt in night. *Pope.*

To DISA'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To blaſt by the ſtroke of an unfavourable ſtar.

Ah, chaſte bed of mine, ſaid ſhe, which never heretofore couldſt accuſe me of one defiled thought, how canſt thou now receive that *diſaſtered* changling? *Sidney, b.* ii.

2. To afflict; to miſchief.

Theſe are the holes where eyes ſhould be, which pitifully *diſaſter* the cheeks. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

In his own fields, the ſwain
Diſaſter'd ſtands. *Thomſon's Winter, l.* 280.

DISA'STROUS. *adj.* [from *diſaſter.*]

1. Unlucky; not fortunate.

That day ſeemeth a moſt *diſaſtrous* day to the Scots, not only in regard of this overthrow, but for that upon the ſame day they were in like ſort defeated by the Engliſh at Flodden-field. *Hayward.*

2. Unhappy; calamitous; miſerable; ſtruck with affliction.

Then Juno, pitying her *diſaſtrous* fate,
Send Iris down, her pangs to mitigate. *Denham.*

Immediately after his return from this very expedition, ſuch *diſaſtrous* calamities befel his family, that he burnt two of his children himſelf. *South's Sermons.*

Fly the purſuit of my *diſaſtrous* love;
And from my unhappy neighbourhood remove. *Dryd. Auren.*

3. Gloomy; threatning misfortune.

The moon,
In dim eclipſe, *diſaſtrous* twilight ſheds
On half the nations. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 597.

DISA'STROUSLY. *adv.* [from *diſaſtrous.*] In a diſmal manner.

DISA'STROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſaſtrous.*] Unluckineſs; unfortunateneſs. *Dict.*

To DISAVOU'CH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *avouch.*] To retract profeſſion; to diſown.

Thereupon they flatly *diſavouch,*
To yield him more obedience or ſupport. *Daniel's C. War.*

To DISAVO'W. *v. a.* [*dis* and *avow.*] To diſown; to deny knowledge of; to deny concurrence in any thing.

The heirs and poſterity of them which yielded the ſame, are, as they ſay, either ignorant thereof, or do wilfully deny, or ſtedfaſtly *diſavow* it. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

The Engliſh, that knew his noble ſpirit, did believe his name was therein abuſed, which he manifeſted to be true by *diſavowing* it openly afterwards. *Hayward.*

To deal in perſon is good, when a man's face breedeth regard, and generally when a man will reſerve to himſelf liberty either to *diſavow* or to expound. *Bacon, Eſſay* 48.

A man that acts below his rank, doth but *diſavow* fortune, and ſeemeth to be conſcious of his own want in worth, and doth but teach others to envy him. *Bacon, Eſſay* 9.

He only does his conqueſt *diſavow,*
And thinks too little what they found too much. *Dryden.*

We are reminded by the ceremony of taking an oath, that it is a part of that obedience which we learn from the goſpel, expreſly to *diſavow* all evaſions and mental reſervations whatſoever. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

DISAVO'WAL. *n. ſ.* [from *diſavow.*] Denial.

An earneſt *diſavowal* of fear, often proceeds from fear. *Clariſſa.*

DISAVO'WMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſavow.*] Denial.

As touching the Tridentine hiſtory, his holineſs will not preſs you to any *diſavowment* thereof. *Wotton.*

To DISAU'THORISE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *authoriſe.*] To deprive of credit or authority.

The obtruſion of ſuch particular inſtances as theſe, are inſufficient to *diſauthoriſe* a note grounded upon the final intention of nature. *Wotton.*

To DISBA'ND. *v. a.* [*dis* and *band.*]

1. To diſmiſs from military ſervice; to break up an army; to diſmiſs ſoldiers from their colours.

They *disbanded* themſelves, and returned every man to his own dwelling. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Pythagoras bids us in our ſtation ſtand,
'Till God, our general, ſhall us *disband.* *Denham.*

This if you do, to end all future ſtrife,
I am content to lead a private life;
Disband my army to ſecure the ſtate. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Bid him *disband* his legions,
Reſtore the commonwealth to liberty. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. To ſpread abroad; to ſcatter.

Some imagine that a quantity of water, ſufficient to make

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ſuch a deluge, was created upon that occaſion; and, when the buſineſs was done, all *disbanded* again, and annihilated. *Woodw.*

To Disba'nd. *v. n.* To retire from military ſervice; to ſeparate; to break up.

Our navy was upon the point of *disbanding*, and many of our men come aſhore. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The rang'd pow'rs
Disband, and wand'ring, each his ſeveral way
Purſues. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. ii. l. 525.

The common ſoldiers, and inferior officers, ſhould be fully paid upon their *disbanding*. *Clarendon.*

Were it not for ſome ſmall remainders of piety and virtue, which are yet left ſcattered among mankind, human ſociety would in a ſhort ſpace *disband* and run into confuſion, and the earth would grow wild and become a foreſt. *Tillotſon.*

To Disba'rk. *v. a.* [*debarquer*, French.] To land from a ſhip; to put on ſhore.

Together ſail'd they, fraught with all the things
To ſervice done by land that might belong,
And, when occaſion ſerv'd, *disbarked* them. *Fairfax*, b. i.

The ſhip we moor on theſe obſcure abodes;
Disbark the ſheep, an offering to the gods. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Disbeli'ef. *n. ſ.* [from *disbelieve.*] Refuſal of credit; denial of belief.

Our belief or *disbelief* of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

To Disbeli'eve. *v. a.* [*dis* and *believe.*] Not to credit; not to hold true.

The thinking it impoſſible his ſins ſhould be forgiven, though he ſhould be truly penitent, is a ſin, but rather of infidelity than deſpair; it being the *disbelieving* of an eternal truth of God's. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

Such, who profeſs to *disbelieve* a future ſtate, are not always equally ſatisfied with their own reaſonings. *Atterbury.*

From a fondneſs to ſome vices, which the doctrine of futurity rendered uneaſy, they brought themſelves to doubt of religion; or, out of a vain affectation of ſeeing farther than other men, pretended to *disbelieve* it. *Rogers, Sermon* 13.

Disbeli'ever. *n. ſ.* [from *disbelieve.*] One who refuſes belief; one who denies any poſition to be true.

An humble ſoul is frighted into any particular ſentiments, becauſe a man of great name pronounces hereſy upon the contrary ſentiments, and caſts the *disbeliever* out of the church. *Watts's Logick.*

To Disbe'nch. *v. a.* [*dis* and *bench.*] To drive from a ſeat.

Sir, I hope
My words *disbench'd* you not?
——No, ſir; yet oft,
When blows have made me ſtay, I fled from words. *Shakeſ.*

To Disbra'nch. *v. a.* [*dis* and *branch.*] To ſeparate or break off, as a branch from a tree.

I fear your diſpoſition:
That nature which contemns its origine,
Cannot be border'd certain in itſelf:
She that herſelf will ſliver and *disbranch*
From her maternal ſap, perforce muſt wither,
And come to deadly uſe. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

But for ſuch as are newly planted, they need not be *disbranched* 'till the ſap begins to ſtir, that ſo the wound may be healed without the ſcar, which our froſts do frequently leave. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

To Disbu'd. *v. a.* [With gardeners.] To take away the branches or ſprigs newly put forth, that are ill placed. *Dict.*

To Disbu'rden. *v. a.* [*dis* and *burden.*]

1. To eaſe of a burden; to unload.

Better yet do I live, that though by my thoughts I be plunged
Into my life's bondage, I yet may *disburden* a paſſion. *Sidney.*

The river, with ten branches or ſtreams, *disburdens* himſelf within the Perſian ſea. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Disburden'd heav'n rejoic'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. vi.

2. To diſencumber, diſcharge, or clear.

They removed either by caſualty and tempeſt, or by intention and deſign, either out of lucre of gold, or for the *diſburdening* of the countries, ſurcharged with multitudes of inhabitants. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

We ſhall *disburden* the piece of thoſe hard ſhadowings, which are always ungraceful. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

3. To throw off a burden.

Lucia, *disburden* all thy cares on me,
And let me ſhare thy moſt retired diſtreſs. *Addiſon's Cato.*

To Disbu'rden. *v. n.* To eaſe the mind.

To DISBU'RSE. *v. a.* [*debourſer*, French.] To ſpend or lay out money.

Money is now not *disburſed* at once, as it might be; but drawn into a long length, by ſending over now twenty thouſand, and next half year ten thouſand pounds. *Spenſer.*

Nor would we deign him burial for his men,
'Till he *disburs'd* at St. Colmeſkil Iſle,
Ten thouſand dollars to our general. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

As Alexander received great ſums, he was no leſs generous and liberal in *disburſing* of them. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Disbu'rsement. *n. ſ.* [*debourſement*, French.] A disburſing or laying out.

It may be, Ireneus, that the queen's treaſure, in ſo great occaſions of *disburſements*, is not always ſo ready, nor ſo plentiful, as it can ſpare ſo great a ſum together. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Disbu'rser. *n. ſ.* [from *disburſe.*] One that disburſes.

DISCA'LCEATED. *adj.* [*diſcalceatus*, Latin.] Stripped of ſhoes.

Discalcea'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *dicalceated.*] The act of pulling off the ſhoes.

The cuſtom of *diſcalceation*, or putting off their ſhoes at meals, is conceived to have been done, as by that means keeping their beds clean. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 6.

To Disca'ndy. *v. n.* [from *dis* and *candy.*] To diſſolve; to melt. *Hanmer.*

The hearts,
That ſpaniel'd me at heels, to whom I gave
Their wiſhes, do *diſcandy*, melt their ſweets
On bloſſoming Cæſar. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

To Disca'rd. *v. a.* [*dis* and *card.*]

1. To throw out of the hand ſuch cards as are uſeleſs.

2. To diſcharge or eject from ſervice or employment.

Theſe men being certainly jewels to a wiſe man, conſidering what wonders they were able to perform, yet were *diſcarded* by that unworthy prince, as not worthy the holding. *Sid.*

Their captains, if they liſt, *diſcard* whom they pleaſe, and ſend away ſuch as will perhaps willingly be rid of that dangerous and hard ſervice. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Should we own that we have a very imperfect idea of ſubſtance, would it not be hard to charge us with *diſcarding* ſubſtance out of the world? *Locke.*

Juſtice *diſcards* party, friendſhip, kindred, and is always therefore repreſented as blind. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 99.

They blame the favourites, and think it nothing extraordinary that the queen ſhould be at an end of her patience, and reſolve to *diſcard* them. *Swift.*

I do not conceive why a ſunk *diſcarded* party, who neither expect nor deſire more than a quiet life, ſhould be charged with endeavouring to introduce popery. *Swift.*

Disca'rnate. *adj.* [*dis* and *caro*, fleſh; *ſcarnato*, Ital.] Stripped of fleſh.

'Tis better to own a judgment, though but with a *curta ſuppellex* of coherent notions, than a memory, like a ſepulchre, furniſhed with a load of broken and *diſcarnate* bones. *Glanville's Sceps.* c. 17.

To Disca'se. *v. a.* [*dis* and *caſe.*] To ſtrip; to undreſs.

Fetch me the hat and rapier in my cell:
I will *diſcaſe* me, and myſelf preſent. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

To DISCE'RN. *v. a.* [*diſcerno*, Latin.]

1. To deſcry; to ſee; to diſcover.

And behold among the ſimple ones, I *diſcerned* among the youths a young man void of underſtanding. *Prov.* vii. 7.

2. To judge; to have knowledge of.

What doth better become wiſdom than to *diſcern* what is worthy the loving? *Sidney*, b. ii.

Does any here know me? This is not Lear:
Does Lear walk thus, ſpeak thus? Where are his eyes?
Either his motion weakens, or his *diſcernings*
Are lethargied. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

You ſhould be rul'd and led
By ſome diſcretion, that *diſcerns* your ſtate
Better than you yourſelf. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. To diſtinguiſh.

To *diſcern* ſuch buds as are fit to produce bloſſoms, from ſuch as will diſplay themſelves but in leaves, is no difficult matter. *Boyle.*

4. To make the difference between.

They follow virtue for reward, to-day;
To-morrow vice, if ſhe give better pay:
We are ſo good, or bad, juſt at a price;
For nothing elſe *diſcerns* the virtue or vice. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To Disce'rn. *v. n.* To make diſtinction.

Great part of the country was abandoned to the ſpoils of the ſoldiers, who not troubling themſelves to *diſcern* between a ſubject and a rebel, whilſt their liberty laſted, made indifferently profit of both. *Hayward.*

The cuſtom of arguing on any ſide, even againſt our perſuaſions, dims the underſtanding, and makes it by degrees loſe the faculty of *diſcerning* between truth and falſhood. *Locke.*

Disce'rner. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcern.*]

1. Diſcoverer; he that deſcries.

'Twas ſaid they ſaw but one; and no *diſcerner*
Durſt wag his tongue in cenſure. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

2. Judge; one that has the power of diſtinguiſhing.

He was a great obſerver and *diſcerner* of mens natures and humours, and was very dextrous in compliance, where he found it uſeful. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

How unequal *diſcerners* of truth there are, and eaſily expoſed unto errour, will appear by their unqualified intellectuals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. i. c. 3.

Disce'rnible. *adj.* [from *diſcern.*] Diſcoverable; perceptible diſtinguiſhable; apparent.

It

Is is indeed a ſin of ſo groſs, ſo formidable a bulk, that there needs no help of opticks to render it *diſcernible*, and therefore I need not farther expatiate on it. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

All this is eaſily *diſcernible* by the ordinary diſcourſes of the underſtanding. *South's Sermons.*

Disce'rnibleness. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcernible.*] Viſibleneſs.

Disce'rnibly. *adv.* [from *diſcernible.*] Perceptibly; apparently.

Conſider what doctrines are infuſed *diſcernibly* among Chriſtians, moſt apt to obſtruct or interrupt the Chriſtian life. *Ham.*

Disce'rning. *participial adj.* [from *diſcern.*] Judicious; knowing.

This hath been maintained not only by warm enthuſiaſts, but by cooler and more *diſcerning* heads. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Disce'rningly. *adv.* [from *diſcerning.*] Judiciouſly; rationally; acutely.

Theſe two errours Ovid has moſt *diſcerningly* avoided. *Garth.*

Disce'rnment. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcern.*] Judgment; power of diſtinguiſhing.

A reader that wants *diſcernment*, loves and admires the characters and actions of men in a wrong place. *Freeholder.*

To DISCE'RP. *v. a.* [*diſcerpo*, Latin.] To tear in pieces; to break; to deſtroy by ſeparation of its parts. *Dict.*

Disce'rptible. *adj.* [from *diſcerp.*] Frangible; ſeparable; liable to be deſtroyed by the diſunion of its parts.

What is moſt denſe, and leaſt porous, will be moſt coherent and leaſt *diſcerptible*. *Glanville's Sceps.*

Matter is moveable, this immoveable; matter *diſcerptible*, this indiſcerptible. *More's Div. Dialogues.*

Discerptibi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcerptible.*] Liableneſs to be deſtroyed by diſunion of parts.

Disce'rption. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcerp.*] The act of pulling to pieces, or deſtroying by diſuniting the parts.

To DISCHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*diſcharger*, French.]

1. To diſburden; to exonerate; to free from any load or inconvenience.

How rich in humble poverty is he,
Who leads a quiet country life;
Diſcharg'd of buſineſs, void of ſtrife. *Dryden.*

When they have taken a degree, and are conſequently grown a burden to their friends, who now think themſelves fully *diſcharged*, they get into orders as ſoon as they can. *Swift.*

2. To unload; to diſembark.

I will convey them by ſea in floats, unto the place that thou ſhalt appoint me, and will cauſe them to be *diſcharged*. 1 *Ki.* v.

3. To throw off any thing collected or accumulated; to give vent to any thing; to let fly. It is uſed of any thing violent, or ſudden.

Mounting his eyes,
He did *diſcharge* a horrible oath. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Infected minds,
To their deaf pillows will *diſcharge* their ſecrets. *Sh. Macb.*

Nor were thoſe bluſt'ring brethren left at large,
On ſeas and ſhores their fury to *diſcharge*. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Soon may kind heav'n a ſure relief provide;
Soon may your ſire *diſcharge* the vengeance due,
And all your wrongs the proud oppreſſors rue. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Diſcharge thy ſhafts; this ready boſom rend. *Pope's Stat.*

4. To unload a gun.

A conceit runneth abroad, that there ſhould be a white powder, which will *diſcharge* a piece without noiſe. *Bacon.*

The galleys alſo did oftentimes, out of their prows, *diſcharge* their great pieces againſt the city. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

We *diſcharged* a piſtol, and had the ſound returned upon us fifty-ſix times, though the air was foggy. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. To clear a debt by payment.

Death of one perſon can be paid but once,
And that ſhe has *diſcharged*. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

A grateful mind,
By owing, owes not, but ſtill pays; at once
Indebted, and *diſcharg'd*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. iv.

Now to the horrors of that uncouth place,
He paſſage begs with unregarded pray'r;
And wants two farthings to *diſcharge* his fare. *Dryd. Juven.*

When foreign trade imports more than our commodities will pay for, we contract debts beyond ſea; and thoſe are paid with money, when they will not take our goods to *diſcharge* them. *Locke.*

6. To ſend away a creditor by payment.

If he had
The preſent money to *diſcharge* the Jew,
He would not take it. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

7. To ſet free from obligation.

If one man's fault could *diſcharge* another man of his duty, there would be no place left for the common offices of ſociety. *L'Eſtrange.*

8. To clear from an accuſation or crime; to abſolve.

They wanted not reaſons to be *diſcharged* of all blame, who are confeſſed to have no great fault, even by their very word and teſtimony; in whoſe eyes no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been eſteemed to be ſmall. *Hooker*, b. v. ſ. 27.

They are imprudent enough to *diſcharge* themſelves of this

blunder, by laying the contradiction at Virgil's door. *Dryden.*

9. To perform; to execute.

Had I a hundred tongues, a wit ſo large,
As could their hundred offices *diſcharge*. *Dryden's Fables.*

10. To put away; to obliterate; to deſtroy.

It is done by little and little, and with many eſſays; but all this *diſchargeth* not the wonder. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Trial would alſo be made in herbs poiſonous and purgative, whoſe ill quality perhaps may be *diſcharged*, or attempered, by ſetting ſtronger poiſons or purgatives by them. *Bac.*

11. To diveſt of any office or employment; to diſmiſs from ſervice.

12. To diſmiſs; to releaſe; to ſend away from any buſineſs or appointment.

Diſcharge your pow'rs unto their ſeveral counties. *Shakeſ.*

When Cæſar would have *diſcharged* the ſenate, in regard of ſome ill preſages, and eſpecially a dream of Calphurnia, this man lifted him gently by the arm out of his chair, telling him, he hoped he would not diſmiſs the ſenate 'till his wife had dreamed a better dream. *Bacon, Eſſay* 28.

To Discha'rge. *v. n.* To diſmiſs itſelf; to break up.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not *diſcharge*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Discha'rge. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Vent; exploſion; emiſſion.

As the heat of all ſprings is owing to ſubterraneous fire, ſo wherever there are any extraordinary *diſcharges* of this fire, there alſo are the neighbouring ſprings hotter than ordinary. *Woodward.*

2. Matter vented.

The hæmorrhage being ſtopped, the next occurrence is a thin ſerous *diſcharge*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

3. Diſruption; evaneſcence.

Mark the *diſcharge* of the little cloud upon glaſs or gems, or blades of ſwords, and you ſhall ſee it ever break up firſt in the ſkirts, and laſt in the middle. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. Diſmiſſion from an office.

5. Releaſe from an obligation or penalty.

He warns
Us, haply too ſecure of our *diſcharge*
From penalty, becauſe from death releas'd
Some days. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. xi. l. 196.

6. Abſolution from a crime.

The text expreſſes the ſound eſtate of the conſcience, not barely by its not accuſing, but by its not condemning us; which word imports properly an acquittance or *diſcharge* of a man upon ſome precedent accuſation, and a full trial and cognizance of his cauſe. *South's Sermons.*

7. Ranſom; price of ranſom.

O, all my hopes defeated
To free him hence! But death, who ſets all free,
Hath paid his ranſom now and full *diſcharge*. *Milt. Agoniſt.*

8. Performance; execution.

The obligations of hoſpitality and protection are ſo ſacred, that nothing can abſolve us from the *diſcharge* of thoſe duties. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 149.

9. An acquittance from a debt.

10. Exemption; privilege.

There is no *diſcharge* in that war, neither ſhall wickedneſs deliver thoſe that are given to it. *Eccl.* viii. 8.

Discha'rger. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcharge.*]

1. He that diſcharges in any manner.

2. He that fires a gun.

To abate the bombulation of gunpowder a way is promiſed by Porta, by borax and butter, which he ſays will make it ſo go off, as ſcarcely to be heard by the *diſcharger*. *Brown.*

Disci'nct. *adj.* [*diſcinctus*, Latin.] Ungirded; looſely dreſſed. *Dict.*

To Disci'nd. *v. a.* [*diſcindo*, Latin.] To divide; to cut in pieces.

We found ſeveral concretions ſo ſoft, that we could eaſily *diſcind* them betwixt our fingers. *Boyle.*

DISCI'PLE. *n. ſ.* [*diſcipulus*, Latin.] A ſcholar; one that profeſſes to receive inſtructions from another.

He rebuked *diſciples*, who would call for fire from heaven upon whole cities, for the neglect of a few. *King Charles.*

The commemorating the death of Chriſt, is the profeſſing ourſelves the *diſciples* of the crucified Saviour; and that engageth us to take up his croſs and follow him. *Hammond.*

A young *diſciple* ſhould behave himſelf ſo well, as to gain the affection and the ear of his inſtructor. *Watts.*

To Disci'ple. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To puniſh; to diſcipline. This word is not in uſe.

She, bitter penance, with an iron whip,
Was wont him to *diſciple* every day. *Spenſ. Fai. Queen.*

Disci'pleship. *n. ſ.* [from *diſciple.*] The ſtate or function of a diſciple, or follower of a maſter.

That to which juſtification is promiſed, is certainly the giving up of the whole ſoul intirely unto Chriſt, undertaking *diſcipleſhip* upon Chriſt's terms. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

Discipli'nable. *adj.* [*diſciplinabilis*, Lat.] Capable of inſtruction; capable of improvement by diſcipline and learning.

Discipli'nableness,

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

DISCIPLI'NABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſciplinable.*] Capacity of inſtruction; qualification for improvement by education and diſcipline.

We find in animals, eſpecially ſome of them, as foxes, dogs, apes, horſes, and elephants, not only perception, phantaſy, and memory, common to moſt, if not all animals, but ſomething of ſagacity, providence, and *diſciplinableneſs*. *Hale.*

DISCIPLINA'RIAN. *adj.* [from *diſcipline.*] Pertaining to diſcipline.

What eagerneſs in *diſciplinarian* uncertainties, when the love of God and our neighbour, evangelical unqueſtionables, are neglected. *Glanv. Scepſ. c.* 27.

DISCIPLINA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [*diſciplina*, Latin.]

1. One who rules or teaches with great ſtrictneſs; one who allows no deviation from ſtated rules.

2. A follower of the preſbyterian ſect, ſo called from their perpetual clamour about diſcipline.

They draw thoſe, that diſſent, into diſlike with the ſtate, as puritans, or *diſciplinarians*. *Sanderſ. Pax. Eccl.*

DISCI'PLINARY. *adj.* [*diſciplina*, Latin.] Pertaining to diſcipline; relating to a regular courſe of education.

Theſe are the ſtudies, wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to beſtow their time in a *diſciplinary* way. *Milton.*

DI'SCIPLINE. *n. ſ.* [*diſciplina*, Latin.]

1. Education; inſtruction; the act of cultivating the mind; the act of forming the manners.

The cold of the northern parts is that which, without aid of *diſcipline*, doth make the bodies hardeſt, and the courage warmeſt. *Bacon, Eſſay* 59.

They who want that ſenſe of *diſcipline*, hearing, are alſo by conſequence deprived of ſpeech. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

It muſt be confeſſed, it is by the aſſiſtance of the eye and the ear eſpecially, which are called the ſenſes of *diſcipline*, that our minds are furniſhed with various parts of knowledge. *Watts.*

2. Rule of government; order; method of government.

They hold, that from the very apoſtles time 'till this preſent age, wherein yourſelves imagine ye have found out a right pattern of ſound *diſcipline*, there never was any time ſafe to be followed. *Hooker, Preface.*

As we are to believe for ever the articles of evangelical doctrine, ſo the precepts of *diſcipline* we are, in like ſort, bound for ever to obſerve. *Hooker, b.* iii. *ſ.* 10.

While we do admire
This virtue and this moral *diſcipline*,
Let's be no ſtoicks. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Military regulation.

This opens all your victories in Scotland,
Your *diſcipline* in war, wiſdom in peace. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

4. A ſtate of ſubjection.

The moſt perfect among us, who have their paſſions in the beſt *diſcipline*, are yet obliged to be conſtantly on their guard. *Rogers, Sermon* 13.

5. Any thing taught; art; ſcience.

Art may be ſaid to overcome and advance nature in theſe mechanical *diſciplines*, which, in this reſpect, are much to be preferred. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

6. Puniſhment; chaſtiſement; correction.

A lively cobler kicked and ſpurred while his wife was carrying him, and had ſcarce paſſed a day without giving her the *diſcipline* of the ſtrap. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 499.

To DI'SCIPLINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To educate; to inſtruct; to bring up.

We are wiſe enough to begin when they are very young, and *diſcipline* betimes thoſe other creatures we would make uſeful and good for ſomewhat. *Locke.*

They were with care prepared and *diſciplined* for confirmation, which they could not arrive at, 'till they were found upon examination to have made a ſufficient progreſs in the knowledge of Chriſtianity. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

2. To regulate; to keep in order.

They look to us, as we ſhould judge of an army of well *diſciplined* ſoldiers at a diſtance. *Derham's Aſtro-Theology.*

3. To puniſh; to correct; to chaſtiſe.

4. To reform; to redreſs.

The law appear'd imperfect, and but giv'n
With purpoſe to reſign them in full time
Up to a better covenant, *diſciplin'd*
From ſhadowy types to truth, from fleſh to ſpirit. *Milton.*

To DISCLA'IM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *claim.*] To diſown; to deny any knowledge of; to retract any union with; to abrogate; to renounce.

You cowardly raſcal! nature *diſclaims* all ſhare in thee: a taylor made thee. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

He calls the gods to witneſs their offence;
Diſclaims the war, aſſerts his innocence. *Dryden's Æn. b.* vii.

Let crooked ſteel invade
The lawleſs troops which diſcipline *diſclaim*,
And their ſuperfluous growth with rigour tame. *Dryd. Virg.*

We find our Lord, on all occaſions, *diſclaiming* all pretenſions to a temporal kingdom. *Rogers, Sermon* 9.

Very few, among thoſe who profeſs themſelves Chriſtians,

diſclaim all concern for their ſouls, diſown the authority, or renounce the expectations of the goſpel. *Rogers, Sermon* 13.

DISCLA'IMER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſclaim.*]

1. One that diſclaims, diſowns, or renounces.

2. [In law.] A plea containing an expreſs denial or refuſal. *Cowel.*

To DISCLO'SE. *v. a.* [*diſcludo*, Latin; *dis* and *cloſe.*]

1. To uncover; to produce from a ſtate of latitancy to open view.

In this deep quiet, from what ſource unknown,
Thoſe ſeeds of fire their fatal birth *diſcloſe*;
And firſt few ſcatt'ring ſparks about were blown,
Big with the flames that to our ruin roſe? *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

Then earth and ocean various forms *diſcloſe*. *Dryden.*

The ſhells being broken, ſtruck off, and gone, the ſtone included in them is thereby *diſcloſed* and ſet at liberty. *Woodw.*

2. To hatch; to open.

It is reported by the ancients, that the oſtrich layeth her eggs under ſand, where the heat of the ſun *diſcloſeth* them. *Bac.*

3. To reveal; to tell; to impart what is ſecret.

There may be a reconciliation, except for upbraiding, or pride, or *diſcloſing* of ſecrets, or a treacherous wound; for from theſe things every friend will depart. *Ecclus.* xxii. 22.

If I *diſcloſe* my paſſion,
Our friendſhip's at an end; if I conceal it,
The world will call me falſe. *Addiſon's Cato.*

DISCLO'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcloſe.*] One that reveals or diſcovers.

DISCLO'SURE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcloſe.*]

1. Diſcovery; production into view.

The producing of cold is a thing very worthy the inquiſition, both for the uſe and *diſcloſure* of cauſes. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

2. Act of revealing any thing ſecret.

After ſo happy a marriage between the king and her daughter, bleſſed with iſſue male, ſhe was, upon a ſudden mutability and *diſcloſure* of the king's mind, ſeverely handled. *Bacon.*

DISCOLORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcolour.*]

1. The act of changing the colour; the act of ſtaining.

2. Change of colour; ſtain; die.

In a depravation of the humours from a ſound ſtate to what the phyſicians call by a general name of a cacochymy, ſpots and *diſcolorations* of the ſkin are ſigns of weak fibres. *Arbuth.*

To DISCO'LOUR. *v. a.* [*decoloro*, Latin.] To change from the natural hue; to ſtain.

Many a widow's huſband groveling lies,
Coldly embracing the *diſcolour'd* earth. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

Drink water, either pure, or but *diſcoloured* with malt. *Temp.*

Suſpicious and fantaſtical ſurmiſe,
And jealouſy with jaundice in her eyes,
Diſcolouring all ſhe view'd. *Dryden.*

He who looks upon the ſoul through its outward actions, ſees it through a deceitful medium, which is apt to *diſcolour* and pervert the object. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 257.

Have a care leſt ſome beloved notion, or ſome darling ſcience, ſo prevail over your mind as to *diſcolour* all your ideas. *Watts.*

To DISCO'MFIT. *v. a.* [*deſconfire*, Fr. *ſconfiggere*, Ital. as if from *diſconfigere*, Latin.] To defeat; to conquer; to vanquiſh; to overpower; to ſubdue; to beat; to overthrow.

Fight againſt that monſtrous rebel, Cade,
Whom, ſince, I heard to be *diſcomfited*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Joſhua *diſcomfited* Amelek and his people with the edge of the ſword. *Exod.* xvii. 13.

He, fugitive, declin'd ſuperior ſtrength;
Diſcomfited, purſu'd, in the ſad chace
Ten thouſand ignominious fall. *Phillips.*

While many of my gallant countrymen are employed in purſuing rebels, half *diſcomfited* through the conſciouſneſs of their guilt, I ſhall labour to improve thoſe victories to the good of my fellow ſubjects. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 16.

DISCO'MFIT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Defeat; rout; overthrow.

Fly you muſt: incurable *diſcomfit*
Reigns in the hearts of all our preſent party. *Shakeſ. H.* VI.

Dagon muſt ſtoop, and ſhall ere long receive
Such a *diſcomfit*, as ſhall quite deſpoil him
Of all theſe boaſted trophies. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 468.

DISCO'MFITURE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcomfit.*] Defeat; loſs of battle; rout; ruin; overthrow.

Sad tidings bring I to you out of France,
Of loſs, of ſlaughter, and *diſcomfiture*. *Shakeſ. Henry* VI.

Behold, every man's ſword was againſt his fellow, and there was a very great *diſcomfiture*. 1 *Sa.* xiv. 20.

What a defeat and *diſcomfiture* is it to a man, when he comes to uſe this wealth, to find it all falſe metal? *Gov. Tongue.*

He ſent his angels to fight for his people; and the *diſcomfiture* and ſlaughters of great hoſts, is attributed to their aſſiſtance. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

DISCO'MFORT. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *comfort.*] Uneaſineſs; ſorrow; melancholy; gloom.

This himſelf did foreſee, and therefore armed his church, to the end they might ſuſtain it without *diſcomfort*. *Hooker.*

Diſcomfort guides my tongue,
And bids me ſpeak of nothing but deſpair. *Shakeſ. Rich.* II.

In

In ſolitude there is not only *diſcomfort*, but weakneſs alſo. *Sou.*

To DISCO'MFORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grieve; to ſadden; to deject.

Her champion went away *diſcomforted* as much as diſcomfited. *Sidney.*

His funeral ſhall not be in our camp,
Leſt it *diſcomfort* us. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

DISCO'MFORTABLE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcomfort.*]

1. One that is melancholy and refuſes comfort.

Diſcomfortable couſin, know'ſt thou not,
That when the ſearching eye of heav'n is hid
Behind the globe, it lights the lower world. *Shakeſ. R.* II.

2. That cauſes ſadneſs.

What! did that help poor Dorus, whoſe eyes could carry unto him no other news but *diſcomfortable?* *Sidney.*

To DISCOMME'ND. *v. a.* [*dis* and *commend.*] To blame; to cenſure; to mention with diſapprobation.

Abſolutely we cannot *diſcommend*, we cannot abſolutely approve, either willingneſs to live, or forwardneſs to die. *Hooker.*

Now you will all be wits; and he, I pray,
And you, that *diſcommend* it, mend the play. *Denham.*

Neither do I *diſcommend* the lofty ſtile in tragedy, which is naturally pompous and magnificent. *Dryd. Span. Fry. Dedicat.*

DISCOMME'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *diſcommend.*] Blameable; cenſurable; deſerving blame.

Puſillanimity is, according to Ariſtotle's morality, a vice very *diſcommendable*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DISCOMME'NDABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcommendable.*] Blameableneſs; liableneſs to cenſure. *Dict.*

DISCOMMENDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcommend.*] Blame; reproach; cenſure.

Tully aſſigns three motions, whereby, without any *diſcommendation*, a man might be drawn to become an accuſer of others. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DISCOMME'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcommend.*] One that diſcommends; a diſpraiſer.

To DISCOMMO'DE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *commode*, French.] To put to inconvenience; to moleſt; to incommode.

DISCOMMO'DIOUS. *adj.* [from *diſcommode.*] Inconvenient; troubleſome; unpleaſing.

So many thouſand ſoldiers, unfit for any labour or other trade, muſt either ſeek ſervice and employment abroad, which may be dangerous, or elſe employ themſelves here at home, which may be *diſcommodious*. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

DISCOMMO'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcommode.*] Inconvenience; diſadvantage; hurt; miſchief.

We ſpeak now of uſury, how the *diſcommodities* of it may be beſt avoided, and the commodities retained: or how in the balance of commodities and *diſcommodities*, the qualities of uſury, are to be reconciled. *Bacon.*

It is better that a ſhip ſhould be preſerved with ſome *diſcommodity* to the ſailors, than that, the ſailors being in health, the ſhip ſhould periſh. *Hayward.*

To DISCOMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*decompoſer*, French.]

1. To diſorder; to unſettle.

The debate upon the ſelf-denying ordinance had raiſed many jealouſies, and *diſcompoſed* the confidence that had formerly been between many of them. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

2. To ruffle; to diſorder.

Now Betty from her maſter's bed had flown,
And ſoftly ſtole to *diſcompoſe* her own. *Swift.*

3. To diſturb the temper; to agitate by perturbation.

No more, dear mother: ill in death it ſhows,
Your peace of mind by rage to *diſcompoſe*. *Dryd. Tyr. Love.*

4. To offend; to fret; to vex.

Men, who poſſeſs all the advantages of life, are in a ſtate where there are many accidents to diſorder and *diſcompoſe*, but few to pleaſe them. *Swift.*

5. To diſplace; to diſcard.

Though he was a dark prince, and infinitely ſuſpicious, he never put down or *diſcompoſed* a counſellor, or near ſervant. *Bac.*

DISCOMPO'SURE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcompoſe.*] Diſorder; perturbation.

He threw himſelf upon his bed, lamenting with much paſſion, and with abundance of tears; and continued in this melancholick *diſcompoſure* of mind many days. *Clarendon.*

To DISCONCE'RT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *concert.*]

1. To unſettle the mind; to diſcompoſe.

You need not provoke their ſpirits by outrages: a careleſs geſture, a word, or a look, is enough to *diſconcert* them. *Collier.*

2. To break a ſcheme; to defeat a machination.

DISCONFO'RMITY. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *conformity.*] Want of agreement; inconſiſtency.

Lies ariſe from errour and miſtake, or malice and forgery; they conſiſt in the diſagreement and *diſconformity* betwixt the ſpeech and the conception of the mind, or the conceptions of the mind and the things themſelves, or the ſpeech and the things. *Hakewill on Providence.*

DISCONGRU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *congruity.*] Diſagreement; inconſiſtency.

There is want of capacity in the thing, to ſuſtain ſuch a

duration from the intrinſical *diſcongruity* of the one to the other. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

DISCO'NSOLATE. *adj.* [*dis* and *conſole.*] Without comfort; hopeleſs; ſorrowful; melancholy.

See Caſſius all *diſconſolate*,
With Pindarus his bondman, on this hill. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

If patiently thy bidding they obey,
Diſmiſs them not *diſconſolate*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

The ladies and the knights, no ſhelter nigh,
Were dropping wet, *diſconſolate* and wan,
And through their thin array receiv'd the rain. *Dryden.*

The moon reflects the ſunbeams to us, and ſo, by illuminating the air, takes away in ſome meaſure the *diſconſolate* darkneſs of our winter-nights. *Ray on the Creation.*

DISCO'NSOLATELY. *adv.* [from *diſconſolate.*] In a diſconſolate manner; comfortleſly.

DISCO'NSOLATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſconſolate.*] The ſtate of being diſconſolate.

DISCONTE'NT. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *content.*] Want of content; uneaſineſs at the preſent ſtate.

I ſee your brows full of *diſcontent*,
Your hearts of ſorrows, and your eyes of tears. *Shakeſpeare.*

Not that their pleaſures caus'd her *diſcontent*
She ſigh'd, not that they ſtay'd, but that ſhe went. *Pope.*

DISCONTE'NT. *adj.* [*dis* and *content.*] Uneaſy at the preſent ſtate; diſſatisfied.

They were of their own nature circumſpect and ſlow, diſcountenanced and *diſcontent*, and thoſe the earl ſingled as fitteſt for his purpoſe. *Hayward.*

To DISCO'NTENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſſatisfy; to make uneaſy at the preſent ſtate.

I know a *diſcontented* gentleman,
Whoſe humble means match not his haughty ſpirit. *Shakeſ.*

The *diſcontented* now are only they
Whoſe crimes before did your juſt cauſe betray. *Dryden.*

DISCONTE'NTED. *participial adj.* [from *diſcontent.*] Uneaſy; chearleſs; malevolent.

Let us know
What will tie up your *diſcontented* ſword? *Shak. Ant. and Cl.*

Theſe are, beyond compariſon, the two greateſt evils in this world, a diſeaſed body and a *diſcontented* mind. *Tillotſon.*

The goddeſs, with a *diſcontented* air,
Seems to reject him, though ſhe grants his pray'r. *Pope.*

DISCONTE'NTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcontented.*] Uneaſineſs; want of eaſe; diſſatisfaction.

A beautiful buſt of Alexander the Great, caſts up his face to heaven with a noble air of grief, or *diſcontentedneſs* in his looks. *Addiſon's Travels.*

DISCONTE'NTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcontent.*] The ſtate of being diſcontented; uneaſineſs.

Theſe are the voices that fill them with general *diſcontentment*, as though the boſom of that famous church, wherein they live, were more noiſome than any dungeon. *Hooker.*

Certainly the politick and artificial nouriſhing and entertaining of hopes, and carrying men from hopes to hopes, is one of the beſt antidotes againſt the poiſon of *diſcontentments*. *Bacon, Eſſay* 16.

DISCONTI'NUANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcontinue.*]

1. Want of coheſion of parts; want of union of one part with another; diſruption.

The ſtillicides of water, if there be enough to follow, will draw themſelves into a ſmall thread, becauſe they will not diſcontinue; but if there be no remedy, then they caſt themſelves into round drops, which is the figure that ſaveth the body moſt from *diſcontinuance*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Ceſſation; intermiſſion.

Let us conſider, whether our approaches to him are ſweet and refreſhing, and if we are uneaſy under any long *diſcontinuance* of our converſation with him. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. [In the common law.] An interruption or breaking off; as *diſcontinuance* of poſſeſſion, or *diſcontinuance* of proceſs. The effect of *diſcontinuance* of poſſeſſion is, that a man may not enter upon his own land or tenement alienated, whatſoever his right be unto it, or by his own authority; but muſt ſeek to recover poſſeſſion by law. The effect of *diſcontinuance* of plea is, that the inſtance may not be taken up again, but by a new writ to begin the ſuit afreſh. *Cowel.*

DISCONTINUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcontinue.*] Diſruption of continuity; breach of union of parts; diſruption; ſeparation.

Upon any *diſcontinuation* of parts, made either by bubbles or by ſhaking the glaſs, the whole mercury falls. *Newt. Opt.*

To DISCONTI'NUE. *v. a.* [*diſcontinuer*, French.]

1. To loſe the coheſion of parts; to ſuffer ſeparation or diſruption of ſubſtance.

All bodies, ductile and tenſile, as metals that will be drawn into wires; wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn, or thread, have in them the appetite of not *diſcontinuing* ſtrong, which maketh them follow the force that pulleth them out; and yet ſo as not to *diſcontinue* or forſake their own body. *Bac.*

2. To loſe an eſtabliſhed or preſcriptive cuſtom.

Thyſelf ſhalt *diſcontinue* from thine heritage that I gave thee, and I will cauſe thee to ſerve thine enemies. *Jer.* xvii. 4.

To

SAMUEL JOHNSON A Dictionary of the English Language LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

To Disconti'nue. *v. a.* To leave off; to ceaſe any practice or habit.

Twenty puny lies I'll tell
That men ſhall ſwear I've *diſcontinued* ſchool
Above a twelvemonth. *Shakeſpeare.*

Examine thy cuſtoms of diet, ſleep, exerciſe, apparel, and the like, and try, in any thou ſhalt judge hurtful, to *diſcontinue* it by little and little; but ſo, as if thou find any inconvenience by the change, thou come back to it again. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. To break off; to interrupt.

There is that property, in all letters, of aptneſs to be conjoined in ſyllables and words, through the voluble motions of the organs from one ſtop or figure to another, that they modify and diſcriminate the voice, without appearing to *diſcontinue* it. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Discontinu'ity. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *continuity.*] Diſunity of parts; want of coheſion.

That this *diſcontinuity* of parts is the principal cauſe of the opacity of bodies, will appear by conſidering that opaque ſubſtances become tranſparent by filling their pores with any ſubſtance of equal, or almoſt equal denſity with their parts. *Newton Opt.*

Disconve'nience *n. ſ* [*dis* and *convenience.*] Incongruity; diſagreement; oppoſition of nature.

Fear ariſeth many times out of natural antipathies of nature, but in theſe *diſconveniences* of nature deliberation hath no place at all. *Bramhall's Anſwer to Hobbs.*

DI'SCORD. *n. ſ.* [*diſcordia*, Latin.]

1. Diſagreement; oppoſition; mutual anger; reciprocal oppugnancy.

See what a ſcourge is laid upon your hate,
That heav'n finds means to kill your joys with love!
And I, for winking at your *diſcords* too,
Have loſt a brace of kinſmen. *Shakeſp. Rom. and Jul.*

Take but degree away, untune that ſtring,
And hark what *diſcord* follows; each thing meets
In meer oppugnancy. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſ.*

He is a falſe witneſs that ſpeaketh lies, and that ſoweth *diſcord* among brethren. *Prov.* vi. 19.

2. Difference, or contrariety of qualities.

Diſcord, like that of muſic's various parts,
Diſcord that makes the harmony of hearts;
Diſcord that only this diſpute ſhall bring,
Who beſt ſhall love the duke and ſerve the king. *Dryd. Ep.*

All nature is but art unknown to thee;
All chance, direction which thou canſt not ſee;
All *diſcord*, harmony not underſtood;
All partial evil, univerſal good. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

3. [In muſic.] Sounds not of themſelves pleaſing, but neceſſary to be mixed with others.

It is ſound alone that doth immediately and incorporeally affect moſt; this is moſt manifeſt in muſic, and concords and *diſcords* in muſic: for all ſounds, whether they be ſharp or flat, if they be ſweet, have a roundneſs and equality; and if they be harſh, are unequal: for a *diſcord* itſelf is but a harſhneſs of divers ſounds meeting. *Bacon's N. Hiſt. Part* I. *p.* 400.

It is the lark that ſings ſo out of tune,
Straining harſh *diſcords* and unpleaſing ſharps. *Shakeſp.*

How doth muſic amaze us, when of *diſcords* ſhe maketh the ſweeteſt harmony? *Peacham.*

To Di'scord. *v. n.* [*diſcordo*, Latin] To diſagree; not to ſuit with.

Sounds do diſturb and alter the one the other; ſometimes the one drowning the other, and making it not heard; ſometimes the one jarring and *diſcording* with the other, and making a confuſion. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 227.

Disco'rdance } *n. ſ.* [from *diſcord*] Diſagreement; oppoſition; inconſiſtency.
Disco'rdancy. }

Disco'rdant. *adj.* [*diſcordans*, Latin.]

1. Inconſiſtent; at variance with itſelf.

Myrrha was joy'd the welcome news to hear,
But clogg'd with guilt, the joy was unſincere;
So various, ſo *diſcordant* is the mind,
That in our will a different will we find. *Dryden.*

2. Oppoſite; contrarious.

The *diſcordant* attraction of ſome wandering comets would certainly diſtract and diſorder the harmony of the motions and revolutions of the planets, if they approached too near them. *Cheyne's Phil Princip.*

3. Incongruous; not conformable.

Hither conſcience is to be referred, if by a compariſon of things done with the rule there be a conſonancy, then follows the ſentence of approbation; if *diſcordant* from it, the ſentence of condemnation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Disco'rdantly. *adv.* [from *diſcordant.*]

1. Inconſiſtently; in diſagreement with itſelf.

2. In diſagreement with another.

Two ſtrings of a muſical inſtrument being ſtruck together, making two noiſes that arrive at the ear at the ſame time as to ſenſe, yield a ſound differing from either of them, and as it were compounded of both; inſomuch, that if they be *diſcordantly* tuned, though each of them ſtruck apart, would yield a pleaſing ſound; yet being ſtruck together, they make a harſh and troubleſome noiſe. *Boyle on Colours.*

3. Peeviſhly; in a contradictious manner.

To Disco'ver. *v. a* [*deſcouvrir*, French; *dis* and *cover.*]

1. To ſhew; to diſcloſe; to bring to light.

Go draw aſide the curtains, and *diſcover*
The ſeveral caſkets to this noble prince. *Sh. Merch. of Ven.*

He *diſcovereth* deep things out of darkneſs, and bringeth out to light the ſhadow of death. *Job* xii. 22.

2. To make known.

We will paſs over unto thoſe men, and we will *diſcover* ourſelves unto them. *Iſa.* xiv. 8.

3. To find out; to eſpy.

He ſhall never by any alteration in me *diſcover* my knowledge of his miſtake. *Pope's Letters.*

Disco'verable. *adj.* [from *diſcover.*]

1. That which may be found out.

That mineral matter which is ſo ſparingly and diſperſedly intermixed with the common and terreſtrial matter, as not to be *diſcoverable* by human induſtry; or if *diſcoverable*, diffuſed and ſcattered amongſt the craſſer and more unprofitable matter, can never be ſeparated. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſt.*

Revelation may aſſert two things to be joined, whoſe connection or agreement is not *diſcoverable* by reaſon. *Watts's Log.*

2. Apparent; expoſed to view.

They were deceived by Satan, and that not in an inviſible ſituation, but in an open and *diſcoverable* apparition, that is, in the form of a ſerpent. *Brown's Vulg. Err. b.* i. *c.* 6.

It is concluded by aſtronomers, that the atmoſphere of the moon hath no clouds nor rains, but a perpetual and uniform ſerenity; becauſe nothing *diſcoverable* in the lunar ſurface is ever covered and abſconded by the interpoſition of any clouds or miſts. *Bentley's Serm.*

Disco'verer. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcover.*]

1. One that finds any thing not known before; a finder out.

If more be found out, they will not recompence the *diſcoverer*'s pains, but will be fitter to be caſt out. *Holder's El.*

Places receive appellations according to the language of the *diſcoverer*, from obſervations made upon the people. *Notes on Od.*

The Cape of Good Hope was doubled in thoſe early times; and that the Portugueſe were not the firſt *diſcoverers* of that navigation. *Arbuthnot on Coin.*

An old maiden gentlewoman is the greateſt *diſcoverer* of judgments; ſhe can tell you what ſin it was that ſet ſuch a man's houſe on fire. *Add. Spect.* N°. 483.

2. A ſcout; one who is put to deſcry the poſture or number of an enemy; ſpeculator.

Here ſtand, my lords, and ſend *diſcoverers* forth,
To know the numbers of our enemies. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Disco'very. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcover.*]

1. The act of finding any thing hidden.

Of all who ſince have us'd the open ſea,
Than the bold Engliſh none more fame have won;
Beyond the year, and out of heaven's high way,
They make *diſcoveries* where they ſee no ſun. *Dryd. A. M.*

2. The act of revealing or diſcloſing any ſecret.

What muſt I hold a candle to my ſhame?
They in themſelves, good ſooth, are too too light.
Why 'tis an office of *diſcovery*, love,
And I ſhould be obſcur'd. *Shakeſp. Merch of Venice.*

Things that appeared amiable by the light of this world, appear of a different odious hue in the clear *diſcoveries* of the next. *South's Serm.*

It would be neceſſary to ſay ſomething of the ſtate to which the war hath reduced us; ſuch a *diſcovery* ought to be made as late as poſſible. *Swift.*

To Discou'nsel. *v. a.* [*dis* and *counſel.*] To diſſuade; to give contrary advice.

But him that palmer from that vanity,
With temperate advice *diſcounſelled.* *Spenſer's Fa. Qu.*

Discou'nt. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *count.*] The ſum refunded in a bargain.

His whole intention was, to buy a certain quantity of copper money from Wood at a large *diſcount*, and ſell them as well as he could. *Swift's Miſcel.*

To Discou'nt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To count back; to pay back again.

My father's, mother's, brother's death I pardon:
My prayers and penance ſhall *diſcount* for theſe,
And beg of heav'n to charge the bill on me. *Dryd Don Seb.*

The farmers ſpitefully combin'd,
Force him to take his tithes in kind;
And Parviſol *diſcounts* arrears,
By bills for taxes and repairs. *Swift's Miſcel.*

To Discou'ntenance. *v. a.* [*dis* and *countenance.*]

1. To diſcourage by cold treatment.

Unwilling they were to *diſcountenance* any man who was willing to ſerve them. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

The truly upright judge will always countenance right, and *diſcountenance* wrong. *Atterbury's Serm.*

2. To abaſh; to put to ſhame.

Wiſdom in diſcourſe with her,
Loſes *diſcountenanced*, and like folly ſhews. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

He came, and with him Eve, more loth, though firſt
To offend; *diſcountenanc'd* both, and diſcompos'd. *Milton.*

How would one look from his majeſtic brow,
Seated as on the top of virtue's hill,
Diſcount'nance her deſpis'd. *Milton.*

Discou'ntenance. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *countenance.*] Cold treatment; unfavourable aſpect; unfriendly regard.

He thought a little *diſcountenance* upon thoſe perſons would ſuppreſs that ſpirit. *Clarendon.*

All accidental misfortunes, how inevitable ſoever, were ſtill attended with very apparent *diſcountenance.* *Clarendon, b.* viii.

In expectation of the hour of judgment, he patiently bears all the difficulties of duty, and the *diſcountenance* he meets with from a wicked and prophane world. *Rogers's Serm.*

Discou'ntenancer. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcountenance.*] One that diſcourages by cold treatment; one that depreſſes by unfriendly regard.

Rumours of ſcandal and murmurs againſt the king and his government, taxed him for a great taxer of his people and *diſcountenancer* of his nobility. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

To DISCOU'RAGE. *v. a.* [*decourager*, Fr. *dis* and *courage.*]

1. To depreſs; to deprive of confidence; to deject; to daſtardize.

I might neither encourage the rebels inſolence; nor *diſcourage* the proteſtants loyalty and patience. *K. Charles.*

The apoſtle with great zeal *diſcourages* too unreaſonable a preſumption. *Roger's Serm.*

2. To deter; to fright from any attempt: with *from* before the thing.

Wherefore *diſcourage* ye the heart of the children of Iſrael *from* going over into the land? *Numb.* xxxii. 7.

3. It is irregularly uſed by *Temple*, with *to* before the following word.

You may keep your beauty and your health, unleſs you deſtroy them yourſelf, or *diſcourage* them to ſtay with you, by uſing them ill. *Temple's Miſcell.*

Discou'rager. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcourage.*] One that impreſſes diffidence and terror.

Moſt men in years, as they are generally *diſcouragers* of youth, are like old trees, which being paſt bearing themſelves, will ſuffer no young plants to flouriſh beneath them. *Pope.*

Discou'ragement. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcourage.*]

1. The act of deterring, or depreſſing hope.

2. Determent; that which deters from any thing.

Amongſt other impediments of any inventions, it is none of the meaneſt *diſcouragements*, that they are ſo generally derided by common opinion. *Wilkins's Math. Magn.*

The books read at ſchools and colleges, are full of incitements to virtue, and *diſcouragements* from vice. *Swift.*

3. The cauſe of depreſſion, or fear.

To things we would have them learn, the great and only *diſcouragement* is that they are called to them. *Locke.*

DISCOU'RSE. *n. ſ.* [*diſcours*, Fr. *diſcurſus*, Latin.]

1. The act of the underſtanding, by which it paſſes from premiſes to conſequences.

By reaſon of that original weakneſs in the inſtruments, without which the underſtanding part is not able in this world by *diſcourſe* to work, the very conceit of painfulneſs is a bridle to ſtay us. *Hooker, b.* 1. *ſ.* 7.

Sure he that made us with ſuch large *diſcourſe*,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reaſon
To ruſt in us unus'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

The third act of the mind is that which connects propoſitions, and deduceth concluſions from them: and this the ſchools call *diſcourſe*; and we ſhall not miſcall it, if we name it reaſon. *Glanv. Sceps. c.* 13.

2. Converſation; mutual intercourſe of language; talk.

He waxeth wiſer than himſelf, more by an hour's *diſcourſe*, than by a day's meditation. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

In thy *diſcourſe*, if thou deſire to pleaſe,
All ſuch is courteous, uſeful, new, or witty;
Uſefulneſs come by labour, wit by eaſe,
Courteſy grows in court, news in the city. *Herbert.*

The vanquiſh'd party with the victors join'd,
Nor wanted ſweet *diſcourſe*, the banquet of the mind. *Dryd.*

3. Effuſion of language; ſpeech.

Topical and ſuperficial arguments, of which there is ſtore to be found on both ſides, filling the head with variety of thoughts, and the mouth with copious *diſcourſe*, ſerve only to amuſe the underſtanding and entertain company. *Locke.*

4. A treatiſe; a diſſertation either written or uttered.

The *diſcourſe* here is about ideas, which, he ſays, are real things, and ſeen in God. *Locke.*

Plutarch, in his *diſcourſe* upon garrulity, commends the fidelity of the companions of Ulyſſes. *Pope's Odyſſey, Notes.*

To Discou'rse. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To converſe; to talk; to relate.

How wert thou handled, being priſoner?
Diſcourſe, I pr'ythee on this turret's top. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

Of various things *diſcourſing* as he paſs'd,
Anchiſes hither bends. *Dryd.*

2. To treat upon in a ſolemn or ſet manner.

That the general maxims we are *diſcourſing* of are not known to children, ideots, and a great part of mankind, we have already ſufficiently proved. *Locke.*

3. To reaſon; to paſs from premiſes to conſequences.

And yet the pow'rs of her *diſcourſing* thoughts,
From the collection is a diverſe thing. *Davies.*
Brutes do want that quick *diſcourſing* pow'r. *Davies.*

To Discou'rse. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat of.

Renowned duke, vouchſafe to take the pains
To go with us into the abbey here,
And let us there at large *diſcourſe* all our fortunes. *Sh. Co. Err.*

Discou'rser, *n. ſ.* [from *diſcourſe.*]

1. A ſpeaker; an haranguer.

The tract of every thing,
Would by a good *diſcourſer* loſe ſome life,
Which action's ſelf was tongue to. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A writer on any ſubject; a diſſertator.

Philologers and critical *diſcourſers*, who look beyond the obvious exteriors of things, will not be angry at our narrower explorations. *Brown's Pref. to Vulgar Errours.*

But it ſeems to me, that ſuch *diſcourſers* do reaſon upon ſhort views, and a very moderate compaſs of thought. *Swift.*

Discou'rsive. *adj.* [from *diſcourſe.*]

1. Paſſing by intermediate ſtops from premiſes to conſequences.

The ſoul
Reaſon receives, and reaſon is her being,
Diſcourſive, or intuitive; diſcourſe
Is ofteſt yours, the latter is moſt ours. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. Containing dialogue; interlocutory.

The epic is every where interlaced with dialogue or *diſcourſive* ſcenes. *Dryden on Dramatic Poeſy.*

Discou'rteous. *adj.* [*dis* and *courteous.*] Uncivil; uncomplaiſant; defective in good manners.

He reſolved to unhorſe the firſt *diſcourteous* knight he ſhould meet. *Motteux's Don Quixote*

Discou'rtesy. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *courteſy.*] Incivility; rudeneſs; act of diſreſpect.

As if chearfulneſs had been tedioufneſs, and good entertainment had been turned to *diſcourteſy*, he would ever get himſelf alone. *Sidney.*

Be calm in arguing; for fierceneſs makes
Error a fault, and truth *diſcourteſy.* *Herbert.*

He made me many viſits, maundering as if I had done him a *diſcourteſy.* *Wiſeman's Surg.*

Discou'rteously. *adv.* [from *diſcourteous.*] Uncivily; rudely.

Discou's. [from *diſcus*, Latin.] Broad; flat; wide. Uſed by botaniſts to denote the middle, plain, and flat part of ſome flowers, ſuch as the flos ſolis; *&c.* *Quincy.*

DISCRE'DIT. *n. ſ.* [*decrediter*, French.] Ignominy; reproach; lower degree of infamy; diſgrace; imputation of a fault.

Had I been the finder out of this ſecret, it would not have reliſhed among my other *diſcredits. Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Idlers will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be lazy, and then certify over their country to the *diſcredit* of a plantation. *Bacon.*

That they may quit their morals without any *diſcredit* to their intellectuals, they fly to ſeveral ſtale, trite, pitiful objections and cavils. *South.*

'Tis the duty of every chriſtian to be concerned for the reputation or *diſcredit* his life may bring on his profeſſion. *Rogers.*

Alas, the ſmall *diſcredit* of a bribe,
Scarce hurts the lawyer, but undoes the ſcribe. *Pope.*

To Discre'dit. *v. a.* [*decrediter*, French.]

1. To deprive of credibility; to make not truſted.

He had fram'd to himſelf, by the inſtruction of his frailty, many deceiving promiſes of life, which I have *diſcredited* to him, and now is he reſolved to die. *Shakeſ.*

2. To diſgrace; to bring reproach upon; to ſhame; to make leſs reputable or honourable.

You had left unſeen a wonderful piece of work, which not to have been bleſt withal, would have *diſcredited* you. *Shakeſ.*

He is commended that makes a ſaving voyage, and leaſt *diſcredits* his travels, who returns the ſame man he went. *Wotton.*

He like a privileg'd ſpy, whom nothing can
Diſcredit, libels now 'gainſt each great man. *Donne.*

Reflect how glorious it would be to appear in countenance of *diſcredited* duty, and by example of piety revive the declining ſpirit of religion. *Rogers.*

Without care our beſt actions will loſe much of their influence, and our virtues will be often *diſcredited* with the appearance of evil. *Rogers's Serm.*

DISCRE'ET. *adj.* [*diſcret*, French.] Prudent; circumſpect; cautious; ſober; not raſh; not precipitant; not careleſs; not hardily adventurous.

Honeſt, *diſcreet*, quiet, and godly learned men, will not be withdrawn by you. *Whitgifte.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Leſs fearful than *diſcreet*,
You love the fundamental part of ſtate,
More than you doubt the charge of 't. *Shakeſpeare's Coriol.*

To elder years to be *diſcreet* and grave,
Then to old age maturity ſhe gave. *Denham.*

It is the *diſcreet* man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the brave, who guides the converſation, and gives meaſures to ſociety. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 225.

2. Modeſt; not forward.

Dear youth, by fortune favour'd, but by Love
Alas! not favour'd leſs, be ſtill as now
Diſcreet. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 1355.

DISCREE'TLY. *adv.* [from *diſcreet.*] Prudently; cautiouſly; circumſpectly.

Poets loſe half the praiſe they ſhould have got,
Could it be known what they *diſcreetly* blot. *Waller.*

The labour of obedience, loyalty, and ſubjection, is no more but for a man honeſtly and *diſcreetly* to ſit ſtill. *South.*

Profit ſprings from huſks *diſcreetly* 1. *Philips.*

The dulleſt brain, if gently ſtirr'd,
Perhaps may waken to a humming bird;
The moſt recluſe, *diſcreetly* open'd, find
Congenial object in the cockle kind. *Dunciad, b.* iv. *l.* 437.

DISCREE'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcreet.*] The quality of being diſcreet; diſcretion.

DI'SCREPANCE. *n. ſ.* [*diſcrepantia*, Latin.] Difference; contrariety; diſagreement.

DI'SCREPANT. *adj.* [*diſcrepans*, Latin.] Different; diſagreeing; contrary.

DISCRE'TE. *adj.* [*diſcretus*, Latin.]

1. Diſtinct; disjoined; not continuous.

Diſcrete quantity, or different individuals, are meaſured by number, without any breaking continuity, that is, in things that have continuity, as continued quantity and motion. *Hale's Origin. of Mankind.*

2. Disjunctive; as, *I reſign my life, but not my honour*, is a *diſcrete* propoſition.

3. *Diſcrete* proportion is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the ſame; but there is not the ſame proportion between all the four: thus, 6 : 8 : : 3 : 4. *Harris.*

DISCRE'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcretio*, Latin.]

1. Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's ſelf; ſkill; wiſe management.

Nothing then was further thought upon for the manner of governing; but all permitted unto their wiſdom and *diſcretion* which were to rule. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſ.* 10.

A knife may be taken away from a child, without depriving them of the benefits thereof, which have years and *diſcretion* to uſe it. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſ.* 12.

It is not good that children ſhould know any wickedneſs: old folks, you know, have *diſcretion*, as they ſay, and know the world. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

All this was order'd by the good *diſcretion*
Of the right reverend cardinal of York. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

The pleaſure of commanding our paſſions is to be preferred before any ſenſual pleaſure; becauſe it is the pleaſure of wiſdom and *diſcretion*. *Tillotſon.*

But care in poetry muſt ſtill be had,
It aſks *diſcretion*, ev'n in running mad. *Pope's Eſſ. on Crit.*

There is no talent ſo uſeful towards riſing in the world, or which puts men more out of the reach of fortune than *diſcretion*, a ſpecies of lower prudence. *Swift.*

2. Liberty of acting at pleaſure; uncontrolled, and unconditional power; as, he ſurrenders at *diſcretion*; that is, without ſtipulation.

DISCRE'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *diſcretion.*] Left at large; unlimited; unreſtrained.

A deacon may have a diſpenſation for entering into orders before he is twenty three years of age, and it is *diſcretionary* in the biſhop to admit him to that order at what time he thinks fit. *Ayliff's Parergon.*

The major being a perſon of conſummate experience, was inveſted with a *diſcretionary* power. *Tatler*, N° 61.

DISCRE'TIVE. *adj.* [*diſcretus*, Latin.]

1. [In logick.] *Diſcretive* propoſitions are ſuch wherein various, and ſeemingly oppoſite judgements are made, whoſe variety or diſtinction is noted by the particles *but*, *tho'*, *yet*, &c. as, *travellers may change their climate*, but *not their temper: Job was patient*, tho' *his grief was great.* *Watts's Logic.*

2. [In grammar.] *Diſcretive* conjunctions are ſuch as imply oppoſition; as, *not a man* but *a beaſt*.

DISCRI'MINABLE. *adj.* [from *diſcriminate.*] Diſtinguiſhable by outward marks or tokens. *Dict.*

To DISCRI'MINATE. *v. a.* [*diſcrimino*, Latin.]

1. To mark with notes of difference; to diſtinguiſh by certain tokens from another.

Oyſters and cockles and muſcles, which move not, have no *diſcriminate* ſex. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 875.

There are three ſorts of it differing in fineneſs from each other, and *diſcriminated* by the natives by three peculiar names. *Boyle.*

The right hand is *diſcriminated* from the left by a natural, neceſſary, and never to be confounded diſtinction. *South.*

Although the features of his countenance be no reaſon of obedience, yet they may ſerve to *diſcriminate* him from any other perſon, whom ſhe is not to obey. *Stillingfleet.*

There may be ways of *diſcriminating* the voice; as by acuteneſs and gravity, the ſeveral degrees of riſing and falling from one tone or note to another. *Holder.*

2. To ſelect or ſeparate from others.

You owe little leſs for what you are not, than for what you are, to that *diſcriminating* mercy, to which alone you owe your exemption from miſeries. *Boyle.*

DISCRI'MINATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcriminate.*] Diſtinctneſs; marked difference. *Dict.*

DISCRIMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcriminatio*, Latin.]

1. The ſtate of being diſtinguiſhed from other perſons or things.

There is a reverence left to be ſhewed them on the account of their *diſcrimination* from other places, and ſeparation for ſacred uſes. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

2. The act of diſtinguiſhing one from another; diſtinction; difference put.

A ſatire ſhould expoſe nothing but what is corrigible, and make a due *diſcrimination* between thoſe that are, and thoſe who are not the proper objects of it. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

By that prudent *diſcrimination* made between the offenders of different degrees, he obliges thoſe whom he has diſtinguiſhed as objects of mercy. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 31.

3. The marks of diſtinction.

Take heed of abetting any factions, or applying any publick *diſcriminations* in matters of religion. *King Charles.*

Letters ariſe from the firſt original *diſcriminations* of voice, by way of articulation, whereby the ear is able to judge and obſerve the differences of vocal ſounds. *Holder's El. of Speech.*

DISCRI'MINATIVE. *adj.* [from *diſcriminate.*]

1. That which makes the mark of diſtinction; characteriſtical.

The only ſtanding teſt, and *diſcriminative* characteriſtick of any metal or mineral, muſt be ſought for in the conſtituent matter of it. *Woodward.*

2. That which obſerves diſtinction.

Diſcriminative providence knew before the nature and courſe of all things. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

DISCRI'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *diſcrimen*, Latin.] Dangerous; hazardous.

Any kind of ſpitting of blood imports a very *diſcriminous* ſtate, unleſs it happens upon the gaping of a vein opened by a plethory. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

DISCU'BITORY. *adj.* [*diſcubitorius*, Lat.] Fitted to the poſture of leaning.

After bathing they retired to bed, and refreſhed themſelves with a repaſt; and ſo that cuſtom, by degrees, changed their cubiculary beds into *diſcubitory*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v.

DISCU'MBENCY. *n. ſ.* [*diſcumbens*, Latin.] The act of leaning at meat, after the ancient manner.

The Greeks and Romans uſed the cuſtom of *diſcumbency* at meals, which was upon their left ſide; for ſo their right hand was free and ready for all ſervice. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To DISCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *cumber.*] To diſengage from any troubleſome weight or bulk.

His limbs *diſcumber'd* of the clinging veſt,
He binds the ſacred cincture round his breaſt. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

To DISCU'RE. *v. a.* [*decouvrir*, French.] To diſcover; to reveal. A word perhaps peculiar to *Spenſer*.

I will, if pleaſe you it *diſcure*, aſſay
To eaſe you of that ill. *Fairy Queen.*

DISCU'RSIVE. *adj.* [*diſcurſif*, French, from *diſcurro*, Latin.]

1. Moving here and there; roving.

Some noiſes help ſleep; as the blowing of the wind, and the trickling of water: they move a gentle attention, and whatſoever moveth attention, without too much labour, ſtilleth the natural and *diſcurſive* motion of the ſpirits. *Bacon's N. Hiſt.*

2. Proceeding by regular gradation from premiſes to conſequences; argumentative. This is ſometimes, perhaps not improperly, written *diſcurſive*.

There is a ſanctity of ſoul and body, of more efficacy for the receiving of divine truths, than the greateſt pretences to *diſcurſive* demonſtration. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

There hath been much diſpute touching the knowledge of brutes, whether they have a kind of *diſcurſive* faculty, which ſome call reaſon. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

DISCU'RSIVELY. *adv.* [from *diſcurſive.*] By due gradation of argument.

We have a principle within, whereby we think, and we know we think; whereby we do *diſcurſively*, and by way of ratiocination, deduce one thing from another. *Hale.*

DISCU'RSORY. *adj.* [*diſcurſor*, Latin.] Argumental; rational.

DI'SCUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A quoit; a heavy piece of iron thrown in the ancient ſports.

From Elatreus' ſtrong arm the *diſcus* flies,
And ſings with unmatch'd force along the ſkies. *Pope's Odyſ.*

To DISCU'SS. *v. a.* [*diſcutio*, *diſcuſſum*, Latin.]

1. To examine; to ventilate; to clear by diſquiſition.

We are to *diſcuſs* only thoſe general exceptions which have been taken. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſ.* 1.

His uſage was to commit the *diſcuſſing* of cauſes privately to certain perſons learned in the laws. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

This knotty point ſhould you and I *diſcuſs*,
Or tell a tale. *Pope.*

2. To diſperſe any humour or ſwelling.

DISCU'SSER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcuſs.*] He that diſcuſſes; an examiner.

DISCU'SSION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcuſs.*]

1. Diſquiſition; examination; ventilation of a queſtion.

Truth cannot be found without ſome labour and intention of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a conſiderable time upon the ſurvey and *diſcuſſion* of each particular. *South.*

Various *diſcuſſions* tear our heated brain:
Opinions often turn; ſtill doubts remain;
And who indulges thought, increaſes pain. *Prior.*

2. [In ſurgery.] *Diſcuſſion* or reſolution is nothing elſe but breathing out the humours by inſenſible tranſpiration. *Wiſeman.*

DISCU'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *diſcuſs.*] Having the power to diſcuſs or diſperſe any noxious matter.

DISCU'TIENT. *n. ſ.* [*diſcutiens*, Latin.] A medicine that has power to repel or drive back the matter or tumours in the blood, with tendency to ſeparate. It ſometimes means the ſame as carminative. *Quincy.*

The ſwellings ariſing from theſe require to be treated, in their beginning, with moderate repellents and *diſcutients*. *Wiſe.*

To DISDA'IN. *v. a.* [*dédaigner*, French.] To ſcorn; to conſider as unworthy of one's character.

There is nothing ſo great, which I will fear to do for you; nor nothing ſo ſmall, which I will *diſdain* to do for you. *Sidn.*

They do *diſdain* us much beyond our thoughts,
Which makes me ſweat with wrath. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

What ſafe and nicely I might well delay
By rule of knighthood, I *diſdain* and ſpurn. *Shakeſ. K. Lear.*

Tell him, Cato
Diſdains a life which he has power to offer. *Addiſon's Cato.*

DISDA'IN. *n. ſ.* [*ſdegno*, Ital.] Contempt; ſcorn; contemptuous anger; indignation.

Children being haughty, through *diſdain* and want of nurture, do ſtain the nobility of their kindred. *Eccluſ.* xxii. 10.

But againſt you, ye Greeks, ye coward train,
Gods! how my ſoul is mov'd with juſt *diſdain*! *Pope's Od.*

DISDA'INFUL. *adj.* [*diſdain* and *full.*] Contemptuous; haughtily ſcornful; indignant.

There will come a time when three words, uttered with charity and meekneſs, ſhall receive a far more bleſſed reward than three thouſand volumes, written with *diſdainful* ſharpneſs of wit. *Hooker, Preface.*

The queen is obſtinate,
Stubborn to juſtice, apt t' accuſe it,
Diſdainful to be tried by't. *Shakeſpeare.*

Seek through this grove;
A ſweet Athenian lady is in love
With a *diſdainful* youth: anoint his eyes;
But do it when the next thing he eſpies
Shall be the lady. *Shakeſpeare's Midſummer Night's Dream.*

But thoſe I can accuſe, I can forgive:
By my *diſdainful* ſilence let them live. *Dryden.*

The *diſdainful* ſoul came ruſhing through the wound. *Dry.*

DISDA'INFULLY. *adv.* [from *diſdainful.*] Contemptuouſly; with haughty ſcorn; with indignation.

Either greet him not,
Or elſe *diſdainfully*, which ſhall ſhake him more
Than if not look'd on. *Shakeſpeare's Troil. and Creſſida.*

It is not to inſult and domineer, to look *diſdainfully*, and revile imperiouſly, that procures eſteem from any one. *South.*

DISDA'INFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſdainful.*] Contempt; contemptuouſneſs; haughty ſcorn.

Can I forget, when they in priſon placing her,
With ſwelling heart, in ſpite and due *diſdainfulneſs*;
She lay for dead, 'till I help'd with unlacing her. *Sidney.*

A proud *diſdainfulneſs* of other good men in all honeſt matters. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

DISEA'SE. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *eaſe.*] Diſtemper; malady; ſickneſs; morbid ſtate.

What's the *diſeaſe* he means?
——'Tis call'd the evil. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

It is idle to propoſe remedies before we are aſſured of the *diſeaſe*, or to be in pain 'till we are convinced of the danger. *Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

Then waſteful forth
Walks the dire power of peſtilent *diſeaſe*. *Thomſ. Summer.*

To DISEA'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To afflict with diſeaſe; to torment with ſickneſs; to make morbid; to infect.

We are all *diſeaſed*,
And with our ſurfeiting and wanton hours
Have brought ourſelves into a burning fever,
And we muſt bleed for it. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Flatt'rers yet wear ſilk, drink wine, lie ſoft,
Hug their *diſeas'd* perfumes, and have forgot

That ever Timon was. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Let her alone, lady: as ſhe is now, ſhe will but *diſeaſe* our better mirth. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

He was *diſeaſed* in his feet. 1 *Kings* xv. 23.

2. To put to pain; to pain; to make uneaſy.

Though great light be inſufferable to our eyes, yet the higheſt degree of darkneſs does not at all *diſeaſe* them. *Locke.*

DISEA'SEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſeaſed.*] Sickneſs; morbidneſs; the ſtate of being diſeaſed.

This is a reſtoration to ſome former ſtate; not that ſtate of indigency and *diſeaſedneſs*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

DISE'DGED. *adj.* [*dis* and *edge.*] Blunted; obtunded; dulled.

I grieve myſelf
To think, when thou ſhalt be *diſedg'd* by her
Whom now thou tir'ſt on, how thy memory
Will then be pang'd by me. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To DISEMBA'RK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embark.*] To carry to land.

I muſt unto the road, to *diſembark*
Some neceſſaries. *Shakeſpeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

To DISEMBA'RK. *v. n.* To land; to go on land.

There *diſembarking* on the green ſea-ſide,
We land our cattle, and the ſpoil divide. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To DISEMBI'TTER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embitter.*] To ſweeten; to free from bitterneſs; to clear from acrimony.

Encourage ſuch innocent amuſements as may *diſembitter* the minds of men, and make them mutually rejoice in the ſame agreeable ſatisfactions. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 34.

DISEMBO'DIED. *adj.* [*dis* and *embodied.*] Diveſted of their bodies.

To DISEMBO'GUE. *v. a.* [*diſemboucher*, old French. *Skinner.*] To pour out at the mouth of a river; to vent.

Rivers
In ample oceans *diſembogu'd*, are loſt. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Rolling down, the ſteep Timavus raves,
And through nine channels *diſembogues* his waves. *Addiſon.*

To DISEMBO'GUE. *v. n.* To gain a vent; to flow.

By eminences placed up and down the globe, the rivers make innumberable turnings and windings, and at laſt *diſembogue* in ſeveral mouths into the ſea. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

DISEMBO'WELLED. *participial adj.* [*dis* and *embowel.*] Taken from out the bowels.

So her *diſembowell'd* web,
Arachne in a hall or kitchen ſpreads,
Obvious to vagrant flies. *Phillips.*

To DISEMBRO'IL. *v. a.* [*debrouiller*, French.] To diſentangle; to free from perplexity; to reduce from confuſion.

Then earth from air, and ſeas from earth were driv'n,
And groſſer air ſunk from etherial heav'n;
Thus *diſembroil'd*, they take their proper place. *Dryden.*

The ſyſtem of his politicks is *diſembroiled*, and cleared of all thoſe incoherences and independent matters that are woven into this motly piece. *Addiſon's Whig Examiner.*

To DISENA'BLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enable.*] To deprive of power; to diſable; to ſink into weakneſs; to weaken.

Now age has overtaken me; and want, a more inſufferable evil, through the change of the times, has wholly *diſenabled* me. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

To DISENCHA'NT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enchant.*] To free from the force of an enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or ſpells.

Alas! let your own brain *diſenchant* you. *Sidney.*

Muſe, ſtoop thy *diſenchanted* wing to truth. *Denham.*

Haſte to thy work; a noble ſtroke or two
Ends all the charms, and *diſenchants* the grove. *Dryden.*

To DISENCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *encumber.*]

1. To diſcharge from incumbrances; to free from clogs and impediments; to diſburthen; to exonerate.

It will need the actual intention, the particular ſtreſs and application of the whole ſoul, to *diſencumber* and ſet it free, to ſcour off its ruſt, and remove thoſe hindrances which would otherwiſe clog and check the freedom of its operations. *Spratt.*

The *diſencumber'd* ſoul
Flew off, and left behind the clouds and ſtarry pole. *Dryd.*

Dreams look like the amuſements of the ſoul, when ſhe is *diſencumbered* of her machine; her ſports and recreations, when ſhe has laid her charge aſleep. *Spectator*, N°. 487.

2. To free from obſtruction of any kind.

Dim night had *diſencumber'd* heav'n. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The church of St. Juſtina, deſigned by Palladio, is the moſt handſome, luminous, *diſencumbered* building, in the inſide, that I have ever ſeen; and is eſteemed, by many artiſts, one of the fineſt works in Italy. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

DISENCU'MBRANCE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Freedom from incumbrance.

There are many who make a figure below what their fortune or merit entitles them to, out of mere choice, and an elegant deſire of eaſe and *diſencumbrance*. *Spectator*, N°. 264.

To DISENGA'GE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *engage.*]

1. To ſeparate from any thing with which it is in union.

Some others, being very light, would float up and down a good while, before they could wholly *diſengage* themſelves and deſcend. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

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2. To withdraw the affection; to wean; to abſtract the mind.

It is requiſite that we ſhould acquaint ourſelves with God, that we ſhould frequently *diſengage* our hearts from earthly purſuits. *Atterbury.*

The conſideration that ſhould *diſengage* our fondneſs from worldly things, is, that they are uncertain in their foundation, fading, tranſient, and corruptible in their nature. *Rogers.*

3. To diſentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties.

From civil broils he did us *diſengage*;
Found nobler objects for our martial rage. *Waller.*

In the next paragraph I found my author pretty well *diſengaged* from quotations. *Atterbury.*

4. To free from any thing that powerfully ſeizes the attention.

When our mind's eyes are *diſengag'd* and free,
They clearer, farther, and diſtinctly ſee. *Denham.*

To Disenga'ge. *v. n.* To ſet one's ſelf free from; to withdraw one's affections from.

Providence gives us notice, by ſenſible declenſions, that we may *diſengage* from the world by degrees. *Collier on Thought.*

Disenga'ged. *participial adj.* [from *diſengage.*] Vacant; at leiſure; not fixed down to any particular object of attention.

Disenga'gedness. *n. ſ.* [from *diſengage.*] The quality of being diſengaged; vacuity of attention; freedom from any preſſing buſineſs.

Disenga'gement. *n. ſ.* [from *diſengage.*]

1. Releaſe from any engagement, or obligation.

2. Freedom of attention; vacancy.

To Disenta'ngle. *v. a.* [*dis* and *entangle.*]

1. To ſet free from impediments; to diſembroil; to clear from perplexity or difficulty.

'Till they could find ſome expedient to explicate and *diſentangle* themſelves out of this labyrinth, they made no advance towards ſupplying their armies. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

The welfare of their ſouls requires a better judgment than their own, either to guide them in their duty, or to *diſentangle* them from a temptation. *South.*

2. To unfold or looſe the parts of any thing interwoven with one another.

Though in concretions particles ſo entangle one another, that they cannot in a ſhort time clear themſelves, yet they do inceſſantly ſtrive to *diſentangle* themſelves, and get away. *Boyle.*

3. To diſengage; to ſeparate.

Neither can God himſelf be otherwiſe underſtood by us than as a mind free, and *diſentangled* from all corporeal mixtures. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

To Disente'rre. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enterrer*, French.] To unbury; to take out of the grave.

Though the blindneſs of ſome fanaticks have ſavaged on the bodies of the dead, and have been ſo injurious unto worms as to *diſenterre* the bodies of the deceaſed, yet had they therein no deſign upon the ſoul. *Brown's Vul. Errours, b.* vii. *c.* 19.

To Disenthra'l. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enthral.*] To ſet free; to reſtore to liberty; to reſcue from ſlavery.

But God my ſoul ſhall *diſenthral*;
For I upon his name will call. *Sandys.*

If religion were falſe, bad men would ſet the utmoſt force of their reaſon on work to diſcover that falſity, and thereby *diſenthral* themſelves. *South's Sermons.*

To Disenthro'ne. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enthrone.*] To depoſe from ſovereignty; to dethrone.

Either to *diſenthrone* the king of heav'n
We war, if war be beſt; or to regain
Our own right loſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 229.

To Disentra'nce. [*dis* and *entrance.*] To awaken from a trance, or deep ſleep.

Ralpho, by this time *diſentranc'd*,
Upon his bum himſelf advanc'd,
Though ſorely bruis'd. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 3.

To Disespo'use. *v. a.* [*dis* and *eſpouſe.*] To ſeparate after faith plighted.

Such was the rage
Of Turnus, for Lavinia *diſeſpous'd*. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

Disesteʹem. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *eſteem.*] Slight regard; a diſregard more moderate than contempt.

When any one, by miſcarriage, falls into *diſeſteem*, he will fall under neglect and contempt. *Locke.*

To Diseste'em. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard ſlightly; to conſider with a ſlight degree of contempt.

Should Mars ſee't,
That horrid hurrier of men, or ſhe that betters him,
Minerva, never ſo incens'd, they could not *diſeſteem*. *Chapm.*

But if this ſacred gift you *diſeſteem*,
Then cruel plagues ſhall fall on Priam's ſtate. *Denham:*

I would not be thought to *diſeſteem* or diſſuade the ſtudy of nature. *Locke.*

Disestima'tion. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *æſtimatio*, Lat.] Diſreſpect; diſeſteem. *Dict.*

Disfa'vour. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *favour.*]

1. Diſcountenance; unpropitious regard; unfavourable aſpect; unfavourable circumſtance.

It was verily thought, that had it not been for four great *diſfavours* of that voyage, the enterprize had ſucceeded. *Bacon.*

2. A ſtate of ungracioùſneſs or unacceptableneſs; a ſtate in which one is not favoured.

While free from ſacrilege, he was at peace, as it were, with God and man; but after his ſacrilege, he was in *diſfavour* with both. *Spelman.*

3. Want of beauty. *Dict.*

To Disfa'vour. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſcountenance; to withold or withdraw kindneſs.

Might not thoſe of higher rank, and nearer acceſs to her majeſty, receive her own commands, and be countenanced or *diſfavoured* according as they obey? *Swift.*

Disfigura'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *disfigure.*]

1. The act of disfiguring.

2. The ſtate of being disfigured.

3. Deformity.

To Disfi'gure. *v. a.* [*dis* and *figure.*] To change any thing to a worſe form; to deform; to mangle.

One
To whom you are but as a form in wax
By him imprinted, and within his power
To leave the figure, or *disfigure* it. *Shakeſpeare.*

In this the antique and well-noted face
Of plain old form is much *disfigured.* *Shakeſp. King John.*

Abject is their puniſhment,
Disfiguring not God's likeneſs, but their own,
Or, if his likeneſs, by themſelves defac'd. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Uriel once warn'd, purſu'd him down
The way he went, and on the Aſſyrian mount
Saw him *disfigur'd* more than could befall
Spirit of happy ſort. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 127.

A noſe flatter, or a mouth wider, could have conſiſted, as well as the reſt of his figure, with ſuch a ſoul and ſuch parts as made him, *disfigured* as he was, capable to be a dignitary in the church. *Locke.*

Nor would his ſlaughter'd army now have lain
On Africk's ſands, *disfigur'd* with their wounds,
To gorge the wolves and vultures of Numidia. *Addiſ. Cato.*

His long abſence, and travels which had *disfigured* him, made him altogether unknown. *Pope on Epick Poetry.*

Disfi'gurement. *n. ſ.* [from *disfigure.*] Defacement of beauty; change of a better form to a worſe.

The *disfigurement* that travel or ſickneſs has beſtowed upon him, is not thought great by the lady of the iſle. *Suckling.*

And they, ſo perfect is their miſery,
Not once perceive their foul *disfigurement.* *Milton's Comus.*

To Disfo'rest. *v. a.* [*dis* and *foreſt.*] To reduce land from the privileges of a foreſt to the ſtate of common land.

To Disfra'nchise. *v. a.* [*dis* and *franchiſe.*] To deprive of privileges or immunities.

Disfranchi'sement. *n. ſ.* [from *disfranchiſe.*] The act of depriving of privileges. *Dict.*

To Disfu'rnish. *v. a.* [*dis* and *furniſh.*] To deprive; to unfurniſh; to ſtrip.

My riches are theſe poor habiliments,
Of which if you ſhould here *disfurniſh* me,
You take the ſum and ſubſtance that I have. *Shakeſpeare.*

He durſt not *disfurniſh* that country either of ſo great a commander, or of the wonted garriſons. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

To Disga'rnish. *v. a.* [*dis* and *garniſh.*]

1. To ſtrip of ornaments. *Dict.*

2. To take guns from a fortreſs.

To Disglo'rify. *v. a.* [*dis* and *glorify.*] To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity.

So Dagon ſhall be magnify'd, and God,
Beſides whom is no god, compar'd with idols,
Disglorify'd, blaſphem'd, and had in ſcorn. *Milt. Agoniſtes.*

To Disgo'rge. *v. a.* [*degorger*, Fr. from *gorge*, the throat.]

1. To diſcharge by the mouth; to ſpew out; to vomit.

So, ſo, thou common dog, did'ſt thou *diſgorge*
Thy glutton boſom of the royal Richard?
And now thou wouldſt eat thy dead vomit up,
And howl'ſt to find it. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

From the diſtant ſhore they loudly laught,
To ſee his heaving breaſt *diſgorge* the briny draught. *Dryden.*

2. To pour out with violence.

All th' emboſſed ſores and headed evils,
That thou with licence of free foot haſt caught,
Would thou *diſgorge* into the general world. *Shakeſpeare.*

The deep-drawing barks do there *diſgorge*
Their warlike fraughtage. *Shakeſ. Troilus and Creſſida, Prol.*

They move along the banks
Of four infernal rivers, that *diſgorge*
Into the burning lake their baleful ſtreams. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

There are ſcarcely any countries much annoyed with earthquakes, that have not volcanoes, or fiery vents; and theſe are conſtantly all in flames, whenever any earthquake happens; they *diſgorging* that fire which, whilſt underneath, was the cauſe of the diſaſter. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Disgra'ce. *n. ſ.* [*diſgrace*, French.]

1. Shame; ignominy; diſhonour.

Like a dull actor now,
I have forgot my part, and I am out
Even to a full *diſgrace.* *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Poetry, howſoever cenſured, is not fallen from the higheſt ſtage of honour to the loweſt ſtair of *diſgrace.* *Peacham.*

2. State of diſhonour.

To ſuch bondage he was for ſo many courſes tied by her, whoſe *diſgraces* to him were graced by her excellence. *Sidney.*

3. State of being out of favour.

To Disgra'ce. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring a reproach upon; to diſhonour.

We may not ſo in any one ſpecial kind admire her, that we *diſgrace* her in any other; but let all her ways be according unto their place and degree adored. *Hooker, b.* ii. *ſ.* 1.

Mens paſſions will carry them far in miſrepreſenting an opinion, which they have a mind to *diſgrace.* *Burnet.*

2. To put out of favour: as, *the miniſter was* diſgraced.

Disgra'ceful. *adj.* [*diſgrace* and *full.*] Shameful; ignominious; reproachful.

Maſters muſt correct their ſervants with gentleneſs, prudence, and mercy; not with upbraiding and *diſgraceful* language, but with ſuch only as may expreſs and reprove the fault, and amend the perſon. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To retire behind their chariots was as little *diſgraceful* then, as it is now to alight from one's horſe in a battle. *Pope.*

Disgra'cefully. *adv.* [from *diſgraceful.*] In diſgrace; with indignity; ignominiouſly.

The ſenate have caſt you forth
Diſgracefully, to be the common tale
Of the whole city. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

Disgra'cefulness. *n. ſ.* [from *diſgraceful.*] Ignominy.

Disgra'cer. *n. ſ.* [from *diſgrace.*] One that expoſes to ſhame; one that cauſes ignominy.

I have given good advice to thoſe infamous *diſgracers* of the ſex and calling. *Swift.*

Disgra'cious. *adj.* [*dis* and *gracious.*] Unkind; unfavourable.

I do ſuſpect I have done ſome offence,
That ſeems *diſgracious* in the city's eye. *Shakeſ. Richard* III.

To Disgui'se. *v. a.* [*deguiſer*, French; *dis* and *guiſe.*]

1. To conceal by an unuſual dreſs.

How might we *diſguiſe* him?
——Alas, I know not: there is no woman's gown big enough for him. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Diſguis'd he came; but thoſe his children dear
Their parent ſoon diſcern'd, though in diſguiſe. *Milt. P. L.*

2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloak by a falſe ſhow; as, he *diſguiſed* his anger.

3. To disfigure; to change the form.

They ſaw the faces, which too well they knew,
Though then *diſguis'd* in death, and ſmear'd all o'er
With filth obſcene, and dropping putrid gore. *Dryd. Æn.*

Ulyſſes wakes, not knowing the place where he was; becauſe Minerva made all things appear in a *diſguiſed* view. *Pope.*

4. To deform by liquor: a low term.

I have juſt left the right worſhipful, and his myrmidons, about a ſneaker of five gallons: the whole magiſtracy was pretty well *diſguiſed* before I gave them the ſlip. *Spectator.*

Disgui'se. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A dreſs contrived to conceal the perſon that wears it.

They generally act in a *diſguiſe* themſelves, and therefore miſtake all outward ſhow and appearances for hypocriſy in others. *Addiſon's Spectator,* N°. 170.

2. A falſe appearance; counterfeit ſhow.

You ſee we've burnt our cheeks; and mine own tongue
Splits what it ſpeaks: the wild *diſguiſe* hath almoſt
Antickt us. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

A ſudden thought then ſtarting in his mind,
Since I in Arcite cannot Arcite find,
The world may ſearch in vain with all their eyes,
But never penetrate through this *diſguiſe.* *Dryden's Fables.*

Hence guilty joys, diſtaſtes, ſurmiſes,
Falſe oaths, falſe tears, deceits, *diſguiſes.* *Pope.*

Disgui'sement. *n. ſ.* [from *diſguiſe.*] Dreſs of concealment.

Under that *diſguiſement* I ſhould find opportunity to reveal myſelf to the owner of my heart. *Sidney.*

The marquis thought beſt to diſmaſk his beard, and told him, that he was going covertly to take a ſecret view of the forwardneſs of his majeſty's fleet, then in preparation: this did ſomewhat handſomely heal the *diſguiſement.* *Wotton.*

Disgui'ser. *n. ſ.* [from *diſguiſe.*]

1. One that puts on a diſguiſe.

I hope he is grown more diſengaged from his intentneſs on his own affairs, which is quite the reverſe to you, unleſs you are a very dextrous *diſguiſer.* *Swift.*

2. One that conceals another by a diſguiſe; one that disfigures.

Death's a great *diſguiſer.* *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

DISGU'ST. *n. ſ.* [*degout*, French.]

1. Averſion of the palate from any thing.

2. Ill-humour; malevolence; offence conceived.

The manner of doing is of more conſequence than the thing done, and upon that depends the ſatisfaction or *diſguſt* wherewith it is received. *Locke.*

Thence dark *diſguſt* and hatred, winding wiles,
Coward deceit, and ruffian violence. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To Disgu'st. *v. a.* [*degouter*, French; *deguſto*, Latin.]

1. To raiſe averſion in the ſtomach; to diſtaſte.

2. To ſtrike with diſlike; to offend. It is variouſly conſtructed with *at* or *with.*

If a man were *diſguſted* at marriage, he would never recommend it to his friend. *Atterbury.*

Thoſe unenlarged ſouls are *diſguſted* with the wonders which the microſcope has diſcovered. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*

3. To produce averſion: with *from.*

What *diſguſts* me *from* having to do with anſwer-jobbers is, that they have no conſcience. *Swift.*

Disgu'stful. *adj.* [*diſguſt* and *full.*] Nauſeous; that which cauſes averſion.

I have finiſhed the moſt *diſguſtful* taſk that ever I undertook. *Swift.*

DISH. *n. ſ.* [ꝺıſc, Saxon; *dyſc*, Erſe; *diſcus*, Latin.]

1. A broad wide veſſel, in which ſolid food is ſerved up at the table.

Of theſe he murders one; he boils the fleſh,
And lays the mangled morſels in a *diſh.* *Dryden.*

I ſaw among the ruins an old heathen altar, with this particularity in it, that it is hollowed like a *diſh* at one end; but it was not this end on which the ſacrifice was laid. *Addiſ.*

2. A deep hollow veſſel for liquid food.

Who would rob a hermit of his weeds,
His few books, or his beads, or maple *diſh*;
Or do his grey hairs any violence? *Milton.*

A ladle for our ſilver *diſh*
Is what I want, is what I wiſh. *Prior.*

3. The meat ſerved in a diſh; any particular kind of food.

I have here a *diſh* of doves, that I would beſtow upon your worſhip. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Let's kill him boldly, but not wrathfully;
Let's carve him as a *diſh* fit for the gods,
Not hew him as a carcaſs fit for hounds. *Shakeſ. Jul. Cæſ.*

The contract you pretend with that baſe wretch,
One bred of alms and foſter'd with cold *diſhes*,
With ſcraps o' th' court; it is no contract, none. *Sh. Cymb.*

'Tis not the meat, but 'tis the appetite
Makes eating a delight;
And if I like one *diſh*
More than another, that a pheaſant is. *Suckling.*

The earth would have been deprived of a moſt excellent and wholſome fare, and very many delicious *diſhes* that we have the uſe and benefit of. *Woodward.*

Many people would, with reaſon, prefer the griping of an hungry belly to thoſe *diſhes* which are a feaſt to others. *Locke.*

To Dish. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſerve in a diſh; to ſend up to table.

For conſpiracy,
I know not how it taſtes, though it be *diſh'd*
For me to try. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Dish-clout. *n. ſ.* [*diſh* and *clout.*] The cloath with which the maids rub their diſhes.

A *diſh-clout* of Jaquenetta's, he wears next his heart for a favour. *Shakeſpeare's Love's Labour Loſt.*

Send them up to their maſters with a *diſh-clout* pinned at their tails. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

Dish-washer. *n. ſ.* [*diſh* and *waſher.*] The name of a bird.

DISHABI'LLE. *adj.* [*deſhabillé*, French.] Undreſſed; looſely or negligently dreſſed.

Queens are not to be too negligently dreſſed or *diſhabille.* *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Dishabi'lle. *n. ſ.* Undreſs; looſe dreſs.

A woman, who would preſerve a lover's reſpect to her perſon, will be careful of her appearance before him when in *diſhabille.* *Clariſſa.*

To Disha'bit. *v. a.* [This word I have found only in Shakeſpeare.] To throw out of place; to drive from their habitation.

But for our approach thoſe ſleeping ſtones,
By the compulſion of their ordinance,
By this time from their fixed beds of lime
Had been *diſhabited*, and wide havock made. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Disha'rmony. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *harmony.*] Contrary to harmony.

To Dishea'rten. *v. a.* [*dis* and *hearten.*]

1. To diſcourage; to deject; to terrify; to depreſs.

To *diſhearten* with fearful ſentences, as tho' ſalvation could hardly be hoped for, is not in our underſtanding ſo conſonant with chriſtian charity. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 22.

Be not *diſheartened* then, nor cloud thoſe looks,
That wont to be more chearful and ſerene. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Yet neither thus *diſhearten'd* nor diſmay'd,
The time prepar'd I waited. *Milton.*

It is a conſideration that might *diſhearten* thoſe who are engaged againſt the common adverſaries, that they promiſe themſelves as much from the folly of enemies, as from the power of their friends. *Stillingfleet's Pref. to Def. Rom. Id.*

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Men cannot ſay, that the greatneſs of an evil and danger is an encouragement to men to run upon it; and that the greatneſs of any good and happineſs ought in reaſon to *diſhearten* men from the purſuit of it. *Tillotſon, Serm.* i.

A true chriſtian fervour is more than the alliances of our potent friends, or even the fears of our *diſheartened* enemies. *Atterbury.*

DISHE'RISON. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *heriſon.*] The act of debarring from inheritance.

To DISHE'RIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit.*] To cut off from hereditary ſucceſſion; to debar from an inheritance.

He tries to reſtore to their rightful heritage ſuch good old Engliſh words as have been long time out of uſe, almoſt *diſherited.* *Spencer's Paſt.*

How they were rank'd ſhall reſt untold by me,
With nameleſs nymphs that liv'd in ev'ry tree;
Nor how the Dryads and the woodland train,
Diſherited, ran howling o'er the plain. *Dryden's Fab.*

To DISHE'VEL. *v. a.* [*decheveler*, French.] To ſpread the hair diſorderly; to throw the hair of a woman negligently about her head. It is not often uſed but in the paſſive participle.

A gentle lady all alone,
With garments rent and hair *diſhevelled*,
Wringing her hands, and making piteous moan. *Sp. Fa. Qu.*

After followed great numbers of women weeping, with *diſhevelled* hair, ſcratching their faces and tearing themſelves after the manner of the country. *Knolles.*

A troop of Trojans mix'd with theſe appear,
And mourning matrons with *diſhevell'd* hair. *Dryd. Æneid.*

The flames involv'd in ſmoak
Of incence, from the ſacred altar broke,
Caught her *diſhevell'd* hair and rich attire. *Dryden's Æneid.*

You this morn beheld his ardent eyes,
Saw his arm lock'd in her *diſhevell'd* hair. *Smith's Ph. Hip.*

DI'SHING. *adj.* [from *diſh.*] Concave; a cant term among artificers.

For the form of the wheels, ſome make them more *diſhing*, as they call it, than others; that is, more concave, by ſetting off the ſpokes and fellies more outwards. *Mortimer's Huſband.*

DISHO'NEST. *adj.* [*dis* and *honeſt.*]

1. Void of probity; void of faith; faithleſs; wicked; fraudulent.

To-morrow will we be married—I do deſire it with all my heart; and I hope it is no *diſhoneſt* deſire, to deſire to be a woman of the world. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

Juſtice then was neither blind to diſcern, nor lame to execute. It was not ſubject to be impoſed upon by a deluded fancy, nor yet to be bribed by a glozing appetite, for an utile or jucundum to turn the balance to a falſe or *diſhoneſt* ſentence. *South's Sermons.*

He lays it down as a principle, that right or wrong, honeſt and *diſhoneſt*, are defined only by laws and not by nature. *Locke.*

2. Diſgraced; diſhonoured.

Diſhoneſt with lopp'd arms the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his noſe, and ſhorten'd of his ears. *Dryden.*

3. Diſgraceful; ignominious. Theſe two ſenſes are ſcarcely Engliſh, being borrowed from the Latin idiom.

She ſaw her ſons with purple death expire,
Her ſacred domes involv'd in rolling fire,
A dreadful ſeries of inteſtine wars,
Inglorious triumphs and *diſhoneſt* ſcars. *Pope's Windſ. For.*

DISHO'NESTLY. *adv.* [from *diſhoneſt.*]

1. Without faith; without probity; faithleſly; wickedly.

I proteſt he had the chain of me,
Tho' moſt *diſhoneſtly* he doth deny it. *Shakeſp. Com. Err.*

2. Lewdly; wantonly; unchaſtely.

A wiſe daughter ſhall bring an inheritance to her huſband; but ſhe that liveth *diſhoneſtly* is her father's heavineſs. *Ecc.* xxii. 4.

DISHO'NESTY. *n. ſ.* [from *diſhoneſt.*]

1. Want of probity; faithleſsneſs; violation of truſt.

Their fortune depends upon their credit, and a ſtain of open public *diſhoneſty* muſt be to their diſadvantage. *Swift.*

2. Unchaſtity; incontinence; lewdneſs.

Mrs. Ford, the honeſt woman, the modeſt wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous fool to her huſband! I ſuſpect without cauſe, miſtreſs, do I?—Heav'n be my witneſs you do, if you ſuſpect me in any *diſhoneſty.* *Shakeſpeare.*

DISHO'NOUR. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *honour.*]

1. Reproach; diſgrace; ignominy.

Let not my jealouſies be your *diſhonours*,
But mine own ſafeties. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He was pleaſed to own Lazarus even in the *diſhonours* of the grave, and vouchſafed him in that deſpicable condition the glorious title of his friend. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

Take him for your huſband and your lord,
'Tis no *diſhonour* to confer your grace
On one deſcended from a royal race. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. Reproach uttered; cenſure; report of infamy.

So good, that no tongue could ever
Pronounce *diſhonour* of her; by my life
She never knew harm-doing. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

To DISHO'NOUR. *v. a.* [*dis* and *honour.*]

1. To diſgrace; to bring ſhame upon; to blaſt with infamy.

Make known,
It is no vicious blot, murther, or foulneſs,
No unchaſte action, or *diſhonour'd* ſtep,
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour. *Shakeſp.*

This no more *diſhonours* you at all,
Than to take in a town with gentle words,
Which elſe would put you to your fortune. *Shakeſp. Cor.*

A woman that honoureth her huſband, ſhall be judged wiſe of all; but ſhe that *diſhonoureth* him in her pride, ſhall be counted ungodly of all. *Eccl.* xxvi. 26.

We are not ſo much to ſtrain ourſelves to make thoſe virtues appear in us which really we have not, as to avoid thoſe imperfections which may *diſhonour* us. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. To violate chaſtity.

3. To treat with indignity.

If I, celeſtial fire! in ought
Have ſerv'd thy will, or gratify'd thy thought,
One glimpſe of glory to my iſſue give,
Grac'd for the little time he has to live:
Diſhonour'd by the king of men he ſtands;
His rightful prize is raviſh'd from his hands. *Dryd. Iliad.*

DISHO'NOURABLE. *adj.* [from *diſhonour.*]

1. Shameful, reproachful; ignominious.

He did *diſhonourable* find
Thoſe articles which did our ſtate decreaſe. *Dan. Civ. War.*

2. In a ſtate of neglect or diſeſteem.

He that is honoured in poverty, how much more in riches? and he that is *diſhonourable* in riches, how much more in poverty. *Ecclus*, x. 31.

DISHO'NOURER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſhonour.*]

1. One that treats another with indignity.

Preaching how meritorious with the gods
It would be, to enſnare an irreligious
Diſhonourer of Dagon. *Milton's Agon. l.* 857.

2. A violator of chaſtity.

To DISHO'RN. *v a.* [*dis* and *horn.*] To ſtrip of horns.

We'll *diſhorn* the ſpirit,
And mock him home to Windſor. *Shakeſp. M. Wive. Wind.*

DISHU'MOUR. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *humour.*] Peeviſhneſs; ill humour; uneaſy ſtate of mind.

Speaking impatiently to ſervants, or any thing that betrays inattention or *diſhumour*, are alſo criminal. *Spectator*, N°. 424.

DISIMPRO'VEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *improvement.*] Reduction from a better to a worſe ſtate; the contrary to melioration; contrary to improvement.

The final iſſue of the matter would be, an utter neglect and *diſimprovement* of the earth. *Norris.*

I cannot ſee how this kingdom is at any height of improvement, while four parts in five of the plantations for thirty years paſt have been real *diſimprovements.* *Swift.*

To DISINCA'RCERATE. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *incarcerate.*] To ſet at liberty; to free from priſon.

The arſenical bodies being now coagulated, and kindled into flaming atoms, require dry and warm, or ſubtilizing air, to melt and open the ſurface of the earth for to *diſincarcerate* the ſame venene bodies. *Harvey on the Plague.*

DISINCLINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſincline.*] Want of affection; ſlight; diſlike; ill will not heightened to averſion.

Diſappointment gave him a *diſinclination* to the fair ſex, for whom he does not expreſs all the reſpect poſſible. *Arb. and Pope.*

To DISINCLI'NE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *incline.*] To produce diſlike to; to make diſaffected; to alienate affection from.

They were careful to keep up the fears and apprehenſions in the people of dangers and deſigns, and to *diſincline* them from any reverence or affection to the queen, whom they begun every day more implacably to hate, and conſequently to diſoblige. *Clarendon.*

DISINGENU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [from *diſingenuous.*] Meanneſs of artifice; unfairneſs.

They contract a habit of ill-nature and *diſingenuity* neceſſary to their affairs, and the temper of thoſe upon whom they are to work. *Clarendon.*

DISINGE'NUOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *ingenuous.*] Unfair; meanly artful; viciouſly ſubtle; ſly; cunning; illiberal; unbecoming a gentleman; crafty.

'Tis *diſingenuous* to accuſe our age
Of idleneſs, who all our pow'rs engage
In the ſame ſtudies, the ſame courſe to hold,
Nor think our reaſon for new arts too old. *Denham.*

It was a *diſingenuous* way of proceeding, to oppoſe a judgment of charity concerning their church, to a judgment of reaſon concerning the nature of actions. *Stillingfleet.*

There cannot be any thing ſo *diſingenuous* and miſbecoming any one who pretends to be a rational creature, as not to yield to plain reaſon and the conviction of clear arguments. *Locke.*

DISINGE'NUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *diſingenuous.*] In a diſingenuous manner.

DISINGE'NUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſingenuous.*] Mean ſubtilty; unfairneſs; low craft.

I might preſs them with the unreaſonableneſs, the *diſingenuouſneſs* of embracing a profeſſion to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance. *Government of the Tongue, ſ.* 3.

Dis-

DISINHE'RISON. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *inherit.*] The act of cutting off from any hereditary ſucceſſion; the act of diſinheriting.

If he ſtood upon his own title of the houſe of Lancaſter, inherent in his perſon, he knew it was a title condemned by parliament, and generally prejudged in the common opinion of the realm, that it tended directly to the *diſinheriſon* of the line of York. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The chief miniſter of the revenue was obliged to prevent and even oppoſe ſuch *diſinheriſon.* *Clarendon.*

2. The ſtate of being cut off from an hereditary right.

In reſpect of the effects and evil conſequences, the adultery of the woman is worſe, as bringing baſtardy into a family, and *diſinheriſons* or great injuries to the lawful children. *Tayl.*

To DISINHE'RIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit.*] To cut off from an hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance.

Is it then juſt with us to *diſinherit*
The unborn nephews for the father's fault? *Davies.*

Unmuffle, ye faint ſtars, and thou fair moon,
Stoop thy pale viſage through an amber cloud,
And *diſinherit* chaos that reigns here
In double night of darkneſs, and of ſlander. *Milton.*

Poſterity ſtands curs'd! fair patrimony,
That I muſt leave ye, ſons! O were I able
To waſte it all myſelf, and leave ye none;
So *diſinherited*, how would ye bleſs
Me, now your curſe! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 521.

Of how fair a portion Adam *diſinherited* his whole poſterity by one ſingle prevarication. *South's Sermons.*

To DISINTE'R. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *inter.*] To unbury; to take out of the grave.

The philoſopher, the ſaint, or the hero, the wiſe, the good, or the great man, very often lie hid and concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have *diſinterred.* *Addiſ. Spect.*

DISINTERE'SSED. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *intereſſe*, French. It is written *diſintereſted* by thoſe who derive it immediately from intereſt, and I think more properly] Without regard to private advantage; not biaſſed by particular views; impartial.

Not that tradition's parts are uſeleſs here,
When general, old, *diſintereſs'd*, and clear. *Dryden.*

DISINTERE'SSMENT. *n ſ.* [*dis* and *intereſſement*, French.] Diſregard to private advantage; diſintereſt; diſintereſtedneſs. This word like *charges* in the ſame ſentence, is merely gallick.

He has managed ſome of the charges of the kingdom with known ability, and laid them down with entire *diſintereſſment.* *Prior's Poſtſcript.*

DISI'NTEREST. *n ſ.* [*dis* and *intereſt.*]

1. What is contrary to one's wiſh or proſperity; that which any one is concerned to prevent.

They judge it the great *diſintereſt* to Rome. *Glanville.*

2. Indifference to profit; ſuperiority to regards of private advantage.

DISI'NTERESTED. *adj.* [from *diſintereſt.*] Superior to regard of private advantage; not influenced by private profit.

My lord, as *diſintereſted* as you appear to the world, I am convinced, that no man is more in the power of prevailing favourite paſſion than yourſelf, *Swift.*

3. Without any conc rn in an affair; without fear or hope.

DISINTERE'STEDLY. *adv.* [from *diſintereſted.*] In a diſintereſted manner.

DISINTERE'STEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſintereſted.*] Contempt of private intereſt; neglect of perſonal profit.

Theſe expreſſions of ſelfiſhneſs and *diſintereſtedneſs* have been uſed in a very looſe and indeterminate manner. *Brown.*

To DISI'NTRICATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *intricate.*] To diſentangle. *Dict.*

To DISINVI'TE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *invite.*] To retract an invitation. *Dict.*

To DISJO'IN. *v. a.* [*dejoindre*, French; *dis* and *join.*] To ſeparate; to part from each other; to diſunite; to ſunder.

Never ſhall my harp thy praiſe
Forget, nor from thy father's praiſe *disjoin.* *Milton's P. Loſt.*

Leſt different degree
Disjoin us, and I then too late renounce
Deity for thee, when fate will not permit. *Milton. P. Loſt.*

Happier for me, that all our hours aſſign'd
Together we had liv'd: ev'n not in death *disjoin'd.* *Dryd.*

Never let us lay down our arms againſt France till we have utterly *disjoined* her from the Spaniſh monarchy. *Addiſon.*

To DISJO'INT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *joint.*]

1. To put out of joint.

Be all their ligaments at once unbound,
And their *disjointed* bones to powder ground. *Sandy's Paraph.*

Yet what could ſwords or poiſon, racks or flame,
But mangle and *disjoint* the brittle frame,
More fatal Henry's words; they murder Emma's fame. *Pr.*

2. To break at junctures; to ſeparate at the part where there is a cement.

Mould'ring arches, and *disjointed* columns. *Irene.*

3. To break in pieces; to dilaniate.

Rotation muſt diſperſe in air,
All things which on the rapid orb appear;
And if no power that motion ſhould controul,
It muſt *disjoint* and diſſipate the whole. *Blackmore.*

Should a barbarous Indian, who had never ſeen a palace or a ſhip, view the ſeparate and *disjointed* parts, he would be able to form but a very lame and dark idea of either of thoſe excellent and uſeful inventions. *Watts's Improvm. of the Mind.*

4. To carve a fowl.

5. To make incoherent; to break the relation between the parts.

The conſtancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth ſuch *disjointed* ſpeeches. *Sidney, b.* ii.

But now her grief has wrought her into frenzy,
The images her troubled fancy forms
Are incoherent, wild; her words *disjointed.* *Smith.*

To DISJOI'NT. *v. n.* To fall in pieces.

Let both worlds *disjoint*, and all things ſuffer,
Ere we will eat our meal in fear. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

DISJOI'NT. *participle.* [from the verb.] Separated; divided.

Young Fortinbras,
Holding a weak ſuppoſal of our worth;
Thinks, by our late dear brother's death,
Our ſtate to be *disjoint* and out of frame. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

DISJUDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dijudicatio*, Latin.] Judgment; determination; perhaps only miſtaken for *dijudication.*

The diſpoſition of the organ is of great importance in the *disjudications* we make of colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

DISJU'NCT. *adj.* [*disjunctus*, Latin.] Disjoined; ſeparate.

DISJU'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [from *disjunctio*, Latin.] Diſunion; ſeparation; parting.

You may
Enjoy your miſtreſs now, from whom, you ſee,
There's no *disjunction* to be made, but by
Your ruin. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

There is a great analogy between the body natural and politic, in which the eccleſiaſtical, or ſpiritual part, juſtly ſupplies the part of the ſoul; and the violent ſeparation of this from the other, does as certainly infer death and diſſolution, as the *disjunction* of the body and the ſoul in the natural. *South.*

DISJU'NCTIVE. *adj.* [*disjunctivus*, Latin.]

1. Incapable of union.

Such principles, whoſe atoms are of that *disjunctive* nature, as not to be united in a ſufficient number to make a viſible maſs. *Grew's Coſm. Sac. b.* i. *c.* 2.

2. That which marks ſeparation or oppoſition; as *I love him*, or *fear him.*

There are ſuch words as *disjunctive* conjunctions. *Watts.*

3. [In logick.] A disjunctive propoſition is when the parts are oppoſed to one another by disjunctive particles; as, *It is either day or night: The weather is either ſhiny or rainy: Quantity is either length, breadth, or depth.* The truth of *disjunctives* depends on the neceſſary and immediate oppoſition of the parts, therefore only the laſt of theſe examples is true; but the two firſt are not ſtrictly true, becauſe twilight is a medium between day and night; and dry cloudy weather is a medium between ſhining and raining. *Watts's Logick.*

A *disjunctive* ſyllogyſm is when the major propoſition is *disjunctive*; as, *The earth moves in a circle, or an ellipſis*; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipſis. *Watts's Logick.*

DISJU'NCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *disjunctive.*] Diſtinctly; ſeparately.

What he obſerves of the numbers *disjunctively* and apart, reaſon ſuggeſts to be applicable to the whole body united. *Cauſes of the Decay of Piety.*

DISK. *n. ſ.* [*diſcus*, Latin.]

1. The face of the ſun, or any other planet, as it appears to the eye.

The *diſk* of Phæbus, when he climbs on high,
Appears at firſt but as a bloodſhot eye. *Dryden.*

It is to be conſidered, that the rays, which are equally refrangible, do fall upon a circle anſwering to the ſun's *diſk.* *Newt.*

Mercury's *diſk*
Can ſcarce be caught by philoſophic eye,
Loſt in the near effulgence. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. A broad piece of iron thrown in the antient ſports; a quoit.

The cryſtal of the eye, which in a fiſh is a ball, in any land animal is a *diſk* or bowl; being hereby fitted for the clearer ſight of the object. *Grew's Coſm. Sac. b.* i. *c.* 5.

In areas vary'd with moſaic art,
Some whirl the *diſk*, and ſome the jav'lin dart. *Pope's Od.*

DISKI'NDNESS. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *kindneſs.*] Want of kindneſs; want of affection; want of benevolence.

2. Ill turn; injury; act of malignity; detriment.

This diſcourſe is ſo far from doing any *diſkindneſs* to the cauſe, that it does it a real ſervice. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

DISLI'KE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb]

1. Diſinclination; abſence of affection; the contrary to fondneſs.

He then them took, and tempering goodly well
Their contrary *diſlikes* with loved means,
Did place them all in order, and compel
To keep themſelves within their ſundry reigns,
Together link'd with adamantine chains. *Spencer.*

Your *diſlikes* to whom I would be pleaſing,
Do cloud my joys with danger and with ſorrow. *Shakeſp.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

God's grace, that principle of his new birth, gives him continual *diſlike* to ſin. *Hammond's Pract. Catechiſm.*

Sorrow would have been as ſilent as thoughts, as ſevere as philoſophy. It would have reſted in inward ſenſes, tacit *diſlikes.* *South's Sermons.*

Our likings or *diſlikes* are founded rather upon humour and fancy than upon reaſon. *L'Eſtrange.*

The jealous man is not angry if you *diſlike* another; but if you find thoſe faults which are in his own character, you diſcover not only your *diſlike* of another, but of himſelf. *Addiſ.*

2. Diſcord; diſſention; diſagreement. This ſenſe is not now in uſe.

This ſaid Aletes, and a murmur roſe
That ſhew'd *diſlike* among the chriſtian peers. *Fairfax.*

To Disli'ke. *v. a.* [*dis* and *like.*] To diſapprove; to regard without affection; to regard with ill-will or diſguſt.

What moſt he ſhould *diſlike*, ſeems pleaſant to him;
What like, offenſive. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Ye *diſlike*, and ſo undo
The players, and diſgrace the poet too. *Denh. Prol. Sophy.*

Whoſoever *diſlikes* the digreſſions, or grows weary of them, may throw them away. *Temple.*

Disli'keful. *adj.* [*diſlike* and *full.*] Diſaffected; malign.

I think it beſt, by an union of manners, and conformity of minds, to bring them to be one people, and to put away the *diſlikeful* conceit of the one and the other. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

To Disli'ken. *v. a.* [*dis* and *like.*] To make unlike.

Muffle your face,
Diſmantle you; and, as you can, *diſliken*
The truth of your own ſeeming. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Disli'keness. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *likeneſs.*] Diſſimilitude; not reſemblance; unlikeneſs.

That which is not deſigned to repreſent any thing but itſelf, can never be capable of a wrong repreſentation, nor miſlead us from the true apprehenſion of any thing by its *diſlikeneſs* to it; and ſuch, excepting thoſe of ſubſtances, are all our own complex ideas. *Locke.*

Disli'ker. *n. ſ.* [from *diſlike.*] A diſapprover; one that is not pleaſed.

There is a point, which whoever can touch, will never fail of pleaſing a majority, ſo great that the *diſlikers* will be forced to fall in with the herd. *Swift's Intell.*

To Disli'mb. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limb.*] To dilaniate; to tear limb from limb. *Dict.*

To Disli'mn. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limn.*] To unpaint; to ſtrike out of a picture.

That which is now a horſe, even with a thought
The rack *diſlimns*, and makes it indiſtinct
As water is in water. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

To Di'slocate. *v. a.* [*dis* and *locus*, Latin.]

1. To put out of the proper place.

The ſtrata ſeemed to have been *diſlocated*, borne from their original ſite, and diſtanced by ſome external power. *Woodw.*

After ſome time the ſtrata were broken on all ſides of the globe, that they were *diſlocated*, and their ſituation varied, being elevated in ſome places, and depreſſed in others. *Woodw.*

2. To put out of joint; to disjoint.

Were't my fitneſs
To let theſe hands obey my boiling blood,
They're apt enough to *diſlocate* and tear
Thy fleſh and bones. *Shakeſpear's King Lear.*

Disloca'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *diſlocate.*]

1. The act of ſhifting the places of things.

2. The ſtate of being diſplaced.

The poſture of rocks, often leaning or proſtrate, ſhews that they had ſome *diſlocation* from their natural ſite. *Burnet.*

3. A luxation; a violent preſſure of a bone out of the ſocket; a joint put out.

It might go awry either within or without the upper, as often as it is forcibly pulled to it, and ſo cauſe a *diſlocation*, or a ſtrain. *Grew's Muſeum.*

To Dislo'dge. *v. a.* [*dis* and *lodge.*]

1. To remove from a place.

The ſhell-fiſh which are reſident in theſe places live and die there, and are never *diſlodged* or removed by ſtorms, nor caſt upon the ſhores, which the littorales uſually are. *Woodward.*

2. To remove from an habitation.

Thoſe ſenſes loſt, behold a new defeat,
The ſoul *diſlodging* from another ſeat. *Dryden's Juv.*

3 To drive an enemy from a ſtation.

My ſword can perfect what it has begun,
And from your walls *diſlodge* that haughty ſon. *Dryd. Aur.*

4. To remove an army to other quarters.

The ladies have prevail'd,
The Volſcians are *diſlodg'd*, and Marcus gone. *Shakeſp. Cor.*

To Dislo'dge. *v. n.* To go away to another place.

Soon as midnight brought on the duſky hour,
Friendlieſt to ſleep, and ſilence, he reſolv'd
With all his legions to *diſlodge.* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Dislo'yal. *adj.* [*deſloyal*, French; *dis* and *loyal.*]

1. Not true to allegiance; faithleſs; falſe to a ſovereign; diſobedient.

Foul diſtruſt, and breach
Diſloyal on the part of man; revolt
And diſobedience. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix. l. 7.*

2. Diſhoneſt; perfidious. Obſolete.

Such things, in a falſe *diſloyal* knave,
Are tricks of cuſtom; but, in a man that's juſt,
They're cold delations working from the heart,
That paſſion cannot rule. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

3. Not true to the marriage-bed.

The lady is *diſloyal.*
——*Diſloyal!* The word is too good to paint out her wickedneſs. *Shakeſpeare*

Diſloyal town!
Speak, did'ſt not thou
Forſake thy faith, and break the nuptial vow? *Dryden.*

4. Falſe in love; not conſtant. The three latter ſenſes are now obſolete.

Dislo'yally. *adv.* [from *diſloyal.*] Not faithfully; treacherouſly; diſobediently.

Dislo'yalty. *n. ſ.* [from *diſloyal.*]

1. Want of fidelity to the ſovereign.

Let the truth of that religion I profeſs be repreſented to judgment, not in the diſguiſes of levity, ſchiſm, hereſy, novelty, and *diſloyalty.* *King Charles.*

2. Want of fidelity in love. A ſenſe now obſolete.

There ſhall appear ſuch ſeeming truths of Hero's *diſloyalty*, that jealouſy ſhall be called aſſurance. *Sh. Much Ado about Noth.*

DI'SMAL. *adj.* [*dies malus*, Latin, an evil day.] Sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; uncomfortable; unhappy; dark.

On the one hand ſet the moſt glittering temptations to diſcord, and on the other view the *diſmal* effects of it. *Dec. of Piety.*

Di'smally. *adv.* [from *diſmal.*] Horribly; ſorrowfully; uncomfortably.

Di'smalness. *n. ſ.* [from *diſmal.*] Horror; ſorrow.

To Disma'ntle. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mantle.*]

1. To throw off a dreſs; to ſtrip.

He that makes his prince deſpiſed and undervalued, and beats him out of his ſubjects hearts, may eaſily ſtrip him of his other garriſons, having already diſpoſſeſſed him of his ſtrongeſt, by *diſmantling* him of his honour, and ſeiſing his reputation. *South's Sermons.*

2. To looſe; to unfold; to throw open.

This is moſt ſtrange!
That ſhe, who ev'n but now was your beſt object,
Deareſt and beſt, ſhould in this trice of time
Commit a thing ſo monſtrous, to *diſmantle*
So many folds of favour. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. To ſtrip a town of its outworks.

It is not ſufficient to poſſeſs our own fort, without the *diſmantling* and demoliſhing of our enemies. *Hakewill on Provid.*

4. To break down any thing external.

His eyeballs, rooted out, are thrown to ground;
His noſe *diſmantled*, in his mouth is found;
His jaws, cheeks, front, one undiſtinguiſh'd wound. *Dry.*

To Disma'sk. *v. a.* [*dis* and *maſk.*] To diveſt of a maſk; to uncover from concealment.

Fair ladies maſk'd, are roſes in the bud;
Or angels veil'd in clouds: are roſes blown,
Diſmaſk'd, their damaſk ſweet commixture ſhewn. *Shakeſp.*

The marquis had no leiſure to laugh; but thought beſt to *diſmaſk* his beard; and ſo told him, that he was going covertly. *Wotton.*

To DISMA'Y. *v. a.* [*deſmayar*, Spaniſh.] To terrify; to diſcourage; to affright; to depreſs; to deject.

Their mighty ſtrokes their haberjeons *diſmay'd.* *Fai. Qu.*

Enemies would not be ſo troubleſome to the weſtern coaſts, nor that country itſelf would be ſo often *diſmayed* with alarms as they have of late years been. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

He will not fail thee; fear not, neither be *diſmayed.* *Deutr.*

Nothing can make him remiſs in the practice of his duty, no proſpect of intereſt can allure him, no fear of danger *diſmay* him. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Disma'y. *n. ſ.* [*deſmayo*, Spaniſh.] Fall of courage; terrour felt; deſertion of mind; fear impreſſed.

All ſat mute,
Pondering the danger with deep thoughts; and each
In others countenance read his own *diſmay.* *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

This then not minded in *diſmay*, yet now
Aſſures me that the bitterneſs of death
Is paſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. xi. l. 156.*

Disma'yedness. *n. ſ.* [from *diſmay.*] Dejection of courage; diſpiritedneſs.

The valianteſt feels inward *diſmayedneſs*, and yet the fearfulleſt is aſhamed fully to ſhew it. *Sidney, b. ii.*

DI'SME. *n. ſ.* [French.] A tenth; the tenth part; tythe.

Since the firſt ſword was drawn about this queſtion,
Ev'ry tithe ſoul 'mongſt many thouſand *diſmes*,
Hath been as dear as Helen. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

The pope began to exerciſe his new rapines here in England, by a compliance with the ſaid king Edward, in granting him two years *diſme* from the clergy. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To Disme'mber. *v. a.* [*dis* and *member.*] To divide member from member; to dilacerate; to cut in pieces.

I am with both, each army hath a hand;
And in their rage, I having hold of both,
They whirl aſunder, and *diſmember* me. *Shakeſp. King John.*

O, that we then could come by Cæſar's ſpirit,
And not *diſmember* Cæſar! But, alas!
Cæſar muſt bleed for it. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

A ſtate can never arrive to its period in a more deplorable criſis, than when ſome prince lies hovering, like a vulture, to devour, or *diſmember* its dying carcaſs. *Swift.*

Fowls obſcene *diſmember'd* his remains,
And dogs had torn him on the naked plains. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Thoſe who contemplate only the fragments or pieces of ſcience, diſperſed in ſhort unconnected diſcourſes, without relation to each other, can never ſurvey an entire body of truth, but muſt always view it as deformed and *diſmembered.* *Watts.*

To DISMI'SS. *v. a.* [*dimiſſus*, Latin.]

1. To ſend away.

We commit thee thither,
Until his army be *diſmiſs'd* from him. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

He *diſmiſſed* the aſſembly. *Acts* xix. 41.

2. To give leave of departure.

If our young Iülus be no more,
Diſmiſs our navy from your friendly ſhore. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

3. To diſcard; to diveſt of an office.

Dismi'ssion. *n. ſ.* [from *demiſſio*, Latin.]

1. Diſpatch; act of ſending away.

So pois'd, ſo gently ſhe deſcends from high,
It ſeems a ſoft *diſmiſſion* from the ſky. *Dryd. Hind and Pant.*

2. An honourable diſcharge from any office or place.

Not only thou degrad'ſt them, or remit'ſt
To life obſcure, which were a fair *diſmiſſion*;
But throw'ſt them lower than thou didſt exalt them high. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l. 687.*

3 Deprivation; obligation to leave any poſt or place.

You muſt not ſtay here longer; your *diſmiſſion*
Is come from Cæſar. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

To Dismo'rtgage. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mortgage.*] To redeem from mortgage.

He *diſmortgaged* the crown demeſnes, made an increaſe of munition, arms and treaſure, and left behind a maſs of gold. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*

To Dismo'unt. *v. a.* [*demonter*, French.]

1. To throw off an horſe.

From this flying ſteed unrein'd, as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime,
Diſmounted, on th' Aleian field I fall. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. To throw from any elevation or place of honour.

3. To throw cannon from its carriage.

The Turks artillery, planted againſt that tower, was, by the ſkilfulneſs of the Chriſtian cannoneers, in ſhort time *diſmounted* with ſhot from the tower, and many of the gunners ſlain. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

To Dismo'unt. *v. n.*

1. To alight from an horſe.

When he came within ſight of that prodigious army at Agincourt, he ordered all his cavalry to *diſmount*, and implore upon their knees a bleſſing. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 49.

2. To deſcend from any elevation.

To Disna'turalise. *v. a.* [*dis* and *naturaliſe.*] To alienate; to make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth.

Disna'tured. *adj.* [*dis* and *nature.*] Unnatural; wanting natural tenderneſs; devoid of natural affection.

If ſhe muſt teem,
Create her child of ſpleen, that it may live,
And be a thwart *diſnatur'd* torment to her. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Disobe'dience. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *obedience.*]

1. Violation of lawful commands or prohibition; breach of duty due to ſuperiours.

Th' offence is holy that ſhe hath committed,
And this deceit loſes the name of craft,
Of *diſobedience*, or unduteous title. *Shak. M. W. of Windſ.*

Of man's firſt *diſobedience*, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, ſing heav'nly muſe. *Milton.*

Murder, adultery, or *diſobedience* to parents, have a general notion antecedently to laws. *Stillingfleet.*

This is not *diſobedience*, but rebellion; 'tis diſclaiming the ſovereignty of Chriſt, and renouncing all allegiance to his authority. *Rogers, Sermon* 4.

2. Incompliance.

If planetary orbs the ſun obey,
Why ſhould the moon diſown his ſovereign ſway;
Why in a whirling eddy of her own
Around the globe terreſtrial ſhould ſhe run?
This *diſobedience* of the moon will prove
The ſun's bright orb does not the planets move. *Blackmore.*

Disobe'dient. *adj.* [*dis* and *obedient.*] Not obſervant of lawful authority; guilty of the breach of lawful commands or prohibition.

The man of God was *diſobedient* unto the word of the Lord. 1 *Kings* xiii. 26.

To Disobe'y. *v. a.* [*dis* and *obey.*] To break commands or tranſgreſs prohibitions.

She abſolutely bade him, and he durſt not know how to *diſobey.* *Sidney, b. ii.*

He's loth to *diſobey* the god's command,
Nor willing to forſake this pleaſant land. *Denham.*

Disobliga'tion. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *obligation.*] Offence; cauſe of diſguſt.

If he receded from what he had promiſed, it would be ſuch a *diſobligation* to the prince that he would never forget it. *Clar.*

There can be no malice, and conſequently no crime or *diſobligation.* *L'Eſtrange.*

To DISOBLI'GE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *oblige.*] To offend; to diſguſt; to give offence to. A term by which offence is tenderly expreſſed.

Aſhley had been removed from that charge, and was thereby ſo much *diſobliged* that he quitted the king's party. *Cla.*

Thoſe, though in higheſt place, who ſlight and *diſoblige* their friends, ſhall infallibly come to know the value of them, by having none, when they ſhall moſt need them. *South.*

Is is in the power of more particular perſons in this kingdom, than in any other, to diſtreſs the government, when they are *diſobliged.* *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 48.

My plan has given offence to ſome gentlemen, whom it would not be very ſafe to *diſoblige.* *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 108.

We love and eſteem our clergy, and are apt to lay ſome weight upon their opinion, and would not willingly *diſoblige* them. *Swift concerning the Sacramental Teſt.*

If a woman ſuffers her lover to ſee ſhe is loth to *diſoblige* him, let her beware of an encroacher. *Clariſſa.*

Disobli'ging. *participial adj.* [from *diſoblige.*] Diſguſting; unpleaſing; offenſive.

Peremptorineſs can befit no form of underſtanding: it renders wiſe men *diſobliging* and troubleſome, and fools ridiculous and contemptible. *Government of the Tongue, ſ.* 11.

Disobli'gingly. *adv.* [from *diſobliging.*] In a diſguſting or offenſive manner; without attention to pleaſe.

Disobli'gingness. *n. ſ.* [from *diſobliging.*] Offenſiveneſs; readineſs to diſguſt.

Diso'rbed. *adj.* [*dis* and *orb.*] Thrown out of the proper orbit.

Fly like chidden Mercury from Jove;
Or like a ſtar *diſorb'd.* *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

Diso'rder. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *order*; *deſordre*, French.]

1. Want of regular diſpoſition; irregularity; confuſion; immethodical diſtribution.

When I read an author of genius without method, I fancy myſelf in a wood that abounds with many noble objects, riſing among one another in the greateſt confuſion and *diſorder.* *Spectator*, N°. 476.

2. Tumult; diſturbance; buſtle.

A greater favour this *diſorder* brought
Unto her ſervants, than your awful thought
Durſt entertain, when thus compell'd they preſt
The yielding marble of her ſnowy breaſt. *Waller.*

3. Neglect of rule; irregularity.

From vulgar bounds with brave *diſorder* part,
And ſnatch a grace beyond the reach of art. *Pope's Eſſays.*

4. Breach of laws; violation of ſtanding inſtitution.

There reigned in all men blood, manſlaughter, diſquieting of good men, forgetfulneſs of good turns, and *diſorder* in marriages. *Wiſd.* xiv. 26.

5. Breach of that regularity in the animal œconomy which cauſes health; ſickneſs; diſtemper. It is uſed commonly for a ſlight diſeaſe.

Pleaſure and pain are only different conſtitutions of the mind, ſometimes occaſioned by *diſorder* in the body, or ſometimes by thoughts in the mind. *Locke.*

6. Diſcompoſure of mind; turbulence of paſſions.

To Diso'rder. *v. a.* [*dis* and *order.*]

1. To throw into confuſion; to confound; to put out of method; to diſturb; to ruffle; to confuſe.

Eve
Not ſo repuls'd, with tears that ceas'd not flowing,
And treſſes all *diſorder'd*, at his feet
Fell humble. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x. l.* 911.

Yon *diſorder'd* heap of ruin lies,
Stones rent from ſtones, where clouds of duſt ariſe. *Dryden.*

The incurſions of the Goths, and other barbarous nations, *diſordered* the affairs of the Roman empire. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. To make ſick; to diſturb the body.

3. To diſcompoſe; to diſturb the mind.

Diso'rdered. *adj.* [from *diſorder.*] Diſorderly; irregular; vicious; looſe; unreſtrained in behaviour; debauched.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and ſquires,
Men ſo *diſorder'd*, ſo debauch'd and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Diso'rderedness. *n. ſ.* [from *diſordered.*] Irregularity; want of order; confuſion.

By that *diſorderedneſs* of the ſoldiers a great advantage was offered unto the enemy. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

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Diso'rderly. *adj.* [from *diſorder.*]

1. Confuſed; immethodical; without proper diſtribution.

Thoſe obſolete laws of Henry I. were but *diſorderly*, confuſed, and general things; rather caſes and ſhells of adminiſtration than inſtitutions. *Hale.*

2. Irregular; tumultuous.

His thoughts, which are the pictures and reſults of paſſions, are generally ſuch as naturally ariſe from thoſe *diſorderly* motions of our ſpirits. *Dryden.*

A *diſorderly* multitude, contending with the body of the legiſlature, is like a man in a fit, under the conduct of one in the fulneſs of his health and ſtrength. *Addiſon.*

3. Lawleſs; contrary to law; inordinate; contrary to the rules of life; vicious.

They thought it the extremeſt of evils to put themſelves at the mercy of thoſe hungry and *diſorderly* people. *Bac. H.* VII.

He reproved them for their *diſorderly* aſſemblies, againſt the peaceable people of the realms. *Hayward.*

Diso'rderly. *adv.* [from *diſorder.*]

1. Without rule; without method; irregularly; confuſedly.

Naked ſavages fighting *diſorderly* with ſtones, by appointment of their commanders, may truly and abſolutely be ſaid to war. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

2. Without law; inordinately.

We behaved not ourſelves *diſorderly* among you. 2 *Theſſ.* iii.

Diso'rdinate. *adj.* [*dis* and *ordinate.*] Not living by the rules of virtue; inordinate.

Theſe not *diſordinate*, yet cauſeleſs ſuffer
The puniſhment of diſſolute days. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Diso'rdinately. *adv.* [from *diſordinate.*] Inordinately; viciouſly.

Diso'rientated. *adj.* [*dis* and *orient.*] Turned from the Eaſt; turned from the right direction; thrown out of the proper place. *Harris.*

To Diso'wn. *v. a.* [*dis* and *own.*]

1. To deny; not to allow.

Then they, who brother's better claim *diſown*,
Expel their parents, and uſurp the throne. *Dryden's Æn;*

2. To abrogate; to renounce.

When an author has publickly *diſowned* a ſpurious piece, they have diſputed his name with him. *Swift.*

To DISPA'ND. *v. a.* [*diſpando*, Latin.] To diſplay; to ſpread abroad. *Dict.*

Dispa'nsion. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpanſus*, Lat.] The act of diſplaying; the act of ſpreading; diffuſion; dilatation.

To DISPA'RAGE. *v. a.* [from *diſpar*, Latin.]

1. To match unequally; to injure by union with ſomething inferiour in excellence.

2. To injure by a compariſon with ſomething of leſs value.

3. To treat with contempt; to mock; to flout; to reproach.

Ahaz, his ſottiſh conqueror he drew,
God's altar to *diſparage* and diſplace,
For one of Syrian mode. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Thou durſt not thus *diſparage* glorious arms,
Which greateſt hero's have in battle worn,
Their ornament and ſafety. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 1130.

They will defy
That which they love moſt tenderly;
Quarrel with minc'd pies, and *diſparage*
Their beſt and deareſt friend, plum-porridge. *Hudibras*

4. To bring reproach upon; to be the cauſe of diſgrace.

How ſhall frail pen, with fear *diſparaged*,
Conceive ſuch ſovereign glory and great bountihed. *Fai. Qu.*

His religion ſat eaſily, naturally, and gracefully upon him, without any of thoſe forbidding appearances which ſometimes *diſparage* the actions of men ſincerely pious. *Atterbury's Serm.*

5. To marry any one to another of inferiour condition.

Dispa'ragement. *n. ſ.* [from *diſparage.*]

1. Injurious union or compariſon with ſomething of inferior excellence.

They take it for a *diſparagement* to ſort themſelves with any other than the enemies of the publick peace. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. [In law.] Matching an heir in marriage under his or her degree, or againſt decency. *Cowel.*

You wrongfully do require Mopſa to ſo great a *diſparagement*, as to wed her father's ſervant. *Sidney.*

She was much affectionate to her own kindred, even unto faction, which did ſtir great envy in the lords of the king's ſide, who counted her blood a *diſparagement* to be mingled with the king's. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. Reproach; diſgrace; indignity.

Gentle knight,
That doth againſt the dead his hand uprear,
His honour ſtains with rancour and deſpight,
And great *diſparagement* makes to his former might. *Fa. Qu.*

In a commonwealth much *diſparagement* is occaſioned, when able ſpirits, attracted by a familiarity, are inflamed with faction. *Wotton.*

'Tis no *diſparagement* to philoſophy, that it cannot deify us. *Glanv. Apol.*

Reaſon is a weak, diminutive light, compared to revelation; but it ought to be no *diſparagement* to a ſtar that it is not a ſun. *South's Sermons.*

Rely upon your beauty: 'twere a *diſparagement* of that to talk of conditions, when you are certain of making your own terms. *Southern's Innocent Adultery.*

4. It has *to* before the perſon or thing diſparaged.

Then *to* our age, when not to pleaſure bent,
This ſeems an honour, not *diſparagement.* *Denham.*

The play was never intended for the ſtage; nor, without *diſparagement to* the author, could have ſucceeded. *Dryden.*

Dispa'rager. *n. ſ.* [from *diſparage*] One that diſgraces; one that treats with indignity.

Dispara'tes. *n. ſ.* [*diſparata*, Latin.] Things ſo unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

Dispa'rity. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpar*, Latin.]

1. Inequality; difference in degree either of rank or excellence.

Between Elihu and the reſt of Job's familiars, the greateſt *diſparity* was but in years. *Hooker, b. v. ſ.* 47.

Among unequals, what ſociety
Can ſort, what harmony or true delight?
Which muſt be mutual, in proportion due,
Giv'n and receiv'd; but in *diſparity*,
The one intenſe, the other ſtill remiſs,
Cannot well ſuit with either, but ſoon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b* viii. *l.* 386.

There was as great a *diſparity* between the practical dictates of the underſtanding then and now, as there is between empire and advice, counſel and command. *South's Sermons.*

Men ought not to aſſociate and join themſelves together in the ſame office, under a *diſparity* of condition or profeſſion. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Some members muſt preſide and direct, and others ſerve and obey; and a *diſparity* between theſe, in the outward condition, is neceſſary to keep ſeveral orders in mutual dependance on each other. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Diſſimilitude; unlikeneſs.

To Dispa'rk. *v. a.* [*dis* and *park.*]

1. To throw open a park.

You have fed upon my ſigniories,
Diſpark'd my parks, and fell'd my foreſt woods. *Sh. R.* II.

2. To ſet at large without encloſure.

They were ſuppos'd
By narrow wits to be inclos'd,
'Till his free muſe threw down the pale,
And did at once *diſpark* them all. *Waller.*

To Dispa'rt. *v. a.* [*dis* and *part*; *departir*, French; *diſpertior*, Latin.] To divide in two; to ſeparate; to break; to burſt; to rive.

The gate nor wood, nor of enduring braſs,
But of more worthy ſubſtance framed was;
Doubly *diſparted*, it did lock and cloſe,
That when it locked, none might through it paſs. *Fai. Qu.*

On either ſide
Diſparted chaos overbuilt exclaim'd,
And with rebounding ſurge the bars aſſail'd,
That ſcorn'd his indignation. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

The reſt to ſeveral places
Diſparted, and between ſpun out the air. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Diſparted Britain mourn'd their doubtful ſway,
And dreaded both, when neither would obey. *Prior.*

The pilgrim oft,
At dead of night, 'mid his oriſon, hears
Aghaſt, the voice of time *diſparting* tow'rs. *Dier.*

Dispa'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *paſſion.*] Freedom from mental perturbation; exemption from paſſion.

What is called by the Stoicks apathy, or *diſpaſſion*, is called by the Scepticks indiſturbance, by the Moleniſts quietiſm, by common men peace of conſcience. *Temple.*

Dispa'ssionate. *adj.* [from *dis* and *paſſionate.*] Cool; calm; impartial; moderate; temperate.

Wiſe and *diſpaſſionate* men thought he had been proceeded with very juſtly. *Clarendon.*

To Dispe'l. *v. a.* [*diſpello*, Latin.] To drive by ſcattering; to diſſipate.

If the night
Have gathered aught of evil, or conceal'd,
Diſperſe it, as now light *diſpels* the dark. *Milton.*

When the ſpirit brings light into our minds, it *diſpels* darkneſs: we ſee it, as we do that of the ſun at noon, and need not the twilight of reaſon to ſhew it. *Locke.*

Dispe'nce. *n. ſ.* [*deſpence*, Fr.] Expence; coſt; charge.

It was a vault ybuilt for great *diſpence*,
With many ranges rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney, whoſe long funnel thence
The ſmoke forth threw. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 9.

To DISPE'ND. *v. a.* [*diſpendo*, Latin.] To ſpend; to conſume; to expend.

Of their commodities they were now ſcarce able to *diſpend* the third part. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Dispe'nsary. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpenſe.*] The place where medicines are diſpenſed.

To thee the lov'd *diſpens'ry* I reſign. *Garth.*

Dispensa'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpenſatio*, Latin.]

1. Diſtribution; the act of dealing out any thing.

This perpetual circulation is conſtantly promoted, by a *diſpenſation* of water promiſcuouſly and indifferently to all parts of the earth. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. The dealing of God with his creatures; method of providence; diſtribution of good and evil.

God delights in the miniſtries of his own choice, and the methods of grace, in the œconomy of heaven, and the *diſpenſations* of eternal happineſs. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his *diſpenſations* to each private man. *Rogers, Sermon* 16.

Do thou, my ſoul, the deſtin'd period wait,
When God ſhall ſolve the dark decrees of fate;
His now unequal *diſpenſations* clear,
And make all wiſe and beautiful appear. *Tickell.*

3. An exemption from ſome law; a permiſſion to do ſomething forbidden; an allowance to omit ſomething commanded.

A *diſpenſation* was obtained to enable Dr. Barrow to marry. *Ward.*

Dispensa'tor. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] One employed in dealing out any thing; a diſtributer.

As her majeſty hath made them *diſpenſators* of her favour towards her people, ſo it behoveth them to ſhew themſelves equal diſtributers of the ſame. *Bacon.*

Dispe'nsatory. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpenſe*] A book in which the compoſition of medicines is deſcribed and directed; in the Greek a *Pharmacopeia.*

The deſcription of the ointment is found in the chymical *diſpenſatory.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 98.

A whole *diſpenſatory* was little enough to meet with, and ſuffice to all their wants. *Hammond.*

Our materia medica is large enough; and to look into our *diſpenſatories*, one would think no diſeaſe incurable. *Baker.*

To DISPE'NSE. *v. a.* [*deſpenſer*, French.]

1. To deal out; to diſtribute.

Thoſe now, that were *diſpens'd*,
The burden of many ages, on me light
At once, by my foreknowledge. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Thoſe to whom Chriſt has committed the *diſpenſing* of his goſpel. *Decay of Piety.*

At length the muſes ſtand reſtor'd again
While you *diſpenſe* the laws and guide the ſtate. *Dryden.*

To them but earth-born life they did *diſpenſe*,
To us, for mutual aid, celeſtial ſenſe. *Tate's Juvenal.*

2. To make up a medicine.

3. *To* Dispense *with.* To excuſe; to grant diſpenſation for; to allow.

To ſave a brother's life,
Nature *diſpenſes with* the deed. *Shak. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

How few kingdoms are there, wherein, by *diſpenſing with* oaths, abſolving ſubjects from allegiance, and curſing, or threatning to curſe, as long as their curſes were regarded, the popes have not wrought innumerable miſchiefs? *Raleigh's Eſſ.*

Rules of words may be *diſpenſed with.* *Watts's Logick.*

4. *To* Dispense *with.* To clear from; to ſet free from an obligation. This conſtruction ſeems ungrammatical.

I could not *diſpenſe with* myſelf from making a voyage to Caprea. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

5. *To* Dispense *with.* To obtain a diſpenſation from; to come to agreement with. This ſtructure is irregular, unleſs it be here ſuppoſed to mean, as it may, to diſcount; to pay an equivalent.

Haſt thou not ſworn allegiance unto me?
Canſt thou *diſpenſe* with heav'n for ſuch an oath? *Sh. H.*VI.

Dispe'nse. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſpenſation; exemption.

Then reliques, beads,
Indulgences, *diſpenſes*, pardons, bulls,
The ſport of winds. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.

Dispe'nser. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpenſe.*] One that diſpenſes; one that deals out any thing; a diſtributer.

The miniſters of that houſhold are the *diſpenſers* of that faith. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Thoſe who ſtand before earthly princes, who are the *diſpenſers* of their favours, and conveyers of their will to others, challenge high honours. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To Dispe'ople. *v. a.* [*dis* and *people.*] To depopulate; to empty of people.

The Iriſh whom they baniſhed into the mountains, where they lived only upon white meats, ſeeing their lands ſo *diſpeopled* and weakened, came down into all the plains adjoining. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Conflagrations, and great droughts, do not merely *diſpeople*, but deſtroy. *Bacon, Eſſay* 59.

His heart exalts him in the harm
Already done, to have *diſpeopled* heav'n. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Kings, furious and ſevere,
Who claim'd the ſkies, *diſpeopled* air and floods,
The lonely lords of empty wilds and woods. *Pope.*

Dispe'opler. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpeople.*] A depopulator; a waſter.

Nor drain I ponds, the golden carp to take;
Nor trowle for pikes, *diſpeoplers* of the lake. *Gay.*

To Dispe'rge. *v. a.* [*diſpergo*, Latin.] To ſprinkle; to ſcatter. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*diſperſus*, Latin.]

1. To ſcatter; to drive to different parts.

And I ſcattered them among the heathen, and they were *diſperſed* through the countries. *Ezek.* xxxvi. 19.

2. To diſſipate.

Soldiers, *diſperſe* yourſelves. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

If the night
Have gather'd aught of evil, or conceal'd,
Diſperſe it, as now light diſpels the dark. *Milton.*

Dispe'rsedly. *adv.* [from *diſperſed.*] In a diſperſed manner; ſeparately.

The exquiſite wits of ſome few, peradventure, are able, *diſperſedly* here and there, to find now a word, and then a ſentence, which may be more probably ſuſpected than eaſily cleared of errour. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 23.

Thoſe minerals are either found in grains, *diſperſedly* intermixed with the corpuſcles of earth or ſand, or elſe amaſſed into balls or nodules. *Woodward.*

Dispe'rsedness. *n. ſ.* [from *diſperſe.*] The ſtate of being diſperſed; diſperſion.

Dispe'rseness. *n. ſ.* [from *diſperſe.*] Thinneſs; ſcatteredneſs.

The torrid parts of Africk are by Piſo reſembled to a libbard's ſkin, the diſtance of whoſe ſpots repreſent the *diſperſeneſs* of habitations or towns in Africk. *Brerewood on Languages.*

Dispe'rser. *n. ſ.* [from *diſperſe.*] A ſcatterer; a ſpreader.

Thoſe who are pleaſed with defamatory libels, ſo far as to approve the authors and *diſperſers* of them, are as guilty as if they had compoſed them. *Spectator*, N°. 451.

Dispe'rsion. *n. ſ.* [from *diſperſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of ſcattering or ſpreading.

2. The ſtate of being ſcattered.

Noah began from thence his *diſperſion.* *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

After ſo many *diſperſions*, and ſo many diviſions, two or three of us may yet be gathered together, not to plot, but to divert ourſelves, and the world too, if it pleaſes. *Pope.*

To Dispi'rit. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſpirit.*]

1. To diſcourage; to deject; to depreſs; to damp; to terrify; to intimidate; to fright; to ſtrike with fear.

Certain it is, that the poor man appeared ſo *diſpirited*, that he ſpoke but few words after he came upon the ſcaffold. *Clar.*

The providence of God ſtrikes not in with them, but daſhes, and even *diſpirits*, all their endeavours, and makes their deſigns heartleſs and ineffectual. *South's Sermons.*

Steady to my principles, and not *diſpirited* with my afflictions, I have overcome all difficulties. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

Amidſt all the honours that are paid him, he feels nothing in himſelf but a poor, weak, *diſpirited* mortal, yielding to the laws of corruption. *Rogers, Sermon* 5.

2. To exhauſt the ſpirits; to oppreſs the conſtitution of the body.

He has *diſpirited* himſelf by a debauch, and drank away his good humour. *Collier.*

Dispi'ritedness. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpirit.*] Want of vigour; want of vivacity. *Dict.*

To Displa'ce. *v. a.* [*dis* and *place.*]

1. To put out of place; to place in another ſituation.

2. To put out of any ſtate, condition, office, truſt, or dignity.

To *diſplace* any who are in, upon diſpleaſure, is by all means to be avoided, unleſs there be a manifeſt cauſe for it. *Bacon.*

Abdal, who commands
The city, is the prince's friend, and therefore
Muſt be *diſplac'd*, and thou ſhalt ſtrait ſucceed him. *Denh.*

A religion eſtabliſhed by God himſelf, ſhould not be *diſplaced* by any thing, under a demonſtration of that divine power that firſt introduced it. *South's Sermons.*

One then may be *diſplac'd*, and one may reign;
And want of merit render birthright vain. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

2. To diſorder.

You have *diſplac'd* the mirth, broke the good meeting,
With moſt admir'd diſorder. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Displa'cency. *n. ſ.* [*diſplicentia*, Latin.]

1. Incivility; diſobligation.

2. Diſguſt; any thing unpleaſing.

The *diſplacencies* that he receives, by the conſequences of his exceſs, far outweigh all that is grateful in it. *Dec. of Piety.*

To Displa'nt. *v. a.* [*dis* and *plant.*]

1. To remove a plant.

2. To drive a people from the place in which they have fixed their reſidence.

All thoſe countries, which, lying near unto any mountains, or Iriſh deſarts, had been planted with Engliſh, were ſhortly *diſplanted* and loſt. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Plantations are amongſt ancient, primitive, and heroical works: when the world was young, it begat more children; for I may juſtly account new plantations to be the children of former kingdoms: I like a plantation in a pure ſoil; that is, where people are not *diſplanted.* *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Displanta'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *dis* and *plantatio.*]

1. The removal of a plant.

2. The ejection of a people.

The Edenites were garriſoned to reſiſt the Aſſyrians, whoſe *diſplantation* Senacherib vaunted of. *Raleigh.*

To DISPLA'Y. *v. a.* [*deplier*, *deſployer*, French.]

1. To ſpread wide.

The

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

The northern wind his wings did broad *diſplay*
At his command, and reared him up light. *Fairy Queen.*

Say, how this inſtrument of love began;
And in immortal ſtrains *diſplay* the fan. *Gay.*

2. To exhibit to the ſight or mind.

You ſpeak not like yourſelf, who ever yet
Have ſtood to charity, and *diſplay'd* th' effects
Of diſpoſition gentle. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Thou heav'n's alternate beauty can'ſt *diſplay*,
The bluſh of morning, and the milky way. *Dryden.*

The works of nature, and the words of revelation, *diſplay* truth to mankind in characters ſo viſible, that thoſe, who are not quite blind, may read. *Locke.*

The ſtorm the dark Lycæan groves *diſplay'd*,
And firſt to light expos'd the ſacred ſhade. *Pope's Statius.*

3. To carve; to cut up.

He carves, *diſplays*, and cuts up to a wonder. *Spectator.*

4. To talk without reſtraint.

The other meſſenger,
Whoſe welcome I perceiv'd had poiſon'd mine,
Being the very fellow which of late
Diſplay'd ſo ſaucily againſt your highneſs. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

5. To ſet oſtentatiouſly to view.

They are all couched in a pit, hard by Herne's oak, with obſcured lights; which, at the very inſtant of Falſtaff's and our meeting, they will at once *diſplay* to the night. *Shakeſp.*

DISPLA'Y. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An exhibition of any thing to view.

Our enobled underſtandings take the wings of the morning to viſit the world above us, and have a glorious *diſplay* of the higheſt form of created excellencies. *Glanv. Scepſ. c.* 2.

We can with the greateſt coldneſs behold the ſtupendous *diſplays* of omnipotence, and be in tranſports at the puny eſſays of human ſkill. *Spectator*, N°. 626.

DISPLE'ASANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpleaſe.*] Anger; diſcontent: Obſolete.

Cordell ſaid, ſhe lov'd him as behov'd;
Whoſe ſimple anſwer wanting colours fair
To paint it forth, him to *diſpleaſance* mov'd. *Fairy Queen.*

DISPLEA'SANT. *adj.* [from *diſpleaſe.*] Unpleaſing; offenſive; unpleaſant.

What to one is a moſt grateful odour, to another is noxious and *diſpleaſant*; and it were a miſery to ſome to lie ſtretched on a bed of roſes. *Glanv. Scepſ. c.* 15.

To DISPLE'ASE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *pleaſe.*]

1. To offend; to make angry.

God was *diſpleaſed* with this thing. 1 *Chron.* xxi. 7.

Your extreme fondneſs was perhaps as *diſpleaſing* to God before, as now your extreme affliction. *Temple.*

2. To diſguſt; to raiſe averſion.

Foul ſights do rather *diſpleaſe*, in that they excite the memory of foul things, than in the immediate objects; and therefore, in pictures, thoſe foul ſights do not much offend. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 275.

Sweet and ſtinking commonly ſerve our turn for theſe ideas, which, in effect, is little more than to call them pleaſing or *diſpleaſing*; though the ſmell of a roſe and violet, both ſweet, are certainly very diſtinct ideas. *Locke.*

DISPLE'ASINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpleaſing.*] Offenſiveneſs; quality of offending.

It is a miſtake to think that men cannot change the *diſpleaſingneſs* or indifferency, that is in actions, into pleaſure and deſire, if they will do but what is in their power. *Locke.*

DISPLE'ASURE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpleaſe.*]

1. Uneaſineſs; pain received.

When good is propoſed, its abſence carries *diſpleaſure* or pain with it. *Locke.*

2. Offence; pain given.

Now ſhall I be more blameleſs than the Philiſtines, though I do them a *diſpleaſure.* *Judg.* xv. 3.

3. Anger; indignation.

True repentance may be wrought in the hearts of ſuch as fear God, and yet incur his *diſpleaſure*, the deſerved effect whereof is eternal death. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 22.

He ſhould beware that, by the fame of ſuch a fact, he did not provoke Solyman's heavy *diſpleaſure* againſt him. *Knolles.*

Undoubtedly he will relent, and turn
From his *diſpleaſure.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 109.

Though the reciprocalneſs of the injury ought to allay the *diſpleaſure* at it, yet men ſo much more conſider what they ſuffer than what they do. *Decay of Piety.*

On me alone thy juſt *diſpleaſure* lay;
But take thy judgments from this mourning land. *Dryden.*

Y' have ſhewn how much you my content deſign;
Yet, ah! would heaven's *diſpleaſure* paſs like mine. *Dryden.*

Nothing is in itſelf ſo pernicious to communities of learned men as the *diſpleaſure* of their prince, which thoſe may juſtly expect to feel who would make uſe of his favour to his own prejudice. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 33.

4. State of diſgrace; ſtate in which one does obtain diſcountenance; diſfavour.

He went into Poland, being in *diſpleaſure* with the pope for overmuch familiarity. *Peacham on Muſick.*

To DISPLE'ASURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſpleaſe; not to gain favour; not to win affection. A word not elegant, nor now in uſe.

When the way of pleaſuring or *diſpleaſuring* lieth by the favourite, it is impoſſible any other ſhould be overgreat. *Bacon.*

To DISPLO'DE. *v. a.* [*diſplodo*, Latin.] To diſperſe with a loud noiſe; to vent with violence.

In view
Stood rank'd of ſeraphim another row,
In poſture to *diſplode* their ſecond fire
Of thunder. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi. *l.* 605.

DISPLO'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſploſus*, Lat.] The act of diſploding; a ſudden burſt or diſperſion with noiſe and violence.

DISPO'RT. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *ſport.*] Play; ſport; paſtime; diverſion; amuſement; merriment.

She liſt not hear, but her *diſports* purſu'd;
And ever bade him ſtay, 'till time the tide renew'd. *Fai. Qu.*

His *diſports* were ingenuous and manlike, whereby he always learned ſomewhat. *Hayward on Edward* VI.

She buſied, heard the ſound
Of ruſling leaves; but minded not, as us'd
To ſuch *diſport* before her through the field. *Milt. P. Loſt.*

To DISPO'RT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divert.

He often, but attended with weak guard,
Comes hunting this way to *diſport* himſelf. *Shakeſ. Hen.* VI.

To DISPO'RT. *v. n.* To play; to toy; to wanton.

Freſh gales and gentle airs
Whiſper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
Flung roſe, flung odours from the ſpicy ſhrub
Diſporting! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii. *l.* 518.

Looſe to the winds their airy garments flew;
The glitt'ring textures of the filmy dew,
Dipt in the richeſt tincture of the ſkies,
Where light *diſports* in ever mingling dyes. *Pope.*

DISPO'SAL. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpoſe.*]

1. The act of diſpoſing or regulating any thing; regulation; diſpenſation; diſtribution.

Tax not divine *diſpoſal*; wiſeſt men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deluded. *Milt. Agon.*

2. The power of diſtribution; the right of beſtowing.

I am called off from publick diſſertations by a domeſtick affair of great importance, which is no leſs than the *diſpoſal* of my ſiſter Jenny for life. *Tatler*, N°. 75.

Are not the bleſſings both of this world and the next in his *diſpoſal?* *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Government; management; conduct.

We ſhall get more true and clear knowledge by one rule, than by taking up principles, and thereby putting our minds into the *diſpoſals* of others. *Locke.*

To DISPO'SE. *v. a.* [*diſpoſer*, French; *diſpono*, Latin.]

1. To employ to various purpoſes; to diffuſe.

Thus whilſt ſhe did her various pow'r *diſpoſe*,
The world was free from tyrants, wars, and woes. *Prior.*

2. To give; to place; to beſtow.

Yet ſee, when noble benefits ſhall prove
Not well *diſpos'd*, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms, ten times more ugly
Than ever they were fair. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Of what you gathered, as moſt your own, you have *diſpoſed* much in works of publick piety. *Spratt's Sermons.*

3. To turn to any particular end or conſequence.

Endure, and conquer; Jove will ſoon *diſpoſe*,
To future good, our paſt and preſent woes. *Dryden's Virgil.*

4. To adapt; to form for any purpoſe.

Theſe, when the knights beheld, they 'gan *diſpoſe*
Themſelves to court, and each a damſel choſe. *Fai. Queen.*

But if thee liſt unto the court to throng,
And there to haunt after the hoped prey,
Then muſt thou thee *diſpoſe* another way. *Hubberd's Tale.*

5. To frame the mind; to give a proper propenſion; to incline.

Suſpicions *diſpoſe* kings to tyranny, huſbands to jealouſy, and wiſe men to irreſolution and melancholy. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The memory of what they had ſuffered, by being without it, eaſily *diſpoſed* them to do this. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

He knew the ſeat of Paradiſe,
And, as he was *diſpos'd*, could prove it
Below the moon, or elſe above it. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 1.

This *diſpoſes* men to believe what it teaches, to follow what it adviſes. *Temple.*

A man might do this now, if he were maliciouſly *diſpoſed*, and had a mind to bring matters to extremity. *Dryd. Spa. Fry.*

This may *diſpoſe* me, perhaps, for the reception of truth; but helps me not to it. *Locke.*

Although the frequency of prayer and faſting may be of no efficacy to *diſpoſe* God to be more gracious, yet it is of great uſe to *diſpoſe* us to be more objects of his grace. *Smalridge.*

If mere moraliſts find themſelves *diſpoſed* to pride, luſt, intemperance, or avarice, they do not think their morality concerned to check them. *Swift.*

6. To regulate; to adjuſt.

Wak'd by the cries, th' Athenian chief aroſe,
The knightly forms of combat to *diſpoſe.* *Dryden's Fables.*

7. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To apply to any purpoſe; to transfer to any other perſon or uſe.

All men are naturally in a ſtate of perfect freedom to order their actions, and *diſpoſe of* their poſſeſſions and perſons as they think fit, within the bounds of the law of nature. *Locke.*

Diſpoſe of the meat with the butler, or any other crony. *Sw.*

8. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To put into the hands of another.

As ſhe is mine, I may *diſpoſe of* her;
Which ſhall be either to this gentleman,
Or to her death. *Shakeſpeare's Midſummer Night's Dream.*

I have *diſpoſed of* her to a man of buſineſs, who will let her ſee, that to be well dreſſed in good humour, and chearful in her family, are the arts and ſciences of female life. *Tatler.*

9. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To give away.

A rural judge *diſpos'd of* beauty's prize. *Waller.*

10. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To employ to any end.

The lot is caſt unto the lap; but the whole *diſpoſing thereof* is of the Lord. *Prov.* xvi. 33.

They muſt receive inſtructions how to *diſpoſe of* themſelves when they come, which muſt be in the nature of laws unto them. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

11. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To place in any condition.

For the remaining doubt,
What to reſolve, and how *diſpoſe of* me,
Be warn'd to caſt that uſeleſs care aſide. *Dryden's Fables.*

12. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To put away by any means.

They require more water than can be found, and more than can be *diſpoſed of*, if it was found. *Burnet's Th. of Earth.*

To DISPO'SE. *v. n.* To bargain; to make terms. Obſolete.

When ſhe ſaw you did ſuſpect
She had *diſpos'd* with Cæſar, and that your rage
Would not be purg'd, ſhe ſent word ſhe was dead. *Shakeſp.*

DISPO'SE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Power; management; diſpoſal.

All that is mine I leave at thy *diſpoſe*;
My goods, my lands, my reputation. *Shakeſpeare.*

It ſhall be my taſk
To render thee the Parthian at *diſpoſe.* *Milton's Parad. Reg.*

Of all your goodneſs leaves to our *diſpoſe*,
Our liberty's the only gift we chuſe. *Dryden's Indian Emp.*

2. Diſtribution; act of government.

All is beſt, though oft we doubt
What th' unſearchable *diſpoſe*
Of higheſt wiſdom brings about,
And ever beſt found in the cloſe. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

3. Diſpoſition; caſt of behaviour. Obſolete.

He hath a perſon, and a ſmooth *diſpoſe*,
To be ſuſpected; fram'd to make women falſe. *Shak. Othello.*

4. Diſpoſition; caſt of mind; inclination. Obſolete.

He carries on the ſtream of his *diſpoſe*
Without obſervance or reſpect of any,
In will peculiar. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſid.*

DISPO'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpoſe.*]

1. Diſtributer; giver; beſtower.

The magiſtrate is both the beggar and the *diſpoſer* of what is got by begging *Graunt's Bill of Mortality.*

2. Governor; regulator; director.

I think myſelf obliged, whatever my private apprehenſions may be of the ſucceſs, to do my duty, and leave events to their *diſpoſer.* *Boyle.*

All the reaſon of mankind cannot ſuggeſt any ſolid ground of ſatisfaction, but in making that God our friend, who is the abſolute *diſpoſer* of all things. *South's Sermons.*

Would I had been *diſpoſer* of thy ſtars,
Thou ſhouldſt have had thy wiſh, and died in wars. *Dryd.*

3. One who gives to whom he pleaſes.

But brandiſh'd high, in an ill omen'd hour,
To thee, proud Gaul, behold thy juſteſt fear,
The maſter ſword, *diſpoſer* of thy pow'r. *Prior.*

DISPO'SITION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpoſitio*, Latin.]

1. Order; method; diſtribution.

Touching muſical harmony, whether by inſtrument or voice, it being of high and low, in due proportionable *diſpoſition*, ſuch notwithſtanding is the force thereof, and ſo very pleaſing effects it hath, in that very part of man, which is moſt divine, that ſome have been thereby induced to think, that the ſoul itſelf by nature is, or hath in it harmony. *Hooker.*

Under this head of invention is placed the *diſpoſition* of the work, to put all things in a beautiful order and harmony, that the whole may be of a piece. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Preface.*

I aſk whether the connection of the extremes be not more clearly ſeen, in this ſimple and natural *diſpoſition*, than in the perplexed repetitions and jumble of five or ſix ſyllogiſms. *Locke.*

2. Natural fitneſs; quality.

Refrangibility of the rays of light is their *diſpoſition* to be refracted, or turned out of their way, in paſſing out of one tranſparent body or medium into another. *Newton's Opt.*

3. Tendency to any act or ſtate.

This argueth a great *diſpoſition* to putrefaction in the ſoil and air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 69.

Bleeding is to be uſed or omitted according to the ſymptoms which affect the brain: it relieves in any inflammatory *diſpoſition* of the coat of the nerve. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

4. Temper of mind.

I have ſuffered more for their ſakes, more than the villanous inconſtancy of man's *diſpoſition* is able to bear. *Shakeſp.*

Leſſer had been
The thwartings of your *diſpoſition*, if
You had not ſhew'd them how you were diſpos'd,
'Ere they lack'd power to croſs you. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

5. Affection of kindneſs or ill-will.

I take myſelf to be as well informed as moſt men in the *diſpoſitions* of each people towards the other. *Swift.*

6. Predominant inclination.

As they pinch one another by the *diſpoſition*, he cries out, no more. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

Diſpoſition is when the power and ability of doing any thing is forward, and ready upon every occaſion to break into action. *Locke.*

The love we bear to our friends is generally cauſed by our finding the ſame *diſpoſition* in them which we feel in ourſelves. *Pope.*

DISPO'SITIVE. *adj.* [from *diſpoſe.*] That which implies diſpoſal of any property; decretive.

The words of all judicial acts are written narratively, unleſs it be in ſentences wherein *diſpoſitive* and enacting terms are made uſe of. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DISPO'SITIVELY. *adv.* [from *diſpoſitive.*]

1. In a diſpoſitive manner.

2. Reſpecting individuals; diſtributively.

That axiom in philoſophy, that the generation of one thing is the corruption of another, although it be ſubſtantially true, concerning the form and matter, is alſo *diſpoſitively* verified in the efficient or producer. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

DISPO'SITOR. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpoſe.*] The lord of that ſign in which the planet is, and by which therefore it is over-ruled.

To DISPOSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*dis* and *poſſeſs.*]

1. To put out of poſſeſſion; to deprive; to diſſeize.

The blow from ſaddle forced him to fly;
Elſe might it needs down to his manly breaſt
Have cleft his head in twain, and life thence *diſpoſſeſt.* *F. Q.*

Thou ſhalt hold the opinion of Pythagoras, ere I will allow of thy wits; and fear to kill a woodcock, leſt thou *diſpoſſeſs* the ſoul of thy grandame. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Let us ſit upon the ground, and tell
How ſome have been depos'd, ſome ſlain in war,
Some haunted by the ghoſts they *diſpoſſeſs'd.* *Shakeſp. R.* II.

I will chuſe
Mine heir from forth the beggars of the world,
And *diſpoſſeſs* her all. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

In thee I hope; thy ſuccours I invoke,
To win the crown whence I am *diſpoſſeſs'd*;
For like renown awaiteth on the ſtroke,
To caſt the haughty down, or raiſe th' oppreſs'd. *Fairfax.*

The children went to Gilead, and took it, and *diſpoſſeſſed* the Amorite which was in it. *Numb.* xxxii. 39.

By their aid
This inacceſſible high ſtrength, the ſeat
Of deity ſupreme, us *diſpoſſeſs'd*,
He truſted to have ſeiz'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

Reſtleſs Amata lay,
Fir'd with diſdain for Turnus *diſpoſſeſt*,
And the new nuptials of the Trojan gueſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. It is generally uſed with *of* before the thing taken away.

Charles reſolved, with a puiſſant army, to paſs over, and by arms to *diſpoſſeſs* the pyrate *of* his new gotten kingdom in Tunis. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

No pow'r ſhall *diſpoſſeſs*
My thoughts of that expected happineſs. *Denham.*

O, faireſt of all creatures, laſt and beſt
Of what heav'n made, how art thou *diſpoſſeſs'd*
Of all thy native glories! *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

Nothing can create more trouble to a man than to endeavour to *diſpoſſeſs* him of this conceit. *Tillotſon, Serm.* ii.

3. Formerly with *from.*

They arrogate dominion undeſerv'd
Over their brethren, and quite *diſpoſſeſs*
Concord and law of nature *from* the earth. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

It will be found a work of no ſmall difficulty to *diſpoſſeſs* and throw out a vice *from* that heart, where long poſſeſſion begins to plead preſcription. *South's Sermons.*

DISPO'SURE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpoſe.*]

1. Diſpoſal; government; power; management.

In his *diſpoſure* is the orb of earth,
The throne of kings, and all of human birth. *Sandys.*

They quietly ſurrendered both it and themſelves to his *diſpoſure.* *Sandys's Journey.*

Whilſt they murmur againſt the preſent *diſpoſure* of things, they do tacitly deſire in them a diſformity from the primitive rule, and the idea of that mind that formed all things beſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 11.

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2. State; poſture.

They remained in a kind of warlike *diſpoſure*, or perhaps little better. *Wotton.*

DISPRA'ISE. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *praiſe.*] Blame; cenſure; diſhonour.

If I can do it,
By aught that I can ſpeak in his *diſpraiſe*,
She ſhall not long continue love to him. *Shakeſpeare.*

To me reproach
Rather belongs, diſtruſt, and all *diſpraiſe*. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
Or knock the breaſts; no weakneſs, no contempt,
Diſpraiſe or blame. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 1723.

I need not raiſe
Trophies to thee from other mens *diſpraiſe*. *Denham.*

Looks fright not men: the general has ſeen Moors
With as bad faces; no *diſpraiſe* to Bertran's. *Dryd. Sp. Fry.*

If any writer ſhall do this paper ſo much honour as to inſcribe the title of it to others, the whole praiſe or *diſpraiſe* of ſuch a performance will belong to ſome other author. *Addiſon.*

My faults will not be hid, and it is no *diſpraiſe* to me that they will not: the cleanneſs of one's mind is never better proved than in diſcovering its own faults. *Pope.*

To DISPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blame; to cenſure; to condemn.

In praiſing Anthony, I have *diſprais'd* Cæſar. *Shakeſp.*

No abuſe, Ned, in the world; honeſt Ned, none: I *diſpraiſed* him before the wicked, that the wicked might not fall in love with him; in which doing, I have done the part of a careful friend. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

The criticks, while they like my wares, may *diſpraiſe* my writing. *Spectator*, N°. 288.

DISPRA'ISER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpraiſe.*] A cenſurer; one who blames. *Dict.*

DISPRA'ISIBLE. *adj.* [from *diſpraiſe.*] Unworthy of commendation. *Dict.*

DISPRA'ISINGLY. *adv.* [from *diſpraiſe.*] With blame; with cenſure.

Michael Caſſio!
That came a wooing with you; many a time,
When I have ſpoke of you *diſpraiſingly*,
Hath ta'en your part. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

To DISPRE'AD. *v. n.* [*dis* and *ſpread.*] To ſpread different ways. In this word, and a few others, *dis* has the ſame force as in Latin compoſition, and means, different ways; in different directions.

As morning ſun her beams *diſpreaden* clear,
And in her face fair truth and mercy doth appear. *Fa. Qu.*

Over him, art ſtriving to compare
With nature, did an arbour green *diſpread*,
Framed of wanton ivy, flowing fair,
Through which the fragrant eglantine did ſpread
His pricking arms, entrail'd with roſes red. *Fairy Queen.*

Above, below, around, with art *diſpread*,
The ſure incloſure folds the genial bed. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

DISPRO'FIT. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *profit.*] Loſs; damage; detriment. *Dict.*

DISPRO'OF. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *proof.*] Confutation; conviction of errour or falſhood.

His remark contains the grounds of his doctrine, and offers at ſomewhat towards the *diſproof* of mine. *Atterbury.*

I need not offer any thing farther in ſupport of one, or in *diſproof* of the other. *Rogers, Serm.* 14.

To DISPRO'PERTY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *property.*] To diſpoſſeſs of any property. *Dict.*

DISPROPO'RTION. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *proportion.*] Unſuitableneſs in quantity of one thing, or one part of the ſame thing, to another; want of ſymmetry.

Not to affect many propoſed matches
Of her own clime, complexion, and degree,
Whereto we ſee in all things nature tends:
Foh! one may ſmell, in ſuch, a will moſt rank,
Foul *diſproportion*, thoughts unnatural. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Reaſoning, I oft admire
How nature, wiſe and frugal, could commit
Such *diſproportions*; with ſuperfluous hand
So many nobler bodies to create,
Greater, ſo many fold to this one uſe. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Perhaps from greatneſs, ſtate, and pride,
Thus ſurpriſed, ſhe may fall:
Sleep does *diſproportion* hide,
And, death reſembling, equals all. *Waller.*

For their ſtrength,
The *diſproportion* is ſo great, we cannot but
Expect a fatal conſequence. *Denham's Sophy.*

What, did the liquid to th' aſſembly call,
To give their aid to form the pond'rous ball?
Firſt, tell us, why did any come? next why
In ſuch a *diſproportion* to the dry? *Blackmore's Creation.*

That we are deſigned for a more exalted happineſs, than can be derived from the things of this life, we may infer from their vaſt *diſproportion* to the deſires and capacities of our ſoul. *Rogers, Serm.* 5.

To DISPROPO'RTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To miſmatch; to join things unſuitable in quantity.

There ſits deformity to mock my body,
To ſhape my legs of an unequal ſize,
To *diſproportion* me in every part. *Shak. Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

Diſtance and mens fears have ſo enlarged the truth, and ſo *diſproportioned* every thing, that we have made the little troop of diſcontents a gallant army, and already meaſure by the evening ſhadow. *Suckling.*

Muſick craveth your acquaintance: many are of ſuch *diſproportioned* ſpirits, that they avoid her company. *Peacham.*

We on earth, with undiſcording voice,
May rightly anſwer that melodious noiſe;
As once we did, 'till *diſproportion'd* ſin
Jarr'd againſt nature's chime. *Milton.*

DISPROPO'RTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *diſproportion.*] Unſuitable in quantity; not duly regulated in regard to ſomething elſe.

Doubts and fears are the ſharpeſt paſſions: through theſe falſe opticks all that you ſee is like the evening ſhadows, *diſproportionable* to the truth, and ſtrangely longer than the true ſubſtance. *Suckling.*

Had the obliquity been greater, the earth had not been able to endure the *diſproportionable* differences of ſeaſon. *Brown.*

We are apt to ſet too great a value on temporal bleſſings, and have too low and *diſproportionable* eſteem of ſpiritual. *Smal.*

There is no wine of ſo ſtrong a body as to bear ſuch a *diſproportionable* quantity of water as ſixty parts. *Pope's Od. Notes.*

DISPROPO'RTIONABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſproportionable.*] Unſuitableneſs to ſomething elſe.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLY. *adv.* [from *diſproportion.*] Unſuitably; not ſymmetrically.

DISPROPO'RTIONAL. *n. ſ.* [from *diſproportion.*] Diſproportionable; unſymmetrical; unſuitable in quantity to ſomething elſe.

DISPROPO'RTIONALLY. *adv.* [from *diſproportional.*] Unſuitably with reſpect to quantity or value.

DISPROPO'RTIONATE. *adj.* [from *diſproportion.*] Unſymmetrical; unſuitable to ſomething elſe either in bulk or value.

None of our members are crooked or diſtorted, or *diſproportionate* to the reſt, either in exceſs or defect. *Ray.*

It is plain that men have agreed to a *diſproportionate* and unequal poſſeſſion of the earth. *Locke.*

DISPROPO'RTIONATELY. *adv.* [from *diſproportionate.*] Unſuitably; unſymmetrically.

DISPROPO'RTIONATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſproportionate.*] Unſuitableneſs in bulk or value.

To DISPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *prove.*]

1. To confute an aſſertion; to convict of errour or falſhood.

This expoſition they plainly *diſprove*, and ſhew by manifeſt reaſon, that of David the words of David could not poſſibly be meant. *Hooker.*

This Weſtmoreland maintains,
And Warwick ſhall *diſprove* it. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

Arcite with diſdain,
In haughty language, thus reply'd again:
Forſworn thyſelf; the traytor's odious name
I firſt return, and then *diſprove* thy claim. *Dryden's Fables.*

It is eaſier to affirm than to *diſprove*. *Holder's Elements.*

That falſe ſuppoſition I advanced in order to *diſprove* it, and by that means to prove the truth of my doctrine. *Atterbury's Sermons, Pref.*

We ſee the ſame aſſertions produced again, without notice of what hath been ſaid to *diſprove* them. *Swift.*

2. To convict a practice of errour.

They behold thoſe things *diſproved*, diſannulled, and rejected, which uſe had made in a manner natural. *Hooker, b.* iv.

If God did not forbid all indifferent ceremonies, then our conformity with the church of Rome in ſome ſuch is not hitherto as yet *diſproved*, although papiſts were unto us as heathens were unto Iſrael. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſ.* 6.

DISPRO'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſprove.*]

1. One that diſproves or confutes.

2. One that blames; a cenſurer, if the following paſſage be not ill printed for *diſapprover*.

The ſingle example that our annals have yielded of two extremes, within ſo ſhort time, by moſt of the ſame commenders and *diſprovers*, would require no ſlight memorial. *Wotton.*

DISPU'NISHABLE. *adj.* [*dis* and *puniſhable.*] Without penal reſtraint.

No leaſes of any part of the ſaid lands ſhall ever be made, other than leaſes for years not exceeding thirty-one, in poſſeſſion, and not in reverſion or remainder, and not *diſpuniſhable* of waſte. *Swift's laſt Will.*

To DISPU'RSE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *purſe.*] To pay; to diſburſe. It is not certain that the following paſſage ſhould not be written *diſburſe*.

Many a pound of my own proper ſtore,
Becauſe I would not tax the needy commons,
Have I *diſpurſed* to the garriſons,
And never aſk'd for reſtitution. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

DISPU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *diſpute.*]

1. Liable to conteſt; controvertible; that for which ſomething may be alleged on oppoſite ſides.

If they are not in themſelves *diſputable*, why are they ſo much diſputed? *South.*

2. Lawful to be conteſted.

Until any point is determined to be a law, it remains *diſputable* by every ſubject. *Swift.*

DI'SPUTANT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpute*; *diſputans*, Latin.] A controvertiſt; an arguer; a reaſoner.

Our *diſputants* put me in mind of the ſkuttle-fiſh, that when he is unable to extricate himſelf, blackens all the water about him 'till he becomes inviſible. *Spectator*, N°. 476.

DI'SPUTANT. *adj.* Diſputing; engaged in controverſy.

Thou there waſt found
Among the graveſt rabbies, *diſputant*
On points and queſtions fitting Moſes chair. *Milt. Pa. Reg.*

DISPUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſputatio*, Latin.]

1. The ſkill of controverſy; argumentation.

Conſider what the learning of *diſputation* is, and how they are employed for the advantage of themſelves or others, whoſe buſineſs is only the vain oſtentation of ſounds. *Locke.*

2. Controverſy; argumental conteſt.

Well do I find, by the wiſe knitting together of your anſwer, that any *diſputation* I can uſe is as much too weak as I unworthy. *Sidney, b.* ii.

'Till ſome admirable or unuſual accident happens, as it hath in ſome, to work the beginning of a better alteration in the mind, *diſputation* about the knowledge of God commonly prevaileth little. *Hooker, b.* v.

DISPUTA'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *diſpute.*] Inclined to diſpute; cavilling.

A man muſt be of a very *diſputatious* temper, that enters into ſtate-controverſies with any of the fair ſex. *Add. Freehold.*

DISPU'TATIVE. *adj.* [from *diſpute.*] Diſpoſed to debate; argumentative.

Perhaps this practice might not ſo eaſily be perverted as to raiſe a cavilling, *diſputative*, and ſceptical temper in the minds of youth. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To DISPU'TE. *v. n.* [*diſputo*, Latin.] To contend by argument; to altercate; to debate; to argue; to controvert.

If attempts of the pen have often proved unfit, thoſe of the ſword are more ſo, and fighting is a worſe expedient than *diſputing*. *Decay of Piety.*

The atheiſt can pretend no obligation of conſcience, why he ſhould *diſpute* againſt religion. *Tillotſon, Serm.* ii.

Did not Paul and Barnabas *diſpute* with vehemence about a very little point of conveniency? *Atterbury.*

To DISPU'TE. *v. a.*

1. To contend for, whether by words or action.

Things were *diſputed* before they came to be determined: men afterwards were not to *diſpute* any longer, but to obey. *Hooker.*

So *diſpute* the prize,
As if you fought before Cydaria's eyes. *Dryd. Ind. Emperor.*

One ſays the kingdom is his own: a Saxon drinks the quart, and ſwears he'll *diſpute* that with him. *Tatler*, N°. 75.

2. To oppoſe; to queſtion.

Now I am ſent, and am not to *diſpute*
My prince's orders, but to execute. *Dryden's Ind. Emperor.*

3. To diſcuſs; to think on: a ſenſe not in uſe.

Diſpute it like a man.
——I ſhall do ſo:
But I muſt alſo feel it as a man. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

DISPU'TE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Conteſt; controverſy; argumental contention.

The queſtion being about a fact, it is begging it, to bring as a proof an hypotheſis which is the very thing in *diſpute*. *Loc.*

The earth is now placed ſo conveniently, that plants thrive and flouriſh in it, and animals live: this is matter of fact, and beyond all *diſpute*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

DISPU'TELESS. *adj.* [from *diſpute.*] Undiſputed; uncontrovertible. *Dict.*

DISPU'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpute.*] A controvertiſt; one given to argument and oppoſition.

Both were vehement *diſputers* againſt the heathen idolatry. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

Thoſe concluſions have generally obtained, and have been acknowledged even by *diſputers* themſelves, 'till with labour they had ſtifled their convictions. *Rogers's Sermons.*

DISQUALIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſqualify.*] That which diſqualifies; that which makes unfit.

It is recorded as a ſufficient *diſqualification* of a wife, that, ſpeaking of her huſband, ſhe ſaid, God forgive him. *Spectator.*

To DISQUA'LIFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *qualify.*]

1. To make unfit; to diſable by ſome natural or legal impediment.

Such perſons as ſhall confer benefices on unworthy and *diſqualified* perſons, after a notice or correction given, ſhall for that turn be deprived of the power of preſenting unto ſuch benefices. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

I know no employment for which piety *diſqualifies*. *Swift.*

My common illneſs utterly *diſqualifies* me for all converſation; I mean my deafneſs. *Swift.*

2. To deprive a right or claim by ſome poſitive reſtriction; to diſable; to except from any grant.

The church of England is the only body of Chriſtians which *diſqualifies* thoſe, who are employed to preach its doctrine, from ſharing in the civil power, farther than as ſenators. *Swift on the Sacramental Teſt.*

To DISQUA'NTITY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *quantity.*] To leſſen; to diminiſh.

Be entreated of fifty to *diſquantity* your train;
And the remainders that ſhall ſtill depend,
To be ſuch men as may beſort your age. *Shakeſ. K. Lear.*

DISQUI'ET. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *quiet.*] Uneaſineſs; reſtleſſneſs; want of tranquillity; vexation; diſturbance; anxiety.

He that, upon a true principle, lives without any *diſquiet* of thought, may be ſaid to be happy. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

If we give way to our paſſions, we do but gratify ourſelves for the preſent, in order to our future *diſquiet*. *Tillotſon.*

I had rather live in Ireland than under the frequent *diſquiets* of hearing you are out of order. *Swift.*

DISQUI'ET. *adj.* Unquiet; uneaſy; reſtleſs.

I pray you, huſband, be not ſo *diſquiet*;
The meat was well, if you were ſo content. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISQUI'ET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſturb; to make uneaſy; to harraſs; to vex; to fret; to deprive of tranquillity.

The proud Roman him *diſquieted*,
A warlike Cæſar, tempted with the name
Of this ſweet iſland. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 10. *ſtan.* 47.

Why art thou ſo vexed, O my ſoul? And why art thou ſo *diſquieted* within me? *Pſalm* i.

By anger and impatience the mind is *diſquieted*, and is not able eaſily to compoſe itſelf to prayer. *Duppa.*

Thou, happy creature, art ſecure
From all the torments we endure;
Deſpair, ambition, jealouſy,
Loſt friends, nor love *diſquiets* thee. *Roſcommon.*

DISQUI'ETER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſquiet.*] A diſturber; a harraſſer.

DISQUI'ETLY. *adv.* [from *diſquiet.*] Without reſt; anxiouſly; uneaſily; without calmneſs.

We have ſeen the beſt of our machinations, hollowneſs; treachery, and all ruinous diſorders, follow us *diſquietly* to our graves. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

He reſted *diſquietly* that night; but in the morning I found him calm. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

DISQUI'ETNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſquiet.*] Uneaſineſs; reſtleſſneſs; anxiety; diſturbance.

All otherwiſe, ſaid he, I riches rede,
And deem them root of all *diſquietneſs*. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

Arius won to himſelf, both followers and great defenders; whereupon much *diſquietneſs* enſued. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 49.

DISQUI'ETUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſquiet.*] Uneaſineſs; anxiety; diſturbance; want of tranquillity.

Little happineſs attends a great character, and to a multitude of *diſquietudes* the deſire of it ſubjects an ambitious mind. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 256.

'Tis the beſt preſervative from all thoſe temporal fears and *diſquietudes*, which corrupt the enjoyment, and embitter the lives of men. *Rogers, Sermon* 1.

DISQUISI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*diſquiſitio*, Latin.] Examination; diſputative enquiry.

God hath reſerved many things to his own reſolution, whoſe determinations we cannot hope from fleſh; but with reverence muſt ſuſpend unto that great day, whoſe juſtice ſhall either condemn our curioſity, or reſolve our *diſquiſitions*. *Brown.*

'Tis indeed the proper place for this *diſquiſition* concerning the antediluvian earth, and it could not well have been brought in before. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The royal ſociety had a good effect, as it turned many of the greateſt geniuſes of that age to the *diſquiſitions* of natural knowledge. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 267.

The nature of animal diet may be diſcovered by taſte, and other ſenſible qualities, and ſome general rules, without particular *diſquiſition* upon every kind. *Arbuthnot.*

To DISRA'NK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *rank.*] To degrade from his rank. *Dict.*

DISREGA'RD. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *regard.*] Slight notice; neglect; contempt.

To DISREGA'RD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſlight; to neglect; to contemn.

Since we are to do good to the poor, to ſtrangers, to enemies, thoſe whom nature is too apt to make us deſpiſe, *diſregard*, or hate, then undoubtedly we are to do good to all. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Thoſe faſts which God hath *diſregarded* hitherto, he may regard for the time to come. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

Studious of good, man *diſregarded* fame,
And uſeful knowledge was his eldeſt aim. *Blackmore.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

DISREGA'RDFUL. *adj.* [*disregard* and *full.*] Negligent; contemptuous.

DISREGA'RDFULLY. *adj.* [from *disregardful.*] Negligently; contemptuously.

DISRE'LISH. *n. s.* [*dis* and *relish.*]

1. Bad taste; nauseousness.

Oft they assay'd,
Hunger and thirst constraining; drugg'd as oft
With hatefullest *disrelish*, writh'd their jaws,
With soot and cinders fill'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* x.

2. Dislike of the palate; squeamishness.

Bread or tobacco may be neglected, where they are shewn not to be useful to health, because of an indifferency or *disrelish* to them. *Locke.*

To DISRE'LISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make nauseous; to infect with an unpleasant taste.

Fruits of taste to please
True appetite, and not *disrelish* thirst
Of nectarous draughts between, from milky stream. *Milt.*

The same anxiety and solicitude that embittered the pursuit, *disrelishes* the fruition itself. *Rogers, Sermon* 19.

2. To want a taste of; to dislike.

The world is become too busy for me: every body is so concerned for the publick, that all private enjoyments are lost, or *disrelished.* *Pope.*

DISREPUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*dis* and *reputation.*]

1. Disgrace; dishonour.

I will tell you what was the course in the happy days of queen Elizabeth, whom it is no *disreputation* to follow. *Bacon.*

2. Loss of reputation; ignominy.

The king fearing lest that the bad success might discourage his people, and bring *disreputation* to himself, forbad any report to be made. *Hayward.*

Gluttony is not of so great *disreputation* amongst men as drunkenness. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

DISREPU'TE. *n. s.* [*dis* and *repute.*] Ill character; dishonour; want of reputation.

How studiously did they cast a slur upon the king's person, and bring his governing abilities under a *disrepute.* *South.*

DISRESPE'CT. *n. s.* [*dis* and *respect.*] Incivility; want of reverence; irreverence; an act approaching to rudeness.

Any *disrespect* to acts of state, or to the persons of statesmen, was in no time more penal. *Clarendon.*

Aristotle writ a methodical discourse concerning these arts, chusing a certain benefit before the hazard that might accrue from the vain *disrespects* of ignorant persons. *Wilkins.*

What is more usual to warriours than impatience of bearing the least affront or *disrespect?* *Pope.*

DISRESPE'CTFUL. *adj.* [*disrespect* and *full.*] Irreverent; uncivil.

DISRESPE'CTFULLY. *adv.* [from *disrespectful.*] Irreverently; uncivilly.

We cannot believe our posterity will think so *disrespectfully* of their great grandmothers, as that they made themselves monstrous to appear amiable. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 127.

To DISRO'BE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *robe.*] To undress; to uncover; to strip.

Thus when they had the witch *disrobed* quite,
And all her filthy feature open shown,
They let her go at will, and wander ways unknown. *F. Qu.*

Kill the villain strait,
Disrobe him of the matchless monument,
Thy father's triumph o'er the savages. *Shakes. King John.*

These two great peers were *disrobed* of their glory, the one by judgment, the other by violence. *Wotton.*

Who will be prevailed with to *disrobe* himself at once of all his old opinions, and pretences to knowledge and learning, and turn himself out stark naked in quest afresh of new notions. *Locke.*

DISRU'PTION. *n. s.* [*diruptio*, Latin.] The act of breaking asunder; a breach; rent; dilaceration.

This secures them from *disruption*, which they would be in danger of, upon a sudden stretch or contortion. *Ray.*

The agent which effected this *disruption*, and dislocation of the strata, was seated within the earth. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

If raging winds invade the atmosphere,
Their force its curious texture cannot tear,
Nor make *disruption* in the threads of air. *Blackmore.*

DISSA'TISFACTION. *n. s.* [*dis* and *satisfaction.*] The state of being dissatisfied; discontent; want of something to compleat the wish.

He that changes his condition, out of impatience and *dissatisfaction*, when he has tried a new one, wishes for his old again. *L'Estrange.*

The ambitious man has little happiness, but is subject to much uneasiness and *dissatisfaction.* *Addison's Spectator.*

In vain we try to remedy the defects of our acquisition, by varying the object: the same *dissatisfaction* pursues us through the circle of created goods. *Rogers, Sermon* 5.

DISSA'TISFACTORINESS. *n. s.* [from *dissatisfactory.*] Inability to give content.

DIS

DISSATISFA'CTORY. *adj* [from *dissatisfy.*] That which is unable to give content.

To DISSA'TISFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *satisfy.*]

1. To discontent; to displease.

The advantages of life will not hold out to the length of desire; and, since they are not big enough to satisfy, they should not be big enough to *dissatisfy.* *Collier.*

2. To fail to please; to want something requisite.

I still retain some of my notions, after your lordship's having appeared *dissatisfied* with them. *Locke.*

To DISSE'CT. *v. a.* [*disseco*, Latin.]

1. To cut in pieces. It is used chiefly of anatomical enquiries, made by separation of the parts of animal bodies.

No mask, no trick, no favour, no reserve;
Dissect your mind, examine every nerve. *Roscommon.*

Following life in creatures we *dissect*,
We lose it in the moment we detect. *Pope.*

2. To divide and examine minutely.

This paragraph, that has not one ingenuous word throughout, I have *dissected* for a sample. *Atterbury.*

DISSE'CTION. *n. s.* [*dissectio*, Lat.] The act of separating the parts of animal bodies; anatomy.

She cut her up; but, upon the *dissection*, found her just like other hens. *L'Estrange.*

I shall enter upon the *dissection* of a coquet's heart, and communicate particularities observed in that curious piece of anatomy. *Addison's Spectator.*

Such strict enquiries into nature, so true and so perfect a *dissection* of human kind, is the work of extraordinary diligence. *Granville.*

To DISSE'IZE. *v. a.* [*dissaiser*, French.] To dispossess; to deprive.

He so *disseized* of his griping gross,
The knight his thrillant spear again assay'd,
In his brass-plated body to emboss. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

If a prince should give a man, besides his ancient patrimony, which his family had been *disseized* of, an additional estate, never before in the possession of his ancestors, he could not be said to re-establish lineal succession. *Locke.*

DISSE'ISIN. *n. s.* [from *dissaisir*, French] An unlawful dispossessing a man of his land, tenement, or other immoveable or incorporeal right. *Cowel.*

DISSE'IZOR. *n. s.* [from *disseize.*] He that dispossesses another.

To DISSE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*dissimulo*, Latin; *semblance*, *dissemblance*, and probably *dissembler*, in old French.]

1. To hide under false appearance; to conceal; to pretend that not to be which really is.

Your son Lucentio
Doth love my daughter, and she loveth him,
Or both *dissemble* deeply their affections. *Shakespeare.*

She answered, that her soul was God's; and touching her faith, as she could not change, so she would not *dissemble* it. *Hayward.*

2. To pretend that to be which is not. This is not the true signification.

In vain, on the *dissembl'd* mother's tongue,
Had cunning art and sly persuasion hung;
And real care in vain, and native love
In the true parent's panting breast had strove. *Prior.*

To DISSE'MBLE. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite.

Ye *dissembled* in your hearts when ye sent me unto the Lord your God, saying, pray for us. *Jer.* xlii. 20.

I would *dissemble* with my nature, where
My fortunes, and my friends, at stake, requir'd
I should do so in honour. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

I am curtail'd of this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by *dissembling* nature,
Deform'd, unfinish'd. *Shakesp. Richard* III.

Thy function too will varnish o'er our arts,
And sanctify *dissembling.* *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

DISSE'MBLER. *n. s.* [from *dissemble.*] An hypocrite; a man who conceals his true disposition.

Thou dost wrong me, thou *dissembler*, thou. *Shakesp.*

The French king, in the business of peace, was the greater *dissembler* of the two. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Such an one, whose virtue forbiddeth him to be base and a *dissembler*, shall evermore hang under the wheel. *Raleigh.*

The queen, with rage inflam'd,
Thus greets him, Thou *dissembler*, wouldst thou fly
Out of my arms by stealth. *Denham.*

Men will trust no farther than they judge a person for sincerity fit to be trusted: a discovered *dissembler* can atchieve nothing great and considerable. *South's Sermons.*

DISSE'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *dissemble.*] With dissimulation; hypocritically.

They might all have been either *dissemblingly* spoken, or falsly reported of the equity of the barbarous king. *Knolles.*

To DISSE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*dissemino*, Latin.] To scatter as seed; to sow; to spread every way.

Ill uses are made of it many times in stirring up seditions, rebellions, in *disseminating* of heresies, and infusing of prejudices. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

There

DIS

There is a nearly uniform and constant fire or heat *disseminated* throughout the body of the earth. *Woodward's N. Hist.*

The Jews are indeed *disseminated* through all the trading parts of the world. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 425.

By firmness of mind, and freedom of speech, the gospel was *disseminated* at first, and must still be maintained. *Atterb.*

DISSE'MINATION. *n. s.* [*disseminatio*, Lat.] The act of scattering like seed; the act of sowing or spreading.

Though now at the greatest distance from the beginning of errour, yet we are almost lost in its *dissemination*, whose ways are boundless, and confess no circumscription. *Brown.*

DISSEMINA'TOR. *n. s.* [*disseminator*, Lat.] He that scatters; a scatterer; a sower; a spreader.

Men, vehemently thirsting after a name in the world, hope to acquire it by being the *disseminators* of novel doctrines. *Decay of Piety.*

DISS'ENSION. *n. s.* [*dissensio*, Latin.] Disagreement; strife; discord; contention; difference; quarrel; breach of union.

Friend now, fast sworn,
Whose hours, whose bed, whose meal, whose exercise,
Are still together; who twine, as 'twere, in love,
Unseparable, shall within this hour,
On a *dissension* of a doit, break out
To bitterest enmity. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Now join your hands, and with your hands your hearts,
That no *dissension* hinder government. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

He appeased the *dissension* then arising about religion. *Knolles.*

Grown
In wealth and multitude, factious they grow;
But first among the priests *dissension* springs. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

Debates, *dissensions*, uproars are thy joy;
Provok'd without offence, and practis'd to destroy. *Dryden.*

DISSE'NSIOUS. *adj.* [from *dissension.*] Disposed to discord; quarrelsome; factious; contentious.

Either in religion they have a *dissensious* head, or in the commonwealth a factious head. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Who are they that complain unto the king
That I am stern? They love his grace but lightly,
That fill his ears with such *dissensious* rumours. *Shak. R.* III.

You *dissensious* rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourselves scabs? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

To DISSE'NT. *v. n.* [*dissentio*, Latin.]

1. To disagree in opinion; to think in a contrary manner.

Let me not be any occasion to defraud the publick of what is best, by any morose or perverse *dissentings.* *King Charles.*

What cruelty, in the most barbarous rites of heathens, has not been matched by the inhumanity of *dissenting* christians? *Decay of Piety.*

There are many opinions in which multitudes of men *dissent* from us, who are as good and wise as ourselves. *Addison.*

2. To differ; to be of a contrary nature.

We see a general agreement in the secret opinion of men, that every man ought to embrace the religion which is true, and to shun, as hurtful, whatsoever *dissenteth* from it, but that most which doth farthest *dissent.* *Hooker, b.* v. *s.* 1.

DISSE'NT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Disagreement; difference of opinion; declaration of difference of opinion.

In propositions, where though the proofs in view are of most moment, yet there are grounds to suspect that there is proof as considerable to be produced on the contrary side, there suspence or *dissent* are voluntary actions. *Locke.*

What could be the reason of this general *dissent* from the notion of the resurrection, seeing that almost all of them did believe the immortality of the soul? *Bentley's Sermons.*

DISSENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [from *dissent.*] Disagreeable; inconsistent; contrary.

DISSE'NTER. *n. s.* [from *dissent.*]

1. One that disagrees, or declares his disagreement from an opinion.

They will admit of matter of fact, and agree with *dissenters* in that; but differ only in assigning of reasons. *Locke.*

2. One who, for whatever reasons, refuses the communion of the English church.

DISSERTA'TION. *n. s.* [*dissertatio*, Latin.] A discourse; a disquisition; a treatise.

Plutarch, in his *dissertation* upon the poets, quotes an instance of Homer's judgment in closing a ludicrous scene with decency and instruction. *Pope's Odyssey, Notes.*

To DISSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *serve.*] To do injury to; to mischief; to damage; to hurt; to harm.

Having never done the king the least service, he took the first opportunity to *disserve* him, and engaged against him from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon.*

Desires of things of this world, by their tendency, promote or *disserve* our interests in another. *Rogers, Sermon* 2.

DISSE'RVICE. *n. s.* [*dis* and *service.*] Injury; mischief; ill turn.

We shall rather perform good offices unto truth, than any *disservice* unto relaters who have well deserved. *Brown.*

Great sicknesses make a sensible alteration, but smaller indispositions do a proportionable *disservice.* *Collier on Hu. Reason.*

DIS

DISSE'RVICEABLE. *adj.* [from *disservice.*] Injurious; mischievous; hurtful.

DISSE'RVICEABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *disserviceable.*] Injury; harm; hurt; mischief; damage.

All action being for some end, and not the end itself, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden must be founded upon its serviceableness or *disserviceableness* to some end. *Norris.*

To DISSE'TTLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *settle.*] To unsettle; to unfix.

To DISSE'VER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *sever.* In this word the particle *dis* makes no change in the signification, and therefore the word, though supported by great authorities, ought to be ejected from our language.] To part in two; to break; to divide; to sunder; to separate; to disunite.

Shortly had the storm so *dissevered* the company, which the day before had tarried together, that most of them never met again, but were swallowed up. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The *dissevering* of fleets hath been the overthrow of many actions. *Raleigh's Essays.*

All downright rains *dissever* the violence of outrageous winds, and level the mountainous billows. *Raleigh.*

Dissever your united strengths,
And part your mingled colours once again. *Shak. K. John.*

The meeting points the sacred hair *dissever*
From the fair head, for ever and for ever. *Pope.*

DISSI'DENCE. *n. s.* [*diffideo*, Latin.] Discord; disagreement. *Dict.*

DISSI'LIENCE. *n. s.* [*dissilio*, Latin.] The act of starting asunder.

DISSI'LIENT. *adj.* [*dissiliens*, Latin.] Starting asunder; bursting in two.

DISSILI'TION. *n. s.* [*dissilio*, Latin.] The act of bursting in two; the act of starting different ways.

The air having much room to receive motion, the *dissilition* of that air was great. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

DISSI'MILAR. *adj.* [*dis* and *similar.*] Unlike; heterogeneous.

Simple oil is reduced into *dissimilar* parts, and yields a sweet oil, very differing from sallet-oil. *Boyle.*

The light whose rays are all alike refrangible I call simple, homogeneal, and similar; and that whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneal, and *dissimilar.* *Newton's Opt.*

If the fluid be supposed to consist of heterogeneous particles, we cannot conceive how those *dissimilar* parts can have a like situation. *Bentley's Sermons.*

DISSIMILA'RITY. *n. s.* [from *dissimilar.*] Unlikeness; dissimilitude.

If the principle of reunion has not its energy in this life, whenever the attractions of sense cease, the acquired principles of *dissimilarity* must repel these beings from their centre; so that the principle of reunion, being set free by death, must drive these beings towards God their centre, and the principle of *dissimilarity* forcing him to repel them with infinite violence from him, must make them infinitely miserable. *Cheyne.*

DISSIMI'LITUDE. *n. s.* [*dissimilitudo*, Lat.] Unlikeness; want of resemblance.

Thereupon grew marvellous *dissimilitudes*, and by reason thereof jealousies, heartburnings, jars and discords. *Hooker.*

We doubt whether the Lord, in different circumstances, did frame his people unto any utter *dissimilitude*, either with Egyptians, or any other nation. *Hooker, b.* iv. *s.* 6.

The *dissimilitude* between the Divinity and images, shews that images are not a suitable means whereby to worship God. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idolatry.*

As humane society is founded in the similitude of some things, so it is promoted by some certain *dissimilitudes.* *Grew.*

Women are curious observers of the likeness of children to parents, that they may, upon finding *dissimilitude*, have the pleasure of hinting unchastity. *Pope's Odyssey, Notes.*

DISSIMULA'TION. *n. s.* [*dissimulatio*, Latin.] The act of dissembling; hypocrisy; fallacious appearance; false pretensions.

Dissimulation is but a faint kind of policy; for it asketh a strong wit, and a strong heart, to know when to tell truth, and to do it. *Bacon, Essay* 6.

He added not; and Satan, bowing low
His grey *dissimulation*, disappear'd
Into thin air diffus'd. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd, b.* i.

Dissimulation may be taken for a bare concealment of one's mind, in which sense we commonly say, that it is prudence to dissemble injuries. *South's Sermons.*

DISSIPA'BLE. *adj.* [from *dissipate.*] Easily scattered; liable to dispersion.

The heat of those plants is very *dissipable*, which under the earth is contained and held in; but when it cometh to the air it exhaleth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The parts of plants are very tender, as consisting of corpuscles which are extremely small and light, and therefore the more easily *dissipable.* *Woodward's Natural History.*

To DI'SSIPATE. *v. a.* [*dissipatus*, Latin.]

1. To scatter every way; to disperse.

The heat at length grows so great, that it again *dissipates*

and

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and bears off thoſe very corpuſcles which before it brought. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The circling mountains eddy in,
From the bare wild, the *diſſipated* ſtorm. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

2. To ſcatter the attention.

This ſlavery to his paſſions produced a life irregular and *diſſipated.* *Savage's Life.*

3. To ſpend a fortune.

The wherry that contains
Of *diſſipated* wealth the poor remains. *London.*

DISSIPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*diſſipatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of diſperſion.

The effects of heat are moſt advanced when it worketh upon a body without loſs or *diſſipation* of the matter. *Bacon.*

Abraham was contemporary with Paleg, in whoſe time the famous *diſſipation* of mankind and diſtinction of languages happened. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Where the earth contains nitre within it, if that heat which is continually ſteaming out of the earth be preſerved, its *diſſipation* prevented, and the cold kept off by ſome building, this alone is ordinarily ſufficient to raiſe up the nitre. *Woodward.*

2. The ſtate of being diſperſed.

Now
Foul *diſſipation* follow'd, and forc'd rout. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

3. Scattered attention.

I have begun two or three letters to you by ſnatches, and been prevented from finiſhing them by a thouſand avocations and *diſſipations.* *Swift.*

To DISSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*diſſocio*, Latin.] To ſeparate; to diſunite; to part.

In the *diſſociating* action, even of the gentleſt fire, upon a concrete, there does perhaps vaniſh, though undiſcernedly, ſome active and fugitive particles, whoſe preſence was requiſite to contain the concrete under ſuch a determinate form. *Boyle.*

DISSO'LVABLE. *adj.* [from *diſſolve.*] Capable of diſſolution; liable to be melted.

Such things as are not *diſſolvable* by the moiſture of the tongue, act not upon the taſte. *Newton's Opt.*

DISSO'LUBLE. *adj.* [*diſſolubilis*, Latin.] Capable of ſeparation of one part from another by heat or moiſture.

Nodules, repoſed in thoſe cliffs amongſt the earth, being hard and not ſo *diſſoluble*, and likewiſe more bulky, are left behind. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

DISSOLUBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſoluble.*] Liableneſs to ſuffer a diſunion of parts by heat or moiſture; capacity of being diſſolved.

Bodies ſeem to have an intrinſick principle of alteration, or corruption, from the *diſſolubility* of their parts, and the coadlition of ſeveral particles endued with contrary and deſtructive qualities each to other. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To DISSO'LVE. *v. a.* [*diſſolvo*, Latin.]

1. To deſtroy the form of any thing by diſuniting the parts with heat or moiſture; to melt; to liquefy.

The whole terreſtrial globe was taken all to pieces, and *diſſolved* at the deluge. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt. Preface.*

2. To break; to diſunite in any manner.

Seeing then that all theſe things ſhall be *diſſolved*, what manner of perſons ought ye to be. 2 *Pet.* iii. 11.

3. To looſe; to break the ties of any thing.

Witneſs theſe ancient empires of the earth,
In height of all their flowing wealth *diſſolv'd.* *Milt. P. Loſt.*

The commons live, by no diviſions rent;
But the great monarch's death *diſſolves* the government. *Dry.*

4. To ſeparate perſons united.

She and I long ſince contracted,
Are now ſo ſure that nothing can *diſſolve* us. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To break up aſſemblies.

By the king's authority alone, and by his writs, parliaments are aſſembled; and by him alone they are prorogued and *diſſolved*, but each houſe may adjourn itſelf. *Bacon to Villiers.*

6. To ſolve; to clear.

And I have heard of thee, that thou can'ſt make interpretations and *diſſolve* doubts. *Dan.* v. 16.

7. To break an enchantment.

Highly it concerns his glory now
To fruſtrate and *diſſolve* the magick ſpells. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

8. To be relaxed by pleaſure.

Angels *diſſolv'd* in hallelujahs lye. *Dryden.*

To DISSO'LVE. *v. n.*

1. To be melted; to be liquefied.

As wax *diſſolves*, as ice begins to run
And trickle into drops before the ſun,
So melts the youth, and languiſhes away. *Addiſ. Ovid. Met.*

2. To ſink away; to fall to nothing.

If there be more, more woful, hold it in;
For I am almoſt ready to *diſſolve*,
Hearing of this. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. To melt away in pleaſures.

DISSO'LVENT. *adj.* [from *diſſolve.*] Having the power of diſſolving or melting.

In man and viviparous quadrupeds, the food, moiſtened with the ſpittle, is firſt chewed, then ſwallowed into the ſtomach, where, being mingled with *diſſolvent* juices, it is concocted, macerated, and reduced into a chyle. *Ray.*

DISSO'LVENT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Having the power of diſuniting the parts of any thing.

Spittle is a great *diſſolvent*, and there is a great quantity of it in the ſtomach, being ſwallowed conſtantly. *Arbuthnot.*

DISSO'LVER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſolve.*] That which has the power of diſſolving.

Fire, and the more ſubtle *diſſolver*, putrefaction, by dividing the particles of ſubſtances, turn them black. *Arbuthnot.*

Hot mineral waters are the beſt *diſſolvers* of phlegm. *Arbut.*

DISSO'LVIBLE. *adj.* [from *diſſolve.* It is commonly written *diſſolvable*, but leſs properly.] Liable to periſh by diſſolution.

Man, that is even upon the intrinſick conſtitution of his nature *diſſolvible*, muſt, by being in an eternal duration, continue immortal. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

DI'SSOLUTE. *adj.* [*diſſolutus*, Latin.] Looſe; wanton; unreſtrained; diſſolved in pleaſures; luxurious; debauched.

A giant huge and tall,
Who him diſarmed, *diſſolute*, diſmay'd,
Unawares ſurpriz'd. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 7.

Such ſtand in narrow lanes,
And beat our watch and rob our paſſengers;
While he, young, wanton, and effeminate boy,
Takes on the point of honour, to ſupport
So *diſſolute* a crew. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

A man of little gravity, or abſtinence in pleaſures; yea, ſometimes almoſt *diſſolute.* *Hayward.*

They cool'd in zeal,
Thenceforth ſhall practiſe how to live ſecure,
Worldly, or *diſſolute*, on what their lords
Shall leave them to enjoy. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

The true ſpirit of religion baniſhes indeed all levity of behaviour, all vicious and *diſſolute* mirth; but, in exchange, fills the mind with a perpetual ſerenity. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

The beauty of religion the moſt *diſſolute* are forced to acknowledge. *Rogers's Sermons.*

DI'SSOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *diſſolute.*] Looſely; in debauchery; without reſtraint.

Whereas men have lived *diſſolutely* and unrighteouſly, thou haſt tormented them with their own abominations. *Wiſd.* xii.

DI'SSOLUTENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſolute.*] Looſeneſs; laxity of manners; debauchery.

If we look into the common management, we ſhall have reaſon to wonder, in the great *diſſoluteneſs* of manners which the world complains of, that there are any footſteps at all left of virtue. *Locke.*

DISSOLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*diſſolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of liquefying by heat or moiſture.

2. The ſtate of being liquefied.

3. The ſtate of melting away; liquefaction.

I am as ſubject to heat as butter; a man of continual *diſſolution* and thaw. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

4. Deſtruction of any thing by the ſeparation of its parts.

The elements were at perfect union in his body; and their contrary qualities ſerved not for the *diſſolution* of the compound, but the variety of the compoſure. *South's Sermons.*

5. The ſubſtance formed by diſſolving any body.

Weigh iron and aqua-fortis ſeverally; then diſſolve the iron in the aqua-fortis, and weigh the *diſſolution.* *Bacon.*

6. Death; the reſolution of the body into its conſtituent elements.

The life of man is always either increaſing towards ripeneſs and perfection, or declining and decreaſing towards rotenneſs and *diſſolution.* *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

We expected
Immediate *diſſolution*, which we thought
Was meant by death that day. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

7. Deſtruction.

He determined to make a preſent *diſſolution* of the world. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſ.* 3.

He thence ſhall come,
When this world's *diſſolution* ſhall be ripe. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Would they have mankind lay aſide all care of proviſions by agriculture or commerce, becauſe poſſibly the *diſſolution* of the world may happen the next moment? *Bentley's Sermons.*

8. Breach or ruin of any thing compacted or united.

Is a man confident of wealth and power? Why let him read of thoſe ſtrange unexpected *diſſolutions* of the great monarchies and governments of the world. *South's Sermons.*

9. The act of breaking up an aſſembly.

10. Looſeneſs of manners; laxity; remiſſneſs; diſſipation.

Fame makes the mind looſe and gayiſh, ſcatters the ſpirits, and leaves a kind of *diſſolution* upon all the faculties. *South.*

An univerſal *diſſolution* of manners began to prevail, and a profeſſed diſregard to all fixed principles. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

DI'SSONANCE. *n. ſ.* [*diſſonans*, Latin; *diſſonance*, French.] A mixture of harſh, unpleaſing, unharmonious ſounds; unſuitableneſs of one ſound to another.

Still govern thou my ſong,
But drive far off the barbarous *diſſonance*
Of Bacchus, and his revellers. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

The wonted roar was up amidſt the woods,
And fill'd the air with barbarous *diſſonance*,
At which I ceas'd, and liſten'd them a while. *Milton.*

The Latin tongue is a dead language, and none can decide with confidence on the harmony or *diſſonance* of the numbers of theſe times. *Garth's Pref. to Ovid.*

DI'SSONANT. *adj.* [*diſſonans*, Latin.]

1. Harſh; unharmonious.

Dire were the ſtrain and *diſſonant*, to ſing
The cruel raptures of the ſavage kind. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. Incongruous; diſagreeing.

What can be more *diſſonant* from reaſon and nature, than that a man, naturally inclined to clemency, ſhould ſhew himſelf unkind and inhuman. *Hakewell on Providence.*

When conſcience reports any thing *diſſonant* to truth, it obliges no more than the falſhood reported by it. *South.*

To DISSU'ADE. *v. a.* [*diſſuadeo*, Latin.]

1. To dehort; to divert by reaſon or importunity from any thing.

We ſubmit to Cæſar, promiſing
To pay our wonted tribute, from the which
We were *diſſuaded* by our wicked queen. *Shakeſ. Cymbeline.*

2. To repreſent any thing as unfit or dangerous.

This would be worſe;
War therefore, open or conceal'd, alike
My voice *diſſuades.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

Not diffident of thee, do I *diſſuade*
Thy abſence from my ſight. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

I'd fain deny this wiſh, which thou haſt made;
Or, what I can't deny, would fain *diſſuade.* *Addiſon's Ovid.*

DISSU'ADER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſuade.*] He that diſſuades.

DISSU'ASION. *n. ſ.* [*diſſuaſio*, Lat.] Urgency of reaſon or importunity againſt any thing; dehortation.

Endeavour to preſerve yourſelf from relapſe by ſuch *diſſuaſions* from love, as its votaries call invectives againſt it. *Boyle.*

DISSU'ASIVE. *adj.* [from *diſſuade.*] Dehortatory; tending to divert or deter from any purpoſe.

DISSU'ASIVE. *n. ſ.* Dehortation; argument or importunity employed to turn the mind off from any purpoſe or purſuit.

The meanneſs, or the ſin, will ſcarce be *diſſuaſives* to thoſe who have reconciled themſelves to both. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

To DISSU'NDER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſunder.* This is a barbarous word. See DISSEVER.] To ſunder; to ſeparate.

But when her draught the ſea and earth *diſſunder'd*,
The troubl'd bottoms turn'd up, and ſhe thunder'd. *Chapm.*

DISSY'LLABLE. *n. ſ.* [δισσύλλαβος.] A word of two ſyllables.

No man is tied, in modern poetry, to obſerve any farther rule in the feet of his verſe, but that they be *diſſyllables*; whether ſpondee, trochee, or iambique, it matters not. *Dryden.*

DI'STAFF. *n. ſ.* [ꝺıꞅτæꝼ, Saxon]

1. The ſtaff from which the flax is drawn in ſpinning.

In ſum, proud Boreas never ruled fleet,
Who Neptune's web on danger's *diſtaff* ſpins,
With greater power than ſhe did make them wend
Each way, as ſhe that ages praiſe did bend. *Sidney.*

Weave thou to end this web which I begin;
I will the *diſtaff* hold, come thou and ſpin. *Fairfax, b.* iv.

Ran Coll our dog, and Talbot with the band,
And Malkin with her *diſtaff* in her hand. *Dryden.*

2. It is uſed as an emblem of the female ſex.

In my civil government ſome ſay the croſier, ſome ſay the *diſtaff* was too buſy. *Howel's England's Tears.*

See my royal maſter murder'd,
His crown uſurp'd, a *diſtaff* in the throne. *Dryden.*

DISTAFF-THISTLE. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of thiſtle. See THISTLE.

To DISTA'IN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſtain.*]

1. To ſtain; to tinge with an adventitious colour.

Nor ceas'd his arrows, 'till the ſhady plain
Sev'n mighty bodies with their blood *diſtain.* *Dryd. Virg.*

Place on their heads that crown *diſtain'd* with gore,
Which thoſe dire hands from my ſlain father tore. *Pope.*

2. To blot; to ſully with infamy.

He underſtood,
That lady whom I had to me aſſign'd,
Had both *diſtain'd* her honourable blood,
And eke the faith which ſhe to me did bind. *Fairy Queen.*

The worthineſs of praiſe *diſtains* his worth,
If he that's prais'd, himſelf bring the praiſe forth. *Shakeſp.*

DI'STANCE. *n. ſ.* [*diſtance*, French; *diſtantia*, Latin.]

1. *Diſtance* is ſpace conſidered barely in length between any two beings, without conſidering any thing elſe between them. *Locke.*

It is very cheap, notwithſtanding the great *diſtance* between the vineyards and the towns that ſell the wine. *Addiſ. on Italy.*

As he lived but a few miles *diſtance* from her father's houſe, he had frequent opportunities of ſeeing her. *Addiſon.*

2. Remoteneſs in place.

Cæſar is ſtill diſpoſed to give us terms,
And waits at *diſtance* 'till he hears from Cato. *Addiſ. Cato.*

Theſe dwell at ſuch convenient *diſtance*,
That each may give his friend aſſiſtance. *Prior.*

3. The ſpace kept between two antagoniſts in fencing.

We come to ſee fight; to ſee thy paſs, thy ſtock, thy reverſe, thy *diſtance.* *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

4. Contrariety; oppoſition.

Banquo was your enemy,
So is he mine; and in ſuch bloody *diſtance*,
That every minute of his being thruſts
Againſt my near'ſt of life. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

5. A ſpace marked on the courſe where horſes run.

This was the horſe that ran the whole field out of *diſtance*, and won the race. *L'Eſtrange.*

6. Space of time.

You muſt do it by *diſtance* of time. 2 *Eſdr.* v. 47.

I help my preface by a preſcript, to tell that there is ten years *diſtance* between one and the other. *Prior.*

7. Remoteneſs in time either paſt or future.

We have as much aſſurance of theſe things, as things future and at a *diſtance* are capable of. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

To judge right of bleſſings prayed for, and yet at a *diſtance*, we muſt be able to know things future. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

8. Ideal disjunction; mental ſeparation.

The qualities that affect our ſenſes are, in the things themſelves, ſo united and blended, that there is no ſeparation, no *diſtance* between them. *Locke.*

9. Reſpect; diſtant behaviour.

I hope your modeſty
Will know, what *diſtance* to the crown is due. *Dryden.*

'Tis by reſpect and *diſtance* that authority is upheld. *Atterb.*

If a man makes me keep my *diſtance*, the comfort is, he keeps his at the ſame time. *Swift.*

10. Retraction of kindneſs; reſerve; alienation.

On the part of heav'n,
Now alienated! *diſtance* and diſtaſte,
Anger, and juſt rebuke, and judgment giv'n. *Milt. P. Loſt.*

To DI'STANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place remotely; to throw off from the view.

That which gives a relievo to a bowl is the quick light, or white which appears to be on the ſide neareſt to us, and the black by conſequence *diſtances* the object. *Dryd. Dufreſnoy.*

2. To leave behind at a race the length of a diſtance; to conquer in a race with great ſuperiority.

Each daring lover, with advent'rous pace,
Purſu'd his wiſhes in the dang'rous race;
Like the ſwift hind the bounding damſel flies,
Strains to the goal, the *diſtanc'd* lover dies. *Gay's Fan.*

DI'STANT. *adj.* [*diſtans*, Latin.]

1. Remote in place; not near.

The wond'rous rock the Parian marble ſhone,
And ſeem'd to *diſtant* ſight of ſolid ſtone. *Pope.*

Narrowneſs of mind ſhould be cured by reading hiſtories of paſt ages, and of nations and countries *diſtant* from our own. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

The ſenſes will diſcover things near us with ſufficient exactneſs, and things *diſtant* alſo, ſo far as they relate to our neceſſary uſe. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Remote in time either paſt or future.

3. Remote to a certain degree; as, ten years, ten miles *diſtant.*

4. Reſerved; ſhy.

5. Not primary; not obvious.

It was one of the firſt diſtinctions of a well bred man to expreſs every thing obſcene in modeſt terms and *diſtant* phraſes, while the clown clothed thoſe ideas in plain homely terms that are the moſt obvious and natural. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

DISTA'STE. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *taſte.*]

1. Averſion of the palate; diſreliſh; diſguſt.

He gives the reaſon of the *diſtaſte* of ſatiety, and of the pleaſure in novelty in meats and drinks. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

2. Diſlike; uneaſineſs.

Proſperity is not without many fears and *diſtaſtes*, and adverſity is not without comforts and hopes. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

3. Anger; alienation of affection.

Julius Cæſar was by acclamation termed king, to try how the people would take it: the people ſhewed great murmur and *diſtaſte* at it. *Bacon, Apophth.* 221.

The king having taſted of the envy of the people, for his impriſonment of Edward Plantagenet, was doubtful to heap up any more *diſtaſtes* of that kind by the impriſonment of De la Pole alſo. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

On the part of heaven,
Now alienated, diſtance, and *diſtaſte*,
And juſt rebuke. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

With ſtern *diſtaſte* avow'd,
To their own diſtricts drive the ſuitor crowd. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

To DISTA'STE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill the mouth with nauſeouſneſs, or diſreliſh.

Dang'rous conceits are in their nature poiſons,
Which at firſt are ſcarce found to *diſtaſte*;
But with a little act upon the blood,
Burn like the mines of ſulphur. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

2. To diſlike; to loath.

I'd have it come to queſtion;
If he *diſtaſte* it, let him to my ſiſter. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

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3. To offend; to diſguſt.
He thought it no policy to *diſtaſte* the Engliſh or Iriſh by a courſe of reformation, but ſought to pleaſe them. *Davies.*
4. To vex; to exaſperate; to ſour.
The whiſtling of the winds is better muſick to contented minds, than the opera to the ſpleenful, ambitious, diſeaſed, *diſtaſted*, and diſtracted ſouls. *Pope.*

DISTA'STEFUL. *adj.* [*diſtaſte* and *full.*]
1. Nauſeous to the palate; diſguſting.
What to one palate is ſweet and delicious, to another is odious and *diſtaſteful*. *Glanv. Scepſ. c.* 15.
2. Offenſive; unpleaſing.
The viſitation, though ſomewhat *diſtaſteful* to the Iriſh lords, was ſweet and welcome to the common people. *Davies.*
None but a fool *diſtaſteful* truth will tell;
So it be new and pleaſe, 'tis full as well. *Dryd. Tyran. Love.*
Diſtaſteful humours, and whatever elſe may render the converſation of men grievous and uneaſy to one another, are forbidden in the New Teſtament. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 5.
3. Malignant; malevolent.
After *diſtaſteful* looks,
With certain half-caps, and cold moving nods,
They froze me into ſilence. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*
The ground that begot this aſſertion, might be the *diſtaſteful* averſeneſs of the Chriſtian from the Jew. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

DISTE'MPER. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *temper.*]
1. A diſproportionate mixture of parts; want of a due temper of ingredients.
2. A diſeaſe; a malady; the peccant predominance of ſome humour; properly a ſlight illneſs; indiſpoſition.
They heighten *diſtempers* to diſeaſes. *Suckling.*
It argues ſickneſs and *diſtemper* in the mind, as well as in the body, when a man is continually turning and toſſing. *South.*
3. Want of due temperature.
It was a reaſonable conjecture, that thoſe countries which were ſituated directly under the tropick, were of a *diſtemper* uninhabitable. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*
4. Bad conſtitution of the mind; predominance of any paſſion or appetite.
If little faults, proceeding on *diſtemper*,
Shall not be wink'd at, how ſhall we ſtretch our eye
At capital crimes? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.
5. Want of due ballance between contraries.
The true temper of empire is a thing rare, and hard to keep; for both temper and *diſtemper* conſiſt of contraries. *Bac.*
6. Ill humour of mind; depravity of inclination.
I was not forgetful of thoſe ſparks, which ſome mens *diſtempers* formerly ſtudied to kindle in parliament. *King Charles.*
7. Tumultuous diſorder.
Still as you riſe, the ſtate exalted too,
Finds no *diſtemper* while 'tis chang'd by you. *Waller.*
8. Diſorder; uneaſineſs.
There is a ſickneſs,
Which puts ſome of us in *diſtemper*; but
I cannot name the diſeaſe, and it is caught
Of you that yet are well. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

To DISTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *temper.*]
1. To diſeaſe.
Young ſon, it argues a *diſtemper'd* head,
So ſoon to bid good-morrow to thy bed. *Shak. Ro. and Jul.*
2. To diſorder.
In madneſs,
Being full of ſupper and *diſtemp'ring* draughts,
Upon malicious bravery, do'ſt thou come
To ſtart my guilt. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
He *diſtempered* himſelf one night with long and hard ſtudy. *Boyle's Hiſtory of Fluids.*
3. To diſturb; to fill with perturbation; to ruffle.
Thou ſee'ſt me much *diſtemper'd* in my mind;
Pull'd back, and then puſh'd forward to be kind. *Dryden.*
4. To deſtroy temper or moderation.
Diſtemper'd zeal, ſedition, canker'd hate,
No more ſhall vex the church and tear the ſtate. *Dryden.*
They will have admirers among poſterity, and be equally celebrated by thoſe whoſe minds will not be *diſtempered* by intereſt, paſſion, or partiality. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*
5. To make diſaffected, or malignant.
Once more to-day well met, *diſtemper'd* lords;
The king by me requeſts your preſence ſtrait. *Sh. K. John.*

DISTE'MPERATE. *adj.* [*dis* and *temperate.*] Immoderate.
Aquinas objecteth the *diſtemperate* heat, which he ſuppoſeth to be in all places directly under the ſun. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

DISTE'MPERATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtemperate.*]
1. Intemperateneſs; exceſs of heat or cold, or other qualities.
Through this *diſtemperature* we ſee
The ſeaſons alter; hoary headed froſts
Fall in the freſh lap of the crimſon roſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
They profited little againſt him, but were themſelves conſumed by the diſcommodities of the country, and the *diſtemperature* of the air. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*
2. Violent tumultuouſneſs; outrageouſneſs.

3. Perturbation of the mind.
Thy earlineſs doth me aſſure
Thou art uprouz'd by ſome *diſtemperature*. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Confuſion; commixture of extremes; loſs of regularity.
At your birth
Our grandam earth, with this *diſtemperature*,
In paſſion ſhook. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.
Tell how the world fell into this diſeaſe,
And how ſo great *diſtemperature* did grow. *Daniel's C. War.*

To DISTE'ND. *v. a.* [*diſtendo*, Latin.] To ſtretch out in breadth.
Thus all day long the full *diſtended* clouds
Indulge their genial ſtores, and well ſhower'd earth
Is deep enrich'd with vegetable life. *Thomſon's Spring.*

DISTE'NT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtend.*] The ſpace through which any thing is ſpread; breadth.
Thoſe arches are the graceful leſt, which, keeping preciſely the ſame height, ſhall yet be diſtended one fourteenth part longer; which addition of *diſtent* will confer much to their beauty, and detract but little from their ſtrength. *Wotton.*

DISTE'NTION. *n. ſ.* [*diſtentio*, Latin.]
1. The act of ſtretching in breadth.
Wind and *diſtention* of the bowels are ſigns of a bad digeſtion in the inteſtines; for in dead animals, when there is no digeſtion at all, the *diſtention* is in the greateſt extremity. *Arb.*
2. Breadth; ſpace occupied by the thing diſtended.
3. The act of ſeparating one part from another; divarication.
Our leggs do labour more in elevation than in *diſtention*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

To DISTHRONI'ZE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *throne.*] To dethrone; to depoſe from ſovereignty.
By his death he it recovered;
But Peridure and Vigent him *diſthronized*. *Fairy Queen.*

DI'STICH. *n. ſ.* [*diſtichon*, Latin.] A couplet; a couple of lines; an epigram conſiſting only of two verſes.
The French compare anagrams, by themſelves, to gems; but when they are caſt into a *diſtich*, or epigram, to gems enchaſed in enamelled gold. *Camden's Remains.*
The bard, whoſe *diſtich* all commend,
In power, a ſervant; out of power, a friend. *Pope.*

To DISTI'L. *v. n.* [*diſtillo*, Latin.]
1. To drop; to fall by drops.
In vain kind ſeaſons ſwell'd the teeming grain;
Soft ſhow'rs *diſtill'd*, and ſuns grew warm in vain. *Pope.*
Cryſtal drops from min'ral roofs *diſtil*. *Pope.*
2. To flow gently and ſilently.
The Euphrates *diſtilleth* out of the mountains of Armenia, and falleth into the gulph of Perſia. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*
3. To uſe a ſtill; to practiſe the act of diſtillation.
Have I not been
Thy pupil long? Haſt thou not learn'd me how
To make perfumes, *diſtil*, preſerve? *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To DISTI'L. *v. a.*
1. To let fall in drops; to drop any thing down.
They pour down rain, according to the vapour thereof, which the clouds do drop and *diſtil* upon man abundantly. *Job.*
The dew, which on the tender graſs
The evening had *diſtill'd*,
To pure roſe-water turned was,
The ſhades with ſweets that fill'd. *Drayton's Q. of Cynthia.*
From his fair head
Perfumes *diſtil* their ſweets. *Prior.*
The roof is vaulted, and *diſtils* freſh water from every part of it, which fell upon us as faſt as the firſt droppings of a ſhower. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*
2. To force by fire through the veſſels of diſtillation; to exalt, ſeparate, or purify by fire.
Upon the corner of the moon
There hangs a vap'rous drop, profound;
I'll catch it ere it come to ground;
And that, *diſtill'd* by magick ſlights,
Shall raiſe artificial ſprights. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
3. To draw by diſtillation; to extract by the force of fire.
The liquid, *diſtilled* from benzoin, is ſubject to frequent viciſſitudes of fluidity and firmneſs. *Boyle.*

DISTILLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*diſtillatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of dropping, or falling in drops.
2. The act of pouring out in drops.
3. That which falls in drops.
4. The act of diſtilling by fire.
Water by frequent *diſtillations* changes into fixed earth. *Newton's Opt.*
The ſerum of the blood, by a ſtrong *diſtillation*, affords a ſpirit, or volatile alkaline ſalt, and two kinds of oil, and an earth. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
5. The ſubſtance drawn by the ſtill.
I ſuffered the pangs of an egregious death, to be ſtopt in like a ſtrong *diſtillation*, with cloaths. *Sh. Mer. Wi. of Windſ.*

DISTI'LLATORY. *adj.* [from *diſtil.*] Belonging to diſtillation; uſed in diſtillation.

Beſides

Beſides thoſe groſſer elements of bodies, ſalt, ſulphur and mercury, ingredients of a more ſubtile nature, extremely little, and not viſible, may eſcape at the junctures of the *diſtillatory* veſſels. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

DISTI'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtil.*]
1. One who practiſes the trade of diſtilling.
I ſent for ſpirit of ſalt to a very eminent *diſtiller* of it. *Boyle.*
2. One who makes and ſells pernicious and inflammatory ſpirits.

DISTI'LMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtil.*] That which is drawn by diſtillation. A word formerly uſed, but now obſolete.
Upon my ſecure hour thy uncle ſtole,
And in the porches of mine ears did pour
The leperous *diſtilment*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

DISTI'NCT. *adj.* [*diſtinctus*, Latin.]
1. Different; not the ſame in number or in kind.
Bellarmin ſaith, it is idolatry to give the ſame worſhip to an image which is due to God: Vaſquez ſaith, it is idolatry to give *diſtinct* worſhip: therefore, if a man would avoid idolatry, he muſt give none at all. *Stillingfleet.*
Fatherhood and property are *diſtinct* titles, and began preſently, upon Adam's death, to be in *diſtinct* perſons. *Locke.*
2. Different; apart; not conjunct.
The intention was, that the two armies, which marched out together, ſhould afterwards be *diſtinct*. *Clarendon.*
Men have immortal ſpirits, capable of a pleaſure and happineſs *diſtinct* from that of our bodies. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*
3. Clear; unconfuſed.
Heav'n is high,
High and remote, to ſee from thence *diſtinct*
Each thing on earth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.
4. Spotted; variegated.
Tempeſtuous fell
His arrows from the four-fold-viſag'd four,
Diſtinct with eyes; and from the living wheels
Diſtinct alike with multitude of eyes. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*
5. Marked out; ſpecified.
Dominion hold
Over all living things that move on th' earth,
Wherever thus created; for no place
Is yet *diſtinct* by name. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

DISTI'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [*diſtinctio*, Latin.]
1. Note of difference.
2. Honourable note of ſuperiority.
3. That by which one differs from another.
This faculty of perception puts the *diſtinction* betwixt the animal kingdom and the inferior parts of matter. *Locke.*
4. Difference regarded; preference or neglect in compariſon with ſomething elſe.
Maids, women, wives, without *diſtinction* fall;
The ſweeping deluge, love, comes on, and covers all. *Dryd.*
5. Separation of complex notions.
This fierce abridgment
Hath to it circumſtantial branches, which
Diſtinction ſhould be rich in. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*
6. Diviſion into different parts.
The *diſtinction* of it into acts was not known unto them; or, if it were, it is yet ſo darkly delivered to us, that we cannot make it out. *Dryden on Dramatick Poeſy.*
7. Notation of difference between things ſeemingly the ſame.
The mixture of thoſe things by ſpeech, which by nature are divided, is the mother of all error: to take away therefore that error, which confuſion breedeth, *diſtinction* is requiſite. *Hooker, b.* iii. *ſ.* 3.
Lawfulneſs cannot be handled without limitations and *diſtinctions*. *Bacon's Holy War.*
This will puzzle all your logick
And *diſtinctions* to anſwer it. *Denham's Sophy.*
From this *diſtinction* of real and apparent good, ſome diſtinguiſh happineſs into two ſorts, real and imaginary. *Norris.*
7. Diſcernment; judgment.

DISTI'NCTIVE. *adj.* [from *diſtinct.*]
1. That which marks diſtinction or difference.
For from the natal hour, *diſtinctive* names,
One common right the great and lowly claims. *Pope's Ody.*
2. Having the power to diſtinguiſh and diſcern; judicious.
Credulous and vulgar auditors readily believe it, and the more judicious and *diſtinctive* heads do not reject it. *Brown.*

DISTI'NCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *diſtinctive*] In right order; not confuſedly.
I did all my pilgrimage dilate,
Whereof by parcels ſhe had ſomething heard,
But not *diſtinctively*. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

DISTI'NCTLY. *adv.* [from *diſtinct.*]
1. Not confuſedly; without the confuſion of one part with another.
To make an eccho that will report three, or four, or five words *diſtinctly*, it is requiſite that the body percuſſing be a good diſtance off. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 248.
On its ſides it was bounded pretty *diſtinctly*, but on its ends very confuſedly and indiſtinctly. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Plainly; clearly.
The object I could firſt *diſtinctly* view,
Was tall ſtreight trees, which on the waters flew. *Dryden.*
After the light of the ſun was a little worn off my eyes, I could ſee all the parts of it *diſtinctly*, by a glimmering reflection that played upon them from the ſurface of the water. *Addiſon.*

DISTI'NCTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtinct.*]
1. Nice obſervation of the difference between different things.
The membranes and humours of the eye are perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the clearneſs, and for the *diſtinctneſs* of viſion. *Ray on the Creation.*
2. Such ſeparation of things as makes them eaſy to be ſeparately obſerved.

To DISTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [*diſtinguo*, Latin.]
1. To note the diverſity of things.
Rightly to *diſtinguiſh*, is, by conceit of the mind, to ſever things different in nature, and to diſcern wherein they differ. *Hooker, b.* iii. *ſ.* 3.
2. To ſeparate from others by ſome mark of honour or preference.
They *diſtinguiſh* my poems from thoſe of other men, and have made me their peculiar care. *Dryden's Fables, Dedicat.*
Let us revolve that roll with ſtricteſt eye,
Where, ſafe from time, *diſtinguiſh'd* actions lie. *Prior.*
3. To divide by proper notes of diverſity.
Moſes *diſtinguiſhes* the cauſes of the flood into thoſe that belong to the heavens, and thoſe that belong to the earth; the rains, and the abyſs. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
4. To know one from another by any mark or note of difference.
So long
As he could make me, with this eye or ear,
Diſtinguiſh him from others, he did keep
The deck. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*
We have not yet been ſeen in any houſe,
Nor can we be *diſtinguiſh'd* by our faces,
For man or maſter. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*
By our reaſon we are enabled to *diſtinguiſh* good from evil, as well as truth from falſhood. *Watts's Logick.*
5. To diſcern critically; to judge.
Sweet, the untainted virtue of your years
Hath not yet div'd into the world's deceit;
Nor more can you *diſtinguiſh* of a man,
Than of his outward ſhew! *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.
6. To conſtitute difference; to ſpecificate; to make different from another.
St. Paul's Epiſtles contain nothing but points of chriſtian inſtruction, amongſt which he ſeldom fails to enlarge on the great and *diſtinguiſhing* doctrines of our holy religion. *Locke.*
7. To make known or eminent.

To DISTI'NGUISH. *v. n.* To make diſtinction; to find or ſhew the difference.
He would warily *diſtinguiſh* between the profit of the merchant and the gain of the kingdom. *Child's Diſc. on Trade.*
The readers muſt learn by all means to *diſtinguiſh* between proverbs and thoſe polite ſpeeches which beautify converſation. *Swift.*

DISTI'NGUISHABLE. *adj.* [from *diſtinguiſh*]
1. Capable of being diſtinguiſhed; capable of being known or made known by notes of diverſity.
By the intervention of a liquor, it puts on the form of a fluid body; when, being diſſolved in aqueous juices, it is by the eye *diſtinguiſhable* from the ſolvent body, and appears as fluid as it is. *Boyle.*
Impenitent, they left a race behind
Like to themſelves, *diſtinguiſhable* ſcarce
From Gentiles, but by circumciſion vain. *Milt. Parad. Reg.*
The acting of the ſoul, as it relates to perception and deciſion, to choice and purſuit, or averſion, is *diſtinguiſhable* to us. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
I ſhall diſtribute duty into its principal and eminent parts, *diſtinguiſhable* as they relate to God, our neighbour, and ourſelves. *Government of the Tongue, ſ.* 2.
A ſimple idea, being in itſelf uncompounded, contains nothing but one uniform appearance, or conception in the mind, and is not *diſtinguiſhable* into different ideas. *Locke.*
2. Worthy of note; worthy of regard.
I would endeavour that my betters ſhould ſeek me by the merit of ſomething *diſtinguiſhable*, inſtead of my ſeeking them. *Swift.*

DISTI'NGUISHED. *participial adj.* [from *diſtinguiſh.*] Eminent; tranſcendent; extraordinary.
For ſins committed, with many aggravations of guilt, the furnace of wrath will be ſeven times hotter, and burn with a *diſtinguiſhed* fury. *Rogers, Serm.* 3.
Never on man did heav'nly favour ſhine
With rays ſo ſtrong, *diſtinguiſh'd*, and divine. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

DISTI'NGUISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtinguiſh.*]
1. A judicious obſerver; one that accurately diſcerns one thing from another.
If writers be juſt to the memory of Charles II. they cannot

deny

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deny him to have been an exact knower of mankind, and a perfect *diſtinguiſher* of their talents. *Dryd. Dedic. to K. Arthur.*

2. He that ſeparates one thing from another by proper marks of diverſity.

Let us admire the wiſdom of God in this *diſtinguiſher* of times, and viſible deity, the ſun. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DISTI'NGUISHINGLY. *adv.* [from *diſtinguiſhing*.] With diſtinction; with ſome mark of eminent preference.

Some call me a Tory, becauſe the heads of that party have been *diſtinguiſhingly* favourable to me. *Pope.*

DISTI'NGUISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtinguiſh.*] Diſtinction; obſervation of difference.

To make corrections upon the ſearchers reports, I conſidered whether any credit at all were to be given to their *diſtinguiſhments.* *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

To DISTO'RT. *v. a.* [*diſtortus*, Latin.]

1. To writhe; to twiſt; to deform by irregular motions.

Now mortal pangs *diſtort* his lovely form. *Smith.*

2. To put out of the true direction or poſture.

Wrath and malice, envy and revenge, do darken and *diſtort* the underſtandings of men. *Tillotſon.*

3. To wreſt from the true meaning.

Something muſt be *diſtorted*, beſide the intent of the divine inditer. *Peacham on Poetry.*

DISTO'RTION. *n. ſ.* [*diſtortio*, Lat.] Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts diſordered.

By his *diſtortions* he reveals his pains;
He by his tears, and by his ſighs complains. *Prior.*

In England we ſee people lulled aſleep with ſolid and elaborate diſcourſes of piety, who would be warmed and tranſported out of themſelves by the bellowings and *diſtortions* of enthuſiaſm. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 407.

To DISTRA'CT. *v. a. part. paſſ. deſtracted*; anciently *deſtraught.* [*diſtractus*, Latin.]

1. To pull different ways at once.

2. To ſeparate; to divide.

By ſea, by ſea.
—Moſt worthy ſir, you therein throw away
The abſolute ſoldierſhip you have by land;
Diſtract your army, which doth moſt conſiſt
Of war-mark'd footmen. *Shakeſ. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

3. To turn from a ſingle direction towards various points.

If he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the obſerver, he hopes to *diſtract* it by a multiplicity of the object. *South's Sermons.*

4. To fill the mind with contrary conſiderations; to perplex; to confound; to harraſs.

While I ſuffer thy terrors I am *diſtracted.* *Pſ.* lxxxviii. 15.

Come, couſin, can'ſt thou quake, and change thy colour,
Murther thy breath in middle of a word,
And then again begin, and ſtop again,
As if thou wert *diſtraught* and mad with terror? *Sh. R.* III.

It would burſt forth; but I recover breath,
And ſenſe *diſtract*, to know well what I utter. *Milt. Agoniſt.*

He poſſeſſes a quiet and cheerful mind, not afflicted with violent paſſions, or *diſtracted* with immoderate cares. *Ray.*

If our ſenſe of hearing were a thouſand times quicker than it is, how would a perpetual noiſe *diſtract* us? We ſhould, in the quieteſt retirement, be leſs able to ſleep or meditate than in the middle of a ſea-fight. *Locke.*

5. To make mad.

Wherefore throng you hither?
——To fetch my poor *diſtracted* huſband hence:
Let us come in, that we may bind him faſt,
And bear him home for his recovery. *Shakeſ. Com. of Err.*

Better I were *diſtract*,
So ſhould my thoughts be ſever'd from my griefs,
And woes, by wrong imagination, loſe
The knowledge of themſelves. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

She was unable, in ſtrength of mind, to bear the grief of his deceaſe, and fell *diſtracted* of her wits. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

You ſhall find a *diſtracted* man fancy himſelf a king, and with a right inference require ſuitable attendance, reſpect, and obedience. *Locke.*

DISTRA'CTEDLY. *adv.* [from *diſtract.*] Madly; frantickly.

Methought her eyes had croſt her tongue;
For ſhe did ſpeak in ſtarts *diſtractedly.* *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

DISTRA'CTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtract.*] The ſtate of being diſtracted; madneſs.

DISTRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*diſtractio*, Latin.]

1. Tendency to different parts; ſeparation.

While he was yet in Rome,
His power went out in ſuch *diſtractions* as
Beguil'd all ſpies. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

2. Confuſion; ſtate in which the attention is called different ways.

Never was known a night of ſuch *diſtraction*;
Noiſe ſo confus'd and dreadful; joſtling crowds,
That run, and knew not whither. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

What may we not hope from him in a time of quiet and tranquillity, ſince, during the late *diſtractions*, he has done ſo much for the advantage of our trade? *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

3. Perturbation of mind; violence of ſome painful paſſion.

The *diſtraction* of the children, who ſaw both their parents expiring together, would have melted the hardeſt heart. *Tatler.*

4. Madneſs; frantickneſs; loſs of the wits.

Madam, this is a meer *diſtraction*:
You turn the good we offer into envy. *Shakeſp. H.* VIII.

So to mad Pentheus double Thebes appears,
And furies howl in his diſtemper'd ears:
Oreſtes ſo, with like *diſtraction* toſt,
Is made to fly his mother's angry ghoſt. *Waller.*

Commiſerate all thoſe who labour under a ſettled *diſtraction*, and who are ſhut out from all the pleaſures and advantages of human commerce. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

5. Diſturbance; tumult; difference of ſentiments.

The two armies lay quiet near each other, without improving the confuſion and *diſtraction* which the king's forces were too much inclined to. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

To DISTRA'IN. *v. a.* [from *diſtringo*, Latin.] To ſeize; to lay hold on as an indemnification for a debt.

Here's Beauford, that regards not God nor king,
Hath here *diſtrain'd* the Tower to his uſe. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

To DISTRA'IN. *v. n.* To make ſeizure.

The earl anſwered, I will not lend money to my ſuperiour, upon whom I cannot *diſtrain* for the debt. *Camden's Remains.*

Blood his rent to have regain'd,
Upon the Britiſh diadem *diſtrain'd.* *Marvel.*

DISTRA'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtrain.*] He that ſeizes.

DISTRA'INT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtrain.*] Seizure. *Dict.*

DISTRA'UGHT. *part. adj.* [from *diſtract.*] Diſtracted.

He had been a good military man in his days, but was then *diſtraught* of his wits. *Camden's Remains.*

DISTRE'SS. *n. ſ.* [*deſtreſſe*, French.]

1. The act of making a legal ſeizure.

2. A compulſion in real actions, by which a man is aſſured to appear in court, or to pay a debt or duty which he refuſed. *Cow.*

When any one was indebted to another, he would firſt demand his debt; and, if he were not paid, he would ſtraight go and take a *diſtreſs* of his goods and cattle, where he could find them, to the value, which he would keep 'till he were ſatisfied. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Quoth ſhe, ſome ſay the ſoul's ſecure
Againſt *diſtreſs* and forfeiture. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* I.

3. The thing ſeized by law.

4. Calamity; miſery; misfortune.

There can I ſit alone, unſeen of any,
And to the nightingale's complaining notes
Tune my *diſtreſſes*, and record my woes. *Shakeſpeare.*

There ſhall be ſigns in the ſun, and in the moon, and in the ſtars; and upon earth *diſtreſs* of nations, with perplexity, the ſea and the waves roaring. *Luke* xxi. 25.

People in affliction or *diſtreſs* cannot be hated by generous minds. *Clariſſa.*

To DISTRE'SS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To proſecute by law to a ſeizure.

2. To harraſs; to make miſerable; to cruſh with calamity.

Diſtreſs not the Moabites, neither contend with them in battle. *Deutr.* ii. 9.

I am *diſtreſſed* for thee, my brother Jonathan. 2 *Sa.* i. 26.

DISTRE'SSFUL. *adj.* [*diſtreſs* and *full.*] Miſerable; full of trouble; full of miſery.

He, with a body fill'd and vacant mind,
Gets him to reſt, cramm'd with *diſtreſsful* bread. *Sh. H.* V.

I often did beguile her of her tears,
When I did ſpeak of ſome *diſtreſ ful* ſtroke
That my youth ſuffered. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

The ewes ſtill folded, with diſtended thighs,
Unmilk'd, lay bleating in *diſtreſsful* cries. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Diſtreſsful and deſolating events, which have attended the miſtakes of politicians, ſhould be preſent in their minds. *Watts.*

To DISTRI'BUTE. *v. a.* [*diſtribuo*, Lat.] To divide amongſt more than two; to deal out.

The king ſent over a great ſtore of gentlemen and warlike people, amongſt whom he *diſtributed* the land. *Spenſer.*

The ſpoil got on the Antiates
Was not *diſtributed.* *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

She did *diſtribute* her goods to all them that were neareſt of kindred. *Judith* xvi. 24.

DISTRI'BUTER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtribute.*] One who deals out any thing; a beſtower.

There were judges and *diſtributers* of juſtice appointed for the ſeveral parts of his dominions. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Of that peculiar matter out of which the bodies of vegetables, and conſequently of animals, are formed, water is the common vehicle and *diſtributer* to the parts of thoſe bodies. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

DISTRIBU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*diſtributio*, Latin.]

1. The act of diſtributing or dealing out to others.

Of great riches there is no real uſe, except it be in the *diſtribution.* *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Providence has made an equal *diſtribution* of natural gifts, whereof each creature ſeverally has a ſhare. *L'Eſtrange.*

Every man in a great ſtation would imitate the queen in the *diſtribution* of offices in his diſpoſal. *Swift.*

2. Act

2. Act of giving in charity.

Let us govern our charitable *diſtributions* by this pattern of nature, and maintain a mutual circulation of benefits and returns. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. [In logick.] As an integral whole is diſtinguiſhed into its ſeveral parts by diviſion; ſo the word *diſtribution* is moſt properly uſed, when we diſtinguiſh an univerſal whole into its ſeveral kinds of ſpecies. *Watts's Logick.*

DISTRI'BUTIVE. *adj.* [from *diſtribute.*]

1. That which is employed in aſſigning to others their portions; as, *diſtributive* juſtice, that which allots to each his ſentence or claim.

If juſtice will take all, and nothing give,
Juſtice methinks is not *diſtributive.* *Dryden's Conq. of Gran.*

Obſerve the *diſtributive* juſtice of the authors, which is conſtantly applied to the puniſhment of virtue, and the reward of vice, directly oppoſite to the rules of their beſt criticks. *Sw.*

2. That which aſſigns the various ſpecies of a general term.

DISTRI'BUTIVELY. *adv.* [from *diſtributive.*]

1. By diſtribution.

2. Singly; particularly.

Although we cannot be free from all ſin collectively, in ſuch ſort that no part thereof ſhall be found inherent in us; yet, *diſtributively* at the leaſt, all great and grievous actual offences, as they offer themſelves one by one, both may, and ought to be, by all means avoided. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 48.

3. In a manner that expreſſes ſingly all the particulars included in a general term; not collectively.

An univerſal term is ſometimes taken collectively for all its particular ideas united together, and ſometimes *diſtributively*, meaning each of them ſingle and alone. *Watts's Logick.*

DI'STRICT. *n. ſ.* [*diſtrictus*, Latin.]

1. The circuit or territory within which a man may be thus compelled to appearance. *Cowel.*

2. Circuit of authority; province.

His governors of towns and provinces, who formed themſelves upon the example of their grand monarque, practiſed all the arts of deſpotick government in their reſpective *diſtricts.* *Addiſon.*

With ſtern diſtaſte avow'd,
To their own *diſtricts* drive the ſuitor crowd. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

3. Region; country; territory.

Thoſe *diſtricts* which between the tropicks lie,
The ſcorching beams, directly darted, fry. *Blackmore.*

To DISTRU'ST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *truſt.*] To regard with diffidence; to diffide in; not to truſt.

He ſheweth himſelf unto ſuch as do not *diſtruſt* him. *Wiſd.*

DISTRU'ST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Diſcredit; loſs of credit; loſs of confidence.

To me reproach
Rather belongs, *diſtruſt*, and all diſpraiſe. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

2. Suſpicion; want of faith; want of confidence in another.

You doubt not me; nor have I ſpent my blood,
To have my faith no better underſtood:
Your ſoul's above the baſeneſs of *diſtruſt*;
Nothing but love could make you ſo unjuſt. *Dryd. Aureng.*

DISTRU'STFUL. *adj.* [*diſtruſt* and *full.*]

1. Apt to diſtruſt; ſuſpicious.

Generals often harbour *diſtruſtful* thoughts in their breaſts. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

2. Not confident; diffident.

The great corrupters of diſcourſe have not been ſo *diſtruſtful* of themſelves. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. Diffident of himſelf; modeſt; timorous.

Diſtruſtful ſenſe with modeſt caution ſpeaks;
It ſtill looks home, and ſhort excurſions makes;
But rattling nonſenſe in full vollies breaks. *Pope.*

DISTRU'STFULLY. *adv.* [from *diſtruſtful.*] In a diſtruſtful manner.

DISTRU'STFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtruſtful.*] The ſtate of being diſtruſtful; want of confidence.

To DISTU'RB. *v. a* [*diſturbo*, low Latin.]

1. To perplex; to diſquiet; to deprive of tranquillity.

He that has his own troubles, and the happineſs of his neighbours to *diſturb* him, has work enough. *Collier on Envy.*

His youth with wants and hardſhips muſt engage;
Plots and rebellions muſt *diſturb* his age. *Prior.*

2. To confound; to put into irregular motions.

3. To interrupt; to hinder.

4. To turn off from any direction: with *from.* This is not uſual.

It oft-times may ſucceed, ſo as perhaps
Shall grieve him, if I fail not; and *diſturb*
His inmoſt counſels *from* their deſtin'd aim. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

DISTU'RBANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſturb.*]

1. Perplexity; interruption of tranquillity.

The denomination of money concerns trade, and the alteration of that neceſſarily brings *diſturbance* to it. *Locke.*

2. Confuſion; diſorder.

They can ſurvey a variety of complicated ideas without fatigue or *diſturbance.* *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Tumult; violation of peace.

I

This miſchief had not then befall'n,
And more that ſhall befal: innumerable
Diſturbances on earth through female ſnares. *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*

DISTU'RBER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſturb.*]

1. A violater of peace; he that cauſes tumults and publick diſorders.

He ſtands in the ſight both of God and men moſt juſtly blameable, as a needleſs *diſturber* of the peace of God's church, and an author of diſſenſion. *Hooker, b* iv *ſ.* 13.

Men that make an inſult upon ſociety, ought to be humbled as *diſturbers* of the publick tranquillity. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

Ye great *diſturbers*, who in endleſs noiſe,
In blood and horror, ſeek unnatural joys;
For what is all this buſtle, but to ſhun
Thoſe thoughts with which you dare not be alone. *Granv.*

2. He that injures tranquillity; he that cauſes perturbation of mind.

Two deep enemies,
Foes to my reſt, and my ſweet ſleep's *diſturbers*,
Are they that I would have thee deal upon. *Shakeſp. R.* III.

To DISTU'RN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *turn.*] To turn off; to turn aſide.

He glad was to *diſturn* that furious ſtream
Of war on us, that elſe had ſwallow'd them. *Daniel.*

DISVALUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *valuation.*] Diſgrace; diminution of reputation.

What can be more to the *diſvaluation* of the power of the Spaniard, than that eleven thouſand Engliſh ſhould, within two months, have marched into the heart of his countries? *Bacon's War with Spain.*

To DISVA'LUE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *value.*] To undervalue; to ſet a low price upon.

Her reputation was *diſvalu'd.*
In levity. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

The very ſame pride which prompts a man to vaunt and overvalue what he is, does as forcibly incline him to contemn and *diſvalue* what he has. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DISVE'LOP. *v. a.* [*developer*, French.] To uncover. *Dict.*

DISU'NION. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *union.*]

1. Separation; disjunction.

Reſt is moſt oppoſite to motion, the immediate cauſe of *diſunion.* *Glanv. Sceſ. c.* 7.

Diſunion of the corporeal principles, and the vital, cauſeth death. *Grew's Coſmol. Sac.*

Let not peace be made before the *diſunion* of France and Spain. *Addiſon's State of the War.*

The ſtrength of it will join itſelf to France, and grow the cloſer to it by its *diſunion* from the reſt. *Addiſon on the War.*

2. Breach of concord.

To DISUNI'TE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *unite.*]

1. To ſeparate; to divide.

The beaſt they then divide, and *diſunite*
The ribs and limbs. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To part friends or allies.

To DISUNI'TE. *v. n.* [*dis* and *unite.*] To fall aſunder; to become ſeparate.

While every particular member of the publick provides ſolely for itſelf, the ſeveral joints of the body politick do ſeparate and *diſunite*, and ſo become unable to ſupport the whole. *South's Sermons.*

DISU'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *unity.*] A ſtate of actual ſeparation.

Diſunity is the natural property of matter, which of itſelf is nothing elſe but an infinite congeries of phyſical monads. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

DISU'SAGE. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *uſage.*] The gradual ceſſation of uſe or cuſtom.

They cut off preſently ſuch things as might be extinguiſhed without danger, leaving the reſt to be aboliſhed by *diſuſage* through tract of time. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſ.* 14.

DISU'SE. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *uſe.*]

1. Ceſſation of uſe; deſſuetude; want of practice.

The *diſuſe* of the tongue is the only effectual remedy againſt theſe. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº. 12.

2. Ceſſation of cuſtom.

That obligation upon the lands did not preſcribe, or come into *diſuſe*, but by fifty conſecutive years. *Arbuthnot.*

To DISU'SE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *uſe.*]

1. To ceaſe to make uſe of.

'Tis law, though cuſtom now diverts the courſe;
As nature's inſtitute is yet in force,
Uncancell'd, though *diſus'd.* *Dryden's Fables.*

Priam, in arms *diſus'd*, inveſts his limbs decay'd. *Dryden.*

2. To diſaccuſtom.

He ſhall his troops for fighting fields prepare,
Diſus'd to toils and triumphs of the war. *Dryden's Æn.*

To DISVO'UCH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *vouch.*] To deſtroy the credit of; to contradict.

Every letter he hath writ hath *diſvouched* another. *Shakeſp.*

DISWI'TTED. *adj.* [*dis* and *wit.*] Deprived of the wits; mad; diſtracted. A word not in uſe.

She ran away alone;
Which when they heard, there was not one

But

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But haſted after to be gone,
As ſhe had been *diſwitted*. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

DIT. *n. ſ.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A ditty; a poem; a tune. Obſolete.
No bird but did her ſhrill notes ſweetly ſing;
No ſong but did contain a lovely *dit*. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

DITCH. *n. ſ.* [dic, Saxon; *diik*, Erſe.]
1. A trench cut in the ground uſually between fields.
Some aſked for manors, others for acres that lay convenient for them; that he would pull down his fences, and level his *ditches*. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*
Sudden the *ditches* ſwell, the meadows ſwim. *Thomſon.*
2. Any long narrow receptacle of water: uſed ſometimes of a ſmall river in contempt.
In the great plagues there were ſeen, in divers *ditches* and low grounds about London, many toads that had tails three inches long. *Bacon.*
3. The moat with which a town is ſurrounded.
The *ditches*, ſuch as they were, were altogether dry, and eaſy to be paſſed over. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*
4. Ditch is uſed, in compoſition, of any thing worthleſs, or thrown away into ditches.
Poor Tom, when the foul fiend rages, eats cowdung for ſallets, ſwallows the old rat, and the *ditch*-dog. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make a ditch.
I have employed my time, beſides *ditching*, in finiſhing my travels. *Swift.*

DITCH-DELIVERED. *adj.* [*ditch* and *deliver*.] Brought forth in a ditch.
Finger of birth-ſtrangled babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

DI'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ditch*.] One who digs ditches.
You merit new employments daily,
Our thatcher, *ditcher*, gard'ner, baily. *Swift.*

DITHYRA'MBICK. *n. ſ.* [*dithyrambus*, Latin.]
1. A ſong in honour of Bacchus; in which anciently, and now among the Italians, the diſtraction of ebriety is imitated.
2. Any poem written with wildneſs and enthuſiaſm.
Pindar does new words and figures roll
Down his impetuous *dithyrambick* tide. *Cowley.*

DITTA'NDER. *n. ſ.* The ſame with pepperwort, which ſee.

DI'TTANY. *n. ſ.* [*dictamnus*, Latin.]
Dittany hath been renowned for many ages, upon the account of its ſovereign qualities in medicines. It is generally brought over dry from the Levant. *Millar.*
Virgil reports of *dittany*, that the wild goats eat it when they are ſhot with darts. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

DI'TTIED. *adj.* [from *ditty*.] Sung; adapted to muſick.
He, with his ſoft pipe, and ſmooth *dittied* ſong,
Well knows to ſtill the wild winds when they roar. *Milton.*

DI'TTY. *n. ſ.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A poem to be ſung; a ſong.
Although we lay altogether aſide the conſideration of *ditty* or matter, the very harmony of ſounds being framed in due ſort, and carried from the ear to the ſpiritual faculties of our ſouls, is, by a native puiſſance and efficacy, greatly available to bring to a perfect temper whatſoever is there troubled. *Hook.*
Being young, I fram'd to the harp
Many an Engliſh *ditty*, lovely well,
And gave the tongue a helpful ornament. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.
Strike the melodious harp, ſhrill timbrels ring,
And to the warbling lute ſoft *ditties* ſing. *Sandys.*
His annual wound in Lebanon, allur'd
The Syrian damſels to lament his fate,
In am'rous *ditties*, all a Summer's day. *Milt. Paradiſe Loſt.*
Mean while the rural *ditties* were not mute,
Temper'd to th' oaten flute;
Rough ſatyrs danc'd. *Milton.*
They will be ſighing and ſinging under thy inexorable windows lamentable *ditties*, and call thee cruel. *Dryden.*

DIVA'N. *n. ſ.* [An Arabick or Turkiſh word.]
1. The council of the Oriental princes.
2. Any council aſſembled: uſed commonly in a ſenſe of diſlike.
Forth ruſh'd in haſte the great conſulting peers,
Rais'd from the dark *divan*, and with like joy
Congratulant approach'd him. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.
Swift to the queen the herald Medon ran,
Who heard the conſult of the dire *divan*. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To DIVA'RICATE. *v. n.* [*divaricatus*, Latin.] To be parted into two; to become bifid.
The partitions are ſtrained acroſs; and as they tend towards the cruſt, they gradually leſſen: one of them alſo *divaricates* into two, and another into ſeveral ſmall ones. *Woodward.*

To DIVA'RICATE. *v. a.* To divide into two.
A ſlender pipe is produced forward towards the throat, whereinto it is at laſt inſerted, and is there *divaricated*, after the ſame manner as the ſpermatick veſſels. *Grew's Coſm. Sac.*

DIVARICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*divaricatio*, Latin.]
1. Partition into two.
Dogs, running before their maſters, will ſtop at a *divarication* of the way, 'till they ſee which hand their maſters will take. *Ray on the Creation.*
2. Diviſion of opinions.

To take away all doubt, or any probable *divarication*, the curſe is plainly ſpecified. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b* vi. *c* 11.

To DIVE. *v. n.* [dippan, Saxon.]
1. To ſink voluntarily under water.
I am not yet informed, whether when a diver *diveth*, having his eyes open, and ſwimeth upon his back, he ſees things in the air greater or leſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 76.
Around our pole the ſpiry dragon glides,
And, like a winding ſtream, the Bears divides,
The leſs and greater; who, by fate's decree,
Abhor to *dive* beneath the Southern ſea. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*
That the air in the blood-veſſels of live bodies has a communication with the outward air, I think, ſeems plain, from the experiments of human creatures being able to bear air of much greater denſity in *diving*, and of much leſs upon the tops of mountains, provided the changes be made gradually. *Arb.*
2. To go under water in ſearch of any thing.
Crocodiles defend thoſe pearls which lie in the lakes: the poor Indians are eaten up by them, when they *dive* for the pearl. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*
The knave deſerves it, when he tempts the main,
Where folly fights for kings, or *dives* for gain. *Pope's Eſſays.*
3. To go deep into any queſtion; doctrine; or ſcience.
The wits that *div'd* moſt deep, and ſoar'd moſt high,
Seeking man's powers, have found his weakneſs ſuch. *Davies.*
He performs all this out of his own fund, without *diving* into the arts and ſciences for a ſupply. *Dryden.*
Whenſoever we would proceed beyond thoſe ſimple ideas, and *dive* farther into the nature of things, we fall preſently into darkneſs and obſcurity. *Locke.*
You ſwim a-top, and on the ſurface ſtrive;
But to the depths of nature never *dive*. *Blackmore.*
You ſhould have *div'd* into my inmoſt thoughts. *Phillips.*
4. To immerge into any buſineſs or condition.
Sweet prince, th' untainted virtue of your years
Hath not yet *div'd* into the world's deceit,
Nor can you diſtinguiſh. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.
5. To depart from obſervation.
Dive thoughts down to my ſoul, here Clarence comes.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

To DIVE. *v. a.* To explore by diving.
Then Brutus, Rome's firſt martyr I muſt name,
The Curtii bravely *div'd* the gulph of fame. *Denham.*

DI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *dive*.]
1. One that ſinks voluntarily under water.
If perſeverance gain the *diver*'s prize,
Not everlaſting Blackmore this denies. *Pope's Dunciad.*
2. One that goes under water in ſearch of treaſure.
It is evident, from the relation of *divers* and fiſhers for pearls, that there are many kinds of ſhell-fiſh which lie perpetually concealed in the deep, ſkreened from our ſight. *Woodw.*
3. He that enters deep into knowledge or ſtudy.
He would have him, as I conceive it, to be no ſuperficial and floating artificer; but a *diver* into cauſes, and into the myſteries of proportion. *Wotton's Architecture.*

To DIVE'RGE. *v. n.* [*divergo*, Latin.] To tend various ways from one point.
Homogeneal rays, which flow from ſeveral points of any object, and fall perpendicularly on any reflecting ſurface, ſhall afterwards *diverge* from ſo many points. *Newton's Opt.*

DIVE'RGENT. *adj.* [from *divergens*, Lat.] Tending to various parts from one point.

DI'VERS. *adj.* [*diverſus*, Latin.] Several; ſundry; more than one. It is now grown out of uſe.
We have *divers* examples in the primitive church of ſuch as, by fear, being compelled to ſacrifice to ſtrange gods, after repented, and kept ſtill the office of preaching the goſpel. *Whitgift.*
The teeth breed when the child is a year and a half old: then they caſt them, and new ones come about ſeven years; but *divers* have backward teeth come at twenty, ſome at thirty and forty. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 755.
Divers letters were ſhot into the city with arrows, wherein Solyman's councils were revealed. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*
Divers friends thought it ſtrange, that a white dry body ſhould acquire a rich colour, upon the affuſion of ſpring-water. *Boyle on Colours.*

DI'VERSE. *adj.* [*diverſus*, Latin.]
1. Different from another.
Four great beaſts came up from the ſea, *diverſe* one from another. *Dan.* vii. 3.
2. Different from itſelf; various; multiform; diffuſed.
Eloquence is a great and *diverſe* thing, nor did ſhe yet ever favour any man ſo much as to be wholly his. *Ben. Johnſon.*
3. In different directions. It is little uſed but in the laſt ſenſe.
To ſeize his papers, Curl, was next thy care;
His papers light, fly *diverſe* toſt in air. *Pope's Dunciad, b.* ii.

DIVERSIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diverſify*.]
1. The act of changing forms or qualities.
If you conſider how variouſly ſeveral things may be compounded, you will not wonder that ſuch fruitful principles, or

manners of *diverſification*, ſhould generate differing colours. *Boyle on Colours.*
2. Variation; variegation.
3. Variety of forms; multiformity.
4. Change; alteration.
This which is here called a change of will, is not a change of his will, but a change in the object, which ſeems to make a *diverſification* of the will, but indeed is the ſame will diverſified. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To DIVE'RSIFY. *v. a.* [*diverſifier*, French.]
1. To make different from another; to diſtinguiſh.
There may be many ſpecies of ſpirits, as much ſeparated and *diverſified* one from another as the ſpecies of ſenſible things are diſtinguiſhed one from another. *Locke.*
Male ſouls are *diverſified* with ſo many characters, that the world has not variety of materials ſufficient to furniſh out their different inclinations. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 211.
It was eaſier for Homer to find proper ſentiments for Grecian generals, than for Milton to *diverſify* his infernal council with proper characters. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
2. To make different from itſelf; to vary; to variegate.
The country being *diverſified* between hills and dales, woods and plains, one place more clear, another more darkſome, it is a pleaſant picture. *Sidney.*
There is, in the producing of ſome ſpecies, a compoſition of matter, which may be much *diverſified*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

DIVE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [from *divert*.]
1. The act of turning any thing off from its courſe.
Cutting off the tops, and pulling off the buds, work retention of the ſap for a time, and *diverſion* of it to the ſprouts that were not forward. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
2. The cauſe by which any thing is turned from its proper courſe or tendency.
Fortunes, honour, friends,
Are mere *diverſions* from love's proper object,
Which only is itſelf. *Denham's Sophy.*
3. Sport; ſomething that unbends the mind by turning it off from care. *Diverſion* ſeems to be ſomething lighter than *amuſement*, and leſs forcible than *pleaſure*.
You for thoſe ends whole days in council ſit,
And the *diverſions* of your youth forget. *Waller.*
In the book of games and *diverſions* the reader's mind may be ſuppoſed to be relaxed. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
Such productions of wit and humour as expoſe vice and folly, furniſh uſeful *diverſions* to readers. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*
4. [In war.] The act or purpoſe of drawing the enemy off from ſome deſign, by threatening or attacking a diſtant part.

DIVE'RSITY. *n. ſ.* [*diverſité*, Fr. from *diverſitas*, Latin.]
1. Difference; diſſimilitude; unlikeneſs.
Then is there in this *diverſity* no contrariety. *Hooker, b.* v.
They cannot be divided, but they will prove oppoſite; and not reſting in a bare *diverſity*, quickly riſe into a contrariety. *South's Sermons.*
2. Variety.
The *diverſity* of ceremonies in this kind ought not to cauſe diſſenſion in churches. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſ.* 13.
The moſt common *diverſity* of human conſtitutions ariſes from the ſolid parts, as to their different degrees of ſtrength and tenſion. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
3. Diſtinct being; not identity.
Society cannot ſubſiſt without a *diverſity* of ſtations; and if God ſhould grant every one a middle ſtation, he would defeat the very ſcheme of happineſs propoſed in it. *Rogers.*
Conſidering any thing as exiſting, at any determined time and place, we compare it with itſelf exiſting at another time, and thereon form the ideas of identity and *diverſity*. *Locke.*
4. Variegation.
A waving glow his bloomy beds diſplay,
Bluſhing in bright *diverſities* of day. *Pope, Epiſtle* 4.

DI'VERSLY. *adv.* [from *diverſe*.]
1. In different ways; differently; variouſly.
Our common neceſſities, and the lack we all have as well of ghoſtly, as of earthly favours, is in each kind eaſily known; but the gifts of God are ſo *diverſly* beſtowed, that it ſeldom appeareth what all receive: what all ſtand in need of ſeldom lieth hid. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 43.
Both of them do *diverſly* work, as they have their medium *diverſly* diſpoſed. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 264.
Whether the king did permit it to ſave his purſe, or to communicate the envy of a buſineſs, diſpleaſing to his people, was *diverſly* interpreted. *Bacon.*
Leiceſter bewrayed a deſire to plant him in the queen's favour, which was *diverſly* interpreted by ſuch as thought that great artizan of courts to do nothing by chance, nor much by affection. *Wotton.*
The univerſal matter, which Moſes comprehendeth under the names of heaven and earth, is by divers *diverſly* underſtood. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*
William's arm
Could nought avail, however fam'd in war;
Nor armies leagu'd, that *diverſly* aſſay'd

To curb his power. *Phillips.*
2. In different directions; to different points.
On life's vaſt ocean *diverſly* we ſail;
Reaſon the card, but paſſion is the gale. *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

To DIVE'RT. *v. a.* [*diverto*, Latin.]
1. To turn off from any direction or courſe.
I rather will ſubject me to the malice
Of a *diverted* blood and bloody brother. *Shakeſpeare.*
He finds no reaſon to have his rent abated, becauſe a greater part of it is *diverted* from his landlord. *Locke.*
They *diverted* raillery from improper objects, and gave a new turn to ridicule. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 45.
Nothing more is requiſite for producing all the variety of colours and degrees of refrangibility, than that the rays of light be bodies of different ſizes; the leaſt of which may make violet the weakeſt and darkeſt of the colours, and be more eaſily *diverted* by refracting ſurfaces from the right courſe; and the reſt, as they are bigger and bigger, make the ſtronger and more lucid colours, blue, green, yellow, and red, and be more and more difficultly *diverted*. *Newton's Opt.*
2. To draw forces to a different part.
The kings of England would have had an abſolute conqueſt of Ireland, if their whole power had been employed; but ſtill there aroſe ſundry occaſions, which divided and *diverted* their power ſome other way. *Davies on Ireland.*
3. To withdraw the mind.
Alas, how ſimple, to theſe cates compar'd,
Was that crude apple that *diverted* Eve! *Milton's Pa. Reg.*
They avoid pleaſure, leſt they ſhould have their affections tainted by any ſenſuality, and *diverted* from the love of him who is to be the only comfort. *Addiſon on Italy.*
Maro's muſe, not wholly bent
On what is gainful, ſometimes ſhe *diverts*
From ſolid counſel. *Phillips.*
4. To pleaſe; to exhilerate. See DIVERSION.
An ingenious gentleman did *divert* or inſtruct the kingdom by his papers. *Swift.*
5. To ſubvert; to deſtroy, in *Shakeſpeare*.
Frights, changes, horrours,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of ſtates. *Shak. Troil. and Creſſ.*

DIVE'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Any thing that diverts or alleviates.
Angling was, after tedious ſtudy, a reſt to his mind, a cheerer of his ſpirits, and a *diverter* of ſadneſs. *Walton's Angl.*

To DIVERTI'SE. *v. a.* [*divertiſer*, French; *diverto*, Latin.] To pleaſe; to exhilerate; to divert. A word now little uſed.
Let orators inſtruct, let them *divertiſe*, and let them move us, this is what is properly meant by the word *ſalt*. *Dryden.*

DIVE'RTISEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*divertiſſement*, French.] Diverſion; delight; pleaſure. A word now not much in uſe.
How fond ſoever men are of bad *divertiſement*, it will prove mirth which ends in heavineſs. *Government of the Tongue.*

DIVE'RTIVE. *adj.* [from *divert*.] Recreative; amuſive; exhilerating.
I would not exclude the common accidents of life, nor even things of a pleaſant and *divertive* nature, ſo they are innocent, from converſation. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To DIVE'ST. *v. a.* [*deveſtir*, French. The Engliſh word is therefore more properly written *deveſt*. See DEVEST.] To ſtrip; to make naked.
Then of his arms Androgeus he *diveſts*;
His ſword, his ſhield he takes, and plumed creſts. *Denham.*
Let us *diveſt* the gay phantom of temporal happineſs, of all that falſe luſtre and ornament in which the pride, the paſſions, and the folly of men have dreſſed it up. *Rogers's Serm.*

DIVE'STURE. *n. ſ.* [from *diveſt*.] The act of putting off.
The *diveſture* of mortality diſpenſes them from thoſe laborious and avocating duties which are here requiſite to be performed. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

DI'VIDABLE. *adj.* [from *divide*.] Separate; different; parted. A word not uſed.
How could communities maintain
Peaceful commerce from *dividable* ſhores? *Shakeſpeare.*

DIVI'DANT. *adj.* [from *divide*.] Different; ſeparate. A word not in uſe.
Twinn'd brothers of one womb,
Whoſe procreation, reſidence, and birth
Scarce is *dividant*, touch with ſeveral fortunes. *Shak. Timon.*

To DIVI'DE. *v. a.* [*divido*, Latin.]
1. To part one whole into different pieces.
Divide the living child in two, and give half to the one, and half to the other. *1 Kings* iii. 25.
Let old Timotheus yield the prize,
Or both *divide* the crown;
He rais'd a mortal to the ſkies,
She drew an angel down. *Dryden's St. Cecilia.*
They were *divided* into little, independent ſocieties, ſpeaking different languages. *Locke.*
2. To ſeparate; to keep apart; to ſtand as a partition between.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Let there be firmament in the midſt of the waters, and let it *divide* the waters from the waters. *Gen.* i.

You muſt go
Where ſeas, and winds, and deſarts will *divide* you. *Dryd.*

3. To diſunite by diſcord.

There ſhall five in one houſe be *divided.* *Luke* xii.

4. To deal out; to give in ſhares.

Then in the midſt a tearing groan did break
The name of Anthony: it was *divided*
Between her heart and lips. *Shakeſ. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

Divide the prey into two parts, between them that took the war upon them, who went out to battle, and between all the congregation. *Num* xxxi. 27.

Cham and Japhet were heads and princes over their families, and had a right to *divide* the earth by families. *Locke.*

To Divi'de. *v. n.* To part; to ſunder; to break friendſhip.

Love cools, friendſhip falls off,
Brothers *divide.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Di'vidend. *n. ſ.* [from *divide.*] A ſhare; the part allotted in diviſion.

Each perſon ſhould adapt to himſelf his peculiar ſhare, like other *dividends.* *Decay of Piety.*

If on ſuch petty merits you confer
So vaſt a prize, let each his portion ſhare:
Make a juſt *dividend*; and, if not all,
The greater part to Diomede will fall. *Dryden's Fables.*

Dividend is the number given to be parted or divided. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

Divi'der. *n. ſ.* [from *divide.*]

1. That which parts any thing into pieces.

According as the body moved, the *divider* did more and more enter into the divided body; ſo it joined itſelf to ſome new parts of the medium, or divided body, and did in like manner forſake others. *Digby on the Soul.*

2. A diſtributer; he who deals out to each his ſhare.

Who made me a judge or *divider* over you? *Lu.* xii. 14.

3. A diſuniter; the perſon or cauſe that breaks concord.

Money, the great *divider* of the world, hath, by a ſtrange revolution, been the great uniter of a divided people. *Swift.*

4. A particular kind of compaſſes.

Divi'dual. *adj.* [*dividuus*, Latin.] Divided; ſhared or participated in common with others.

She ſhines,
Revolv'd on heav'n's great axle, and her reign
With thouſand leſſer lights *dividual* holds,
With thouſand thouſand ſtars! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

Divina'tion. *n. ſ.* [*divinatio*, Latin.]

Divination is a prediction or foretelling of future things, which are of a ſecret and hidden nature, and cannot be known by any human means. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Certain tokens they noted in birds, or in the entrails of beaſts, or by other the like frivolous *divinations.* *Hooker.*

Surely there is no enchantment againſt Jacob, neither is there any *divination* againſt Iſrael. *Num.* xxiii. 23.

Tell thou thy earl his *divination* lies,
And I will take it as a ſweet diſgrace. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

His count'nance did imprint an awe;
And naturally all ſouls to his did bow,
As wands of *divination* downward draw,
And point to beds where ſov'reign gold doth grow. *Dryden.*

The excellency of the ſoul is ſeen by its power of divining in dreams: that ſeveral ſuch *divinations* have been made, none can queſtion who believes the holy writings. *Addiſon's Spectat.*

DIVI'NE. *adj.* [*divinus*, Latin.]

1. Partaking of the nature of God.

Her line
Was hero-make, half human, half *divine.* *Dryden.*

2. Proceeding from God; not natural; not human.

The benefit of nature's light is not thought excluded as unneceſſary, becauſe the neceſſity of a *divine* light is magnified. *Hooker.*

Inſtructed, you'd explore
Divine contrivance, and a God adore. *Blackmore's Creation.*

3. Excellent in a ſupreme degree.

The *divineſt* and richeſt mind,
Both by art's purchaſe and by nature's dower,
That ever was from heav'n to earth confin'd. *Davies.*

4. Preſageful; divining; preſcient.

Yet oft his heart, *divine* of ſomething ill,
Miſgave him; he the fault'ring meaſure felt. *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*

Divi'ne. *n. ſ.*

1. A miniſter of the goſpel; a prieſt; a clergyman.

Claudio muſt die to-morrow: let him be furniſhed with *divines*, and have all charitable preparation. *Sh. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

Give Martius leave to proceed in his diſcourſe; for he ſpoke like a *divine* in armour. *Bacon's Holy War.*

A *divine* has nothing to ſay to the wiſeſt congregation, which he may not expreſs in a manner to be underſtood by the meaneſt among them. *Swift.*

2. A man ſkilled in divinity; a theologian.

Th' eternal cauſe in their immortal lines
Was taught, and poets were the firſt *divines.* *Denham.*

To Divi'ne. *v. a.* [*divino*, Latin.]

1. To foretell; to foreknow; to preſage.

Why do'ſt thou ſay king Richard is depos'd?
Dar'ſt thou, thou little better thing than earth,
Divine his downfall? *Shakeſpeare.*

To Divi'ne. *v. n.*

1. To utter prognoſtication.

Then is Cæſar and he knit together.——If I were to *divine* of this unity, I would not propheſy ſo. *Shakeſ.*

The prophets thereof *divine* for money. *Mic.* iii. 11.

2. To feel preſages.

If ſecret powers
Suggeſt but truth to my *divining* thoughts,
This pretty lad will prove our country's bliſs. *Shak. H.* VI.

3. To conjecture; to gueſs.

The beſt of commentators can but gueſs at his meaning; none can be certain he has *divined* rightly. *Dryd. Juv. Dedic.*

He took it with a bow, and ſoon *divin'd*
The ſeeming toy was not for nought deſign'd. *Dryd. Fables.*

In change of torment would be eaſe,
Could you *divine* what lovers bear;
Even you, Prometheus, would confeſs
There is no virtue like deſpair. *Granville.*

Divi'nely. *adv.* [from *divine.*]

1. By the agency or influence of God.

Faith, as we uſe the word, called commonly divine faith, has to do with no propoſitions but thoſe which are ſuppoſed to be *divinely* inſpired. *Locke.*

This topick was very fitly and *divinely* made uſe of by our apoſtle, in his conference with philoſophers, and the inquiſitive people of Athens. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Excellently in the ſupreme degree.

The Grecians moſt *divinely* have given to the active perfection of men, a name expreſſing both beauty and goodneſs. *Hooker.*

She fair, *divinely* fair! fit love for gods. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Exalted Socrates! *divinely* brave!
Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave;
Too noble for revenge. *Creech's Juvenal, Sat.* 13.

3. In a manner noting a deity.

His golden horns appear'd,
That on the forehead ſhone *divinely* bright,
And o'er the banks diffus'd a yellow light. *Addiſon's Italy.*

Divi'neness. *n. ſ.* [from *divine.*]

1. Divinity; participation of the divine nature.

Is it then impoſſible to diſtinguiſh the *divineneſs* of this book from that which is humane? *Grew's Coſmol. Sac.*

2. Excellence in the ſupreme degree.

By Jupiter, an angel! or, if not,
An earthly paragon: behold *divineneſs*
No elder than a boy. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Divi'ner. *n. ſ.* [from *To divine.*]

1. One that profeſſes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by ſupernatural means.

This drudge of the devil, this *diviner*, laid claim to me, called me Dromio, and ſwore I was aſſured to her; told me what privy marks I had about me. *Shak. Comedy of Errours.*

Expelled his oracles, and common temples of deluſion, the devil runs into corners, exerciſing meaner trumperies, and acting his deceits in witches, magicians, *diviners*, and ſuch inferior ſeducers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii. *c.* 12.

2. Conjecturer; gueſſer.

If he himſelf be conſcious of nothing he then thought on, he muſt be a notable *diviner* of thoughts that can aſſure him that he was thinking. *Locke.*

Divi'neress. *n. ſ.* [from *diviner.*] A propheteſs; a woman profeſſing divination.

The mad *divinereſs* had plainly writ,
A time ſhould come, but many ages yet,
In which ſiniſter deſtinies ordain,
A dame ſhould drown with all her feather'd train. *Dryden.*

Divi'nity. *n. ſ.* [*divinité*, French, from *divinitas*, Latin.]

1. Participation of the nature and excellence of God; deity; godhead.

As with new wine intoxicated both,
They ſwim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
Divinity within them breeding wings,
Wherewith to ſcorn the earth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

When he attributes *divinity* to other things than God, it is only a *divinity* by way of participation. *Stillingfleet.*

2. God; the Deity; the Supreme Being; the Cauſe of cauſes.

3. Falſe god.

Vain idols, deities that ne'er before
In Iſrael's lands had fix'd their dire abodes,
Beaſtly *divinities*, and groves of Gods. *Prior.*

4. Celeſtial being.

God doubtleſs can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and eaſy methods than employing theſe ſubſervient *divinities.* *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

5. The ſcience of divine things; theology.

Hear him but reaſon in *divinity*,

And,

And, all admiring with an inward wiſh,
You would deſire the king were made a prelate. *Sh. H.* VI.

Truſt not my age,
My reverence, calling, nor *divinity*,
If this ſweet lady lie not guiltleſs here
Under ſome biting errour. *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*

Among hard words I number thoſe which are peculiar to *divinity*, as it is a ſcience. *Swift.*

6. Something ſupernatural.

They ſay there is *divinity* in odd numbers, either in nativity, chance, or death. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

DIVI'SIBLE. *adj.* [*diviſibilis*, Latin.] Capable of being divided into parts; diſcerptible; ſeparable.

When we frame in our minds any notion of matter, we conceive nothing elſe but extenſion and bulk, which is impenetrable, or *diviſible* and paſſive. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Divisibi'lity. *n. ſ.* [*diviſibilité*, French.] The quality of admitting diviſion or ſeparation of parts.

The moſt palpable abſurdities will preſs the aſſerters of infinite *diviſibility.* *Glanv. Scepſ. c.* 7.

This will eaſily appear to any one, who will let his thoughts looſe in the vaſt expanſion of ſpace, or *diviſibility* of matter. *Locke.*

Divi'sibleness. *n. ſ.* [from *diviſible.*] Diviſibility.

Naturaliſts diſagree about the origin of motion, and the indefinite *diviſibleneſs* of matter. *Boyle.*

Divi'sion. *n. ſ.* [*diviſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dividing any thing into parts.

Thou madeſt the ſpirit of the firmament, and commanded it to part aſunder, and to make a *diviſion* betwixt the waters. *2 Eſdr.* vi. 41.

2. The ſtate of being divided.

3. That by which any thing is kept apart; partition.

4. The part which is ſeparated from the reſt by dividing.

If we look into communities and *diviſions* of men, we obſerve that the diſcreet man, not the witty, guides the converſation. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 225.

5. Diſunion; diſcord; difference.

There was a *diviſion* among the people, becauſe of him. *Jo.* vii. 43.

As to our *diviſions* with the Romaniſts, were our differences the product of heat, they would, like ſmall clefts in the ground, want but a cool ſeaſon to cement them. *Dec. of Piety.*

6. Parts into which a diſcourſe is diſtributed.

In the *diviſions* I have made, I have endeavoured, the beſt I could, to govern myſelf by the diverſity of matter. *Locke.*

Expreſs the heads of your *diviſions* in as few and clear words as you can, otherwiſe I never can be able to retain them. *Swift.*

7. Space between the notes of muſick, or parts of a muſical compoſure; juſt time.

Thy tongue
Makes Welſh as ſweet as ditties highly penn'd,
Sung by a fair queen, in a Summer's bower,
With raviſhing *diviſion* to her lute. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Our tongue will run *diviſions* in a tune, not miſſing a note, even when our thoughts are totally engaged elſewhere. *Glanv.*

8. Diſtinction.

I will put a *diviſion* between my people and thy people. *Ex.*

9. [In arithmetick.] The ſeparation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts aſſigned. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

10. Subdiviſion; diſtinction of the general into ſpecies.

The king-becoming graces,
I have no reliſh of them; but abound
In the *diviſion* of each ſeveral crime,
Acting it many ways. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Divi'sor. *n. ſ.* [*diviſor*, Latin.] The number given, by which the dividend is divided; the number which ſheweth how many parts the dividend is to be divided into.

DIVO'RCE. *n. ſ.* [*divorce*, Fr. from *divortium*, Latin.] The legal ſeparation of huſband and wife.

Divorce is a lawful ſeparation of huſband and wife, made before a competent judge, on due cognizance had of the cauſe, and ſufficient proof made thereof. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To reſtore the king,
He counſels a *divorce*, a loſs of her,
That like a jewel has hung twenty years
About his neck, yet never loſt her luſtre. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

He had in his eye the *divorce* which had paſſed betwixt the emperor and Scribonia. *Dryden's Dedicat. to the Æn.*

2. Separation; diſunion.

Such motions may occaſion a farther alienation of mind, and *divorce* of affections in her, from my religion. *K. Charles.*

Theſe things, to be a baſtard, and to be born out of lawful wedlock, are convertible the one with the other; and 'tis hard to make *divorce* between thoſe things that are ſo near in nature to each other, as being convertible terms. *Ayliffe's Par.*

3. The ſentence by which a marriage is diſſolved.

4. The cauſe of any penal ſeparation.

Go with me, like good angels, to my end;
And as the long *divorce* of ſteel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one ſweet ſacrifice,

And lift my ſoul to heav'n. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

To Divo'rce. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſeparate a huſband or wife from the other.

2. To force aſunder; to ſeparate by violence.

Were it conſonant unto reaſon to *divorce* theſe two ſentences, the former of which doth ſhew how the latter is reſtrained, and not marking the former, to conclude by the latter of them? *Hooker, b.* ii. *ſ.* 5.

The continent and the iſland were continued together, within mens remembrance, by a draw-bridge; but is now *divorced* by the downfallen cliffs. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

So ſeem'd her youthful ſoul not eas'ly forc'd,
Or from ſo fair, ſo ſweet a ſeat *divorc'd.* *Waller.*

3. To ſeparate from another.

If thou wer't not glad,
I would *divorce* me from thy mother's tomb,
Sepulch'ring an adultreſs. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

If ſo be it were poſſible, that all other ornaments of mind might be had in their full perfection, nevertheleſs the mind, that ſhould poſſeſs them *divorced* from piety, could be but a ſpectacle of commiſeration. *Hooker.*

4. To take away.

I dare not make myſelf ſo guilty,
To give up willingly that noble title
Your maſter wed me to: nothing but death
Shall e'er *divorce* my dignities. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Divo'rcement. *n. ſ.* [from *divorce.*] Divorce; ſeparation of marriage.

Write her a bill of *divorcement*, and give it in her hand, and ſend her out of his houſe. *Deutr.* xxiv. 1.

Divo'rcer. *n. ſ.* [from *divorce.*] The perſon or cauſe which produces divorce or ſeparation.

Death is the violent eſtranger of acquaintance, the eternal *divorcer* of marriage. *Drummond's Cypr. Grove.*

Diure'tick. *adj.* [διουρητικός.] Having the power to provoke urine.

Diureticks are decoctions, emulſions, and oils of emollient vegetables, that relax the *urinary* paſſages: ſuch as relax ought to be tried before ſuch as force and ſtimulate. Thoſe emollients ought to be taken in open air, to hinder them from perſpiring, and on empty ſtomachs. *Arbuthnot.*

DIU'RNAL. *adj.* [*diurnus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the day.

We obſerve in a day, which is a ſhort year, the greateſt heat about two in the afternoon, when the ſun is paſt the meridian, which is the *diurnal* ſolſtice, and the ſame is evident from the thermometer. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

Think, ere this *diurnal* ſtar
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter ſere foment. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

2. Conſtituting the day.

Why does he order the *diurnal* hours
To leave earth's other part, and riſe in our's? *Prior.*

3. Performed in a day; daily; quotidian.

The prime orb,
Incredible how ſwift, had thither rowl'd
Diurnal. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 594.

The *diurnal* and annual revolution of the ſun have been, from the beginning of nature, conſtant, regular, and univerſally obſervable by all mankind. *Locke.*

Diu'rnal. *n. ſ.* [*diurnal*, French.] A journal; a day-book.

Diu'rnally. *adv.* [from *diurnal.*] Daily; every day.

As we make the enquiries, we ſhall *diurnally* communicate them to the publick. *Tatler*, N°. 56.

Diutu'rnity. *n. ſ.* [*diuturnitas*, Latin.] Length of duration.

Such a coming, as it might be ſaid, that that generation ſhould not paſs 'till it was fulfilled, they needed not ſuppoſe of ſuch *diuturnity.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii. *c.* 10.

To DIVU'LGE. *v. a.* [*divulgo*, Latin.]

1. To publiſh; to make publick; to reveal to the world.

Men are better contented to have their commendations ſuppreſſed than the contrary much *divulged.* *Hooker, Dedicat.*

I will pluck the veil of modeſty from the ſo ſeeming miſtreſs Page, and *divulge* Page himſelf for a ſecure and wilful Acteon. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Theſe anſwers in the ſilent night receiv'd,
The king himſelf *divulg'd*, the land believ'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

You are deprived of the right over your own ſentiments, of the privilege of every human creature, to *divulge* or conceal them. *Pope.*

The cabinets of the ſick, and the cloſets of the dead, have been ranſacked to publiſh our private letters, and *divulge* to all mankind the moſt ſecret ſentiments of friendſhip. *Pope.*

2. To proclaim.

This is true glory and renown, when God
Looking on th' earth, with approbation, marks
The juſt man, and *divulges* him through heav'n
To all his angels, who with true applauſe
Recount his praiſes. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.

Divu'lger. *n. ſ.* [from *divulge.*] A publiſher; one that expoſes to publick view.

I think

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I think not any thing in my letters could tend ſo much to my reproach, as the odious divulging of them did to the infamy of the *divulgers*. *King Charles.*

Divu'lsion. *n. ſ.* [*divulſio*, Latin.] The act of plucking awry.

Ariſtotle, in his Ethicks, takes up the conceit of the beaver, and the *divulſion* of his teſticles. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

To Di'zen. *v. a.* [This word ſeems corrupted from *dight*.] To dreſs; to deck; to rig out. A low word.

Your ladyſhip lifts up the ſaſh to be ſeen;
For ſure I had *dizen'd* you out like a queen. *Swift.*

Di'zzard. *n. ſ.* [from *dizzy*.] A blockhead; a fool. *Dict.*

Di'zziness. *n. ſ.* [from *dizzy*.] Giddineſs; whirl in the head.

Fixed ſerioufneſs heats the brain in ſome to diſtraction, and cauſeth an aching and *dizzineſs* in ſounder heads. *Glanv.*

Di'ZZY. *adj.* [ꝺyſi, ꝺyſiȝ, Saxon.]

1. Giddy; vertiginous; having in the head the ſenſation of turning round.

All on a ſudden miſerable pain
Surpriz'd thee, dim thine eyes, and *dizzy* ſwam
In darkneſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 753.

2. Cauſing giddineſs.

How fearful
And *dizzy* 'tis to caſt one's eyes ſo low!
The crows and choughs that wing the midway air,
Shew ſcarce ſo groſs as beetles. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. Giddy; thoughtleſs.

What followers, what retinue can'ſt thou gain?
Or at thy heels the *dizzy* multitude,
Longer than thou can'ſt feed them on thy coſt? *Milton.*

To Di'zzy. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To whirl round; to make giddy.

Not the dreadful ſpout,
Which ſhipmen do the hurricano call,
Shall *dizzy* with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his deſcent, than ſhall my prompted ſword
Falling on Diomede. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

To DO. *v. a.* preter. *did*; part. paſſ. *done*. [ꝺon, Sax. *doen*, Dut.]

1. To practiſe or act any thing good or bad.

Thou haſt *done* evil above all that were before thee. 1 *Kings.*

Flee evil, and *do* good. *Pſalms.*

2. To perform; to atchieve.

They help, who hurt ſo ſmall;
And he hath nothing *done*, that *doth* not all. *Daniel's C. War.*
Learn to live well, that thou may'ſt die ſo too;
To live and die is all we have to *do*. *Denham.*

What is the reaſon a man's arm won't ſmile and frown, and *do* all the intellectual poſtures of the countenance? *Collier.*

3. To execute; to diſcharge.

May one, that is a herald and a prince,
Do a fair meſſage to his kingly ears? *Shak. Troil. and Creſſ.*
Pindarus is come
To *do* you ſalutation from his maſter. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*

4. To cauſe.

A fatal plague which many *did* to dye. *Spenſer.*
Nought can quench mine inly flaming ſide,
Nor ſea of liquor cold, nor lake of mire,
Nothing but death can *do* me to reſpire. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

5. To tranſact.

The thing was not *done* in a corner. *Acts* xxvi. 26.

6. To produce any effect to another.

If he did not care whether he had their love or no, he waved indifferently 'twixt *doing* them neither good nor harm. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Thou haſt, Sebaſtian, *done* good feature ſhame. *Shakeſp.*

If there be any good thing to be done,
That may to thee *do* eaſe, and grace to me,
Speak to me. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
'Tis true, I did ſo; nor was it in vain:
She *did* me right, and ſatisfy'd my vengeance. *Rowe.*

You *do* her too much honour: ſhe hath neither ſenſe nor taſte, if ſhe dares to refuſe you. *Swift.*

7. To have recourſe to; to practiſe as the laſt effort, commonly in the form of a paſſionate interrogation.

What will ye *do* in the end thereof? *Jer.* v. 81.

8. To perform for the benefit of another.

I know what God will *do* for me. *Sa.* xxii. 3.

Acts of mercy *done* to the poor, ſhall then be accepted, and rewarded, as *done* to our Saviour himſelf. *Atterb. Sermons.*

9. To exert; to put forth.

Do thy diligence, to come ſhortly unto me. 2 *Tim.* iv. 9.

10. To manage by way of intercourſe or dealing; to have buſineſs; to deal.

No man, who hath to *do* with the king, will think himſelf ſafe, unleſs you be his good angel, and guide him. *Bacon.*

I have been deterred by an indiſpoſition from having much to *do* with ſteams of ſo dangerous a nature. *Boyle.*

What had I to *do* with kings and courts?
My humble lot had caſt me far beneath them. *Rowe.*

11. To gain a point; to effect by influence.

It is much, that a jeſt with a ſad brow will *do* with a fellow that never had the ache in his ſhoulders. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

His queen, notwithſtanding ſhe had preſented him with divers children, and with a crown alſo, though he would not acknowledge it, could *do* nothing with him. *Bacon's H.* VII.

12. To make any thing what it is not.

Off with the crown, and with the crown his head;
And whilſt we breathe take him to *do* him dead. *Sh. H.* VI.

13. To finiſh; to end.

As for this mercy,
Which he intends for Lear and for Cordelia,
The battle *done*, and they within our power,
Shall never ſee his pardon. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Go on to the reading of ſome part of the New Teſtament, not careleſly, or in haſte, as if you had a mind to have *done*, but attentively, as to be able to give ſome account of what you have read. *Duppa.*

Gigantick hinds, as ſoon as work was *done*,
To their huge pots of boiling pulſe would run. *Dryden.*

14. To conclude; to ſettle.

When all is *done*, there is no man can ſerve his own intereſt better than by ſerving God. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

15. To put.

Why, Warwick, who ſhould *do* the duke to death? *Shak.*
The lord Aubrey Vere,
Was *done* to death? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

16. This phraſe, *what to* do *with*, ſignifies how to beſtow; what uſe to make of; what courſe to take; how to employ; which way to get rid of.

Men are many times brought to that extremity, that if it were not for God, they would not know *what to do with* themſelves, or how to enjoy themſelves for one hour. *Tillotſon.*

To Do. *v. n.*

1. To act or behave in any manner well or ill.

Unto this day they *do* after the former manners: they fear not the Lord, neither *do* they after the law and commandment which the Lord commanded the children of Jacob. 2 *Kings.*

As every prince ſhould govern as he would deſire to be governed, ſo every ſubject ought to obey as he would deſire to be obeyed, according to the maxim of *doing* as we would be *done* by. *Temple.*

2. To make an end; to conclude.

You may ramble a whole day, and every moment diſcover ſomething new; but when you have *done*, you will have but a confuſed notion of the place. *Spectator*, N°. 47.

3. To ceaſe to be concerned with; to ceaſe to care about; to deſiſt from notice or practice.

No men would make uſe of diſunited parties to deſtroy one body, unleſs they were ſure to maſter them when they had *done* with them. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

I have *done with* Chaucer, when I have anſwered ſome objections. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

We have not yet *done with* aſſenting to propoſitions at firſt hearing, and underſtanding their terms. *Locke.*

Having *done with* ſuch amuſements, we give up what we cannot diſown. *Pope.*

4. To fare; to be with regard to ſickneſs or health.

Good woman, how *do'ſt* thou?
——The better that it pleaſes your good worſhip to aſk. *Shak.*

5. To ſucceed; to fulfil a purpoſe.

Come, 'tis no matter; we ſhall *do* without him. *Addiſon.*

You would *do* well to prefer a bill againſt all kings and parliaments ſince the conqueſt; and, if that won't *do*, challenge the crown. *Collier on Duelling.*

6. *To* Do is uſed for any verb to ſave the repetition of the word; as, *I ſhall come, but if I* do *not, go away*; that is, *if I* come not.

Thus painters Cupid paint, thus poets *do*
A naked god, blind, young, with arrows two. *Sidney.*

If any thing in the world deſerve our ſerious ſtudy and conſideration, thoſe principles of religion *do*. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Take all things which relax the veins; for what *does* ſo, prevents too vigorous a motion through the arteries. *Arbuthn.*

7. Do is a word of vehement command, or earneſt requeſt; as, *help me*, do; *make haſte*, do.

If thou haſt loſt thy land, *do* not alſo loſe thy conſtancy; and if thou muſt die a little ſooner, yet *do* not die impatiently. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

I am enſnared;
Heaven's birdlime wraps me round, and glues my wings:
—Looſe me.—I will free thee.
—*Do*, and I'll be thy ſlave. *Dryden's King Arthur.*

8. *To* Do is put before verbs ſometimes expletively; as, *I* do *love*, or, *I love*; *I* did *love*, or, *I loved*.

The Turks *do* acknowledge God the father, creator of heaven and earth, being the firſt perſon in the Trinity, though they deny the reſt. *Bacon's Holy War.*

This juſt reproach their virtue *does* excite;
They ſtand, they join, they thicken to the fight. *Dryd. Æn.*
Expletives their feeble aid *do* join. *Pope.*

9. Sometimes emphatically; as, *I* do *hate him, but will not wrong him.*

Perdition catch my ſoul
But I *do* love thee; and when I love thee not,
Chaos is come again. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

10. Sometimes by way of oppoſition; as, *I* did *love him, but ſcorn him now.*

To Doat. *v. n.* See *To* Dote.

DO'CIBLE. *adj.* [*docilis*, Latin.] Tractable; docile; eaſy to be taught.

The Aſinine feaſt of ſow-thiſtles and brambles is commonly ſet before them, as all the food and entertainment of their tendereſt and moſt *docible* age. *Milton.*

Do'cibleness. *n. ſ.* [from *docible*.] Teachableneſs; docility; readineſs to learn.

I might enlarge in commendation of the noble hound, as alſo of the *docibleneſs* of dogs in general. *Walton's Angler.*

DO'CILE. *adj.* [*docilis*, Latin.]

1. Teachable; eaſily inſtructed; tractable.

Dogs ſoon grow accuſtomed to whatever they are taught, and, being *docile* and tractable, are very uſeful. *Ellis's Voyage.*

2. With *to* before the thing taught.

Soon *docile to* the ſecret acts of ill,
With ſmiles I could betray, with temper kill. *Prior.*

Doci'lity. *n. ſ.* [*docilité*, French, from *docilitas*, Lat.] Aptneſs to be taught; readineſs to learn.

All the perfection they allowed his underſtanding was aptneſs and *docility*, and all that they attributed to his will was a poſſibility to be virtuous. *South's Sermons.*

What is more admirable than the fitneſs of every creature for uſe? The *docility* of an elephant, and the inſitiency of a camel for travelling in deſarts? *Grew's Coſm. Sac.*

Dock. *n. ſ.* [ꝺocca, Saxon.]

The cup of the flower conſiſts of ſix leaves, three large, and red; the other three leſſer, and green: in the middle of the cup are placed ſix ſtamina. The three outer ſmall leaves of the cup fall away, when ripe; but the three inner large leaves join together, and form a triangular covering, in the middle of which are contained three ſhining cornered ſeeds. The ſpecies are ſeventeen, ten of which grow wild, ſeveral of them being uſed in medicine; and the ſort called the oriental burdock, is ſaid to be the true rhubarb. *Millar.*

Nothing teems
But hateful *docks*, rough thiſtles, keckſies, burs,
Loſing both beauty and utility. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.
My love for gentle Dermot faſter grows
Than yon tall *dock* that riſes to thy noſe:
Cut down the *dock*, 'twill ſprout again; but know
Love rooted out, again will never grow. *Swift.*

DOCK. *n. ſ.* The ſtump of the tail, which remains after docking.

The tail of a great rhinoceros is not well deſcribed by Bontius. The *dock* is about half an inch thick, and two inches broad, like an apothecary's ſpatula. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Dock. *n. ſ.* [As ſome imagine of δοχεῖον.] A place where water is let in or out at pleaſure, where ſhips are built or laid up.

There are *docks* for their gallies and men of war, moſt of them full; as well as work-houſes for all land and naval preparations. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To Dock. *v. a.* [from *dock*, a tail.]

1. To cut off a tail.

2. To cut any thing ſhort.

One or two ſtood conſtant centry, who *docked* all favours handed down; and ſpread a huge inviſible net between the prince and ſubject, through which nothing of value could paſs. *Swift's Examiner*, N°. 19.

3. To cut off a reckoning; to cut off an entail.

4. To lay the ſhip in a dock.

Do'cket. *n. ſ.* A direction tied upon goods; a ſummary of a larger writing. *Dict.*

DO'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*doctor*, Latin.]

1. One that has taken the higheſt degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or phyſick. In ſome univerſities they have doctors of muſick. In its original import it means a man ſo well verſed in his faculty, as to be qualified to teach it.

No woman had it, but a civil *doctor*,
Who did refuſe three thouſand ducats of me,
And begg'd the ring. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Then ſtood there up one in the council, a phariſee, named Gamaliel, a *doctor* of laws. *Acts* v. 34.

2. A man ſkilled in any profeſſion.

Then ſubtle *doctors* ſcriptures made their pride,
Caſuiſts, like cocks, ſtruck out each other's eyes. *Denham.*
Each proſelyte would vote his *doctor* beſt,
With abſolute excluſion to the reſt. *Dryd. Hind and Panth.*

3. A phyſician; one who undertakes the cure of diſeaſes.

By med'cine life may be prolong'd, yet death
Will ſeize the *doctor* too. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*
How does your patient, *doctor*?
—Not ſo ſick, my lord,
As ſhe is troubl'd with thick coming fancies. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

Children will not take thoſe medicines from the *doctor's* hand, which they will from a nurſe or mother. *Gov. of Tongue.*

To 'pothecaries let the learn'd preſcribe,
That men may die without a double bribe:
Let them, but under their ſuperiors, kill,
When *doctors* firſt have ſign'd the bloody bill. *Dryden.*

He that can cure by recreation, and make pleaſure the vehicle of health, is a *doctor* at it in good earneſt. *Collier.*

In truth, nine parts in ten of thoſe who recovered, owed their lives to the ſtrength of nature and a good conſtitution, while ſuch a one happened to be the *doctor*. *Swift.*

4. Any able or learned man.

The ſimpleſt perſon, that can but apprehend and ſpeak ſenſe, is as much judge of it as the greateſt *doctor* in the ſchool. *Digby of Bodies.*

To Do'ctor. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To phyſick; to cure; to treat with medicines. A low word.

Do'ctoral. *adj.* [*doctoralis*, Latin.] Relating to the degree of a doctor.

Do'ctorally. *adv.* [from *doctoral*.] In manner of a doctor.

The phyſicians reſorted to him to touch his pulſe, and conſider of his diſeaſe *doctorally* at their departure. *Hakewill.*

Do'ctorship. *n. ſ.* [from *doctor*.] The rank of a doctor.

From a ſcholar he became a fellow, and then the preſident of the college, after he had received all the graces and degrees, the proctorſhip and the *doctorſhip*, that could be obtained there. *Clarendon.*

Doctri'nal. *adj.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]

1. Containing doctrine, or ſomething formally taught.

The verſe naturally affords us the *doctrinal* propoſition, which ſhall be our ſubject. *South's Sermons.*

Not ſuch as aſſent to every word in Scripture, can be ſaid in *doctrinals* to deny Chriſt. *South's Sermons.*

2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

To this end the word of God no otherwiſe ſerveth, than only in the nature of a *doctrinal* inſtrument. *Hooker, b.* v.

What ſpecial property or quality is that, which, being no where found but in ſermons, maketh them effectual to ſave ſouls, and leaveth all other *doctrinal* means beſides deſtitute of vital efficacy. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 22.

Doctri'nally. *adv.* [from *doctrine*.] In the form of doctrine; poſitively; as neceſſary to be held.

Scripture accommodates itſelf to common opinions, and employs the uſual forms of ſpeech, without delivering any thing *doctrinally* concerning theſe points. *Ray on the Creation.*

Do'ctrine. *n. ſ.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]

1. The principles or poſitions of any ſect or maſter; that which is taught.

To make new articles of faith and *doctrine*, no man thinketh it lawful: new laws of government, what church or commonwealth is there which maketh not either at one time or other? *Hooker, b.* iii. *ſ.* 10.

Ye are the ſons of clergy, who bring all their *doctrines* fairly to the light, and invite men with freedom to examine them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

That great principle in natural philoſophy is the *doctrine* of gravitation, or mutual tendency of all bodies toward each other. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. The act of teaching.

He ſaid unto them in his *doctrine*. *Mark* iv. 2.

Do'cument. *n. ſ.* [*documentum*, Latin.]

1. Precept; inſtruction; direction.

It is a moſt neceſſary inſtruction and *document* for them, that as her majeſty made them diſpenſators of her favour, ſo it behoveth them to ſhew themſelves equal diſtributers. *Bacon.*

Learners ſhould not be too much crouded with a heap or multitude of *documents* or ideas at one time. *Watts.*

2. Precept in an ill ſenſe; a precept inſolently authoritative, magiſterially dogmatical, ſolemnly trifling.

Gentle inſinuations pierce, as oil is the moſt penetrating of all liquors; but in magiſterial *documents* men think themſelves attacked, and ſtand upon their guard. *Govern. of Tongue.*

It is not unneceſſary to digeſt the *documents* of cracking authors into ſeveral claſſes. *Harr. on Conſumptions.*

DO'DDER. *n. ſ.* [*touteren*, to ſhoot up, Dutch. *Skinner.*]

Dodder is a ſingular plant: when it firſt ſhoots from the ſeed it has little roots, which pierce the earth near the roots of other plants; but the capillaments of which it is formed, ſoon after clinging about theſe plants, the roots wither away. From this time it propagates itſelf along the ſtalks of the plant, entangling itſelf about them in a very complicated manner. It has no leaves, but conſiſts of ſuch capillaments or ſtalks, as are browniſh with a caſt of red, which run to great lengths. They have at certain diſtances tubercles, which fix them faſt down to the plant, and by means of which they abſorb the juices deſtined for its nouriſhment. The flowers ſtand in a kind of little round cluſters on the ſtalks, are ſmall, of a whitiſh or pale rediſh colour, of the bell-faſhioned kind, and deeply divided into four or five ſegments at the edge; The flower is ſucceeded by a roundiſh fruit with three or four ridges, that give it a trigonal or tetragonal form: this has only one cavity. The ſeeds are numerous: theſe fall upon the ground, and produce young plants. *Hill.*

Do'ddered. *adj.* [from *dodder*.] Overgrown with dodder, covered with ſupercreſcent plants.

Near the hearth a lawrel grew,
Dodder'd with age, whoſe boughs encompaſs round
The houſhold gods, and ſhade the holy ground. *Dryd. Æn.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

The peaſants were enjoin'd
Sere-wood, and firs, and dodder'd oaks to find. *Dryd. Fables.*

DODE'CAGON. *n. ſ.* [δωδεκα and γωνία.] A figure of twelve ſides.

DODECATEMO'RION. *n. ſ.* [δωδεκατημόριον.] The twelfth part.

'Tis *dodecatemorion* thus deſcrib'd:
Thrice ten degrees, which every ſign contains,
Let twelve exhauſt, that not one part remains;
It follows ſtreight, that every twelfth confines
Two whole, and one half portion of the ſigns. *Creech.*

To DODGE. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *dog*; to ſhift and play ſly tricks like a dog.]

1. To uſe craft; to deal with tergiverſation; to play mean tricks; to uſe low ſhifts.

If in good offices and due retributions we may not be pinching and niggardly, it argues an earthly and ignoble mind, where we have apparently wronged, to higgle and *dodge* in the amends. *Hall's Contemplation.*

The conſideration ſhould make men grow weary of *dodging* and ſhewing tricks with God. *South.*

2. To ſhift place as another approaches.

For he had, any time this ten years full,
Dodg'd with him betwixt Cambridge and the Bull. *Milton.*

3. To play faſt and looſe; to raiſe expectations and diſappoint them.

You know my paſſion for Martha, and what a dance ſhe has led me: ſhe *dodged* with me above thirty years. *Addiſon.*

The chaffering with diſſenters, and *dodging* about this or t'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar, by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

DO'DKIN. *n. ſ.* [*duytken*, Dutch.] A doitkin or little doit; a contemptuous name for a low coin.

I would not buy them for a *dodkin*. *Lily's Gram. conſtrued.*

DO'DMAN. *n. ſ.* The name of a fiſh.

Thoſe that caſt their ſhell are the lobſter, the crab, the crawfiſh, the hodmandod or *dodman*, and the tortoiſe. *Bacon.*

DOE. *n. ſ.* [ða, Saxon; *daa*, Daniſh.] A ſhe-deer; the female of a buck.

Then but forbear your food a little while,
While, like a *doe*, I go to find my fawn,
And give it food. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

Bucks have horns, *does* none. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The fearful *doe*
And flying ſtag amid'ſt the greyhounds go. *Dryden's Virgil.*

DOE. *n. ſ.* [from *To do.*] A feat; what one has to do; what one can perform.

No ſooner he does peep into
The world, but he has done his *doe*. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* 3.

DO'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *To do.*] One that does any thing good or bad.

So foul a thing, O! thou Injuſtice art,
That tort'reſt both the *doer* and diſtreſt. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

It may be indeed a publick crime, or a national miſchief; yet it is but a private act, and the *doer* of it may chance to pay his head for his preſumption. *South's Sermons.*

2. Actor; agent.

Sith thus far we have proceeded in opening the things that have been done, let not the principal *doers* themſelves be forgotten. *Hooker.*

3. Performer.

Then have they moſt commonly one, who judgeth the prize to the beſt *doer*, of which they are no leſs glad than great princes are of triumphs. *Sidney.*

4. An active, or buſy, or valiant perſon.

Fear not, my lord, we will not ſtand to prate;
Talkers are no good *doers*: be aſſur'd,
We go to uſe our hands, and not our tongues. *Shak. R.* III.

They are great ſpeakers, but ſmall *doers*; greater in ſhew than in deed. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

5. One that habitually performs or practiſes.

Be *doers* of the word, and not hearers only. *Comm. Prayer.*

In this we ſhew ourſelves weak, and unapt to be *doers* of his will, in that we take upon us to be controllers of his wiſdom. *Hooker, b.* ii. *ſ.* 6.

DOES. The third perſon from *do* for *doth.*

Though lending to foreigners, upon uſe, doth not at all alter the balance of trade between thoſe countries, yet it *does* alter the exchange between thoſe countries. *Locke.*

To DOFF. *v. a.* [from *do off.*]

1. To put off dreſs.

You have deceiv'd our truſt,
And made us *doff* our eaſy robes of peace,
To cruſh our old limbs in ungentle ſteel. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

Doff thoſe links. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Nature, in awe to him,
Had *doff'd* her gaudy trim,
With her great maſter ſo to ſympathize. *Milton.*

That judge is hot, and *doffs* his gown; while this
O'er night was bowſy:
So many rubs appear, the time is gone
For hearing, and the tedious ſuit goes on. *Dryd. Juv. Sat.*

Alcides *doffs* the lion's tawny hide. *Rowe.*

2. To ſtrip.

Why art thou troubled, Herod? What vain fear
Thy blood-revolving breaſt doth move?
Heaven's king, who *doffs* himſelf our fleſh to wear,
Comes not to rule in wrath, but ſerve in love. *Craſhaw.*

3. To put away; to get rid of.

Your eye in Scotland
Would create ſoldiers, and make women fight,
To *doff* their dire diſtreſſes. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

4. To ſhift off; to delay; to refer to another time.

Every day thou *dofft'ſt* me with ſome device, Iago; and rather keep'ſt from me all conveniency, than ſuppließt me with the leaſt advantage of hope. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Away, I will not have to do with you.——
—Can'ſt thou ſo *doff* me? *Shakeſ. Much Ado about Nothing.*

5. This word is in all its ſenſes obſolete, and ſcarcely uſed except by ruſticks.

DOG. *n. ſ.* [*dogghe*, Dutch.]

1. A domeſtick animal remarkably various in his ſpecies; compriſing the maſtiff, the ſpaniel, the buldog, the greyhound, the hound, the terrier, the cur, with many others. The larger ſort are uſed as a guard; the leſs for ſports.

Such ſmiling rogues as theſe ſooth every paſſion:
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With ev'ry gale and vary of their maſters,
As knowing nought, like *dogs*, but following. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Why ſhould we not think a watch and piſtol as diſtinct ſpecies one from another, as a horſe and a *dog*. *Locke.*

The clamour roars of men and boys, and *dogs*,
Ere the ſoft fearful people, to the flood
Commit their woolly ſides. *Thomſon's Spring, l.* 375.

2. A conſtellation called Sirius, or Canicula, riſing and ſetting with the ſun during the canicular days, or dog days.

Among the ſouthern conſtellations two there are who bear the name of the *dog*; the one in ſixteen degrees latitude, containing on the left thigh a ſtar of the firſt magnitude, uſually called Procyon, or Anticanus. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.

It parts the twins and crab, the *dog* divides,
And Argo's keel that broke the frothy tides. *Creech.*

3. A reproachful name for a man.

I never heard a paſſion ſo confus'd,
So ſtrange, outrageous, and ſo variable,
As the *dog* Jew did utter in the ſtreets. *Shak. Mer. of Venice.*

Beware of *dogs*, beware of evil workers. *Phil.* iii. 2.

4. *To give or ſend to the* DOGS; to throw away. *To go to the* DOGS; to be ruined, deſtroyed, or devoured.

Had whole Colepeper's wealth been hops and hogs,
Could he himſelf have ſent it to the *dogs*? *Pope's Epiſtles.*

5. It is uſed as the term for the male of ſeveral ſpecies; as, the *dog* fox, the *dog* otter.

If ever I thank any man, I'll thank you; but that they call compliments is like the encounter of two *dog* apes. *Shakeſp.*

6. *Dog* is a particle added to any thing to mark meanneſs, or degeneracy, or worthleſſneſs; as *dog* roſe.

To DOG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hunt as a dog, inſidiouſly and indefatigably.

I have *dogg'd* him like his murtherer. *Shakeſ. Twelfth Night.*

His taken labours bid him me forgive;
I, his deſpiteful Juno, ſent him forth
From courtly friends, with camping foes to live,
Where death and danger *dog* the heels of worth. *Shakeſp.*

Sorrow *dogging* ſin,
Afflictions ſorted. *Herbert.*

Theſe ſpiritual joys are *dogged* by no ſuch ſad ſequels as are the products of thoſe titillations, that reach no higher than fancy and the ſenſes. *Glanv. Scepſ. Pref.*

I have been purſued, *dogged*, and way-laid through ſeveral nations, and even now ſcarce think myſelf ſecure. *Pope.*

Hate *dogs* their riſe, and inſult mocks their fall. *Vanity of Human Wiſhes.*

DOG-TEETH. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *teeth.*] The teeth in the human head next to the grinders; the eye-teeth.

The beſt inſtruments for dividing of herbs are inciſor teeth; for cracking of hard ſubſtances, as bones and nuts, grinders, or mill-teeth; for dividing of fleſh, ſharp-pointed or *dog-teeth.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DOG-TRICK. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *trick.*] An ill turn; ſurly or brutal treatment.

Learn better manners, or I ſhall ſerve you a *dog-trick*: come, down upon all four immediately; I'll make you know your rider. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

DO'GBANE. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *bane.*]

The leaves are produced oppoſite by pairs upon the branches: the flower conſiſts of one leaf, cut into ſeveral ſegments: from its flower-cup ariſes the pointal, fixed like a nail in the back-part of the flower. *Miller.*

DOGBERRY-TREE. See CORNELIAN-CHERRY.

DO'GBOLT. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *bolt.*] Of this word I know not the meaning, unleſs it be, that when meal or flower is ſifted or bolted to a certain degree, the coarſer part is called *dogbolt*, or flower for *dogs.*

His

His only ſolace was, that now
His *dogbolt* fortune was ſo low,
That either it muſt quickly end,
Or turn about again, and mend. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 3.

DO'GBRIAR. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *briar.*] The briar that bears the hip; the cynoſbaton.

DOGCHEAP. *adj.* [*dog* and *cheap.*] Cheap as dogs meat; cheap as the offal bought for dogs.

Good ſtore of harlots, ſay you, and *dogcheap?* *Dryden.*

DO'GDAYS. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *days.*] The days in which the dogſtar riſes and ſets with the ſun, vulgarly reputed unwholeſome.

Nor was it more in his power to be without promotion, and titles, and wealth, than for a healthy man to ſit in the ſun, in the brighteſt *dogdays*, and remain without warmth. *Clarendon.*

DO'GDRAW. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *draw.*] A manifeſt deprehenſion of an offender againſt veniſon in the foreſt, when he is found drawing after a deer by the ſcent of a hound which he leads in his hand. *Cowel.*

DOGE. *n. ſ.* [*doge*, Italian.] The title of the chief magiſtrate of Venice and Genoa.

Doria has a ſtatue at the entrance of the *doge*'s palace, with the title of deliverer of the commonwealth. *Addiſon.*

DO'GFISH. *n. ſ.* [from *dog* and *fiſh.*] Another name for a ſhark.

It is part of the jaw of a ſhark, or *dogfiſh.* *Woodward.*

DO'GFLY. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *fly.*] A voracious biting fly.

Thump-buckler Mars began,
And at Minerva with a lance of braſs he headlong ran;
Theſe vile words uſhering his blows, Thou *dogfly*, what's the cauſe
Thou mak'ſt gods fight thus? *Chapman's Iliad, b.* xxi.

DO'GGED. *adj.* [from *dog.*] Sullen; ſour; moroſe; ill-humoured; gloomy.

Your uncle muſt not know but you are dead:
I'll fill theſe *dogged* ſpies with falſe reports. *Shakeſ. K. John.*

Dogged York, that reaches at the moon,
Whoſe over-weening arm I have pluck'd back,
By falſe accuſe doth level at my life. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Few miles on horſeback had they jogged,
But fortune unto them turn'd *dogged.* *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 1.

DO'GGEDLY. *adj.* [from *dogged.*] Sullenly; gloomily; ſourly; moroſely.

DO'GGEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dogged.*] Gloom of mind; ſullenneſs; moroſeneſs.

DO'GGER. *n. ſ.* [from *dog*, for its meanneſs. *Skinner.*] A ſmall ſhip with one maſt.

DO'GGEREL. *adj.* [from *dog.*] Looſed from the meaſures of regular poetry; vile; deſpicable; mean.

Then haſten Og and Doeg to rehearſe,
Two fools that crutch their feeble ſenſe on verſe;
Who by my muſe, to all ſucceeding times,
Shall live in ſpite of their own *dogg'rel* rhymes. *Dryden.*

Your wit burleſque may one ſtep higher climb,
And in his ſphere may judge all *dogg'rel* rhyme. *Dryden.*

It is a diſpute among the criticks, whether burleſque poetry runs beſt in heroick verſe, like that of the Diſpenſary; or in *doggerel*, like that of Hudibras. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 249.

DO'GGEREL. *n. ſ.* Mean, deſpicable, worthleſs verſes.

The hand and head were never loſt of thoſe
Who dealt in *dogg'rel*, or who pin'd in proſe. *Dryd. Juv.*

The vileſt *dogg'rel* Grub-ſtreet ſends,
Will paſs for your's with foes and friends. *Swift.*

DO'GGISH. *adj.* [from *dog.*] Curriſh; brutal.

DOGHE'ARTED. *adj.* [*dog* and *heart.*] Cruel; pitileſs; malicious.

His unkindneſs,
That ſtript her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign caſualties, gave her dear rights
To his *doghearted* daughters. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

DO'GHOLE. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *hole.*] A vile hole; a mean habitation.

France is a *doghole*, and it no more merits the tread of a man's foot: to the wars. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

But, could you be content to bid adieu
To the dear playhouſe, and the players too,
Sweet country ſeats are purchas'd ev'ry where,
With lands and gardens, at leſs price than here;
You hire a darkſom *doghole* by the year. *Dryden's Juv.*

Load ſome vain church with old theatrick ſtate,
Turn arcs of triumph to a garden gate;
Reverſe your ornaments, and hang them all
On ſome patch'd *doghole*, ek'd with ends of wall. *Pope.*

DOGKE'NNEL. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *kennel.*] A little hut or houſe for dogs.

A certain nobleman, beginning with a *dogkennel*, never lived to finiſh the palace he had contrived. *Dryden.*

I am deſired to recommend a *dogkennel* to any that ſhall want a pack. *Tatler*, Nº. 62.

DO'GLOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *louſe.*] An inſect that harbours on dogs.

DO'GMA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Eſtabliſhed principle; ſettled notion.

Our poet was a ſtoick philoſopher, and all his moral ſentences are drawn from the *dogmas* of that ſect. *Dryden.*

Dogma is that determination which conſiſts in, and has a relation to, ſome caſuiſtical point of doctrine, or ſome doctrinal part of the Chriſtian faith. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DOGMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *dogma.*] Authoritative; magiſte-
DOGMA'TICK. } rial; poſitive; in the manner of a philoſopher laying down the firſt principles of a ſect.

The dim and bounded intellect of man ſeldom proſperouſly adventures to be *dogmatical* about things that approach to infinite, whether in vaſtneſs or littleneſs. *Boyle.*

I laid by my natural diffidence and ſcepticiſm for a while, to take up that *dogmatical* way, which is ſo much his character. *Dryden.*

Learning gives us a diſcovery of our ignorance, and keeps us from being peremptory and *dogmatical* in our determinations. *Collier on Pride.*

Criticks write in a poſitive *dogmatick* way, without either language, genius, or imagination. *Spectator.*

One of theſe authors is indeed ſo grave, ſententious, *dogmatical* a rogue, that there is no enduring him. *Swift.*

DOGMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *dogmatical.*] Magiſterially; poſitively.

I ſhall not preſume to interpoſe *dogmatically* in a controverſy, which I look never to ſee decided. *South's Sermons.*

DOGMA'TICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dogmatical.*] The quality of being dogmatical; magiſterialneſs; mock authority.

DO'GMATIST. *n. ſ.* [*dogmatiſte*, Fr.] A magiſterial teacher; a poſitive aſſerter; a bold advancer of principles.

I could deſcribe the poverty of our intellectual acquiſitions, and the vanity of bold opinion, which the *dogmatiſts* themſelves demonſtrate in all the controverſies they are engaged in. *Glanville's Sceps.*

A *dogmatiſt* in religion is not a great way off from a bigot, and is in high danger of growing up to be a bloody perſecutor. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To DO'GMATIZE. *v. n.* [from *dogma.*] To aſſert poſitively; to advance without diſtruſt; to teach magiſterially.

Theſe, with the pride of *dogmatizing* ſchools,
Impos'd on nature arbitrary rules;
Forc'd her their vain inventions to obey,
And move as learned frenzy trac'd the way. *Blackmore.*

DOGMATI'ZER. *n. ſ.* [from *dogmatize.*] An aſſerter; a magiſterial teacher; a bold advancer of opinions.

Such opinions, being not entered into the confeſſions of our church, are not properly chargeable either on Papiſts or Proteſtants, but on particular *dogmatizers* of both parties. *Hamm.*

DO'GROSE. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *roſe.*] The flower of the hip.

Of the rough or hairy excreſcence, thoſe on the briar, or *dogroſe*, are a good inſtance. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

DO'GSLEEP. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *ſleep.*] Pretended ſleep.

Juvenal indeed mentions a drowſy huſband, who raiſed an eſtate by ſnoring; but then he is repreſented to have ſlept what the common people call *dogſleep.* *Addiſon's Spectator.*

DO'GSMEAT. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *meat.*] Refuſe; vile ſtuff; offal like the fleſh ſold to feed dogs.

His reverence bought of me the flower of all the market; theſe are but *dogſmeat* to 'em. *Dryden.*

DO'GSTAR. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *ſtar*; *canicula*, Lat.] The ſtar which gives the name to the dogdays.

All ſhun the raging *dogſtar*'s ſultry heat,
And from the half-unpeopled town retreat. *Addiſon.*

DO'GSTOOTH. *n. ſ.* [from *dog* and *tooth.*] A plant.

It hath a fleſhy root, ſhaped like a dog's tooth: the leaves are broad, and ſpread upon the ground: the flower is naked, and produced ſingle upon each ſtalk, each conſiſting of ſix leaves, ſhaped like a lily, and hanging downward. The pointal of the flower becomes a roundiſh fruit, containing oblong ſeeds: they produce their flowers early in March, for which they are valued. *Miller.*

DO'GTROT. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *trot.*] A gentle trot like that of a dog.

This ſaid, they both advanc'd, and rode
A *dogtrot* through the bawling crowd. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

DO'GWEARY. *adj.* [*dog* and *weary.*] Tired as a dog; exceſſively weary.

Oh, maſter, maſter, I have watch'd ſo long,
That I'm *dogweary.* *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

DO'GWOOD. See CORNELIAN-CHERRY, of which it is a ſpecies.

DO'ILY. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of woollen ſtuff, ſo called, I ſuppoſe, from the name of the firſt maker.

We ſhould be as weary of one ſet of acquaintance, though never ſo good, as we are of one ſuit, though never ſo fine: a fool, and a *doily* ſtuff, would now and then find days of grace, and be worn for variety. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

DO'INGS. *n. ſ.* [from *To do.* This word has hardly any ſingular.]

1. Things

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

1. Things done; events; tranſactions.

I have but kill'd a fly.
——But! how if that fly had a father and mother?
How would he hang his ſlender gilded wings,
And buz lamented *doings* in the air? *Shakeſp. Tit. Andron.*

2. Feats; actions: good or bad.

The next degree was to mark all Zelmane's *doings*, ſpeeches and faſhions, and to take them unto herſelf, as a pattern of worthy proceeding. *Sidney, b.* ii.

If I'm traduc'd by tongues which neither know
My faculties nor perſon, yet will be
The chronicles of my *doing*; let me ſay
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue muſt go through. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

At length a reverend ſire among them came,
And of their *doings* great diſlike declar'd,
And teſtify'd againſt their ways. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Behaviour; conduct.

Never the earth on his round ſhoulders bare,
A maid train'd up from high or low degree,
That in her *doings* better could compare
Mirth with reſpect, few words with curteſy. *Sidney.*

4. Conduct; diſpenſation.

After ſuch miraculous *doings*, we are not yet in a condition of bringing France to our terms. *Swift.*

Dangerous it were for the feeble brains of man to wade far into the *doings* of the Moſt High. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſ.* 1.

5. Stir; buſtle; tumult.

Shall there be then, in the mean while, no *doings? Hooker:*

6. Feſtivity; merriment.

7. This word is now only uſed in a ludicrous ſenſe, or in low mean language.

DOIT. *n. ſ.* [*duyt*, Dutch; *doyght*, Erſe.] A ſmall piece of money.

When they will not give a *doit* to relieve a lame beggar, they will lay out ten to ſee a dead Indian. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

In Anna's wars a ſoldier, poor and old,
Had dearly earn'd a little purſe of gold;
Tir'd with a tedious march, one luckleſs night
He ſlept, poor dog! and loſt it to a *doit*. *Pope.*

DOLE. *n. ſ.* [from *deal*; dælan, Saxon.]

1. The act of diſtribution or dealing.

The perſonal fruition in any man cannot reach to feel great riches: there is a cuſtody of them, or a power of *dole* and donative of them, or a ſame of them, but no ſolid uſe to the owner. *Bacon, Eſſay* 35.

At her general *dole*
Each receives his ancient ſoul. *Cleveland.*

2. Any thing dealt out or diſtributed.

Now, my maſters, happy man be his *dole* ſay I; every man to his buſineſs. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

Let us, that are unhurt and whole,
Fall on, and happy man be's *dole*. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 3.

3. Proviſions or money diſtributed in charity.

They had ſuch firm dependance on the day,
That Need grew pamper'd, and forgot to pray;
So ſure the *dole*, ſo ready at their call,
They ſtood prepar'd to ſee the manna fall. *Dryden.*

Clients of old were feaſted; now a poor
Divided *dole* is dealt at th' outward door,
Which by the hungry rout is ſoon diſpatch'd. *Dryd. Juven.*

4. Blows dealt out.

It was your preſurmiſe,
That in the *dole* of blows your ſon might drop. *Sh. H.* IV.

What if his eye-ſight, for to Iſrael's God
Nothing is hard, by miracle reſtor'd,
He now be dealing *dole* among his foes,
And over heaps of ſlaughter'd walk his way? *Milt. Agoniſt.*

5. [from *dolor.*] Grief; ſorrow; miſery.

Yonder they lie; the poor old man, their father, making ſuch pitiful *dole* over them, that all beholders take his part with weeping. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

Our ſometime ſiſter, now our queen,
Have we, as 'twere, with a defeated joy,
With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in marriage,
In equal ſcale weighing delight and *dole*,
Taken to wiſe. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

They might hope to change
Torment with eaſe, and ſooneſt recompenſe
Dole with delight. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 892.

To DOLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deal; to diſtribute. *Dict.*

DOLE. *n. ſ.* Void ſpace left in tillage. *Dict.*

DO'LEFUL. *adj.* [*dole* and *full.*]

1. Sorrowful; diſmal; expreſſing grief.

She earneſtly intreated to know the cauſe thereof, that either ſhe might comfort, or accompany her *doleful* humour. *Sidney.*

For none but you, or who of you it learns,
Can rightfully aread ſo *doleful* lay. *Spenſ. Tears of the Muſes.*

With ſcrewed face, and *doleful* whine, they only ply with ſenſeleſs harangues of conſcience againſt carnal ordinances. *South's Sermons.*

Juſt then the hero caſt a *doleful* cry,
And in thoſe abſent flames began to fry:
The blind contagion rag'd within his veins. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. Melancholy; afflicted; feeling grief.

How oft my *doleful* ſire cry'd to me, tarry, ſon,
When firſt he ſpyed my love! *Sidney, b.* i.

3. Diſmal; impreſſing ſorrow.

It watereth the heart, to the end it may fructify; maketh the virtuous, in trouble, full of magnanimity and courage; ſerveth as a moſt approved remedy againſt all *doleful* and heavy accidents, which befall men in this preſent life. *Hooker, b.* v.

From thoſe flames
No light, but rather darkneſs viſible,
Serv'd only to diſcover ſights of woe,
Regions of ſorrow! *doleful* ſhades! where peace
And reſt can never dwell! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

Happy the mortal man! who now at laſt
Has through this *doleful* vale of mis'ry paſt;
Who to his deſtin'd ſtage has carry'd on
The tedious load, and laid his burden down. *Prior.*

DO'LEFULLY. *adv.* [from *doleful.*] In a doleful manner; ſorrowfully; diſmally; querulouſly.

DO'LEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *doleful.*]

1. Sorrow; melancholy.
2. Querulouſneſs.
3. Diſmalneſs.

DO'LESOME. *adj.* [from *dole.*] Melancholy; gloomy; diſmal; ſorrowful; doleful.

Hell-ward bending o'er the beach diſcry
The *doleſome* paſſage to th' infernal ſky. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* ii.

DO'LESOMELY. *adv.* [from *doleſome.*] In a doleſome manner.

DO'LESOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *doleſome.*] Gloom; melancholy; diſmalneſs.

DOLL. *n. ſ.*

1. A contraction of Dorothy.
2. A little girl's puppet or baby.

DO'LLAR. *n. ſ.* [*daler*, Dutch.] A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two ſhillings and ſixpence to four and ſixpence.

He diſburs'd, at St. Colmeſkill iſle,
Ten thouſand *dollars* for our gen'ral uſe. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

DOLORI'FICK. *adj.* [*dolorificus*, Latin.] That which cauſes grief or pain.

The pain then by degrees returned, which I could attribute to nothing but the diſſipating that vapour which obſtructed the nerves, and giving the *dolorifick* motion free paſſage again. *Ray on the Creation.*

This, by the ſoftneſs and rarity of the fluid, is inſenſible, and not *dolorifick*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

DO'LOROUS. *adj.* [from *dolor*, Latin.]

1. Sorrowful; doleful; diſmal; gloomy.

We are taught by his example, that the preſence of *dolorous* and dreadful objects, even in minds moſt perfect, may, as clouds, overcaſt all ſeaſonable joy. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 48.

You take me in too *dolorous* a ſenſe:
I ſpake t'you for your comfort. *Shak. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

Through many a dark and dreary vale
They paſs'd, and many a region *dolorous*,
O'er many a frozen, many a fiery alp,
Rocks, caves, lakes, fens, bogs, dens, and ſhades of death. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 618.

Talk not of ruling in this *dol'rous* gloom,
Nor think vain words, he cry'd, can eaſe my doom. *Pope.*

2. Painful.

Their diſpatch is quick, and leſs *dolorous* than the paw of the bear, or teeth of the lion. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

DO'LOUR. *n. ſ.* [*dolor*, Latin.]

1. Grief; ſorrow.

I've words too few to take my leave of you,
When the tongue's office ſhould be prodigal,
To breathe th' abundant *dolour* of the heart. *Shakeſ. R.* II.

2. Lamentation; complaint.

3. Pain; pang.

A mind fixed and bent upon ſomewhat that is good, doth avert the *dolours* of death. *Bacon, Eſſay* 2.

DO'LPHIN. *n. ſ.* [*delphin*, Latin; though the dolphin is ſuppoſed to be not the ſame fiſh.] The name of a fiſh.

His delights
Were *dolphin* like; they ſhew'd his back above
The element they liv'd in. *Shakeſ. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

You may draw boys riding upon goats, eagles, and *dolphins.* *Peacham on Drawing.*

DOLT. *n. ſ.* [*dol*, Teutonick.] A heavy ſtupid fellow; a blockhead; a thickſcul; a loggerhead.

Let *dolts* in haſte ſome altar fair erect
To thoſe high powers, which idlely ſit above. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Thou haſt not half that power to do me harm,
As I have to be hurt: oh, gull! oh, *dolt!*
As ignorant as dirt! *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Like men condemn'd to thunder-bolts,
Who, ere the blow, become mere *dolts*;

They neither have the hearts to ſtay,
Nor wit enough to run away. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* 2.

Wood's adult'rate copper,
Which, as he ſcatter'd, we, like *dolts*,
Miſtook at firſt for thunder-bolts. *Swift.*

DO'LTISH. *adj.* [from *dolt.*] Stupid; mean; dull; blockiſh.

Dametas, the moſt arrant *doltiſh* clown, that ever was without the privilege of a bauble. *Sidney.*

DO'MABLE. *adj.* [*domabilis*, Latin.] Tameable. *Dict.*

DOMA'IN. *n. ſ.* [*domaine*, French, from *dominium*, Latin.]

1. Dominion; empire.

Rome's great emperor, whoſe wide *domain*
Had ample territory, wealth and pow'r. *Milt. Parad. Reg.*

Ocean trembles for his green *domain*. *Thomſon.*

2. Poſſeſſion; eſtate.

A Latian field, with fruitful plains,
And a large portion of the king's *domains*. *Dryden's Æn.*

DOME. *n. ſ.* [*dome*, French, from *domus*, Latin.]

1. A building; a houſe; a fabrick.

Beſt be he call'd among good men,
Who to his God this column rais'd:
Though lightning ſtrike the *dome* again,
The man who built it ſhall be prais'd. *Prior.*

Stranger! whoe'er thou art, ſecurely reſt,
Affianc'd in my faith, a friendly gueſt:
Approach the *dome*, the ſocial banquet ſhare,
And then the purpoſe of thy ſoul declare. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. A hemiſpherical arch; a cupola.

DOME'STICAL. } *adj.* [*domeſticus*, Latin.]
DOME'STICK. }

1. Belonging to the houſe; not relating to things publick.

The neceſſities of man had at the firſt no other helps and ſupplies than *domeſtical*; ſuch as that which the prophet implyeth, ſaying, can a mother forget her child? *Hooker.*

The practical knowledge of the *domeſtick* duties is the principal glory of a woman. *Clariſſa.*

2. Private; done at home; not open.

In this their *domeſtical* celebration of the Paſſover, they divided ſupper into two courſes. *Hooker, b.* iii.

Beholding thus, O, happy as a queen!
We cry; but ſhift the gaudy, flattering ſcene,
View her at home in her *domeſtick* light,
For thither ſhe muſt come, at leaſt at night. *Granville.*

3. Inhabiting the houſe; not wild.

The faithful prudent huſband is an honeſt, tractable, and *domeſtick* animal. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 128.

4. Not foreign; inteſtine.

Domeſtical evils, for that we think we can maſter them at all times, are often permitted to run on forward, 'till it be too late to recall them. *Hooker, Dedication.*

Equality of two *domeſtick* pow'rs
Breeds ſcrupulous faction. *Shakeſpeare's Anth. and Cleopatra.*

Combine together 'gainſt the enemy;
For theſe *domeſtick* and particular broils
Are not the queſtion here. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Next to the ſin of thoſe who began that rebellion, theirs muſt needs be who hindered the ſpeedy ſuppreſſing of it, by *domeſtick* diſſentions. *King Charles.*

Such they were, who might preſume t' have done
Much for the king and honour of the ſtate;
Having the chiefeſt actions undergone,
Both foreign and *domeſtical* of late. *Daniel's Civil War.*

To DOME'STICATE. *v. a.* [from *domeſtick.*] To make domeſtick; to withdraw from the publick. *Clariſſa.*

DOME'STICK. *n. ſ.* One kept in the ſame houſe.

A ſervant dwells remote from all knowledge of his lord's purpoſes: he lives as a kind of foreigner under the ſame roof; a *domeſtick*, and yet a ſtranger too. *South's Sermons.*

To DO'MIFY. *v. a.* [*domifico*, Latin.] To tame. *Dict.*

DO'MINANT. *adj.* [*dominant*, French; *dominans*, Latin.] Predominant; preſiding; aſcendant.

To DO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*dominatus*, Lat.] To predominate; to prevail over the reſt.

I thus conclude my theme,
The *dominating* humour makes the dream. *Dryden.*

DOMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dominatio*, Latin.]

1. Power; dominion.

Thou and thine uſurp
The *domination*, royalties, and rights
Of this oppreſſed boy. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

2. Tyranny; inſolent authority.

Maximinus traded with the Goths in the product of his own eſtate in Thracia, the place of his nativity, whither he retired, to withdraw from the unjuſt *domination* of Opilius Macrinus. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. One highly exalted in power: uſed of angelick beings.

He heav'n of heav'ns, and all the pow'rs therein,
By thee created; and by thee threw down
Th' aſpiring *dominations*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.

Hear all ye angels, progeny of light,
Thrones, *dominations*, princedoms, virtues, pow'rs. *Milton.*

DO'MINATIVE. *adj.* [from *dominate.*] Imperious; inſolent. *Dict.*

DOMINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The preſiding or predominant power or influence.

Jupiter and Mars are *dominators* for this North-weſt part of the world, which maketh the people impatient of ſervitude, lovers of liberty, martial and courageous. *Camden's Remains.*

To DOMINE'ER. *v. n.* [*dominor*, Latin.] To rule with inſolence; to ſwell; to bluſter; to act without control.

Go to the feaſt, revel and *domineer*,
Carowſe full meaſure. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

The voice of conſcience now is low and weak, chaſtiſing the paſſions, as old Eli did his luſtful *domineering* ſons. *South.*

Both would their little ends ſecure;
He ſighs for freedom, ſhe for pow'r:
His wiſhes tend abroad to roam,
And her's to *domineer* at home. *Prior.*

DOMI'NICAL. *adj.* [*dominicalis*, Latin.] That which notes the Lord's day, or Sunday.

The cycle of the moon ſerves to ſhew the epacts, and that of the ſun the *dominical* letter, throughout all their variations. *Holder on Time.*

DOMI'NION. *n. ſ.* [*dominium*, Latin.]

1. Sovereign authority; unlimited power.

They on the earth
Dominion exerciſe, and in the air,
Chiefly on man. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

He gave us only over beaſt, fiſh, fowl,
Dominion abſolute; that right we hold
By his donation: but man over man
He made not lord. *Milton.*

Bleſt uſe of pow'r, O virtuous pride in kings!
And like his bounty, whence *dominion* ſprings. *Tickell.*

2. Power; right of poſſeſſion or uſe, without being accountable.

He could not have private *dominion* over that, which was under the private *dominion* of another. *Locke.*

3. Territory; region; ſubject; diſtrict.

The donations of biſhopricks were a flower of the crown, which the kings of England did ever retain in all their *dominions*, when the pope's uſurped authority was at the higheſt. *Davies on Ireland.*

4. Predominance; aſcendant.

Objects placed foremoſt ought to be more finiſhed than thoſe caſt behind, and to have *dominion* over things confuſed and tranſient. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

5. An order of angels.

By him were all things created, viſible and inviſible, whether they be thrones or *dominions*, or principalities or powers. *Col.* i. 16.

DON. *n. ſ.* [*dominus*, Latin.] The Spaniſh title for a gentleman; as, *don* Quixote.

To DON. *v. a.* [*To do on.*] To put on; to inveſt one with.

The purple morning left her crimſon bed,
And *don'd* her robes of pure vermilion hue. *Fairfax, b.* iii.

Her helm the virgin *don'd*. *Fairfax, b.* i. *ſtan.* 48.

What! ſhould I *don* this robe, and trouble you? *Shakeſp.*

DO'NARY. *n. ſ.* [*donarium*, Latin.] A thing given to ſacred uſes.

DONA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*donatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of giving any thing; the act of beſtowing.

He gave us only over beaſt, fiſh, fowl
Dominion abſolute; that right we hold
By his *donation*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

After *donation* there is an abſolute change and alienation made of the property of the thing given, and that as to the uſe of it too; which being ſo alienated, a man has no more to do with it than with a thing bought with another's money. *South's Sermons.*

2. The grant by which any thing is given or conferred.

Howſoever the letter of that *donation* may be unregarded by men, yet the ſenſe thereof is ſo imprinted in their hearts, as if every one laid claim for himſelf unto that which was conferred upon all. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

The kingdoms of the world to thee were giv'n,
Permitted rather, and by thee uſurp'd,
Other *donation* none thou can'ſt produce. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

DO'NATIVE. *n. ſ.* [*donatif*, French, from *donatus*, Latin.]

1. A gift; a largeſs; a preſent; a dole of money diſtributed.

The Roman emperor's cuſtom was, at certain ſolemn times, to beſtow on his ſoldiers a *donative*; which *donative* they received, wearing garlands upon their heads. *Hooker.*

They were entertained with publick ſhows and *donatives*, to make them more eaſily digeſt their loſt liberty. *Dryden.*

2. [In law.] A benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without either preſentation to the ordinary, or inſtitution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders. *Cowel.*

Never did ſteeple carry double truer;
His is the *donative*, and mine the cure. *Cleveland.*

DONE. *part. paſſ.* of the verb. To do.

Another like fair tree eke grew thereby,
Whereof who ſo did eat, eftſoons did know
Both good and evil: O mournful memory!
That tree, through one man's fault, hath *done* us all to dye. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 11. *ſtanz.* 47.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Done. *a kind of interjection.* The word by which a wager is concluded; when a wager is offered, he that accepts it ſays *done.*

Done: the wager? *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
One thing, ſweet-heart, I will aſk;
Take me for a new-faſhion'd maſk.
—*Done:* but my bargain ſhall be this,
I'll throw my maſk off when I kiſs. *Cleveland.*

'Twas *done* and *done*, and the fox, by conſent, was to be the judge. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 133.

Do'njon. *n. ſ.* [now corrupted to *dungeon*, from *domnionum*, low Latin, according to *Menage.*] The higheſt and ſtrongeſt tower of the caſtle, in which priſoners were kept; as in *Chaucer.*

The grete toure, that was ſo thicke and ſtrong,
Which of the caſtle was the chief *dongeon*,
Wherein the knightes were in priſon,
Was evin joynant to the garden-wall,
Ther as this Emely had her playeing. *Chaucer.*

Do'nor. *n. ſ.* [from *dono*, Latin.] A giver; a beſtower; one who gives any thing.

Litters thick beſiege the *donor*'s gate,
And begging lords and teeming ladies wait
The promis'd dole. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat.* i.

It is a mighty check to beneficent tempers to conſider how often good deſigns are fruſtrated by an ill execution of them, and perverted to purpoſes, which, could the *donors* themſelves have foreſeen, they would have been very loth to promote. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Do'odle. *n. ſ.* [a cant word, perhaps corrupted from *do little*, *Faineant.*] A trifler; an idler.

To DOOM. *v. a.* [ꝺeman, Saxon.]

1. To judge.

Him through malice fall'n,
Father of mercy and grace! thou did'ſt not *doom*
So ſtrictly, but much more to pity incline. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

2. To condemn to any puniſhment; to ſentence.

He may be *doom'd* to chains, to ſhame, to death,
While proud Hippolitus ſhall mount his throne. *Smith.*
Juſtly th' impartial fates conſpire,
Dooming that ſon to be the ſire
Of ſuch another ſon. *Granville.*

3. To pronounce condemnation upon any.

Minos, the ſtrict inquiſitor, appears,
And lives and crimes, with his aſſeſſors, hears;
Round in his urn the blended balls he rolls,
Abſolves the juſt, and *dooms* the guilty ſouls. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To command judicially or authoritatively.

Have I a tongue to *doom* my brother's death?
And ſhall that tongue give pardon to a ſlave? *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To deſtine; to command by uncontrolable authority.

Fate and the gods, by their ſupreme command,
Have *doom'd* our ſhips to ſeek the Latian land. *Dryd. Æn.*
I have no will but what your eyes ordain;
Deſtin'd to love, as they are *doom'd* to reign. *Granville.*

Doom. *n. ſ.* [ꝺom, Saxon; *doem*, Dutch.]

1. Judicial ſentence; judgment.

He's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield;
And humbly thus, with halters on their necks,
Expect your highneſs' *doom* of life or death. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.
To Satan, firſt in ſin, his *doom* apply'd,
Though in myſterious terms, judg'd as then beſt. *Milton.*
And now, without redemption, all mankind
Muſt have been loſt, adjudg'd to death and hell
By *doom* ſevere. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii. *l.* 224.

In the great day, wherein the ſecrets of all hearts ſhall be laid open, no one ſhall be made to anſwer for what he knows nothing of; but ſhall receive his *doom*, his conſcience accuſing or excuſing him. *Locke.*

2. The great and final judgment.

Search Windſor-caſtle, elves within and out:
Strew good luck, Ouphes, on every ſacred room,
That it may ſtand 'till the perpetual *doom*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Condemnation.

Revoke thy *doom*,
Or whilſt I can vent clamour from my throat,
I'll tell thee thou do'ſt evil. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

4. Determination declared.

If friend or foe, let him be gently uſed.
—Revoke that *doom* of mercy; for 'tis Clifford. *Sh. H.* VI.

5. The ſtate to which one is deſtined.

By day the web and loom,
And homely houſhold-taſk, ſhall be her *doom*. *Dryd. Iliad.*

6. Ruin; deſtruction.

From the ſame foes, at laſt, both felt their *doom*,
And the ſame age ſaw learning fall, and Rome. *Pope.*

Do'omsday. *n. ſ.* [*doom* and *day.*] The day of final and univerſal judgment; the laſt, the great day.

Men, wives, and children ſtare, cry out, and run,
As it were *doomſday.* *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

They may ſerve for any theme, and never be out of date until *doomſday.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 6.

Our ſouls, not yet prepar'd for upper light,
'Till *doomſday* wander in the ſhades of night:
This only holiday of all the year,
We privileg'd in ſunſhine may appear. *Dryden.*

2. The day of ſentence or condemnation.

All-ſouls day is my body's *doomſday.* *Shakeſpeare's R.* III.

Doomsday-book. *n. ſ.* [*doomſday* and *book.*] A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the eſtates of the kingdom were regiſtered.

The Danes alſo brought in a reckoning of money by ores, *per oras*, which is mentioned in *doomſday-book.* *Camden.*

DOOR. *n. ſ.* [ꝺoꞃ, ꝺuꞃe, Saxon; *dorris*, Erſe.]

1. The gate of a houſe; that which opens to yield entrance. *Door* is uſed of houſes and *gates* of cities, or publick buildings, except in the licence of poetry.

All the caſtle quaked from the ground,
And every *door* of free-will open flew. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
In the ſide a *door*
Contriv'd; and of proviſions laid in large,
For man and beaſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.
To the ſame end men ſev'ral paths may tread,
As many *doors* into one temple lead. *Denham.*

For without rules there can be no art, any more than there can be a houſe without a *door* to conduct you in. *Dryd. Dufreſ.*

2. In familiar language, a houſe.

Lay one piece of fleſh or fiſh in the open air, and another of the ſame kind and bigneſs within *doors.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Let him doubt whether his cloaths be warm, and ſo go naked; whether his houſe be firm, and live without *doors.* *Decay of Piety.*

Martin's office is now the ſecond *door* in the ſtreet, where he will ſee Parnel. *Arbuth.*

Lambs, though they are bred within *doors*, and never ſaw the actions of their own ſpecies, puſh at thoſe who approach them with their foreheads. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 121.

The ſultan entered again the peaſant's houſe, and turned the owner out of *doors.* *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 99.

3. Entrance; portal.

The tender blades of graſs appear,
And buds, that yet the blaſt of Eurus fear,
Stand at the *door* of life, and doubt to clothe the year. *Dry.*

4. Paſſage; avenue; means of approach.

The indiſpenſable neceſſity of ſincere obedience, ſhuts the *door* againſt all temptations to carnal ſecurity. *Hammond.*

5. *Out of* Door, *or* Doors. No more to be found; quite gone; fairly ſent away.

Should he, who was thy lord, command thee now,
With a harſh voice and ſupercilious brow,
To ſervile duties, thou would'ſt fear no more;
The gallows and the whip are *out of door.* *Dryden's Perſ.*

His imaginary title of fatherhood is *out of doors*, and Cain is no prince over his brother. *Locke.*

6. *At the* Door *of any one.* Imputable; chargeable upon him.

In any of which parts, if I have failed, the fault lies wholly *at my door.* *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Preface.*

7. *Next* Door *to.* Approaching to; near to; bordering upon.

A ſeditious word leads to a broil, and a riot unpuniſhed is but *next door* to a tumult. *L'Eſtrange.*

Do'orcase. *n. ſ.* [*door* and *caſe.*] The frame in which the door is incloſed.

The making of frames for *doorcaſes*, is the framing of two pieces of wood athwart two other pieces. *Mox. Mech. Exer.*

Do'orkeeper. *n. ſ.* [*door* and *keeper.*] Porter; one that keeps the entrance of a houſe.

He that hath given the following aſſiſtances to thee, deſires to be even a *doorkeeper* in God's houſe, and to be a ſervant to the meaneſt of God's ſervants. *Taylor's Preface.*

Do'quet. *n. ſ.* A paper containing a warrant.

Before the inſtitution of this form and office, no writ of covenant for the levying any final concord in chief, no *doquet* for licence to alien, nor warrant for pardon of alienation made, could be purchaſed and gotten, without an oath called an affidavit. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

Do'rmant. *adj.* [*dormant*, French.]

1. Sleeping.

He a dragon! if he be, 'tis a very peaceful one: I can inſure his anger is *dormant*; or ſhould he ſeem to rouſe, 'tis well laſhing him, and he will ſleep like a top. *Cong. Old Batchelor.*

2. In a ſleeping poſture.

If a lion were the coat of Judah, yet were it not a lion rampant, but rather couchant and *dormant.* *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

With this radius he is ſaid to ſtrike and kill his prey, for which he lies, as it were, *dormant*, 'till it ſwims within his reach. *Grew's Muſæum.*

3. Private; not publick.

There were other *dormant* muſters of ſoldiers throughout all parts of the realm, that were put in readineſs, but not drawn together. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

4. Concealed; not divulged.

It would be prudent to reſerve theſe privileges *dormant*, never to be produced but upon great occaſions. *Swift.*

5. Leaning; not perpendicular.

Old *dormant* windows muſt confeſs
Her beams: their glimmering ſpectacles,
Struck with the ſplendor of her face,
Do th' office of a burning-glaſs. *Cleveland.*

Do'rmitory. *n. ſ.* [*dormitorium*, Latin.]

1. A place to ſleep in: uſed commonly for a room with many beds.

Rooms that have thorough lights are left for entertainment, and thoſe that have windows on one ſide for *dormitories.* *Mort.*

Naked mourns the *dormitory* wall,
And Jones and Boyle's united labours fall. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. A burial place.

The places where dead bodies are buried, are in Latin called *cœmiteria*, and in Engliſh *dormitories.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Do'rmouse. *n. ſ.* [*dormio*, to ſleep, and *mouſe.*] A ſmall animal which paſſes a large part of the Winter in ſleep.

Come, we all ſleep, and are mere *dormice* flies,
A little leſs than dead: more dulneſs hangs
On us than on the moon. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

After they have lain a little while they grow as drowſy as *dormice*, unleſs they are rouſed. *Collier on Thought.*

Dorn. *n. ſ.* [from *dorn*, German, a thorn.] The name of a fiſh; perhaps the ſame as the thornback.

The coaſt is ſtored both with ſhellfiſh, as ſcallops and ſheathfiſh, and flat, as turbets, *dorns*, and holybut. *Carew.*

Do'rnick. *n. ſ.* [of *Deornick* in *Flanders*, where firſt made.] A ſpecies of linen cloath uſed in Scotland for the table.

To DORR. *v. a.* [*tor*, ſtupid, Teutonick.] To deafen or ſtupify with noiſe. This word I find only in *Skinner.*

Dorr. *n. ſ.* [ſo named probably from the noiſe which he makes.] A kind of flying inſect, remarkable for flying with a loud noiſe.

The *dorr*, or hedge-chafer's chief marks are theſe: his head is ſmall, like that of the common beetle: this and his eyes black: his ſhoulder-piece, and the middle of his belly, alſo black; but juſt under the wing-ſhells ſpotted with white. His wing-ſhells, legs, and the end of his tail, which is long and flat-pointed, of a light cheſnut: his breaſt, eſpecially, covered with a downy hair. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Do'rsel. } **Do'rser.** } *n. ſ.* [from *dorſum*, the back.] A pannier; a baſket or bag, one of which hangs on either ſide a beaſt of burthen, for the reception of things of ſmall bulk.

Dorsi'ferous. } **Dorsi'parous.** } *n. ſ.* [*dorſum* and *fero*, or *pario*, Latin.] Having the property of bearing or bringing forth on the back. It is uſed of plants that have the ſeeds on the back of their leaves, as fern; and may be properly uſed of the American frog, which brings forth young from her back.

Do'rture. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *dormiture*; *dormitura*, Lat. *dortoir*, French.] A dormitory; a place to ſleep in.

He led us to a gallery like a *dorture*, where he ſhewed us along the one ſide, for the other was but wall and window, ſeventeen cells, very neat, having partitions of cedar-wood. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Dose. *n. ſ.* [δόσις.]

1. So much of any medicine as is taken at one time. *Quincy.*

The too vig'rous *doſe* too fiercely wrought,
And added fury to the ſtrength it brought. *Dryden's Virgil.*

In a vehement pain of the head he preſcribed the juice of the thapſia in warm water, without mentioning the *doſe.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. As much of any thing as falls to a man's lot.

No ſooner does he peep into
The world, but he has done his doe;
Married his punctual *doſe* of wives,
Is cuckolded, and breaks, or thrives. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

3. It is often uſed of the utmoſt quantity of ſtrong liquor that a man can ſwallow. He has his *doſe*, that is, he can carry off no more.

To Dose. *v. a.*

1. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or diſeaſe.

Plants ſeldom uſed in medicine, being eſteemed poiſonous, if corrected, and exactly *doſed*, may prove powerful medicines. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

2. To give phyſick to any man in a ludicrous ſenſe.

Do'ssil. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *dorſel*, ſomething laid upon the part.] A pledget; a nodule or lump of lint, to be laid on a ſore.

Her complaints put me upon dreſſing with ſuch medicaments as baſilicon, with præcipitate, upon a *doſſil.* *Wiſeman.*

Dost. [the ſecond perſon of *do.*]

Why then *doſt* treat me with rebukes, inſtead
Of kind condoling cares, and friendly ſorrow? *Addiſ. Cato.*

DOT. *n. ſ.* [This is derived by *Skinner* from *dotter*, German, *the white of an egg*, and interpreted by him a grume of pus. It has now no ſuch ſignification, and ſeems rather corrupted from *jot*, a point.] A ſmall point or ſpot made to mark any place in a writing.

To Dot. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make dots, or ſpots.

Do'tage. *n. ſ.* [from *dote.*]

1. Loſs of underſtanding; imbecillity of mind; deliriouſneſs.

The ſoul in all hath one intelligence;
Though too much moiſture in an infant's brain,

And too much drineſs in an old man's ſenſe,
Cannot the prints of outward things retain:
Then doth the ſoul want work, and idle ſit;
And this we childiſhneſs and *dotage* call. *Davies.*

I hold, that perfect joy makes all our parts
As joyful as our hearts:
Our ſenſes tell us, if we pleaſe not them,
Our love is but a *dotage*, or a dream. *Suckling.*

2. Exceſſive fondneſs.

If on your head my fury does not turn,
Thank that fond *dotage* which ſo much you ſcorn. *Dryden.*

Do'tal. *adj.* [*dotalis*, Latin.] Relating to the portion of a woman; conſtituting her portion; compriſed in her portion.

Shall I, of one poor *dotal* town poſſeſt,
My people thin, my wretched country waſte?
An exil'd prince, and on a ſhaking throne,
Or riſk my patron's ſubjects, or my own? *Garth's Ovid.*

Do'tard. *n. ſ.* [from *dote.*] A man whoſe age has impaired his intellects; a man in his ſecond childhood; called in ſome provinces a *twichild.*

Dotard, ſaid he, let be thy deep adviſe,
Seems that through many years thy wits thee fail,
And that weak old hath left thee nothing wiſe,
Elſe never ſhould thy judgement be ſo frail. *Fairy Queen.*

The ſickly *dotard* wants a wife,
To draw off his laſt dregs of life. *Prior.*

Dota'tion. *n. ſ.* [*dotatio*, Latin.] The act of giving a dowry or portion. *Dict.*

To DOTE. *v. n.* [*doten*, Dutch; *radoter*, French.]

1. To have the intellect impaired by age or paſſion; to be delirious.

Unleſs the fear of death make me *dote*,
I ſee my ſon. *Shakeſp. Com. of Err.*

A ſword is upon the liars, and they ſhall *dote*: a ſword is upon her mighty men, and they ſhall be diſmayed. *Jer.* l. 36.

Time has made you *dote*, and vainly tell
Of arms imagin'd, in your lonely cell:
Go, be the temple and the gods your care;
Permit to men the thought of peace and war. *Dryd. Æn.*

When an old woman begins to *dote*, and grow chargeable to a pariſh, ſhe is turned into a witch, and fills the country with extravagant fancies. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 117.

2. To be in love to extremity.

He was ſtriken with great affection towards me, which ſince is grown to ſuch a *doting* love, that, 'till I was fain to get this place, ſometimes to retire in freely: I was even choked with his tedjouſneſs. *Sidney.*

I have long loved her, and beſtowed much on her, followed her with a *doting* obſervance. *Shak. M. Wives of Windſ.*

To **Dote** *upon.* To regard with exceſſive fondneſs; to love to exceſs.

All their prayers and love
Were ſet on Hereford, whom they *doted* on,
And bleſs'd, and grac'd. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.
Forgive me, that I do not dream on thee,
Becauſe thou ſeeſt me *dote* upon my love. *Shakeſpeare.*
All the beauties of the court beſides,
Are mad in love, and *dote* upon your perſon. *Denham.*
Mark thoſe who *dote* on arbitrary power,
And you ſhall find 'em either hot-brain'd youth,
Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden.*
Would you ſo *dote* upon your firſt deſire,
As not to entertain a nobler fire? *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

We *dote* upon this preſent world, and the enjoyments of it; and 'tis not without pain and fear, and reluctancy, that we are torn from them, as if our hopes lay all within the compaſs of this life. *Burnet.*

O death, all eloquent! you only prove
What duſt we *dote* on, when 'tis man we love. *Pope.*

Do'ter. *n. ſ.* [from *dote.*]

1. One whoſe underſtanding is impaired by years; a dotard.

What ſhould a bald fellow do with a comb, a dumb *doter* with a pipe, or a blind man with a looking-glaſs? *Burton.*

2. A man fondly, weakly, and exceſſively in love.

If in black my lady's brow be deckt,
It mourns that painting and uſurping hair.
Should raviſh *doters* with a falſe aſpect;
And therefore is ſhe born to make black fair. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our *doters* upon red and white are inceſſantly perplexed, by the incertainty both of the continuance of their miſtreſs's kindneſs, and of the laſting of her beauty. *Boyle.*

Do'tingly. *adv.* [from *doting.*] Fondly; by exceſſive fondneſs.

That he, to wedlock *dotingly* betray'd,
Should hope in this lewd town to find a maid! *Dryd. Juv.*

Do'ttard. *n. ſ.* This word ſeems to ſignify a tree kept low by cutting.

For great trees, we ſee almoſt all overgrown trees in church-yards, or near ancient buildings, and the like, are pollards and *dottards*, and not trees at their full height. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Do'tterel. *n. ſ.* [from *dote.*] The name of a bird that mimicks geſtures.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

We ſee how ready apes and monkeys are to imitate all motions of man; and in catching of *dotterels*, we ſee how the fooliſh bird playeth the ape in geſtures. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

DO'UBLE. *adj.* [*double*, French; *duplex*, Latin; *duple*, Erſe.]

1. Two of a ſort; one correſponding to the other; in pairs.

All things are *double* one againſt another, and he hath made nothing imperfect. *Eccluſ.* xlii. 24.

2. Twice as much; containing the ſame quantity repeated.

Great honours are great burthens; but, on whom
They are caſt with envy, he doth bear two loads:
His cares muſt ſtill be *double* to his joys,
In any dignity. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

I am not ſo old in proportion to them as I formerly was, which I can prove by arithmetick; for then I was *double* their age, which now I am not. *Swift.*

This ſum of forty thouſand pounds is almoſt *double* to what is ſufficient. *Swift's Draper's Letters.*

3. Having one added to another; having more than one in the ſame order or parallel.

It is a curioſity alſo to make flowers *double*, which is effected by often removing them into new earth; as, on the contrary part, *double* flowers by neglecting, and not removing, prove ſingle. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 513.

I met a reverend, fat, old gouty fryar,
With a paunch ſwoln ſo high, his *double* chin
Might reſt upon't. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

4. Twofold; of two kinds.

Thus curſed ſteel, and more accurſed gold,
Gave miſchief birth, and made that miſchief bold;
And *double* death did wretched man invade,
By ſteel aſſaulted, and by gold betray'd. *Dryden's Ovid.*

No ſtar appears to lend his friendly light;
Darkneſs and tempeſt make a *double* night. *Dryden.*

5. Two in number.

And if one power did not both ſee and hear,
Our ſights and ſounds would always *double* be. *Davies.*

6. Having twice the effect or influence; having the power of two.

The magnifico is much belov'd,
And hath in his effect a voice potential,
As *double* as the duke's. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

7. Deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in ſecret.

I' th' preſence
He would ſay untruths, and be ever *double*
Both in his words and meaning. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Fifty thouſand could keep rank, that were not of *double* heart. 1 *Chron.* xii. 33.

DOUBLE-PLEA. *n. ſ.* [*duplex placitum*, Latin.] Is that in which the defendant alleges for himſelf two ſeveral matters, in bar of the action, whereof either is ſufficient to effect his deſire in debarring the plaintiff. *Cowel.*

DOUBLE-QUARREL, is a complaint made by any clerk or other to the archbiſhop of the province, againſt an inferiour ordinary, for delaying juſtice in ſome cauſe eccleſiaſtical. The effect is, that the archbiſhop directs his letters, under the authentical ſeal, to all clerks of his province, commanding them to admoniſh the ſaid ordinary within nine days to do the juſtice required, or otherwiſe to cite him to appear before him or his official: and laſtly to intimate to the ſaid ordinary, that if he neither performs the thing enjoined, nor appears at the day aſſigned, he himſelf will proceed to perform the juſtice required. And this ſeems to be termed a *double quarrel*, becauſe it is moſt commonly made againſt both the judge, and him at whoſe petition juſtice is delayed. *Cowel.*

DOUBLE is much uſed in compoſition, generally for *doubly*, two ways; as *double edged*, having an edge on each ſide; or for twice the number or quantity, as *double died*, twice died.

DOUBLE-BITING. *adj.* [*double* and *bite.*] Biting or cutting on either ſide.

But moſt their looks on the black monarch bend,
His riſing muſcles and his brawn commend;
His *double-biting* ax, and beamy ſpear,
Each aſking a gigantick force to rear. *Dryden's Fables.*

DOUBLE-BUTTONED. *adj.* [*double* and *buttoned.*] Having two rows of buttons.

Others you'll ſee, when all the town's afloat,
Wrapt in th' embraces of a kerſey coat,
Or *double-button'd* frieze. *Gay's Trivia.*

DOUBLE-DEALER. *n. ſ.* [*double* and *dealer.*] A deceitful, ſubtle, inſidious fellow; one who acts two parts at the ſame time; one who ſays one thing and thinks another.

Double-dealers may paſs muſter for a while; but all parties waſh their hands of them in the concluſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

DOUBLE-DEALING. *n. ſ.* [*double* and *dealing.*] Artifice; diſſimulation; low or wicked cunning.

Thou ſhalt not be the worſe for me; there's gold.
—But that it would be *double-dealing*, ſir, I would you could make it another. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Our poets have joined together ſuch qualities as are by nature moſt compatible; valour with anger, meekneſs with piety, and prudence with diſſimulation: this laſt union was neceſſary for the goodneſs of Ulyſſes; for without that, his diſſimulation might have degenerated into wickedneſs and *double-dealing*. *Pope's View of Epic Poetry.*

To DOUBLE-DIE. *v. a.* [*double* and *die.*] To die twice over.

Yes, I'll to the royal bed,
Where firſt the myſteries of our love were acted,
And *double-die* it with imperial crimſon. *Dry. and Lee's Oed.*

DOUBLE-FOUNTED. *adj.* [*double* and *fount.*] Having two ſources.

Here the *double-founted* ſtream
Jordan, true limit eaſtward. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xii.

DOUBLE-HANDED. *adj.* [*double* and *hand.*] Having two hands.

All things being *double-handed*, and having the appearances both of truth and falſhood, where our affections have engaged us, we attend only to the former. *Glanv. Scepſ.* *c.* 15.

DOUBLE-HEADED. *adj.* [*double* and *head.*] Having the flowers growing one to another.

The double rich ſcarlet nonſuch is a large *double-headed* flower, of the richeſt ſcarlet colour. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To DOUBLE-LOCK. *v. a.* [*double* and *lock.*] To ſhoot the lock twice; to faſten with double ſecurity.

He immediately *double-locked* his door, and ſat down carefully to reading and comparing both his orders. *Tatler*, N°. 60.

DOUBLE-MINDED. *adj.* [from *double* and *mind.*] Deceitful; inſidious.

A *double-minded* man is unſtable in all his ways. *James* i. 8.

DOUBLE-SHINING. *adj.* [*double* and *ſhine.*] Shining with double luſtre.

He was
Among the reſt that there did take delight,
To ſee the ſports of *double-ſhining* day. *Sidney.*

DOUBLE-TONGUED. *adj.* [*double* and *tongue.*] Deceitful; giving contrary accounts of the ſame thing.

The deacons muſt be grave, not *double-tongued*, not given to much wine, not greedy of filthy lucre. 1 *Tim.* iii. 8.

For much ſhe fear'd the Tyrians, *double-tongu'd*,
And knew the town to Juno's care belong'd. *Dryd. Virgil.*

To DO'UBLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To enlarge any quantity by addition of the ſame quantity.

Rumour doth *double* voice, and echo
The numbers of the fear'd. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Pay him ſix thouſand, and deface the bond;
Double ſix thouſand, and then treble that. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our foe's too proud the weaker to aſſail,
Or *doubles*, his diſhonour if he fail. *Dryd. State of Innocence.*

This power of repeating or *doubling* any idea we have of any diſtance, and adding it to the former, as often as we will, without being ever able to come to any ſtop or ſtint, let us enlarge it as much as we will, is that which gives us the idea of immenſity. *Locke.*

This was only the value of the ſilver: there was beſides a tenth part of that number of talents of gold, which, if gold was reckoned in a decuple proportion, will juſt *double* the ſum. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. To contain twice the quantity.

Thus reinforc'd againſt the adverſe fleet,
Still *doubling* our's, brave Rupert leads the way. *Dryden.*

3. To repeat; to add.

He ſaw proud Arcite and fierce Palemon
In mortal battle, *doubling* blow on blow;
Like lightning flam'd their faulchions to and fro. *Dryden.*

4. To add one to another in the ſame order or parallel.

Thou ſhalt *double* the curtain in the tabernacle. *Ex.* xxvi. 9.

5. To fold.

He bought her ſermons, pſalms, and graces,
And *doubled* down the uſeful places. *Prior.*

6. To paſs round a headland.

Preſently departing again, and ſailing along the coaſt, he *doubled* the promontory of Carthage, yet famous for the ruins of that proud city. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Now we have the cape of Good Hope in ſight, the tradewind is our own, if we can but *double* it. *Dryden.*

To DO'UBLE. *v. n.*

1. To increaſe to twice the quantity.

'Tis obſerved in particular nations, that within the ſpace of three hundred years, notwithſtanding all caſualties, the number of men *double*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. To enlarge the ſtake to twice the ſum in play.

Throw Ægypt's by, and offer in the ſtead,
Offer—the crown on Berenice's head:
I am reſolv'd to *double* 'till I win. *Dryden's Tyran. Love.*

3. To turn back, or wind in running.

Under the line the ſun croſſeth the line, and maketh two Summers and two Winters; but in the ſkirts of the torrid zone it *doubleth* and goeth back again, and ſo maketh one long Summer. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 398.

So keen thy hunters, and thy ſcent ſo ſtrong,
Thy turns and *doublings* cannot ſave thee long. *Swift.*

4. To play tricks; to uſe ſleights.

Who knows which way ſhe points?
Doubling and turning like an hunted hare!
Find out the meaning of her mind who can. *Dryd Sp. Fry.*

DO'UBLE. *n. ſ.*

1. Twice the quantity or number.

In all the four great years of mortality abovementioned, I do not find that any week the plague increaſed to the *double* of the precedent week above five times. *Graunt's Mortality.*

2. Strong beer; beer of twice the common ſtrength.

Here's a pot of good *double*, neighbour: drink, and fear not your man. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

3. A trick; a ſhift; an artifice.

DO'UBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *double.*] The ſtate of being double.

If you think well to carry this as you may, the *doubleneſs* of the benefit defends the deceit from reproof. *Sh. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

DO'UBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *double.*] He that doubles any thing.

DO'UBLET. *n. ſ.* [from *double.*]

1. The inner garment of a man; the waiſtcoat: ſo called from being double for warmth.

What a pretty thing a man is, when he goes in his *doublet* and hoſe, and leaves off his wit. *Sh. Much Ado about Nothing.*

His *doublet* was of ſturdy buff,
And though not ſword yet cudgel proof. *Hudibras*, *p.* i.

It is common enough to ſee a countryman in the *doublet* and breeches of his great grandfather. *Addiſon's Italy.*

They do but mimick ancient wits at beſt,
As apes our granſires, in their *doublets* dreſt. *Pope's Criticiſm.*

2. Two; a pair.

Thoſe *doublets* on the ſides of his tail ſeem to add ſtrength to the muſcles which move the tail-fins. *Grew's Muſæum.*

DOUBLO'N. *n. ſ.* [French.] A Spaniſh coin containing the value of two piſtoles.

DO'UBLY. *adv.* [from *double.*] In twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

Young Hollis, on a muſe by Mars begot,
Born, Cæſar like, to write and act great deeds,
Impatient to revenge his fatal ſhot,
His right hand *doubly* to his left ſucceeds. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

Haply at night he does with horror ſhun
A widow'd daughter, or a dying ſon:
His neighbour's offspring he to-morrow ſees,
And *doubly* feels his want in their increaſe. *Prior.*

To DOUBT. *v. n.* [*doubter*, French; *dubito*, Latin.]

1. To queſtion; to be in uncertainty.

Even in matters divine, concerning ſome things, we may lawfully *doubt* and ſuſpend our judgment, inclining neither to one ſide or other; as, namely, touching the time of the fall both of man and angels. *Hooker*, *b.* ii. *ſ.* 7.

Let no man, while he lives here in the world, *doubt* whether there is any hell or no, and thereupon live ſo, as if abſolutely there were none. *South's Sermons.*

I *doubt* not to make it appear to be a monſtrous folly to deride theſe things. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Can we conclude upon Luther's inſtability, becauſe in a ſingle notion, no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had ſome *doubtings*? *Atterbury.*

2. To queſtion any event, fearing the worſt.

Doubting things go ill, often hurt more
Than to be ſure they do. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

3. Sometimes with *of* in both the foregoing ſenſes.

Solyman ſaid he had hitherto made war againſt divers nations, and always had the victory, whereof he *doubted* not now alſo. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Have I not manag'd my contrivance well,
To try your love, and make you *doubt of* mine? *Dryden.*

4. To fear; to be apprehenſive.

I *doubt* there's deep reſentment in his mind,
For the late ſlight his honour ſuffer'd there. *Otway's Orph.*

If there were no fault in the title, I *doubt* there are too many in the body of the work. *Baker on Learning.*

This is enough for a project, without any name; I *doubt* more than will be reduced into practice. *Swift.*

5. To ſuſpect; to have ſuſpicion.

The king did all his courage bend
Againſt thoſe four which now before him were,
Doubting not who behind him doth attend. *Daniel's C. War.*

6. To heſitate; to be in ſuſpenſe.

At firſt the tender blades of graſs appear,
And buds that yet the blaſt of Eurus fear,
Stand at the door of life, and *doubt* to clothe the year. *Dry.*

To DOUBT. *v. a.*

1. To hold queſtionable; to think uncertain.

He from the terror of this arm ſo late
Doubted his empire. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* i. *l.* 113.

To teach vain wits a ſcience little known,
T' admire ſuperior ſenſe, and *doubt* their own. *Pope.*

2. To fear; to ſuſpect.

He did ordain the interdicts and prohibitions which we have to making entrance of ſtrangers, which at that time was frequent, doubting novelties and commixture of manners. *Bacon.*

3. To diſtruſt.

You that will be leſs fearful than diſcreet,
That love the fundamental part of ſtate,
More than you *doubt* the change of it, prefer
A noble life before a long. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

DOUBT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Uncertainty of mind; ſuſpenſe; undetermined ſtate of opinion.

Could any difficulty have been propoſed, the reſolution would have been as early as the propoſal; it could not have had time to ſettle into *doubt*. *South's Sermons.*

Thoſe who have examined it, are thereby got paſt *doubt* in all the doctrines they profeſs. *Locke.*

2. Queſtion; point unſettled.

Hippocrates commends the fleſh of the wild ſow above the tame, and no *doubt* but the animal is more or leſs healthy according to the air it lives in. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

'Tis paſt a *doubt*,
All Bedlam or Parnaſſus is let out. *Pope.*

3. Scruple; perplexity; irreſolution.

Our *doubts* are traytors;
And make us loſe, by fearing to attempt,
The good we oft might win. *Shak. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

4. Uncertainty of condition.

And thy life ſhall hang in *doubt* before thee; and thou ſhalt fear day and night, and ſhalt have no aſſurance of thy life. *Deutr.* xxviii. 66.

5. Suſpicion; apprehenſion of ill.

I deſire to be preſent with you now, and to change my voice; for I ſtand in *doubt* of you. *Gal.* iv. 20.

6. Difficulty objected.

To every *doubt* your anſwer is the ſame,
It ſo fell out, and ſo by chance it came. *Blackmore's Creation.*

DO'UBTER. *n. ſ.* [from *doubt.*] One who entertains ſcruples; one who hangs in uncertainty.

DO'UBTFUL. *adj.* [*doubt* and *full.*]

1. Dubious; not ſettled in opinion.

Methinks I ſhould know you, and know this man;
Yet I am *doubtful*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. Ambiguous; not clear in its meaning.

3. That about which there is doubt; that which is not yet determined or decided; obſcure; queſtionable; uncertain.

In handling the right of a war, I am not willing to intermix matter *doubtful* with that which is out of doubt; for as in capital cauſes, wherein but one man's life is in queſtion, the evidence ought to be clear; ſo much more in a judgment upon a war, which is capital to thouſands. *Bacon.*

In *doubtful* caſes, reaſon ſtill determines for the ſafer ſide; eſpecially if the caſe be not only *doubtful*, but alſo highly concerning, and the venture be a ſoul, and an eternity. *South.*

Themetes firſt, 'tis *doubtful* whether hir'd,
Or ſo the Trojan deſtiny requir'd,
Mov'd, that the ramparts might be broken down,
To lodge the monſter fabrick in the town. *Dryden's Æn*

4. Not ſecure; not without ſuſpicion.

Our manner is always to caſt a *doubtful* and a more ſuſpicious eye towards that, over which we know we have leaſt power. *Hooker, Dedication.*

5. Not confident; not without fear.

With *doubtful* feet and wavering reſolution
I come, ſtill dreading thy diſpleaſure, Samſon. *Milt. Agoniſt.*

DO'UBTFULLY. *adv.* [from *doubtful.*]

1. Dubiouſly; irreſolutely.

2. Ambiguouſly; with uncertainty of meaning.

Knowing how *doubtfully* all allegories may be conſtrued, and this book of mine being a continual allegory, I have thought good to diſcover the general intention. *Spenſer.*

Nor did the goddeſs *doubtfully* declare
Her alter'd mind, and alienated care. *Dryden.*

DO'UBTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *doubtful.*]

1. Dubiouſneſs; ſuſpenſe; inſtability of opinion.

Though *doubtfulneſs* or uncertainty ſeems to be a medium between certain truth and certain falſhood in our minds, yet there is no ſuch medium in things themſelves. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.

In arguing, the opponent uſes as comprehenſive and equivocal terms as he can, to involve his adverſary in the *doubtfulneſs* of his expreſſions: this is expected, and therefore the anſwerer, on his ſide, makes it his play to diſtinguiſh as much as he can. *Locke.*

Moſt of his philoſophy is, in broken ſentences, delivered with much *doubtfulneſs*. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

DO'UBTINGLY. *adv.* [from *doubt.*] In a doubting manner; dubiouſly.

Whatſoever a man imagineth *doubtingly*, or with fear, muſt needs do hurt, if imagination have any power at all; for a man repreſenteth that oftner that he feareth, than the contrary. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 945.

DO'UBTLESS. *adj.* [from *doubt.*] Without fear; without apprehenſion of danger.

Pretty child, ſleep *doubtleſs* and ſecure,
That Hubert, for the wealth of all the world,
Will not offend them. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

I am *doubtleſs*; I can purge
Myſelf of many I am charg'd withal. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

DO'UBTLESS. *adv.* Without doubt; without queſtion; unqueſtionably.

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Doubtleſs he would have made a noble knight. *Sh. H.* VI.

All their deſires, deſerts, or expectations the Conqueror had no other means to ſatisfy, but by the eſtates of ſuch as had appeared open enemies to him; and *doubtleſs* many innocent perſons ſuffered in this kind. *Hale's Com. Law of England.*

Doubtleſs many men are finally loſt, who yet have no mens ſins to anſwer for, but their own. *South's Sermons.*

These mountains have been *doubtleſs* much higher than they are at preſent: the rains have waſhed away of the ſoil, that has left the veins of ſtones ſhooting out of them. *Woodward.*

Doubtleſs, oh gueſt! great laud and praiſe were mine,
If, after ſocial rites and gifts beſtow'd,
I ſtain'd my hoſpitable hearth with blood. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

DOUCE'T. *n. ſ.* [*doucet*, French.] A cuſtard. This word I find only in *Skinner*.

DO'UCKER. *n. ſ.* [from *To douck*, corrupted from *To duck.*] A bird that dips in the water.

The colymbi, or *douckers*, or loons, are admirably conformed for diving, covered with thick plumage, and their feathers ſo ſlippery, that water cannot moiſten them. *Ray.*

DOVE. *n. ſ.* [*duvo*, old Teutonick; *taub*, *daub*, German.]

1. A wild pigeon.

So ſhews a ſnowy *dove* trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows ſhows. *Sh. Rom. and Juliet.*

Say, will the falcon, ſtooping from above,
Smit with her varying plumage, ſpare the *dove?* *Pope.*

Not half ſo ſwift the trembling *doves* can fly,
When the fierce eagle cleaves the liquid ſky;
Not half ſo ſwiftly the fierce eagle moves,
When through the ſkies he drives the trembling *doves*. *Pope.*

2. A pigeon.

I have here a diſh of *doves*, that I will beſtow upon your worſhip. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

DO'VECOT. *n. ſ.* [*dove* and *cot.*] A ſmall building in which pigeons are bred and kept.

Like an eagle in a *dovecot*, I
Flutter'd your Volſcians in Corioli;
Alone I did it. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

DO'VEHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*dove* and *houſe.*] A houſe for pigeons.

The hawk ſets up for protector, and makes havock in the *dovehouſe*. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 20.

But ſtill the *dovehouſe* obſtinately ſtood. *Dryden.*

DO'VETAIL. *n. ſ.* [*dove* and *tail.*] A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inſerted has the form of a wedge reverſed, and therefore cannot fall out.

DOUGH. *n. ſ.* [ðah, Saxon; *deegh*, Dutch.]

1. The paſte of bread, or pies, yet unbaked.

When the gods moulded up the paſte of man,
Some of their *dough* was left upon their hands,
For want of ſouls, and ſo they made Egyptians. *Dryden.*

You that from pliant paſte would fabricks raiſe,
Expecting thence to gain immortal praiſe,
Your knuckles try, and let your ſinews know
Their pow'r to kneed, and give the form to *dough*. *King.*

2. *My cake is* DOUGH. My affair has miſcarried; my undertaking has never come to maturity.

My cake is dough, but I'll in among the reſt;
Out of hope of all, but my ſhare of the feaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

DOUGHBA'KED. *adj.* [*dough* and *baked.*] Unfiniſhed; not hardened to perfection; ſoft.

For when, through taſteleſs flat humility,
In *doughbak'd* men ſome harmleſſneſs we ſee,
'Tis but his phlegm that's virtuous, and not he. *Donne.*

DO'UGHTY. *adj.* [ðohtig, Saxon; *deught*, virtue, Dutch.]

1. Brave; noble; illuſtrious; eminent. Uſed of men and things.

Such reſtleſs paſſion did all night torment
The flatt'ning courage of that fairy knight,
Deviſing how that *doughty* tournament,
With greateſt honour, he atchieven might. *Fairy Queen.*

2. It is now ſeldom uſed but ironically, or in burleſque.

If this *doughty* hiſtorian hath any honour or conſcience left, he ought to beg pardon. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom Idol.*

She ſmil'd to ſee the *doughty* hero ſlain;
But, at her ſmile, the beau reviv'd again. *Pope.*

DO'UGHY. *adj.* [from *dough.*] Unſound; ſoft; unhardened.

Your ſon was miſled with a ſnipt taffata fellow there, whoſe villanous ſaffron would have made all the unbaked and *doughy* youth of a nation in his colour. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DOUSE. *v. a.* [δύσις; but probably it is a cant word formed from the ſound.] To put over head ſuddenly in the water.

To DOUSE. *v. n.* To fall ſuddenly into the water.

It is no jeſting, trivial matter,
To ſwing i' th' air, or *douſe* in water. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

DO'WAGER. *n. ſ.* [*douairiere*, French.]

1. A widow with a jointure.

She lingers my deſires,
Like to a ſtepdame or a *dowager*,
Long wintering on a young man's revenue. *Shakeſpeare.*

Widows have a greater intereſt in property than either maids or wives; ſo that it is as unnatural for a *dowager* as a freeholder to be an enemy to our conſtitution. *Addiſ. Freehold.*

2. The title given to ladies who ſurvive their huſbands.

Catharine no more
Shall be call'd queen; but princeſs *dowager*,
And widow to prince Arthur. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

DO'WDY. *n. ſ.* An aukward, ill-dreſſed, inelegant woman.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench; Dido, a *dowdy*; Cleopatra, a gipſy; Helen and Hero, ſlidings and harlots. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

The bedlam train of lovers uſe
T' inhance the value, and the faults excuſe;
And therefore 'tis no wonder if we ſee
They doat on *dowdies* and deformity. *Dryden.*

No houſwifry the *dowdy* creature knew;
To ſum up all, her tongue confeſs'd the ſhrew. *Gay's Paſt.*

DO'WER. } DO'WERY. } *n. ſ.* [*douaire*, French.]

1. That which the wife bringeth to her huſband in marriage.

His wife brought in *dow'r* Cilicia's crown,
And in herſelf a greater *dow'r* alone. *Dryden.*

His only daughter in a ſtranger's pow'r;
For very want, he could not pay a *dow'r*. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

2. That which the widow poſſeſſes.

His patrimonial territories of Flanders were partly in *dower* to his mother-in-law, and partly not ſerviceable, in reſpect of the late rebellions. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. The gifts of a huſband for a wife.

Aſk me never ſo much *dowery* and gift, and I will give according as ye ſhall ſay unto me; but give me the damſel to wife. *Gen.* xxxiv. 12.

4. Endowment; gift.

What ſpreading virtue, what a ſparkling fire;
How great, how plentiful, how rich a *dow'r*,
Do'ſt thou within this dying fleſh inſpire! *Davies.*

DO'WERED. *adj.* [from *dower.*] Portioned; ſupplied with a portion.

Will you with thoſe infirmities ſhe owes,
Unfriended, new-adopted to our hate,
Dower'd with our curſe, and ſtranger'd with our oath,
Take her, or leave her. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

DO'WERLESS. *adj.* [from *dower.*] Without a fortune; unportioned.

Thy *dow'rleſs* daughter, king, thrown to my chance,
Is queen of us, and ours, and our fair France. *Sh. K. Lear.*

DO'WLAS. *n. ſ.* A coarſe kind of linen.

Dowlas, filthy *dowlas*; I have given them away to bakers wives, and they have made boulters of them. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

DOWN. *n. ſ.* [*duun*, Daniſh.]

1. Soft feathers.

Virtue is the rougheſt way;
But proves at night a bed of *down*. *Wotton.*

Leave, leave, fair bride! your ſolitary bed,
No more ſhall you return to it alone;
It nurſeth ſadneſs; and your body's print,
Like to a grave, the yielding *down* doth dint. *Donne.*

Lie tumbling on our *down*, courting the bleſſing
Of a ſhort minute's ſlumber. *Denham's Sophy.*

A tender weakly conſtitution is very much owing to the uſe of *down* beds. *Locke.*

2. Any thing that ſooths or mollifies.

Thou boſom ſoftneſs! *down* of all my cares!
I could recline my thoughts upon this breaſt
To a forgetfulneſs of all my griefs,
And yet be happy. *Southern's Oroonoko.*

3. Soft wool, or tender hair.

Scarce had the *down* to ſhade his cheeks begun;
One was their care, and their delight was one. *Dryden.*

I am not chang'd, I love my huſband ſtill;
But live him as he was when youthful grace,
And the firſt *down* began to ſhade his face. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

On thy chin the ſpringing beard began
To ſpread a doubtful *down*, and promiſe man. *Prior.*

4. The ſoft fibres of plants which wing the ſeeds.

Any light thing that moveth, when we find no wind, ſheweth a wind at hand; as when feathers, or *down* of thiſtles, fly to and fro in the air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 822.

Like ſcatter'd *down* by howling Eurus blown,
By rapid whirlwinds from his manſion thrown. *Sandys.*

DOWN. *n. ſ.* [ðun, Saxon; *dune*, Erſe, a hill; but it is uſed now as if derived from the adverb.] A large open plain, or valley.

On the *downs* we ſee, near Wilton fair,
A haſt'ned hare from greedy greyhound go. *Sidney.*

Lord of much riches, which the uſe renowns;
Seven thouſand broad-tail'd ſheep graz'd on his *downs*. *Sandys.*

Not all the fleecy wealth
That doth enrich thoſe *downs* is worth a thought,
To this my errand, and the care it brought. *Milton.*

How Will-a-wiſp miſleads night-faring clowns
O'er hills, and ſinking bogs, and pathleſs *downs*. *Gay.*

To compaſs this, his building is a town,
His pond an ocean, his parterre a *down*. *Pope, Epiſtle* iv.

2. A hill; a riſing ground. This ſenſe is very rare.

Hills

Hills afford pleaſant proſpects; as they muſt needs acknowledge who have been on the *downs* of Suſſex. *Ray on the Creat.*

DOWN. *prep.* [abuna, Saxon.]

1. Along a deſcent; from a higher place to a lower.

Let go thy hold when a great wheel runs *down* hill, left it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes upward, let him draw after. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

A man falling *down* a precipice, though in motion, is not at liberty, becauſe he cannot ſtop that motion if he would. *Loc.*

2. Towards the mouth of a river.

Mahomet put his chief ſubſtance into certain boats, to be conveyed *down* the river, as purpoſing to fly. *Knolles.*

DOWN. *adv.*

1. On the ground; from the height at which any thing was to a lower ſituation.

Whom they hit, none on their feet might ſtand,
Though ſtanding elſe as rocks; but *down* they fell
By thouſands. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi. *l.* 593.

Down ſinks the giant with a thund'ring ſound,
His pond'rous limbs oppreſs the trembling ground;
Blood, brains, and foam, guſh from the gaping wound. *Dr.*

2. Tending towards the ground.

3. Out of ſight; below the horizon.

How goes the night, boy?
—The moon is *down*; I have not heard the clock,
And ſhe goes *down* at twelve. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

4. To a total maceration.

What remains of the ſubject, after the decoction, is continued to be boiled *down*, with the addition of freſh water, to a ſapid fat. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

5. Into diſgrace; into declining reputation.

He ſhar'd our dividend o' th' crown,
We had ſo painfully preach'd *down*;
And forc'd us, though againſt the grain,
T' have calls to teach it up again. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* 2.

It has been ſtill preached up, but acted *down*; and dealt with, as the eagle in the fable did with the oyſter, carrying it up on high, that, by letting it fall, he might daſh it in pieces. *South's Sermons.*

There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world, than a man who has written himſelf *down*. *Addiſon.*

6. [Anſwering to *up.*] Here and there.

Let them wander up and *down* for meat, and grudge if they be not ſatisfied. *Pſ.* lix. 15.

DOWN. *interj.*

1. An exhortation to deſtruction or demolition.

Go, ſome pull down the Savoy; others to the Inns of Courts: *down* with them all. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

If there be ten, ſhrink not; but *down* with them. *Shakeſp.*

But now they cry, *down* with the palace, fire it,
Pull out th' uſurping queen. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

2. A contemptuous threat.

Down, down to hell, and ſay I ſent thee thither. *Shakeſp.*

DOWN. [*To go.*] To be digeſted; to be received.

If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will *down*; and if he be not hungry, 'tis not fit he ſhould eat. *Locke.*

I know not how abſurd this may ſeem to the maſters of demonſtration; and probably it will hardly *down* with any body, at firſt hearing. *Locke.*

To DOWN. *v. a.* [from the particle.] To knock; to ſubdue; to ſuppreſs; to conquer.

The hidden beauties ſeem'd in wait to lie,
To *down* proud hearts, that would not willing die. *Sidney.*

DO'WNCAST. *adj.* [*down* and *caſt.*] Bent down; directed to the ground.

Wanton languiſhing borrowed of her eyes the *downcaſt* look of modeſty. *Sidney, b.* ii.

My wily nurſe by long experience found,
And firſt diſcover'd to my ſoul its wound,
'Tis love, ſaid ſhe; and then my *downcaſt* eyes,
And guilty dumbneſs, witneſs'd my ſurprize. *Dryden.*

Thy *downcaſt* looks, and thy diſorder'd thoughts,
Tell me my fate: I aſk not the ſucceſs
My cauſe has found. *Addiſon's Cato.*

DO'WNFAL. *n. ſ.* [*down* and *fall.*]

1. Ruin; calamity; fall from rank or ſtate.

Why do'ſt thou ſay king Richard is depos'd?
Dar'ſt thou, thou little better thing than earth,
Divine his *downfal?* *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

We have ſeen ſome, by the ways by which they had deſigned to riſe uncontrollably, to have directly procured their utter *downfal*. *South's Sermons.*

2. A ſudden fall, or body of things falling.

Each *downfal* of a flood the mountains pour
From their rich bowels, rolls a ſilver ſtream. *Dryd. Ind. Em.*

3. Deſtruction of fabricks.

Not more aghaſt the matrons of renown,
When tyrant Nero burn'd th' imperial town,
Shriek'd for the *downfal* in a doleful cry,
For which their guiltleſs lords were doom'd to die. *Dryden.*

DO'WNFALLEN. *participial adj.* [*down* and *fall.*] Ruined; fallen.

The land is now divorced by the *downfallen* ſteep cliffs on the farther ſide. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

DO'WNGYRED. *adj.* [*down* and *gyred.*] Let down in circular wrinkles.

Lord Hamlet, with his ſtockings looſe,
Ungarter'd, and *downgyred* to his ancles. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

DO'WNHIL. *n. ſ.* [*down* and *hill.*] Declivity; deſcent.

Heavy the third, and ſtiff, he ſinks apace;
And though 'tis *downhil* all, but creeps along the race. *Dryd.*

DO'WNHIL. *adj.* Declivous; deſcending.

DO'WNLOOKED. *adj.* [*down* and *look.*] Having a dejected countenance; gloomy; ſullen; melancholy.

Jealouſy ſuffus'd, with jaundice in her eyes,
Diſcolouring all ſhe view'd, in tawney dreſs'd;
Downlook'd, and with a cuckow on her fiſt. *Dryd. Fables.*

DO'WNLYING. *adj.* [*down* and *lie.*] About to be in travail of childbirth.

DO'WNRIGHT. *adv.* [*down* and *right.*]

1. Strait or right down; down perpendicularly.

A giant's ſlain in fight,
Or mow'd o'erthwart, or cleft *downright*. *Hudibras, p.* i.

2. In plain terms; without ceremony.

Elves away;
We ſhall chide *downright*, if I longer ſtay. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Completely; without ſtopping ſhort.

This paper put Mrs. Bull in ſuch a paſſion, that ſhe fell *downright* into a fit. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

DO'WNRIGHT. *adj.*

1. Plain; open; apparent; undiſguiſed.

An admonition from a dead author, or a caveat from an impartial pen, will prevail more than a *downright* advice, which may be miſtaken as ſpoken magiſterially. *Bacon.*

It is *downright* madneſs to ſtrike where we have no power to hurt. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* 44.

Religion ſeems not in danger from *downright* atheiſm, ſince rational men muſt reject that for want of proof. *Rogers's Serm.*

The merchant's wife, who abounds in plenty, is not to have *downright* money; but the mercenary part of her mind is engaged with a preſent of plate. *Spectator*, N°. 266.

2. Directly tending to the point; plain; artleſs.

I would rather have a plain *downright* wiſdom, than a fooliſh and affected eloquence. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

3. Unceremonious; honeſtly ſurly.

When it came to the count to ſpeak, old fact ſo ſtared him in the face, after his plain *downright* way, that the count was ſtruck dumb. *Addiſon's Count Tariff.*

4. Plain; without palliation.

The idolatry was direct and *downright* in the people, whoſe credulity is illimitable. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 4.

DO'WNSITTING. *n. ſ.* [*down* and *ſit.*] Reſt; repoſe; the act of ſitting down, or going to reſt.

Thou knoweſt my *downſitting* and mine upriſing; thou underſtandeſt my thoughts afar off. *Pſ.* cxxxix. 2.

DO'WNWARD. } DO'WNWARDS. } *adv.* [ðuneƿearð, Saxon.]

1. Towards the center.

As you lift up the glaſſes the drop will aſcend ſlower and ſlower, and at length reſt, being carried *downward* by its weight, as much as upwards by the attraction. *Newton's Opt.*

2. From a higher ſituation to a lower.

Look *downward* on that globe, whoſe hither ſides,
With light from hence, ſhines. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.

Hills are ornamental to the earth, affording pleaſant proſpects to them that look *downwards* from them upon the ſubjacent countries. *Ray on the Creation.*

What would this man? Now upward will he ſoar,
And little leſs than angel, would be more;
Now looking *downwards*, juſt as griev'd, appears
To want the ſtrength of bulls, the fur of bears. *Pope.*

3. In a courſe of ſucceſſive or lineal deſcent.

A ring the count does wear,
That *downward* hath ſucceeded in his houſe,
From ſon to ſon, ſome four or five deſcents. *Shakeſpeare.*

DO'WNWARD. *adj.*

1. Moving on a declivity; tending towards the center; tending to the ground.

With *downward* force,
That drove the ſand along, he took his way,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the ſea. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Declivous; bending.

When Aurora leaves our northern ſphere,
She lights the *downward* heaven, and riſes there. *Dryd. Virg.*

3. Depreſſed; dejected.

At the loweſt of my *downward* thoughts, I pulled up my heart to remember, that nothing is atchieved before it be thoroughly attempted, and that lying ſtill doth never go forward. *Sidney.*

DO'WNY. *adj.* [from *down.*]

1. Covered with down or nap.

By his gates of breath
There lies a *downy* feather, which ſtirs not;

Did

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Did he ſuſpire, that light and weightleſs down
Perforce muſt move. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

There be plants that have prickles, yet have *downy* or velvet rind upon their leaves; as ſtock-gillyflowers and coltsfoot; which down or nap conſiſteth of a ſubtile ſpirit, in a ſoft ſubſtance. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 560.

In her hand ſhe held
A bough of faireſt fruit, that *downy* ſmil'd,
New-gather'd, and ambroſial ſmell diffus'd. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

2. Made of down or ſoft feathers.

A ſide breeze from weſtward waits their ſails to fill,
And reſts in thoſe high beds his *downy* wings. *Dryden.*

Belinda ſtill her *downy* pillow preſt,
Her guardian ſylph prolong'd the balmy reſt. *Pope.*

3. Soft; tender; ſoothing.

Banquo! Donalbain! Malcolm! awake!
Shake off this *downy* ſleep, death's counterfeit,
And look on death itſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The night's companion kindly cheating them
Of all their cares, tam'd the rebellious eye
Of ſorrow with a ſoft and *downy* hand,
Sealing all breaſts in a lethean band. *Craſhaw.*

Do'wre. } Do'wry. } *n. ſ.* [*douaire*, French. It ought to be written *dower.*]

1. A portion given with a wife.

I could marry this wench for this *dowre.* *Sidney.*

And aſk no other *dowry* but ſuch another jeſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

The king muſt die, that I may make you great,
And give a crown in *dowry* with my love. *Dryd. Span. Fry.*

Tethys all her waves in *dowry* gives. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. A reward paid for a wife.

Thine own hand
An hundred of the faithleſs foe ſhall ſlay,
And for a *dowre* a hundred foreſkins pay. *Cowley's Davideis.*

3. A gift; a fortune given.

Doxo'logy. *n. ſ.* [δόξα and λόγος.] A form of giving glory to God.

David breaks forth into theſe triumphant praiſes and *doxologies* expreſſed in the text; Bleſſed be the Lord God of Iſrael, who has kept me this day from ſhedding blood, and from avenging myſelf with my own hand. *South's Sermons.*

Little did Athanaſius imagine, that ever it would have been received in the Chriſtian church, to conclude their books with a *doxology* to God and the bleſſed virgin. *Stillingfleet.*

Do'xy. *n. ſ.* A whore; a looſe wench.

When daffadils begin to pure,
With heigh! the *doxy* over the dale: *Shakeſ. Winter's Tale.*

To DOZE. *v. n.* [ꝺꝛæꝼ, Saxon; *daes*, Dutch.] To ſlumber; to live in a ſtate of drouſineſs; to be half aſleep.

There was no ſleeping under his roof: if he happened to *doze* a little, the jolly cobler waked him. *L'Eſtrange.*

It has happened to young men of the greateſt wit to waſte their ſpirits with anxiety and pain, ſo far as to *doze* upon their work with too much eagerneſs of doing well. *Dryd. Dufreſn.*

How to the banks, where bards departed *doze*,
They led him ſoft; how all the bards aroſe. *Pope's Dunciad.*

Chiefleſs armies *doz'd* out the campaign,
And navies yawn'd for orders on the main. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To Doze. *v. a.* To ſtupify; to dull.

He was now much decayed in his parts, and with immoderate drinking *dozed* in his underſtanding. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Two ſatyrs, on the ground,
Stretch'd at his eaſe, their ſire, Silenus, found
Doz'd with his fumes, and heavy with his load. *Dryden.*

Do'zen. *n. ſ.* [*douzaine*, French.] The number of twelve.

We cannot lodge and board a *dozen* or fourteen gentlewomen, but it will be thought we keep a bawdyhouſe ſtraight. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

That they bear ſuch huge leaves, or delicate fruit, I could never find; yet I have travelled a *dozen* miles together under them. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

By putting twelve units together, we have the complex idea of a *dozen.* *Locke.*

The number of diſſenters was ſomething under a *dozen* with them. *Swift concerning the Sacramental Teſt.*

Do'ziness. *n. ſ.* [from *dozy.*] Sleepineſs; drouſineſs.

A man, by a violent fit of the gout in his limbs, finds a *dozineſs* in his head, or a want of appetite. *Locke.*

Do'zy. *adv.* [from *doze.*] Sleepy; drouſy; ſluggiſh.

The yawning youth, ſcarce half awake, eſſays
His lazy limbs and *dozy* head to raiſe. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.*

Drab. *n. ſ.* [ꝺꝛabbe, Saxon, lees.] A whore; a ſtrumpet.

That I, the ſon of a dear father murder'd,
Muſt, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,
And fall a curſing, like a very *drab!* *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

If your worſhip will take order for the *drabs* and the knaves, you need not to fear the bawds. *Shakeſpeare.*

Babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a *drab.* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Curs'd be the wretch ſo venal, and ſo vain,
Paltry and proud as *drabs* in Drury-lane. *Pope.*

Drachm. *n. ſ.* [*drachma*, Latin.]

1. An old Roman coin.

See here theſe movers, that do prize their honours
At a crack'd *drachm.* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. The eighth part of an ounce.

DRACUNCULUS. n. ſ. [Latin.] A worm bred in the hot countries, which grows to many yards length between the ſkin and fleſh.

Drad. *adj.* [for *dread*; or the preterit of *To dread.*] Terrible; formidable; dreaded.

Th' utmoſt ſand-breach they ſhortly fetch,
Whilſt the *drad* danger does behind remain. *Fairy Queen.*

DRAFF. *n. ſ.* [ꝺꝛoꝼ, dirty, Saxon; *draf*, Dutch, the ſediment of ale.] Any thing thrown away; ſweepings; refuſe; lees; dregs.

You would think I had a hundred and fifty tattered prodigals lately come from ſwinekeeping, from eating *draff* and huſks. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

'Twere ſimple fury, ſtill thyſelf to waſte
On ſuch as have no taſte;
To offer them a ſurfeit of pure bread
Whoſe appetite is dead!
No, give them grains their fill;
Huſks, *draff*, to drink and ſwill. *Ben. Johnſon.*

I call'd, and drew them thither,
My hell-hounds to lick up the *draff* and filth,
Which man's polluting ſin with taint had ſhed
On what was pure. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 630.

Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,
'Till vermin, or the *draff* of ſervile food,
Conſume me. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

As Muley-Zeydan were not worth their care,
And younger brothers but the *draff* of nature. *Dryden.*

Dra'ffy. *adj.* [from *draff.*] Worthleſs; dreggy.

Draft. *adj.* [corrupt for *draught.*]

Ulyſſes and old Neſtor yoke you like *draft* oxen, and make you plough up the wair. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

To DRAG. *v. a.* [ꝺꝛaᵹan, Saxon.]

1. To pull along the ground by main force; to draw heavily along.

Such his aſpect, when, foil'd with bloody duſt,
Dragg'd by the cords which thro' his feet were thruſt. *Denh.*

2. To draw any thing burthenſome; any thing from which one cannot diſengage one's ſelf.

'Tis long ſince I, for my celeſtial wife,
Loath'd by the gods, have *dragg'd* a ling'ring life. *Dryden.*

Can I, who lov'd ſo well,
To part with all my bliſs to ſave my lover?
Oh! can I *drag* a wretched life without him? *Smith.*

While I have any ability to hold a commerce with you, I will never be ſilent; and this chancing to be a day that I can hold a pen, I will *drag* it as long as I am able. *Swift.*

3. To draw contemptuouſly along, as a thing unworthy to be carried.

They ſhall ſurprize
The ſerpent, prince of air, and *drag* in chains
Through all his realm, and there confounded leave. *Milton.*

To fall, that's juſtice;
But then, to *drag* him after! For to die,
And yet in death to conquer, is my wiſh. *Dryd. Cleomenes.*

He triumphs in St. Auſtin's opinion; and is not only content to *drag* me at his chariot-wheels, but he makes a ſhew of me. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

4. To pull about with violence and ignominy.

The conſtable was no ſooner eſpied but he was reproached with diſdainful words, beaten and *dragged* in ſo barbarous a manner, that he hardly eſcaped with his life. *Clarendon.*

5. To pull roughly and forcibly.

In my fatal cauſe your ſword was drawn;
The weight of my misfortunes *dragg'd* you down. *Dryden.*

To Drag. *v. n.* To hang ſo low as to trail or grate upon the ground.

From hence are heard the groans of ghoſts, the pains
Of ſounding laſhes, and of *dragging* chains. *Dryden's Æn.*

A door is ſaid to *drag*, when, by its ill hanging on its hinges, the bottom edge of the door rides in its ſweep upon the floor. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

Drag. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A net drawn along the bottom of the water.

Caſting nets were ſpread in ſhallow brooks,
Drags in the deep, and baits were hung on hooks. *Dryden.*

The creatures are but inſtruments in God's hand: the returning our acknowledgments to them is juſt the ſame abſurdity with theirs who burnt incenſe to the *drag*, and ſacrificed to the net. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. An inſtrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water.

You may in the morning find it near to ſome fixed place, and then take it up with a *drag* hook, or otherwiſe. *Walton.*

3. A kind of car drawn by the hand.

The *drag* is made ſomewhat like a low car: it is uſed for the

the carriage of timber, and then is drawn by the handle by two or more men. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

Dra'gnet. *n. ſ.* [*drag* and *net.*] A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.

Dragnets were made to fiſh within the deep,
And caſtingnets did rivers bottoms ſweep. *May's Virgil.*

Some fiſhermen, that had been out a whole day with a *dragnet*, and caught nothing, had a draught towards the evening, that came home very heavy, which put them in hope of a ſturgeon at laſt. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 112.

One of our late great poets is ſunk in his reputation, becauſe he could never forgive any conceit which came in his way, but ſwept, like a *dragnet*, great and ſmall. *Dryden.*

Whatſoever old time, with his huge *dragnet*, has conveyed down to us along the ſtream of ages, whether it be ſhells or ſhellfiſh, jewels or pebbles, ſticks or ſtraws, ſeaweeds or mud, theſe are the ancients, theſe are the fathers. *Watts's Improvem.*

To Dra'ggle. *v. a.* [from *drag.*] To make dirty by dragging on the ground.

You'll ſee a *draggled* damſel, here and there,
From Billingſgate her fiſhy traffick bear. *Gay's Trivia.*

He wore the ſame gown five years, without *draggling* or tearing. *Swift.*

To Dra'ggle. *v. n.* To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground.

His *draggling* tail hung in the dirt,
Which on his rider he would flirt. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 1.

DRA'GON. *n. ſ.* [*draco*, Latin; *dragon*, French.]

1. A kind of winged ſerpent, perhaps imaginary, much celebrated in the romances of the middle age.

I go alone,
Like to a lonely *dragon*, that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than ſeen. *Shak. Coriolan.*

Swift, ſwift, you *dragons* of the night! that dawning
May bear the raven's eye. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

And you, ye *dragons!* of the ſcaly race,
Whom glittering gold and ſhining armours grace;
In other nations harmleſs are you found,
Their guardian genii and protectors own'd. *Rowe.*

On ſpiry volumes there a *dragon* rides;
Here, from our ſtrict embrace, a ſtream he glides. *Pope.*

2. A fierce violent man or woman.

3. A conſtellation near the North pole.

Dra'gon. *n. ſ.* [*dracunculus*, Latin.] A plant.

The leaves are like thoſe of arum, but divided into many parts: the ſtalk is ſpotted; but, in other reſpects, it agrees with the arum. *Miller.*

Dragonet. *n. ſ.* [from *dragon.*] A little dragon.

Or in his womb might lurk ſome hidden neſt
Of many *dragonets*, his fruitful ſeed. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Dra'gonfly. *n. ſ.* [*dragon* and *fly.*] A fierce ſtinging fly.

The body of the cantharides is bright coloured; and it may be, that the delicate coloured *dragonflies* may have likewiſe ſome corroſive quality. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 729.

Dra'gonish. *adj.* [from *dragon.*] Having the form of a dragon; dragonlike.

Sometime we ſee a cloud that's *dragoniſh*;
A vapour ſometime like a bear or lion. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

Dra'gonlike. *adj.* [*dragon* and *like.*] Furious; fiery.

He fights *dragonlike*, and does atchieve as ſoon
As draw his ſword. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Dra'gonsblood. *n. ſ.* [*dragon* and *blood.*] So called from a falſe opinion of the dragon's combat with the elephant.

Dragonsblood is a reſin, ſo oddly named as to ſeem to have been imagined an animal production. It is moderately heavy, friable, and duſky red; but of a bright ſcarlet, when powdered: it has little ſmell, and is of a reſinous and aſtringent taſte. One ſort is very compact: another ſort leſs compact, and leſs pure, is called common *dragonsblood.* A third ſort is tough and viſcous, and of a blood colour; and in keeping it grows hard, like the firſt ſort. Four vegetables afford *dragonsblood:* one is a tall tree in the Canaries: the *ſanguis draconis* exſudates from the cracks of the bark in the great heats. Another grows to ſix or eight feet high in the iſland of Java, where the reſin is extracted from the fruit, about the ſize of a hazelnut, by boiling. A third is a tall tree in New Spain, and a true *ſanguis draconis* flows from the trunk. The fourth grows in Java, and has a red bark: its trunk and large branches yield a reſinous juice, which ſeems to be our fineſt ſort of *dragonsblood.* *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Take *dragonsblood*, beat it in a mortar, and put it in a cloth with *aqua vitæ*, and ſtrain them together. *Peacham.*

Dra'gonshead. *n. ſ.* A plant.

It hath a labiated flower, conſiſting of one leaf; whoſe upper lip, which is creſted, and its under lip, which is divided into three ſegments, end in chaps or jaws, and have the repreſentation of a dragon's head. *Miller.*

Dra'gontree. *n. ſ.* See Palmtree, of which it is a ſpecies.

This tree is common in the Madeira and Canary iſlands, where they grow to a conſiderable ſize; and from it is ſuppoſed that the dragonsblood is obtained. *Miller.*

DRAGO'ON. *n. ſ.* [from *dragen*, German, to carry.] A kind of ſoldier that ſerves indifferently either on foot or horſeback.

Two regiments of *dragoons* ſuffered much in the late action. *Tatler*, N°. 55.

To Drago'on. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perſecute by abandoning a place to the rage of ſoldiers.

In politicks I hear you're ſtanch,
Directly bent againſt the French;
Deny to have your free-born foe
Dragoon'd into a wooden ſhoe. *Prior.*

To DRAIN. *v. a.* [*trainer*, French.]

1. To draw off gradually.

Salt water, *drained* through twenty veſſels of earth, hath become freſh. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 2.

The fountains *drain* the water from the ground adjacent, and leave but ſufficient moiſture to breed moſs. *Bacon.*

In times of dearth it *drained* much coin of the kingdom, to furniſh us with corn from foreign parts. *Bacon to Villiers.*

Whilſt a foreign war devoured our ſtrength, and *drained* our treaſures, luxury and expences increaſed at home. *Atterb.*

The laſt emperor *drained* the wealth of thoſe countries into his own coffers, without increaſing his troops againſt France. *Swift.*

2. To empty by drawing gradually away what it contains.

Sinking waters, the firm land to *drain*,
Fill'd the capacious deep, and form'd the main. *Roſcommon.*

The royal babes a tawny wolf ſhall *drain.* *Dryden.*

While cruel Nero only *drains*
The mortal Spaniard's ebbing veins,
By ſtudy worn, and ſlack with age,
How dull, how thoughtleſs is his rage? *Prior.*

Had the world laſted from all eternity, theſe comets muſt have been *drained* of all their fluids. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

3. To make quite dry.

When wine is to be bottled, waſh your bottles, but do not *drain* them. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

Drain. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn; a watercourſe; a ſink.

If your *drains* be deep, that you fear cattle falling into them, fling in ſtones and brickbats, and cover them with wood, flags, and turf. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Why ſhould I tell of ponds and *drains*,
What carps we met with for our pains? *Swift.*

Drake. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The male of the duck.

The duck ſhould hide her eggs from the *drake*, who will ſuck them if he finds them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. [from *draco*, dragon, French.] A ſmall piece of artillery.

Two or three ſhots, made at them by a couple of *drakes*, made them ſtagger. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

DRAM. *n. ſ.* [from *drachm*, *drachma*, Latin.]

1. In weight the eighth part of an ounce.

The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing ſeverally ſeven *drams* in the air, the balance in the water weigheth only four *drams* and forty-one grains, and abateth of the weight in the air two *drams* and nineteen grains: the balance kept the ſame depth in the water as abovesaid. *Bacon.*

2. A ſmall quantity, in a kind of proverbial ſenſe.

One loving hour
For many years of ſorrow can diſpenſe;
A *dram* of ſweet is worth a pound of ſour. *Fairy Queen.*

No *dram* of judgment with thy force is join'd;
Thy body is of profit, and my mind. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. Such a quantity of diſtilled ſpirits as is uſually drank at once.

I could do this, and that with no raſh potion,
But with a ling'ring *dram*, that ſhould not work
Maliciouſly like poiſon. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Every *dram* of brandy, every pot of ale that you drink, raiſeth your character. *Swift.*

4. Spirits; diſtilled liquors.

A ſecond ſee, by meeker manners known,
And modeſt as the maid that ſips alone;
From the ſtrong fate of *drams* if thou get free,
Another Durfy, Ward! ſhall ſing in thee. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To Dram. *v. n.* [from the noun.] In low language, to drink drams; to drink diſtilled ſpirits.

DRA'MA. *n. ſ.* [δρᾶμα.] A poem accommodated to action; a poem in which the action is not related, but repreſented; and in which therefore ſuch rules are to be obſerved as make the repreſentation probable.

Many rules of imitating nature Ariſtotle drew from Homer, which he fitted to the *drama*; furniſhing himſelf alſo with obſervations from the theatre, when it flouriſhed under Eſchylus, Euripides, and Sophocles. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

Drama'tical. } Drama'tick. } *adj.* [from *drama.*] Repreſented by action; not narrative.

I hope to make it appear, that in the great *dramatick* poem of nature, is a neceſſity of introducing a God. *Bentley.*

Drama'tically. *adv.* [from *dramatick.*] Repreſentatively; by repreſentation.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Ignorance and errors are ſeverally reprehended, partly *dramatically*, partly ſimply. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.*

DRA'MATIST. *n. ſ.* [from *drama.*] The author of dramatick compoſitions:

The whole theatre reſounds with the praiſes of the great *dramatiſt*, and the wonderful art and order of the compoſition. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

DRANK. [the preterite of *drink.*]

To DRAPE. *v. n.* [*drap*, French; *drapus*, low Latin.]

1. To make cloth.

It was a rare thing to ſet prices by ſtatute; and this act did not preſcribe prices, but ſtinted them not to exceed a rate, that the clothier might *drape* accordingly as he might afford. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. To jeer, or ſatyrize. [*drapper*, French.] It is uſed in this ſenſe by the innovator *Temple*, whom nobody has imitated.

DRA'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *drape.*] One who ſells cloth.

If a piece of cloth in a *draper*'s ſhop be variouſly folded, it will appear of differing colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

The *draper* and mercer may meaſure her as they pleaſe. *Howel's England's Tears.*

DRA'PERY. *n. ſ.* [*drapperie*, French.]

1. Clothwork; the trade of making cloth.

He made ſtatutes for the maintenance of *drapery*, and the keeping of wools within the realm *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The reverend clergy ſhould ſet us an example, by contenting themſelves with wearing gowns, and other habiliments, of Iriſh *drapery*. *Swift.*

2. Cloth; ſtuffs of wool.

The bulls and frogs had ſerved the lord Strut with *drapery* ware for many years. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

3. The dreſs of a picture, or ſtatue.

Poets are allowed the ſame liberty in their deſcriptions and compariſons, as painters in their *draperies* and ornaments. *Pri.*

DRA'PET. *n. ſ.* [from *drape.*] Cloth; coverlet.

Thence ſhe them brought into a ſtately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair diſpred,
And ready dight with *drapets* feaſtival,
Againſt the viands ſhould be miniſtred. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

DRA'STICK. *adj.* [δραστικὸς.] Powerful; vigorous; efficacious.

It is uſed of a medicine that works with ſpeed; as jalap, ſcammony, and the ſtronger purges. *Quincy.*

DRAVE. [the preterite of *drive.*]

He *drave* them beyond Amon's flood,
And their ſad bounds mark'd deep in their own blood. *Cowl.*
The foe ruſh'd furious as he pants for breath,
And through his navel *drave* the pointed death. *Pope's Iliad.*

DRAUGH. *n. ſ.* [corruptly written for *draff.*] Refuſe; ſwill. See DRAFF.

We do not act, that often jeſt and laugh:
'Tis old, but true, ſtill ſwine eat all the *draugh*. *Shakeſp.*

DRAUGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *draw.*]

1. The act of drinking.

Fill high the goblets with a ſparkling flood,
And with deep *draughts* invoke our common god. *Dryden.*

They flung up one of their hogſheads, and I drank it off at a *draught*, which I might well do; for it did not hold half a pint. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. A quantity of liquor drank at once.

He had once continued about nine days without drink; and he might have continued longer, if, by diſtempering himſelf one night with hard ſtudy, he had not had ſome inclination to take a ſmall *draught*. *Boyle.*

I have cured ſome very deſperate coughs by a *draught* every morning of ſpring-water, with a handful of ſage boiled in it. *Temple.*

Every *draught*, to him that has quenched his thirſt, is but a further quenching of nature; a proviſion for rheum and diſeaſes. *South's Sermons.*

Long *draughts* of ſleep his monſtrous limbs enſlave;
He reels, and, falling, fills the ſpacious cave. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. Liquor drank for pleaſure.

Were it a *draught* for Juno when ſhe banquets,
I would not taſte thy treaſonous offer. *Milton.*
Number'd ills, that lie unſeen
In the pernicious *draught*: the word obſcene,
Or harſh, which, once elanc'd, muſt ever fly
Irrevocable; the too prompt reply. *Prior.*
Delicious wines th' attending herald brought;
The gold gave luſtre to the purple *draught*. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

4. The act of drawing or pulling carriages.

A general cuſtom of uſing oxen for all ſorts of *draught*, would be perhaps the greateſt improvement. *Temple.*

The moſt occaſion that farmers have, is for *draught* horſes. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

5. The quality of being drawn.

The Hertfordſhire wheel-plough is the beſt and ſtrongeſt for moſt uſes, and of the eaſieſt *draught*. *Mortimer's Husband.*

6. Repreſentation by picture.

Her pencil drew whate'er her ſoul deſign'd,
And oft the happy *draught* ſurpaſs'd the image in her mind. *Dryden.*

7. Delineation; ſketch.

A good inclination is but the firſt rude *draught* of virtue; but the finiſhing ſtrokes are from the will. *South's Sermons.*

I have, in a ſhort *draught*, given a view of our original ideas, from whence all the reſt are derived. *Locke.*

8. A picture drawn.

Whereas in other creatures we have but the trace of his footſteps, in man we have the *draught* of his hand: in him were united all the ſcattered perfections of the creature. *South.*

9. The act of ſweeping with a net.

Upon the *draught* of a pond not one fiſh was left, but two pikes grown to an exceſſive bigneſs. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

10. The quantity of fiſhes taken by once drawing the net.

He laid down his pipe, and caſt his net, which brought him a very great *draught*. *L'Eſtrange, Fable* 109.

11. The act of ſhooting with the bow.

Geffrey of Boullion, the glorious general, at one *draught* of his bow, ſhooting againſt David's tower in Jeruſalem, broached three feetleſs birds called allerions. *Camden's Rem.*

12. Diverſion in war; the act of diſturbing the main deſign; perhaps ſudden attack.

I conceive the manner of your handling of the ſervice, by drawing ſudden *draughts* upon the enemy, when he looketh not for you; and to watch advantages upon him, as he doth upon you. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

13. Forces drawn off from the main army; a detachment.

Such a *draught* of forces would leſſen the number of thoſe, that might otherwiſe be employed. *Addiſon.*

14. A ſink; a drain.

Whatſoever entereth in at the mouth goeth into the belly, and is caſt out into the *draught*. *Mat.* xv. 17.

15. The depth which a veſſel draws, or ſinks into the water.

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty ſtrength,
Deep in her *draught*, and warlike in her length. *Dryden.*

With a ſmall veſſel one may keep within a mile of the ſhore, go amongſt rocks, and paſs over ſhoals, where a veſſel of any *draught* would ſtrike. *Ellis's Voyage.*

16. [In the plural, *draughts.*] A kind of play reſembling cheſs.

DRAUGHTHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*draught* and *houſe.*] A houſe in which filth is depoſited.

And they brake down the image of Baal, and brake down the houſe of Baal, and made it a *draughthouſe*. 2 *Kings* x. 27.

To DRAW. *v. a.* pret. *drew*; part. paſſ. *drawn.* [ꝺꞃaᵹan, Saxon.]

1. To pull along; not to carry.

Then ſhall all Iſrael bring ropes to that city, and we will *draw* it into the river. 2 *Sa.* xvii. 13.

2. To pull forcibly; to pluck.

He could not *draw* the dagger out of his belly. *Judg.* ii. 22.

The arrow is now *drawn* to the head. *Atterbury.*

3. To bring by violence; to drag.

Do not rich men oppreſs you, and *draw* you before the judgment-ſeats? *Ja.* ii. 6.

4. To raiſe out of a deep place.

They *drew* up Jeremiah with cords, and took him up out of the dungeon. *Jer.* xxxviii. 13.

Draw the water for the ſiege. *Nah.* iii. 14.

5. To ſuck.

He hath *drawn* thee dry. *Ecclus.* xiii. 7.

There was no war, no dearth, no ſtop of trade or commerce; it was only the crown which had ſucked too hard, and now being full, upon the head of a young king, was like to *draw* leſs. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Sucking and *drawing* the breaſt diſchargeth the milk as faſt as it can be generated. *Wiſeman on Tumours.*

6. To attract; to call towards itſelf.

We ſee that ſalt, laid to a cut finger, healeth it; ſo as it ſeemeth ſalt *draweth* blood, as well as blood *draweth* ſalt. *Bacon.*

Majeſty in an eclipſe, like the ſun, *draws* eyes, that would not have looked towards it, if it had ſhined out. *Suckling.*

He affected a habit different from that of the times, ſuch as men had only beheld in pictures, which *drew* the eyes of moſt, and the reverence of many towards him. *Clarendon.*

All eyes you *draw*, and with the eyes the heart;
Of your own pomp yourſelf the greateſt part. *Dryden.*

7. To inhale.

Thus I call'd, and ſtray'd I know not whither,
From where I firſt *drew* air, and firſt beheld
This happy light. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii. *l.* 284.
While near the Lucrine lake, conſum'd to death,
I *draw* the ſultry air, and gaſp for breath,
You taſte the cooling breeze. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*
Why *drew* Marſeille's good biſhop purer breath,
When nature ſicken'd, and each gale was death? *Pope.*

8. To take from any thing containing.

They *drew* out the ſtaves of the ark. 2 *Chron.* v. 2.

9. To take from a caſk.

The wine of life is *drawn*, and the mere lees
Are left this vault to brag of. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

10. To pull a ſword from the ſheath.

We will our youth lead on to higher fields,
And *draw* no ſwords but what are ſanctify'd. *Shakeſ. H.* IV.

I will

I will *draw* my ſword; my hand ſhall deſtroy them. *Ex.* xv.

He proceeded ſo far in his inſolence as to *draw* out his ſword, with an intent to kill him. *Dryden's Conq. of Granada.*

In all your wars good fortune blew before you,
'Till in my fatal cauſe your ſword was *drawn*;
The weight of my misfortunes dragg'd you down. *Dryden.*

11. To let out any liquid.

Some blood *drawn* on me would beget opinion
Of my more fierce endeavour. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

I opened the tumour by the point of a lancet, without *drawing* one drop of blood. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

12. To take bread out of the oven.

The joyner puts boards into ovens after the batch is *drawn*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

13. To uncloſe or ſlide back curtains.

Go, *draw* aſide the curtains, and diſcover
The ſev'ral caſkets to this noble prince. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*
Alarm'd, and with preſaging heart he came,
And *drew* the curtains, and expos'd the dame
To lothſome light. *Dryden's Sigiſm. and Guiſcar.*
Shouts, cries, and groans firſt pierce my ears, and then
A flaſh of lightning *draws* the guilty ſcene,
And ſhows new arms, and wounds, and dying men. *Dryden.*

14. To cloſe or ſpread curtains.

Philoclea earneſtly again intreated Pamela to open her grief, who, *drawing* the curtain, that the candle might not complain of her bluſhing, was ready to ſpeak. *Sidney, b.* ii.

15. To extract.

Spirits, by diſtillations, may be *drawn* out of vegetable juices, which ſhall flame and fume of themſelves. *Cheyne.*

16. To procure as an agent cauſe.

When he finds the hardſhip of ſlavery outweigh the value of life, 'tis in his power, by reſiſting his maſter, to *draw* on himſelf death. *Locke.*

17. To produce or bring as an efficient cauſe.

Have they invented tones to win
The women, and make them *draw* in
The men, as Indians with a female
Tame elephant inveigle the male? *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 2.

Religion will requite all the honour we can do it, by the bleſſings it will *draw* down upon us. *Tillotſon.*

Our voluntary actions are the precedent cauſes of good and evil, which they *draw* after them, and bring upon us. *Locke.*

What would a man value acres of excellent land, ready cultivated, and well ſtocked too with cattle, where he had no hopes of commerce with other parts of the world to *draw* money to him, by the ſale of the product of the iſland. *Locke.*

Thoſe elucidations have given riſe or increaſe to his doubts, and *drawn* obſcurity upon places of ſcripture. *Locke.*

His ſword ne'er fell but on the guilty head;
Oppreſſion, tyranny, and pow'r uſurp'd,
Draw all the vengeance of his arm upon 'em. *Addiſ. Cato.*

18. To convey ſecretly.

The liers in wait *draw* themſelves along. *Judg.* xx. 37.

In proceſs of time, and as their people increaſed, they *drew* themſelves more weſterly towards the Red ſea. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

19. To protract; to lengthen.

Do you note
How much her grace is alter'd on the ſudden?
How long her face is *drawn*? how pale ſhe looks,
And of an earthly cold? Obſerve her eyes! *Shak. H.* VIII.
If we ſhall meet again with more delight,
Then *draw* my life in length; let me ſuſtain,
In hopes of his embrace, the worſt of pain. *Dryden's Æn.*

In ſome ſimiles men *draw* their compariſons into minute particulars of no importance. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

20. To utter lingeringly.

The brand amid' the flaming fuel thrown,
Or *drew*, or ſeem'd to *draw*, a dying groan. *Dryd. Fables.*

21. To repreſent by picture; or in fancy.

I do arm myſelf
To welcome the condition of the time;
Which cannot look more hideouſly on me,
Than I have *drawn* it in my fantaſy. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.
With his other hand, thus o'er his brow,
He falls to ſuch peruſal of my face,
As he would *draw* it. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
Draw the whole world expecting who ſhould reign,
After this combat, o'er the conquer'd main. *Waller.*
From the ſoft aſſaults of love
Poets and painters never are ſecure:
Can I, untouch'd, the fair one's paſſions move,
Or thou *draw* beauty, and not feel its pow'r? *Prior.*

22. To form a repreſentation.

The emperor one day took up a pencil which fell from the hand of Titian, who was then *drawing* his picture; and upon the compliment which Titian made him on that occaſion, he ſaid, Titian deſerves to be ſerved by Cæſar. *Dryden's Dufreſ.*

23. To derive; to have from ſome original cauſe or donor.

Shall freeborn men, in humble awe,
Submit to ſervile ſhame;

4

Who from conſent and cuſtom *draw*
The ſame right to be rul'd by law,
Which kings pretend to reign? *Dryden.*

Several wits entered into commerce with the Egyptians, and from them *drew* the rudiments of ſciences. *Temple.*

24. To deduce as from poſtulates

From the events and revolutions of theſe governments are *drawn* the uſual inſtruction of princes and ſtateſmen. *Temple.*

25. To imply; to produce as a conſequential inference.

What ſhews the force of the inference but a view of all the intermediate ideas that *draw* in the concluſion, or propoſition inferred. *Locke.*

26. To allure; to entice.

I'll raiſe ſuch artificial ſprights,
As, by the ſtrength of their illuſion,
Shall *draw* him on to his confuſion. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
We have *drawn* them from the city. *Joſ.* viii. 6.
Draw me not away with the wicked. *Pſ.* xxviii. 3.

Having the art, by empty promiſes and threats, to *draw* others to his purpoſe. *Hayward.*

The Spaniards, that were in the town, had ſo good memories of their loſſes in their former ſallies, as the confidence of an army, which came for their deliverance, could not *draw* them forth again. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

27. To lead as a motive.

Your way is ſhorter;
My purpoſes do *draw* me much about. *Sh. Ant. and Cleop.*
Æneas wond'ring ſtood, then aſk'd the cauſe
Which to the ſtream the crowding people *draws*. *Dryden.*

28. To perſuade to follow.

The poet
Did feign that Orpheus *drew* trees, ſtones, and floods;
Since nought ſo ſtockiſh, hard, and full of rage,
But muſick, for the time, doth change his nature. *Shakeſp.*

29. To induce; to perſuade.

The Engliſh lords, to ſtrengthen their parties, did ally themſelves with the Iriſh, and *drew* them in to dwell among them, and gave their children to be foſtered by them. *Davies.*

Their beauty or unbecomingneſs are of more force to *draw* or deter their imitation than diſcourſes. *Locke.*

30. To win; to gain: a metaphor from cards.

This ſeems a fair deſerving, and muſt *draw* me
That which my father loſes. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

31. To receive; to take up.

For thy three thouſand ducats here is ſix.
—If every ducat in ſix thouſand ducats
Were in ſix parts, and every part a ducat,
I would not *draw* them, I would have my bond. *Shakeſp.*

32. To extort; to force.

So ſad an object, and ſo well expreſs'd,
Draw ſighs and groans from the griev'd hero's breaſt. *Dryd.*
Can you e'er forget
The fond embraces, and repeated bleſſings,
Which you *drew* from him in your laſt farewel? *Add. Cato.*

33. To wreſt; to diſtort.

I wiſh that both you and others would ceaſe from *drawing* the Scriptures to your fantaſies and affections. *Whitgifte.*

34. To compoſe; to form in writing.

In the mean time I will *draw* a bill of properties, ſuch as our play wants. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

Clerk, *draw* a deed of gift. *Shakeſ. Merch. of Venice.*

The report is not unartfully *drawn*, in the ſpirit of a pleader, who can find the moſt plauſible topicks. *Swift.*

Shall Ward *draw* contracts with a ſtateſman's ſkill? *Pope.*

35. To withdraw from judicial notice.

Go, waſh thy face, and *draw* thy action: come, thou muſt not be in this humour with me. *Shakeſpeare.*

36. To eviſcerate; to embowel.

In private *draw* your poultry, clean your tripe,
And from your eels their ſlimy ſubſtance wipe. *King's Cook.*

37. *To* DRAW *in.* To apply to any purpoſe by diſtortion or violence.

A diſpute, where every little ſtraw is laid hold on, and every thing that can but be *drawn in* any way, to give colour to the argument, is advanced with oſtentation. *Locke.*

38. *To* DRAW *in.* To contract; to pull back.

Now, ſporting muſe, *draw in* the flowing reins;
Leave the clear ſtreams awhile for ſunny plains. *Gay.*

39. *To* DRAW *in.* To inveigle; to intice.

It was the proſtitute faith of faithleſs miſcreants that *drew* them *in*, and deceived them. *South's Sermons.*

40. *To* DRAW *off.* To extract by diſtillation.

Authors, who have thus *drawn off* the ſpirits of their thoughts, ſhould lie ſtill for ſome time, 'till their minds have gathered freſh ſtrength, and by reading, reflection, and converſation, laid in a new ſtock of elegancies, ſentiments, and images of nature. *Addiſon's Freeholder,* N°. 40.

41. To drain out by a vent.

Stop your veſſel, and have a little vent-hole ſtopped with a ſpill, which never allow to be pulled out 'till you *draw off* a great quantity. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

42. *To* DRAW *off.* To withdraw; to abſtract.

It

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It *draws* mens minds *off* from the bitterneſs of party. *Add.*

43. *To* Draw *on.* To occaſion; to invite.

Under colour of war, which either his negligence *draws on*, or his practices procured, he levied a ſubſidy. *Hayward.*

44. *To* Draw *on.* To cauſe; to bring by degrees.

The examination of the ſubtile matter would *draw on* the conſideration of the nice controverſies that perplex philoſophers. *Boyle on Fluids.*

45. *To* Draw *over.* To raiſe in a ſtill.

I took rectified oil of vitriol, and by degrees mixed with it eſſential oil of wormwood, *drawn over* with water in a limbeck. *Boyle on Colours.*

46. *To* Draw *over.* To perſuade to revolt; to induce to change a party.

Some might be brought into his intereſts by money, others *drawn over* by fear. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

One of differing ſentiments would have *drawn* Luther *over* to his party. *Atterbury.*

47. *To* Draw *out.* To protract; to lengthen.

He muſt not only die the death,
But thy unkindneſs ſhall his death *draw out*
To ling'ring ſufferance. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Virgil has *drawn out* the rules of tillage and planting into two books, which Heſiod has diſpatched in half a one. *Addiſ.*

48. *To* Draw *out.* To extract; to pump out by inſinuation.

Philoclea found her, and, to *draw out* more, ſaid ſhe, I have often wondered how ſuch excellencies could be. *Sidney.*

49. *To* Draw *out.* To call to action; to detach for ſervice; to range.

Draw out a file, pick man by man,
Such who dare die, and dear will ſell their death. *Dryden.*

Th' Arcadian king
And Trojan youth the ſame oblations bring:
Next of his men, and ſhips, he makes review,
Draws out the beſt and ableſt of the crew. *Dryden's Æn.*

50. To range in battle.

Let him deſire his ſuperior officer, that the next time he is *drawn out* the challenger may be poſted near him. *Collier.*

51. *To* Draw *up.* To form in order of battle.

The lord Bernard, with the king's troops, ſeeing there was no enemy left on that ſide, *drew up* in a large field oppoſite to the bridge. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

So Muley-Zeydan found us
Drawn up in battle to receive the charge. *Dryd. Don Sebaſt.*

52. *To* Draw *up.* To form in writing; to contrive.

To make a ſketch, or a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to *draw up* the ſcenary of a play. *Dry.*

A paper might be *drawn up*, and ſigned by two or three hundred principal gentlemen. *Swift.*

To Draw. *v. n.*

1. To perform the office of a beaſt of draught.

An heifer which hath not been wrought with, and which hath not *drawn* in the yoke. *Deutr.* xxi. 3.

Think every bearded fellow, that's but yok'd,
May *draw* with you. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

2. To act as a weight.

They ſhould keep a watch upon the particular bias in their minds, that it may not *draw* too much. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. To contract; to ſhrink.

I have not yet found certainly, that the water itſelf, by mixture of aſhes, or duſt, will ſhrink or *draw* into leſs room. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N°. 34.

4. To advance; to move; to make progreſſion.

Draw ye near hither all the chief of the people. 1 *Sa.* xiv.

He ended; and th' archangel ſoon *drew* nigh,
Not in his ſhape celeſtial, but as man
Clad to meet man. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 238.

Ambitious meteors! how willing they are to ſet themſelves upon the wing, taking every occaſion of *drawing* upward to the ſun. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Now nearer to the Stygian lake they *draw*,
Whom from the ſhore the ſurly boatman ſaw,
Obſerv'd their paſſage through the ſhady wood,
And mark'd their near approaches to the flood. *Dryden.*

And now I faint with grief; my fate *draws* nigh:
In all the pride of blooming youth I die. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

5. To draw a ſword.

For his ſake
Did I expoſe myſelf, pure; for his love
Drew to defend him, when he was beſet. *Sh. Twelfth Night.*

6. To practiſe the act of delineation.

So much inſight into perſpective, and ſkill in *drawing*, as will enable him to repreſent tolerably on paper any thing he ſees, ſhould be got. *Locke.*

7. To take a card out of the pack; to take a lot.

He has *drawn* a black, and ſmiles. *Dryden.*

8. To make a ſore run by attraction.

9. To retire; to retreat a little.

They returned to the camp where the king was, and the Scots *drew* a little back to a more convenient poſt for their reſidence. *Clarendon, b.* ii.

10. *To* Draw *off.* To retire; to retreat.

When the engagement proves unlucky, the way is to *draw off* by degrees, and not to come to an open rupture. *Collier.*

11. *To* Draw *on.* To advance; to approach.

The fatal day *draws on*, when I muſt fall. *Dryden.*

12. *To* Draw *up.* To form troops into regular order.

Draw. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing.

2. The lot or chance drawn.

Drawback. *n. ſ.* [*draw* and *back.*] Money paid back for ready payment, or any other reaſon.

In poundage and *drawbacks* I loſe half my rent;
Whatever they give me, I muſt be content. *Swift.*

Dra'wbridge. *n. ſ.* [*draw* and *bridge.*] A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleaſure.

Half the buildings were raiſed on the continent, and the other half on an iſland, continued together by a *drawbridge.* *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

Dra'wer. *n. ſ.* [from *draw.*]

1. One employed in procuring water from the well.

From the hewer of thy wood unto the *drawer* of thy water. *Deutr.* xxix. 11.

2. One whoſe buſineſs is to draw liquors from the caſk.

To drive away the time 'till Falſtaff comes, I pray thee do thou ſtand in ſome bye room, while I queſtion my puny *drawer* to what end he gave me the ſugar. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Let the *drawers* be ready with wine and freſh glaſſes;
Let the waiters have eyes, though their tongues muſt be ty'd. *Ben. Johnſon's Tavern Academy.*

A man of fire is a general enemy to all waiters, and makes the *drawers* abroad, and his footmen at home, know he is not to be provoked. *Tatler,* N°. 61.

3. That which has the power of attraction.

Love is a flame, and therefore we ſay beauty is attractive, becauſe phyſicians obſerve that fire is a great *drawer.* *Swift.*

4. A box in a caſe, out of which it is drawn at pleaſure.

There may be other and different intelligent beings, of whoſe faculties he has as little knowledge, or apprehenſion, as a worm, ſhut up in one *drawer* of a cabinet, hath of the ſenſes or underſtanding of a man. *Locke.*

We will ſuppoſe the China diſhes taken off, and a *drawer* of medals ſupplying their room. *Addiſon on Medals.*

5. [In the plural.] The lower part of a man's dreſs.

The Malteſe harden the bodies of their children, and reconcile them to the heat, by making them go ſtark naked, without ſhirt or *drawers*, 'till they are ten years old. *Locke.*

Dra'wing. *n. ſ.* [from *draw.*] Delineation; repreſentation.

They random *drawings* from your ſheets ſhall take,
And of one beauty many blunders make. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

Dra'wingroom. *n. ſ.* [*draw* and *room.*]

1. The room in which company aſſembles at court.

What you heard of the words ſpoken of you in the *drawing-room* was not true: the ſayings of princes are generally as ill related as the ſayings of wits. *Pope.*

2. The company aſſembled there.

Drawn. [participle from *draw.*]

An army was *drawn* together of near ſix thouſand horſe. *Cla.*

So lofty was the pile a Parthian bow,
With vigour *drawn*, muſt put the ſhaft below. *Dryd. Fab.*

1. Equal; where each party takes his own ſtake.

If we make a *drawn* game of it, or procure but moderate advantages, every Britiſh heart muſt tremble. *Addiſon.*

2. With a ſword drawn.

What, art thou *drawn* among thoſe heartleſs hinds? *Shak.*

3. Open; put aſide, or uncloſed.

A curtain *drawn*, preſented to our view
A town beſieg'd. *Dryden's Tyran. Love.*

4. Eviſcerated.

There's no more faith in thee than in a ſtoned prune; no more truth in thee than in a *drawn* fox. *Shakeſp.*

5. Induced as from ſome motive.

The Iriſh will better be *drawn* to the Engliſh, than the Engliſh to the Iriſh government. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

As this friendſhip was *drawn* together by fear on both ſides, ſo it was not like to be more durable than was the fear. *Hayw.*

Dra'wwell. *n. ſ.* [*draw* and *well.*] A deep well; a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord.

The firſt conceit, tending to a watch, was a *drawwell*: the people of old were wont only to let down a pitcher with a handcord, for as much water as they could eaſily pull up. *Grew.*

To Drawl. *v. n.* [from *draw.*] To utter any thing in a ſlow driveling way.

Then mount the clerks, and in one lazy tone
Through the long heavy page *drawl* on. *Pope's Dunciad.*

DRAY. } *n. ſ.* [ꝺꞃæᵹ, Saxon.] The car on which beer
DRA'YCART. } is carried.

Let him be brought into the field of election upon his *draycart*, and I will meet him there in a triumphant chariot. *Addiſ.*

When *drays* bound high, then never croſs behind,
Where bubbling yeſt is blown by guſts of wind. *Gay's Triv.*

Dra'yhorse. *n. ſ.* [*dray* and *horſe.*] A horſe which draws a dray.

This truth is illuſtrated by a diſcourſe on the nature of the elephant and the *drayhorſe.* *Tatler,* N°. 60.

Dra'yman. *n. ſ.* [*dray* and *man.*] One that attends a dray or cart.

A brace of *draymen* bid God ſpeed him well,
And had the tribute of his ſupple knee. *Shakeſpeare.*

Have not coblers, *draymen*, and mechanicks governed as well as preached? Nay, have not they by preaching come to govern? *South's Sermons.*

Dra'yplough. *n. ſ.* [*dray* and *plough.*] A plough of a particular kind.

The *drayplough* is the beſt plough in Winter for miry clays. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Dra'zel. *n. ſ.* [perhaps corrupted from *droſſel*, the ſcum or droſs of human nature; or from *droſleſſe*, French, a whore.] A low, mean, worthleſs wretch.

As the devil uſes witches,
To be their cully for a ſpace,
That, when the time's expir'd, the *drazels*
For ever may become his vaſſals. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* 1.

DREAD. *n. ſ.* [ꝺꞃaꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Fear; terrour; affright.

Think'ſt thou that duty ſhall have *dread* to ſpeak,
When pow'r to flatt'ry bows? To plainneſs honour
Is bound, when majeſty to folly falls. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

But was ever any wicked man free from the ſtings of a guilty conſcience, from the ſecret *dread* of divine diſpleaſure, and of the vengeance of another world? *Tillotſon, Serm.* 4.

If our fears can be awakened with the *dread* of evil, he has armed his laws with the terrour of eternal miſery. *Rogers.*

2. Habitual fear; awe.

The fear of you, and the *dread* of you, ſhall be upon every beaſt of the earth. *Gen.* ix. 2.

3. The perſon or thing feared; the cauſe of fear.

To thee, of all our good the ſacred ſpring;
To thee, our deareſt *dread*; to thee, our foſter king. *Prior.*

Dread. *adj.* [ꝺꞃæꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Terrible; frightful.

That e'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the ſentence of *dread* baniſhment
On yond' proud man, ſhould take it off again
With words of ſooth! *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

It cannot be, but thou haſt murther'd him:
So ſhould a murtherer look, ſo *dread*, ſo grim. *Shakeſpeare.*

To be expos'd againſt the warring winds?
To ſtand againſt the deep *dread* bolted thunder. *Shakeſp.*

Amaze
Be ſure, and terrour, ſeiz'd the rebel hoſt,
When, coming towards them, ſo *dread* they ſaw
The bottom of the mountains upward turn'd. *Milt. P. Loſt.*

2. Awful; venerable in the higheſt degree.

Thou, attended glorioully from heav'n,
Shalt in the ſky appear, and from thee ſend
The ſummoning archangels to proclaim
Thy *dread* tribunal. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii. *l.* 323.

From this deſcent
Celeſtial virtues riſing, will appear
More glorious and more *dread* than from no fall. *Milton.*

3. This ſeems to be the meaning of that controverted phraſe *dread majeſty.* Some of the old acts of parliament are ſaid in the preface to be *metuendiſſimi regis*, our *dread* ſovereign's.

To Dread. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fear in an exceſſive degree.

You may deſpiſe that which terrifies others, and which yet all, even thoſe who moſt *dread* it, muſt in a little time encounter. *Wake.*

To Dread. *v. n.* To be in fear.

Dread not, neither be afraid of them. *Deut.* i. 8.

Dre'ader. *n. ſ.* [from *dread.*] One that lives in fear.

I have ſuſpended much of my pity towards the great *dreaders* of popery. *Swift.*

Dre'adful. *n. ſ.* [*dread* and *full.*] Terrible; frightful; formidable.

Thy love, ſtill arm'd with fate,
Is *dreadful* as thy hate. *Granville.*

Dre'adfulness. *n. ſ.* [from *dreadful.*] Terribleneſs; frightfulneſs.

It may juſtly ſerve for matter of extreme terrour to the wicked, whether they regard the *dreadfulneſs* of the day in which they ſhall be tried, or the quality of the judge by whom they are to be tried. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Dre'adfully. *adv.* [from *dreadful.*] Terribly; frightfully.

Not ſharp revenge, nor hell itſelf can find
A fiercer torment than a guilty mind,
Which day and night doth *dreadfully* accuſe,
Condemns the wretch, and ſtill the charge renews. *Dryden.*

Dre'adlesness. *n. ſ.* [from *dreadleſs.*] Fearleſneſs; intrepidity; undauntedneſs.

Zelmane, to whom danger then was a cauſe of *dreadleſneſs*, all the compoſition of her elements being nothing but fiery, with ſwiftneſs of deſire croſſed him. *Sidney.*

Dre'adless. *adj.* [from *dread.*] Fearleſs; unaffrighted; intrepid; unſhaken; undaunted; free from terrour.

Dreadleſs, ſaid he, that ſhall I ſoon declare;
It was complain'd, that thou had'ſt done great tort
Unto an aged woman. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 5. *ſtan.* 27.

All night the *dreadleſs* angel, unpurſu'd,
Through heav'n's wide champaign held his way. *Milton.*

DREAM. *n. ſ.* [*droom*, Dutch. This word is derived by *Meric Caſaubon*, with more ingenuity than truth, from δρᾶμα τοῦ βίου, *the comedy of life*; dreams being, as plays are, a repreſentation of ſomething which does not really happen. This conceit *Junius* has enlarged by quoting an epigram.

Σκηνὴ πᾶς ὁ βίος καὶ παίγνιον· ἢ μάθε παίζειν,
Τὴν σπουδὴν μεταθείς, ἢ φέρε τὰς ὀδύνας. *Anthol.*

1. A phantaſm of ſleep; the thoughts of a ſleeping man.

We eat our meat in fear, and ſleep
In the affliction of thoſe terrible *dreams*
That ſhake us nightly. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

In *dreams* they fearful precipices tread;
Or, ſhipwreck'd, labour to ſome diſtant ſhore. *Dryden.*

Glorious *dreams* ſtand ready to reſtore
The pleaſing ſhapes of all you ſaw before. *Dryden.*

2. An idle fancy; a wild conceit; a groundleſs ſuſpicion.

Let him keep
A hundred knights; yes, that on ev'ry *dream*,
Each buz, each fancy, each complaint, diſlike,
He may enguard his dotage. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To Dream. *v. n.* preter. *dreamed*, or *dreamt.* [from the noun.]

1. To have the repreſentation of ſomething in ſleep.

Dreaming is the having of ideas, whilſt the outward ſenſes are ſtopped, ſo that they receive not outward objects with their uſual quickneſs, in the mind; not ſuggeſted by any external objects, or known occaſion, nor under the rule or conduct of the underſtanding. *Locke.*

I have long *dream'd* of ſuch a kind of man,
But, being awake, I do deſpiſe my dream. *Shakeſ. H.* IV.

I have nightly ſince
Dreamt of encounters 'twixt thyſelf and me:
We have been down together in my ſleep,
Unbuckling helms, fiſting each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

I *dreamed* that I was conveyed into a wide and boundleſs plain. *Tatler,* N°. 81.

2. To think; to imagine.

Theſe boys know little they are ſons to th' king,
Nor Cymbeline *dreams* that they are alive. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

He never *dreamed* of the deluge, nor thought that firſt orb more than a tranſient cruſt. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

He little *dream'd* how nigh he was to care,
'Till treach'rous fortune caught him in the ſnare. *Dryden.*

3. To think idly.

They *dream* on in a conſtant courſe of reading, but not digeſting. *Locke.*

I began to *dream* of nothing leſs than the immortality of my work. *Smith.*

3. To be ſluggiſh; to idle.

Why does Anthony *dream* out his hours,
And tempts not fortune for a noble day? *Dryd. All for Love.*

To Dream. *v. a.* To ſee in a dream.

The Macedon, by Jove's decree,
Was taught to *dream* an herb for Ptolomey. *Dryden.*

At length in ſleep their bodies they compoſe,
And *dreamt* the future fight, and early roſe. *Dryden's Fab.*

Dre'amer. *n. ſ.* [from *dream.*]

1. One who has dreams; one who has fancies in his ſleep.

The viſion ſaid, and vaniſh'd from his ſight;
The *dreamer* waken'd in a mortal fright. *Dryden.*

If our *dreamer* pleaſes to try whether the glowing heat of a glaſs furnace be barely a wandering imagination in a drowſy man's fancy, by putting his head into it, he may perhaps be wakened into a certainty. *Locke.*

2. An idle fanciful man; a viſionary.

Sometime he angers me,
With telling of the moldwarp, and the ant,
Of *dreamer* Merlin, and his prophecies. *Shakeſ. Henry* IV.

3. A mope; a man loſt in wild imagination; a *reveur.*

The man of ſenſe his meat devours,
But only ſmells the peel and flow'rs;
And he muſt be an idle *dreamer*,
Who leaves the pie, and gnaws the ſtreamer. *Prior.*

4. A ſluggard; an idler.

Dre'amless. *adj.* [from *dream.*] Without dreams.

The ſavages of mount Atlas, in Barbary, were reported to be both nameleſs and *dreamleſs.* *Camden's Remains.*

Drear. *adj.* [ꝺꞃeoꞃıᵹ, Saxon, dreary.] Mournful; diſmal; ſorrowful.

In urns and altars round,
A *drear* and dying ſound
Affrights the flamens at their ſervice quaint. *Milton.*

Dre'arihead. *n. ſ.* [from *dreary.*] Horrour; diſmalneſs: a word now no longer in uſe.

That ſhortly from the ſhape of womanhed,
Such as ſhe was when Pallas ſhe attempted,

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She grew to hideous ſhape of *drearihead*,
Pined with grief of folly late repented. *Spenſer.*

DRE'ARIMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *dreary.*]
1. Sorrow; diſmalneſs; melancholy.
I teach the woods and waters to lament
Your doleful *dreariment.* *Spenſer's Epithalamium.*
2. Horrour; dread; terrour. This word is now obſolete.
Almighty Jove, in wrathful mood,
To wreak the guilt of mortal ſins is bent;
Hurls forth his thundering dart with deadly food,
Inroll'd in flames and ſmould'ring *dreariment.* *Fairy Queen.*

DRE'ARY. *adj.* [ðꞃeoꞃıᵹ, Saxon.]
1. Sorrowful; diſtreſsful.
The meſſenger of death, the ghaſtly owl,
With *dreary* ſhrieks did alſo yell;
And hungry wolves continually did howl
At her abhorred face, ſo horrid and ſo foul. *Fairy Queen.*
2. Gloomy; diſmal; horrid.
Obſcure they went through *dreary* ſhades, that led
Along the vaſt dominions of the dead. *Dryden, Æn.* 6.
Towns, foreſts, herds and men promiſcuous drown'd,
With one great death deform the *dreary* ground. *Prior.*

DREDGE. *n. ſ.* [*To dretch*, in *Chaucer*, is to delay; perhaps a net ſo often ſtopped may be called from this.] A kind of net.
For oyſters, beſides gathering by hand, at a great ebb, they have a peculiar *dredge*; which is a thick ſtrong net, faſtened to three ſpills of iron, and drawn at the boat's ſtern, gathering whatſoever it meeteth lying in the bottom of the water. *Carew.*

To DREDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather with a dredge.
The oyſters *dredged* in the Lyne, find a welcome acceptance. *Carew.*

DREDGER. *n. ſ.* [from *dredge.*] One who fiſhes with a dredge.

DRE'GGINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dreggy.*] Fulneſs of dregs or lees; foulneſs; muddineſs; feculence.

DRE'GGISH. *adj.* [from *dregs.*] Foul with lees; feculent.
To give a ſtrong taſte to this *dreggiſh* liquor, they fling in an incredible deal of broom or hops, whereby ſmall beer is rendered equal in miſchief to ſtrong. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

DRE'GGY. *adj.* [from *dregs.*] Containing dregs; conſiſting of dregs; muddy; feculent.
Theſe num'rous veins, ſuch is the curious frame,
Receive the pure inſinuating ſtream;
But no corrupt or *dreggy* parts admit,
To form the blood, or feed the limbs unfit. *Blackm. Creat.*
Ripe grapes, being moderately preſſed, their juice may, without much *dreggy* matter, be ſqueezed out. *Boyle.*

DREGS. *n. ſ.* [ðꞃeꞅꞇen, Saxon; *dreggian*, Iſlandick.]
1. The ſediment of liquors; the lees; the grounds; the feculence.
Fain would we make him author of the wine,
If for the *dregs* we could ſome other blame. *Davies.*
They often tread deſtruction's horrid path,
And drink the *dregs* of the revenger's wrath. *Sandys.*
We from the *dregs* of life think to receive,
What the firſt ſprightly running could not give. *Dryden.*
Such run on poets in a raging vein,
Ev'n to the *dregs* and ſqueezings of the brain. *Pope.*
2. Any thing by which purity is corrupted.
The king by this journey purged a little the *dregs* and leaven of the northern people, that were before in no good affections towards him. *Bacon.*
3. Droſs; ſweepings; refuſe.
Heav'n's favourite thou, for better fate's deſign'd,
Than we the *dregs* and rubbiſh of mankind. *Dryden's Juv.*
What diffidence we muſt be under, whether God will regard our ſacrifice, when we have nothing to offer him but the *dregs* and refuſe of life, the days of loathing and ſatiety, and the years in which we have no pleaſure. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To DREIN. *v. n.* [See DRAIN.] To empty.
I am ſure I can fiſh it out of her: ſhe is the ſluice of her lady's ſecrets: 'tis but ſetting her mill agoing, and I can *drein* her of them all. *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*
'Tis *drein'd* and empty'd of its poiſon now;
A cordial draught. *Southern.*

To DRENCH. *v. a.* [ðꞃencan, Saxon.]
1. To waſh; to ſoak; to ſteep.
In ſwiniſh ſleep
Their *drenched* natures lie, as in a death. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Our garments being as they were *drenched* in the ſea, hold notwithſtanding their freſhneſs and gloſſes, being rather new-dy'd than ſtain'd with ſalt water. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
To-day deep thoughts learn with me to *drench*
In mirth, that after no repenting draws. *Milton's Sam.*
Now dam the ditches, and the floods reſtrain;
Their moiſture has already *drench'd* the plain. *Dryd. Virgil.*
2. To ſaturate with drink or moiſture: in an ill ſenſe.
Too oft, alas! has mutual hatred *drench'd*
Our ſwords in native blood. *Phillips.*
3. To phyſick by violence.

If any of your cattle are infected, ſpeedily let both ſick and well blood, and *drench* them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

DRENCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A draught; a ſwill: by way of abhorrence or contempt.
Let ſuch bethink them, if the ſleepy *drench*
Of that forgetful lake benumb not ſtill,
That in our proper motion we aſcend. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
2. Phyſick for a brute.
A *drench* is a potion or drink prepared for a ſick horſe, and compoſed of ſeveral drugs in a liquid form. *Farrier's Dict.*
Harry, ſays ſhe, how many haſt thou kill'd to-day? Give my roan horſe a *drench*, ſays he; and anſwers, fourteen, an hour after. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.
A *drench* of wine has with ſucceſs been us'd,
And through a horn the gen'rous juice infus'd. *Dryden.*
3. Phyſick that muſt be given by violence.
Their counſels are more like a *drench*, that muſt be poured down, than a draught which might be leiſurely drank, if I liked it. *King Charles.*
4. A channel of water.

DRE'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *drench.*]
1. One that dips or ſteeps any thing.
2. One that gives phyſick by force. *Dict.*

DRENT. *participle.* Probably corrupted from *drenched*, to make a proverbial rhyme, *brent* or *burnt.*
What flames, quoth he, when I the preſent ſee,
In danger rather to be *drent* than brent? *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

To DRESS. *v. a.* [*dreſſer*, French.]
1. To clothe; to inveſt with cloaths.
The firſt requeſt
He made, was, like his brothers to be *dreſs'd*;
And, as his birth requir'd, above the reſt. *Dryden.*
2. To clothe pompouſly or elegantly.
Look upon pleaſures not upon that ſide that is next the ſun, or where they look beauteouſly; that is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed; for then they paint and ſmile, and *dreſs* themſelves up in tinſel and glaſs gems and counterfeit imagery. *Taylour.*
Few admir'd the native red and white,
'Till poets *dreſs'd* them up to charm the ſight. *Dryd. Epiſtles.*
Lollia Paulina wore, in jewels only, when *dreſſed* out, about the value of three hundred twenty-two thouſand nine hundred and ſixteen pounds thirteen ſhillings and four pence. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
3. To adorn; to deck; to embelliſh; to furniſh.
Where was a fine room in the middle of the houſe, handſomely *dreſſed* up, for the commiſſioners to ſit in. *Clarendon.*
Skill is uſed in *dreſſing* up power with all the ſplendour abſoluteneſs can add to it. *Locke.*
The mind loſes its natural reliſh of real truth, and is reconciled inſenſibly to any thing that can be *dreſſed* up, into any feint appearance of it. *Locke.*
4. To cover a wound with medicaments.
In time of my ſickneſs another chirurgeon *dreſſed* her. *Wiſem.*
5. To curry; to rub.
Our infirmities are ſo many, that we are forced to *dreſs* and tend horſes and aſſes, that they may help our needs. *Taylor.*
Three hundred horſes, in high ſtables fed,
Stood ready, ſhining all, and ſmoothly *dreſs'd.* *Dryd. Æn.*
6. To rectify; to adjuſt.
Adam! well may we labour ſtill to *dreſs*
This garden; ſtill to tend plant, herb, and flow'r,
7. To prepare for any purpoſe.
In Orkney they *dreſs* their leather with roots of tormentil, inſtead of bark. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
8. To trim; to fit any thing for ready uſe.
When he *dreſſeth* the lamps he ſhall burn incenſe. *Ex.* xxx.
When you *dreſs* your young hops, cut away roots or ſprigs. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*
9. To prepare victuals for the table.
Thus the voluptuous youth, bred up to *dreſs*
For his fat grandſire ſome delicious meſs,
In feeding high his tutor will ſurpaſs,
An heir apparent of the gourmand race. *Dryden.*

DRESS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Cloaths; garment; habit.
Dreſſes laughed at in our forefathers wardrobes or pictures, when, by the circulation of time and vanity, they are brought about, we think becoming. *Government of the Tongue.*
A robe obſcene was o'er his ſhoulders thrown,
A *dreſs* by fates and furies worn alone. *Pope's Statius.*
2. Splendid cloaths; habit of ceremony.
Full *dreſs* creates dignity, augments conſciouſneſs, and keeps at diſtance an encroacher. *Clariſſa.*
3. The ſkill of adjuſting dreſs.
The men of pleaſure, *dreſs*, and gallantry. *Pope.*

DRE'SSER. *n. ſ.* [from *dreſs.*]
1. One employed in putting on the cloaths and adorning the perſon of another.
She hurries all her hand-maids to the taſk;
Her head alone will twenty *dreſſers* aſk. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. One employed in regulating, trimming, or adjuſting any thing.
Said he unto the *dreſſer* of his vineyard, Behold, theſe three years I come ſeeking fruit on this fig-tree, and find none. *Luke.*
3. The bench in a kitchen on which meat is dreſt or prepared for the table.
'Tis burnt, and ſo is all the meat:
What dogs are theſe? Where is the raſcal cook?
How durſt you, villains, bring it from the *dreſſer*,
And ſerve it thus to me that love it not? *Shakeſpeare.*
A mapple *dreſſer* in her hall ſhe had,
On which full many a ſlender meal ſhe made. *Dryden.*
When you take down diſhes, tip a dozen upon the *dreſſer.* *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

DRE'SSING. *n. ſ.* [from *dreſs.*] The application made to a ſore.
The ſecond day after we took off the *dreſſings*, and found an eſchar made by the catheretick. *Wiſeman on Tumours.*

DRE'SSINGROOM. *n. ſ.* [*dreſs* and *room.*] The room in which clothes are put on.
Latin books might be found every day in his *dreſſingroom*, if it were carefully ſearched. *Swift.*

DREST. *part.* [from *dreſs.*]
In flow'ry wreaths the royal virgin *dreſt*
His bending horns, and kindly clapt his breaſt. *Addiſ. Ovid.*

To DRIB. *v. a.* [contracted from *dribble.*] To crop; to cut off; to defalcate. A cant word.
Merchants gains come ſhort of half the mart;
For he who drives their bargains, *dribs* a part. *Dryd. Juv.*

To DRI'BBLE. *v. n.* [This word ſeems to have come from *drop* by ſucceſſive alterations, ſuch as are uſual in living languages. *Drop*, *drip*, *dripple*, *dribble*, from thence *drivel* and *driveler.* *Drip* may indeed be the original word, from the Daniſh *drypp.*]
1. To fall in drops.
Semilunar proceſſes on the ſurface, owe their form to the *dribbling* of water that paſſed over it. *Woodward on Foſſils.*
A *dribbling*, difficulty, and a momentary ſuppreſſion of urine, may be cauſed by the ſtone's ſhutting up the orifice of the bladder. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
2. To fall weakly and ſlowly.
Believe not that the *dribbling* dart of love
Can pierce a compleat boſom. *Shak. Meaſure for Meaſure.*
3. To ſlaver as a child or ideot.

To DRI'BBLE. *v. a.* To throw down in drops.
Let the cook follow with a ladle full of ſoup, and *dribble* it all the way up ſtairs. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

DRI'BLET. *n. ſ.* [from *dribble.*] A ſmall ſum; odd money in a ſum.
Twelve long years of exile born,
Twice twelve we number'd ſince his bleſt return:
So ſtrictly wert thou juſt to pay,
Even to the *dribblet* of a day. *Dryden.*

DRI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *dry.*] That which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture; a deſiccative.
There is a tale, that boiling of daiſy roots in milk, which it is certain are great *driers*, will make dogs little. *Bacon.*

DRIFT. *n. ſ.* [from *drive.*]
1. Force impellent; impulſe; overbearing influence.
A man being under the *drift* of any paſſion, will ſtill follow the impulſe of it, 'till ſomething interpoſe, and, by a ſtronger impulſe, turn him another way. *South's Sermons.*
2. Violence; courſe.
The mighty trunk, half rent with rugged rift,
Doth roll adown the rocks, and fall with fearful *drift.* *F. Q.*
3. Any thing driven at random.
Some log, perhaps, upon the waters ſwam,
An uſeleſs *drift*, which rudely cut within,
And hollow'd, firſt a floating trough became,
And croſs ſome riv'let paſſage did begin. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*
4. Any thing driven or born along in a body.
The ready racers ſtand,
Swift as on wings of wind up-borne they fly,
And *drifts* of riſing duſt involve the ſky. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
5. A ſtorm; a ſhower.
Our thunder from the South
Shall rain their *drift* of bullets on this town. *Shak. K. John.*
6. A heap or ſtratum of any matter thrown together by the wind; as, a *ſnowdrift*, a deep body of ſnow.
7. Tendency, or aim of action.
The particular *drift* of every act, proceeding eternally from God, we are not able to diſcern; and therefore cannot always give the proper and certain reaſon of his works. *Hook.*
Their *drift* 'comes known, and they diſcover'd are;
For ſome, of many, will be falſe of courſe. *Daniel's C. War.*
8. Scope of a diſcourſe.
The main *drift* of his book being to prove, that what is true is impoſſible to be falſe, he oppoſes nobody. *Tillot. Pref.*
The *drift* of the pamphlet is to ſtir up our compaſſion towards the rebels. *Addiſon.*
This by the ſtile, the manner, and the *drift*,
'Twas thought could be the work of none but Swift. *Swift.*

To DRIFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To drive; to urge along.
Snow no larger than ſo many grains of ſand, *drifted* with the wind in clouds from every plain. *Ellis's Voyage.*
2. Thrown together on heaps.
He wanders on
From hill to dale, ſtill more and more aſtray,
Impatient flouncing through the *drifted* heaps. *Thomſon.*

To DRILL. *v. a.* [*drillen*, Dutch; þꞃılian, Saxon, from þuꞃᵹh, through.]
1. To pierce any thing with a drill.
The drill-plate is only a piece of flat iron, fixed upon a flat board, which iron hath an hole punched a little way into it, to ſet the blunt end of the ſhank of the drill in, when you *drill* a hole. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
2. To perforate; to bore; to pierce.
My body through and through he *drill'd*,
And Whacum by my ſide lay kill'd. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *can.* 3.
Tell, what could *drill* and perforate the poles,
And to th' attractive rays adapt their holes? *Blackm. Creat.*
3. To make a hole.
When a hole is *drilled* in a piece of metal, they hold the drill-bone in their right hand; but when they turn ſmall work they hold the drill-bone in their left hand. *Moxon's Mech. Ex.*
4. To delay; to put off: in low phraſe.
She has bubbled him out of his youth; ſhe *drilled* him on to five and fifty, and ſhe will drop him in his old age. *Addiſon.*
5. To draw from ſtep to ſtep. A low phraſe.
When by ſuch inſinuations they have once got within him, and are able to *drill* him on from one lewdneſs to another, by the ſame arts they corrupt and ſqueeze him. *South's Sermons.*
6. To drain; to draw ſlowly. This ſenſe wants better authority.
Drill'd through the ſandy ſtratum every way,
The waters with the ſandy ſtratum riſe. *Thomſon's Autumn.*
7. To range troops. An old cant word.
The foe appear'd drawn up and *drill'd*,
Ready to charge them in the field. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 3.

DRILL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. An inſtrument with which holes are bored. It is preſſed hard againſt the thing bored, and turned round with a bow and ſtring.
The way of tempering ſteel to make gravers, *drills*, and mechanical inſtruments, we have taught artificers. *Boyle.*
Drills are uſed for the making ſuch holes as punches will not conveniently ſerve for; as a piece of work that hath already its ſhape, and muſt have an hole or more made in it. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
2. An ape; a baboon.
Shall the difference of hair be a mark of a different internal ſpecifick conſtitution between a changeling and a *drill*, when they agree in ſhape and want of reaſon? *Locke.*
3. A ſmall dribbling brook. This I have found no where elſe, and ſuſpect it ſhould be *rill.*
Springs through the pleaſant meadows pour their *drills*,
Which ſnake-like glide between the bordering hills. *Sandys.*

To DRINK. *v. n.* preter. *drank*, or *drunk*; part. paſſ. *drunk*, or *drunken.* [ðꞃıncan, Saxon.]
1. To ſwallow liquors; to quench thirſt.
Here, between the armies,
Let's *drink* together friendly, and embrace. *Shak. Henry* IV.
She ſaid *drink*, and I will give thy camels drink alſo; ſo I *drank*, and ſhe made the camels *drink* alſo. *Gen.* xxiv. 46.
He *drank* of the wine. *Gen.* ix. 21.
When delight is the only end, and reſts in itſelf, and dwells there long, then eating and *drinking* is not a ſerving of God, but an inordinate action. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
2. To feaſt; to be entertained with liquors.
We came to fight you.——For my part, I am ſorry it is turned to a *drinking.* *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*
3. To drink to exceſs; to be an habitual drunkard. A colloquial phraſe.
4. *To* DRINK *to.* To ſalute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking firſt.
I take your princely word for thoſe redreſſes.
—I gave it you, and will maintain my word;
And thereupon I *drink* unto your grace. *Shakeſp. Henay* IV.
5. *To* DRINK *to.* To wiſh well to in the act of taking the cup.
Give me ſome wine; fill full:
I *drink* to th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miſs. *Sh. Macb.*
I'll *drink* to maſter Bardolph, and to all the cavaleroes about London. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

To DRINK. *v. a.*
1. To ſwallow: applied to liquids.
He had eaten no bread, nor *drunk* any water three days and three nights. 1 *Sa.* xxx. 12.
We have *drunken* our water for money. *Sam.* v. 4.
One man gives another a cup of poiſon, a thing as terrible as death; but at the ſame time he tells him that it is a cordial, and ſo he *drinks* it off, and dies. *South's Sermons.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Alexander, after he had *drank* up a cup of fourteen pints, was going to take another. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. To ſuck up; to abſorb.

The body being reduced nearer unto the earth, and emptied, becometh more porous, and greedily *drinketh* in water. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 5.

Set rows of roſemary with flow'ring ſtem,
And let the purple vi'lets *drink* the ſtream. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Bruſh not thy ſweeping ſkirt too near the wall;
Thy heedleſs ſleeve will *drink* the colour'd oil. *Gay's Trivia.*

3. To take in by any inlet; to hear; to ſee.

My ears have yet not *drunk* a hundred words
Of that tongue's uttering, yet I know the ſound. *Shakeſp.*

Thither write, my queen,
And with mine eyes I'll *drink* the words you ſend,
Though ink be made of gall. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Phemius! let acts of gods, and hero's old,
What ancient bards in hall and bow'r have told,
Attemper'd to the lyre, your voice employ;
Such the pleas'd ear will *drink* with ſilent joy. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

I *drink* delicious poiſon from thy eye. *Pope.*

4. To act upon by drinking.

Come, we have a hot veniſon paſty to dinner: come, gentlemen, I hope we ſhall *drink* down all unkindneſs. *Shakeſp.*

In the compaſs of ſome years he will drown his health and his ſtrength in his belly; and, after all his *drunken* trophies, at length *drink* down himſelf too. *South's Sermons.*

5. To make drunk.

Benhadad was *drinking* himſelf *drunk* in the pavilions. 1 *Kings* xx. 16.

Drink. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Liquor to be ſwallowed, oppoſed to meat.

When God made choice to rear
His mighty champion, ſtrong above compare,
Whoſe *drink* was only from the liquid brook! *Milt. Agoniſt.*

2. Liquor of any particular kind.

We will give you rare and ſleepy *drinks*. *Sh. Winter's Tale.*

The juices of fruits are either watry or oily: I reckon among the watry all the fruits out of which *drink* is expreſſed, as the grape, the apple, and the pear. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

O madneſs, to think uſe of ſtrongeſt wines,
And ſtrongeſt *drinks*, our chief ſupport of health! *Milton.*

Theſe, when th' allotted orb of time's compleat,
Are more commended than the labour'd *drink*. *Phillips.*

Amongſt *drinks*, auſtere wines are apt to occaſion foul eruptions. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Dri'nkmoney. *n. ſ.* [*drink* and *money*.] Money given to buy liquor.

Peg's ſervants were always aſking for *drinkmoney*. *Arbuthnot.*

Dri'nkable. *adj.* [from *drink*.] Potable; ſuch as may be drank.

Dri'nker. *n. ſ.* [from *drink*.] One that drinks to exceſs; a drunkard.

It were good for thoſe that have moiſt brains, and are great *drinkers*, to take fume of lignum, aloes, roſemary, and frankincenſe, about the full of the moon. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The *drinker* and debauched perſon is the object of ſcorn and contempt. *South.*

The urine of hard *drinkers* afford a liquor extremely fetid, but no inflammable ſpirit: what is inflammable ſtays in the blood, and affects the brain. Great *drinkers* commonly die apoplectick. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To DRIP. *v. n.* [*drippen*, Dutch.]

1. To fall in drops.

2. To have drops falling from it.

The ſoil, with fatt'ning moiſture fill'd,
Is cloath'd with graſs, and fruitful to be till'd;
Such as in fruitful vales we view from high,
Which *dripping* rocks, not rowling ſtreams ſupply. *Dryden.*

The fineſt ſparks, and cleaneſt beaux,
Drip from the ſhoulders to the toes. *Prior.*

To Drip. *v. a.*

1. To let fall in drops.

Her flood of tears
Seem like the lofty barn of ſome rich ſwain,
Which from the thatch *drips* faſt a ſhower of rain. *Swift.*

2. To drop fat in roaſting.

Let what was put into his belly, and what he *drips*, be his ſauce. *Walton's Angler.*

His offer'd entrails ſhall his crime reproach,
And *drip* their fatneſs from the hazle broach. *Dryd. Virgil.*

Drip. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] That which falls in drops.

Water may be procured for neceſſary occaſions from the heavens, by preſerving the *drips* of the houſes. *Mortimer.*

Dri'pping. *n. ſ.* [from *drip*.] The fat which houſewives gather from roaſt meat.

Shews all her ſecrets of houſekeeping;
For candles how ſhe trucks her *dripping*. *Swift.*

Dri'ppingpan. *n. ſ.* [*drip* and *pan*.] The pan in which the fat of roaſt meat is caught.

When the cook turns her back, throw ſmoaking coals into the *drippingpan*. *Swift.*

Dri'pple. *adj.* [from *drip*.] This word is uſed ſomewhere by *Fairfax* for weak, or rare; *dripple ſhot*.

To DRIVE. *v. a.* preterite *drove*, anciently *drave*; part. paſſ. *driven*, or *drove*. [*dreiban*, Gothick; ꝺꞃıꝼan, Saxon; *dryven*, Dutch.]

1. To produce motion in any thing by violence.

2. To force along by impetuous preſſure.

On helmets, helmets throng,
Shield preſs'd on ſhield, and man *drove* man along. *Pope.*

3. To expel by force from any place.

Driven from his native land to foreign grounds,
He with a gen'rous rage reſents his wounds. *Dryden's Virg.*

His ignominious flight the victors boaſt,
Beaux baniſh beaux, and ſwordknots ſwordknots *drive*. *Pope.*

4. To ſend by force to any place.

Time *drives* the flocks from field to fold,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold. *Sh. M. W. of Win.*

Fate has *driven* 'em all
Into the net. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

5. To force or urge in any direction.

He ſtood and meaſured the earth: he beheld, and *drove* aſunder the nations. *Heb.* iii. 6.

6. To impel to greater ſpeed.

7. To guide and regulate a carriage.

He took off their chariot wheels, that they *drove* them heavily. *Ex.* xiv. 25.

8. To convey animals; to make animals march along under guidance.

There find a herd of heifers, wand'ring o'er
The neighb'ring hill, and *drive* 'em to the ſhore. *Addiſon.*

9. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it.

We come not with deſign of waſteful prey,
To *drive* the country, force the ſwains away. *Dryden's Virg.*

10. To force; to compel.

He *driven* to diſmount, threatned, if I did not the like, to do as much for my horſe as fortune had done for his. *Sidney.*

They did not think that tyranny was thoroughly extinguiſhed, 'till they had *driven* one of their conſuls to depart the city, againſt whom they found not in the world what to object, ſaving only that his name was Tarquin. *Hooker, b.* iv.

He was *driven* by the neceſſities of times, more than led by his own diſpoſition to rigour. *King Charles.*

11. To diſtreſs; to ſtraiten.

This kind of ſpeech is in the manner of deſperate men far *driven*. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

12. To urge by violence, not kindneſs.

He taught the goſpel rather than the law,
And forc'd himſelf to *drive*; but lov'd to draw. *Dryden.*

13. To impel by influence of paſſion.

I *drave* my ſuitor from his mad humour of love to a living humour of madneſs. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

Diſcontents *drave* men into ſlidings. *King Charles.*

Lord Cottington, being maſter of temper, and of the moſt profound diſſimulation, knew too well how to lead him into a miſtake, and then *drive* him into choler. *Clarendon.*

It is better to marry than to burn, ſays St. Paul; where we may ſee what *drives* men into a conjugal life: a little burning puſhes us more powerfully than greater pleaſures in proſpect. *Locke.*

14. To urge; to preſs to a concluſion.

The experiment of wood that ſhineth in the dark, we have diligently *driven* and purſued; the rather for that, of all things that give light here below, it is the moſt durable, and hath leaſt apparent motion. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 352.

We have thus the proper notions of the four elements, and both them and their qualities, *driven* up and reſolved into their moſt ſimple principles. *Digby on Bodies.*

To *drive* the argument farther, let us inquire into the obvious deſigns of this divine architect. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

The deſign of theſe orators was to *drive* ſome particular point, either the condemnation or acquittal. *Swift.*

15. To carry on.

As a farmer cannot huſband his ground ſo well, if he ſit at a great rent; ſo the merchant cannot *drive* his trade ſo well, if he ſit at great uſury. *Bacon, Eſſay* 42.

The bees have common cities of their own,
And common ſons, beneath one law they live,
And with one common ſtock their traffick *drive*. *Dryden.*

Your Paſimond a lawleſs bargain *drove*,
The parent could not ſell the daughter's love. *Dryden.*

The trade of life cannot be *driven* without partners. *Collier.*

16. To purify by motion.

The one's in the plot, let him be never ſo innocent; and the other is as white as the *driven* ſnow, let him be never ſo criminal. *L'Eſtrange.*

17. *To* Drive *out*. To expel.

Tumults and their exciters *drave* myſelf and many of both houſes *out* of their places. *King Charles.*

As ſoon as they heard the name of Roſcetes, they forthwith *drave out* their governour, and received the Turks into the town. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

To Drive. *v. n.*

1. To go as impelled by any external agent.

The needle endeavours to conform unto the meridian; but being diſtracted, *driveth* that way where the greater and powerfuller part of the earth is placed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

Love, fixt to one, ſtill ſafe at anchor rides,
And dares the fury of the winds and tides;
But loſing once that hold, to the wide ocean born,
It *drives* away at will, to every wave a ſcorn. *Dryden.*

Nor with the riſing ſtorm would vainly ſtrive;
But left the helm, and let the veſſel *drive*. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To ruſh with violence.

Fierce Boreas *drove* againſt his flying ſails,
And rent the ſheets. *Dryden's Æn.*

Near as he draws, thick harbingers of ſmoke,
With gloomy pillars, cover all the place;
Whoſe little intervals of night are broke,
By ſparks that *drive* againſt his ſacred face. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

Then with ſo ſwift an ebb the flood *drove* backward,
It ſlipt from underneath the ſcaly herd. *Dryd. All for Love.*

The bees *drive* out upon each other's backs,
T' imboſs their hives in cluſters. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

While thus he ſtood,
Perithous' dart *drove* on, and nail'd him to the wood. *Dryd.*

As a ſhip, which winds and waves aſſail,
Now with the current *drives*, now with the gale;
She feels a double force, by turns obeys
The imperious tempeſt, and th' impetuous ſeas. *Dryden.*

The wolves ſcampered away, however, as hard as they could *drive* *L'Eſtrange.*

Thick as autumnal leaves, or *driving* ſand,
The moving ſquadrons blacken all the ſtrand. *Pope's Iliad.*

3. To paſs in a carriage.

There is a litter ready; lay him in't,
And *drive* tow'rd Dover. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Thy flaming chariot wheels, that ſhook
Heav'n's everlaſting frame, while o'er the necks
Thou *drov'ſt* of warring angels diſarray'd. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

4. To tend to; to conſider as the ſcope and ultimate deſign.

Our firſt apprehenſions are inſtructed in authors, which *drive* at theſe as the higheſt elegancies which are but the frigidities of wit. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 9.

We cannot widely miſtake his diſcourſe, when we have found out the point he *drives* at. *Locke.*

They look no further before them than the next line; whence it will inevitably follow, that they can *drive* to no certain point, but ramble from one ſubject to another. *Dryd.*

We have done our work, and are come within view of the end that we have been *driving* at. *Addiſon on the War.*

5. To aim; to ſtrike at with fury.

Four rogues in buckram let *drive* at me. *Shakeſ. Hen.* IV.

At Auxur's ſhield he *drove*, and at the blow
Both ſhield and arm to ground together go. *Dryden's Æn.*

To DRI'VEL. *v. n.* [from *drip*, *dripple*, *dribble*, drivel]

1. To ſlaver; to let the ſpittle fall in drops, like a child, an ideot, or a dotard.

I met with this Chremes, a *driveling* old fellow, lean, ſhaking both of head and hands, already half earth, and yet then moſt greedy of earth. *Sidney, b.* ii.

No man could ſpit from him, but would be forced to *drivel* like ſome paralytick, or a fool. *Grew's Coſm.*

2. To be weak or fooliſh; to dote.

This *driveling* love is like a great natural, that runs lolling up and down to hide his bauble. *Shakeſp. Rom. and Juliet.*

I hate to ſee a brave bold fellow ſotted,
Made four and ſenſeleſs, turn'd to whey by love;
A *driveling* hero, fit for a romance. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

Dri'vel. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Slaver; moiſture ſhed from the mouth.

Beſides th' eternal *drivel*, that ſupplies
The dropping beard, from noſtrils, mouth and eyes. *Dryden.*

2. A fool; an ideot; a driveller. This ſenſe is now out of uſe.

What fool am I, to mingle that *drivel*'s ſpeeches among my noble thoughts. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Millions of years this old *drivel* Cupid lives,
While ſtill more wretch, more wicked he doth prove. *Sidney.*

Dri'veller. *n. ſ.* [from *drivel*.] A fool; an ideot; a ſlaverer.

I have heard the arranteſt *drivellers* commended for their ſhrewdneſs, even by men of tolerable judgment. *Swift.*

Dri'ven. Participle of *drive*.

They were *driven* forth from among men. *Job* xxx. 5.

Dri'ver. *n. ſ.* [from *drive*.]

1. The perſon or inſtrument who gives any motion by violence.

2. One who drives beaſts.

He from the many-peopl'd city flies;
Contemns their labours, and the *driver*'s cries. *Sandys.*

The *driver* runs up to him immediately, and beats him almoſt to death. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

The multitude or common rout, like a drove of ſheep, or an herd of men, may be managed by any noiſe or cry which their *driver* ſhall accuſtom them to. *South's Sermons.*

3. One who drives a carriage.

Not the fierce *driver* with more fury lends
The ſounding laſh, and, ere the ſtroke deſcends;
Low to the wheels his pliant body bends. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

To DRI'ZZLE. *v. a.* [*driſelen*, German, to ſhed dew.] To ſhed in ſmall ſlow drops; as Winter rains.

When the ſun ſets the air doth *drizzle* dew. *Shakeſpeare.*

Though now this face of mine be hid
In ſap-conſuming Winter's *drizzled* ſnow,
And all the conduits of my blood froze up,
Yet hath my night of life ſome memory. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Dri'zzle. *v. n.* To fall in ſhort ſlow drops.

And *drizzling* drops that often do redound,
The firmeſt flint doth in continuance wear. *Spenſer.*

Her heart did melt in great compaſſion,
And *drizzling* tears did ſhed for pure affection. *Fairy Queen.*

This day will pour down,
If I conjecture ought, no *drizzling* ſhow'r,
But rattling ſtorm of arrows barb'd with fire. *Milton.*

The neighbouring mountains, by reaſon of their height, are more expoſed to the dews and *drizzling* rains than any of the adjacent parts. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Drizzly. *adj.* [from *drizzle*.] Shedding ſmall rain.

This during Winter's *drizzly* reign be done,
'Till the new ram receives th' exalted ſun. *Dryden's Virgil.*

DROIL. *n. ſ.* [by *Junius* underſtood a contraction of *drivel*.] A drone; a ſluggard.

To Droil. *v. n.* To work ſluggiſhly and ſlowly; to plod.

Let ſuch vile vaſſals, born to baſe vocation,
Drudge in the world, and for their living *droil*,
Which have no wit to live withouten toyle. *Spenſer.*

We ſee in all things how deſuetude does contract and narrow our faculties, ſo that we can apprehend only thoſe things in which we are converſant: the *droiling* peaſant ſcarce thinks there is any world beyond his own village, or the neighbouring markets. *Government of the Tongue.*

DROLL. *n. ſ.* [*droler*, French.]

1. One whoſe buſineſs is to raiſe mirth by petty tricks; a jeſter; a buffoon; a jackpudding.

As he was running home in all haſte, a *droll* takes him up by the way. *L'Eſtrange.*

Why, how now, Andrew! cries his brother *droll*;
To-day's conceit, methinks, is ſomething dull. *Prior.*

Democritus, dear *droll*, reviſit earth,
And with our follies glut thy heighten'd mirth. *Prior.*

2. A farce; ſomething exhibited to raiſe mirth.

Some as juſtly fame extols,
For lofty lines in Smithfield *drolls*. *Swift.*

To Droll. *v. n.* [*drôle*, French.] To jeſt; to play the buffoon.

Such auguſt deſigns as inſpire your inquiries uſed to be decided by *drolling* fantaſticks, that have only wit enough to make others and themſelves ridiculous. *Glanv. Sceps. Pref.*

Men that will not be reaſoned into their ſenſes, may yet be laughed or *drolled* into them. *L'Eſtrange.*

Let virtuoſoes inſult and deſpiſe on, yet they never ſhall be able to *droll* away nature. *South's Sermons.*

Dro'llery. *n. ſ.* [from *droll*.] Idle jokes; buffoonery.

They hang between heaven and hell, borrow the Chriſtians faith, and the atheiſts *drollery* upon it. *Governm. of the Tongue.*

Dro'medary. *n. ſ.* [*dromedare*, Italian.]

A ſort of camel ſo called from its ſwiftneſs, becauſe it is ſaid to travel a hundred miles a day, and ſome affirm one hundred and fifty. *Dromedaries* are ſmaller than common camels, ſlenderer, and more nimble, and are of two kinds: one larger, with two ſmall bunches, covered with hair, on its back; the other leſſer, with one hairy eminence, and more frequently called camel: both are capable of great fatigue, and very ſerviceable in the weſtern parts of Aſia, where they abound. Their hair is ſoft and ſhorn: they have no fangs and foreteeth, nor horn upon their feet, which are only covered with a fleſhy ſkin; and they are about ſeven feet and a half high, from the ground to the top of their heads. They drink much at a time, and are ſaid to diſturb the water with their feet. They keep the water long in their ſtomachs, which, as ſome report, travellers in neceſſity will open for the ſake of the water contained in them. The ſtomach of this animal is compoſed of four ventricles; and in the ſecond are ſeveral mouths, which open a paſſage into twenty cavities, which ſerve for conſervatories of water. See Camel. *Calmet.*

Straw for the horſes and *dromedaries* brought they unto the place. 1 *Kings* iv. 28.

DRONE. *n. ſ.* [ꝺꞃoen, Saxon]

1. The bee which makes no honey, and is therefore driven out by the reſt.

The ſad-ey'd juſtice, with his ſurly hum,
Delivering o'er to executors pale
The lazy yawning *drone*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Luxurious kings are to their people loſt;
They live, like *drones*, upon the publick coſt. *Dryd. Auren.*

All, with united force, combine to drive
The lazy *drones* from the laborious hive. *Dryden's Virgil.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

2. A ſluggard; an idler.

He ſleeps by day
More than the wild cat: *drones* hive not with me,
Therefore I part with him. *Shakeſpeare's Merch. of Venice.*

Sit idle on the houſhold hearth
A burd'nous *drone*, to viſitants a gaze. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

It is my misfortune to be married to a *drone*, who lives upon what I get, without bringing any thing into the common ſtock. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 211.

3. The hum, or inſtrument of humming.

To Drone. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live in idleneſs; to dream.

What have I loſt by my forefathers fault?
Why, was not I the twentieth by deſcent
From a long reſtive race of *droning* kings? *Dryd. Span. Fry.*

Dro'nish. *adj.* [from *drone.*] Idle; ſluggiſh; dreaming; lazy; indolent; unactive.

The *droniſh* monks, the ſcorn and ſhame of manhood,
Rouſe and prepare once more to take poſſeſſion,
To neſtle in their ancient hives again. *Rowe's Jane Gray.*

To Droop. *v. n.* [*droef*, ſorrow, Dutch.]

1. To languiſh with ſorrow.

Conceiving the diſhonour of his mother,
He ſtraight declin'd, *droop'd*, took it deeply;
Faſten'd, and fix'd the ſhame on't in himſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

I *droop*, with ſtruggling ſpent;
My thoughts are on my ſorrows bent. *Sandys.*

2. To faint; to grow weak; to be deſpirited.

I find my zenith doth depend upon
A moſt auſpicious ſtar; whoſe influence
If now I court not, but omit, my fortunes
Will ever after *droop*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Good things of day begin to *droop* and drowſe,
Whilenight's black agents to their prey do rowze. *Sh. Macb.*

When, by impulſe from heav'n, Tyrtæus ſung,
In *drooping* ſoldiers a new courage ſprung. *Roſcommon.*

Can flow'rs but *droop* in abſence of the ſun,
Which wak'd their ſweets? and mine, alas! is gone. *Dryd.*

Time ſeems not now beneath his years to ſtoop,
Nor do his wings with ſickly feathers *droop*. *Dryden.*

When factious rage to cruel exile drove
The queen of beauty and the court of love,
The muſes *droop'd* with their forſaken arts. *Dryden.*

I'll animate the ſoldiers *drooping* courage,
With love of freedom and contempt of life. *Addiſ. Cato.*

I ſaw him ten days before he died, and obſerved he began very much to *droop* and languiſh. *Swift.*

3. To ſink; to lean downwards.

I never from thy ſide henceforth muſt ſtray,
Where'er our day's work lies; though now enjoin'd
Laborious, 'till day *droop*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. xi.

His head, though gay
Carnation, purple, azure, or ſpeck'd with gold,
Hung *drooping*, unſuſtain'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. ix.

On her heav'd boſom hung her *drooping* head,
Which, with a ſigh, ſhe rais'd; and this ſhe ſaid. *Pope.*

DROP. *n. ſ.* [ꝺꞃoppa, Saxon.]

1. A globule of moiſture; as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual ſtream.

Meet we the med'cine of our country's weal,
And with him pour we in our country's purge,
Each *drop* of us. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Whereas Ariſtotle tells us, that if a *drop* of wine be put into ten thouſand meaſures of water, the wine being overpowered by ſo vaſt a quantity of water, will be turned into it: he ſpeaks, to my apprehenſion, very improbably. *Boyle.*

Admiring, in the gloomy ſhade,
Thoſe little *drops* of light. *Waller.*

Had I but known that Sancho was his father,
I would have pour'd a deluge of my blood
To ſave one *drop* of his. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

2. Diamond hanging in the ear.

The *drops* to thee, Brillante, we conſign;
And, Momentilla, let the watch be thine. *Pope.*

Drop Serene. *n. ſ.* [*gutta ſerena*, Latin.] A diſeaſe of the eye, proceeding from an inſpiſſation of the humour.

So thick a *drop ſerene* hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim ſuffuſion veil'd! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. iii.

To Drop. *v. a.* [ꝺꞃoppan, Saxon.]

1. To pour in drops or ſingle globules.

His heavens ſhall *drop* down dew. *Deut.* xxxiii. 28.

2. To let fall.

Others o'er chimney tops and turrets row,
And *drop* their anchors on the meads below. *Dryden.*

One only hag remain'd:
Againſt a wither'd oak ſhe lean'd her weight,
Propp'd on her truſty ſtaff, not half upright,
And *dropp'd* an aukward court'ſy to the knight. *Dryden.*

St. John himſelf will ſcarce forbear
To bite his pen and *drop* a tear;
The reſt will give a ſhrug, and cry,
I'm ſorry, but we all muſt die! *Swift.*

3. To let go; to diſmiſs from the hand, or the poſſeſſion.

Though I could
With barefac'd power ſweep him from my ſight,
And bid my will avouch it; yet I muſt not,
For certain friends that are both his and mine,
Whoſe loves I may not *drop*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Thoſe who have aſſumed viſible ſhapes for a ſeaſon, can hardly be reckoned among this order of compounded beings; becauſe they *drop* their bodies, and diveſt themſelves of thoſe viſible ſhapes. *Watts's Logick.*

4. To utter ſlightly or caſually.

Drop not thy word againſt the houſe of Iſaac. *Amos* vii. 16.

5. To inſert indirectly, or by way of digreſſion.

St. Paul's epiſtles contain nothing but points of Chriſtian inſtruction, amongſt which he ſeldom fails to *drop* in the great and diſtinguiſhing doctrines of our holy religion. *Locke.*

6. To intermit; to ceaſe.

Where the act is unmanly or immoral, we ought to *drop* our hopes, or rather never entertain them. *Collier on Deſpair.*

After having given this judgment in its favour, they ſuddenly *dropt* the purſuit. *Sharp's Surgery.*

7. To quit a maſter.

I have beat the hoof 'till I have worn out theſe ſhoes in your ſervice, and not one penny left me to buy more; ſo that you muſt even excuſe me, if I *drop* you here. *L'Eſtrange.*

8. To let go a dependant, or companion, without farther aſſociation.

She drilled him on to five and fifty, and will *drop* him in his old age, if ſhe can find her account in another. *Addiſon.*

They have no ſooner fetched themſelves up to the faſhion of the polite world, but the town has *dropped* them. *Addiſon.*

9. To ſuffer to vaniſh, or come to nothing.

Thus was the fame of our Saviour perpetuated by ſuch records as would preſerve the traditionary account of him to after-ages, and rectify it, if, by paſſing through ſeveral generations, it might *drop* any part that was material. *Addiſon.*

Opinions, like faſhions, always deſcend from thoſe of quality to the middle ſort, and thence to the vulgar, where they are *dropped* and vaniſh. *Swift.*

10. To bedrop; to ſpeckle; to variegate with ſpots. *Variis ſtellatus corpora* guttis.

Or, ſporting with quick glance,
Shew to the ſun their wav'd coats, *dropp'd* with gold. *Milt.*

To Drop. *v. n.*

1. To fall in drops, or ſingle globules.

The quality of mercy is not ſtrain'd;
It *droppeth*, as the gentle rain from heaven,
Upon the place beneath. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. To let drops fall; to diſcharge itſelf in drops.

The heavens *dropped* at the preſence of God. *Pſ.* lxvii. 8.

While cumber'd with my *dropping* cloaths I lay,
The cruel nation, covetous of prey,
Stain'd with my blood th' unhoſpitable coaſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

Beneath a rock he ſigh'd alone,
And cold Lycæus wept from every *dropping* ſtone. *Dryden.*

3. To fall; to come from a higher place.

Philoſophers conjecture that you *dropped* from the moon, or one of the ſtars. *Gulliver's Travels.*

In every revolution, approaching nearer and nearer to the ſun, this comet muſt at laſt *drop* into the ſun's body. *Cheyne.*

4. To fall ſpontaneouſly.

So may'ſt thou live, 'till, like ripe fruit, thou *drop*
Into thy mother's lap; or be with eaſe
Gather'd, not harſhly pluck'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. xi.

5. To fall in death; to die ſuddenly.

It was your preſurmiſe,
That in the dole of blows your ſon might *drop*. *Shakeſp.*

6. To die.

Nothing, ſays Seneca, ſo ſoon reconciles us to the thoughts of our own death, as the proſpect of one friend after another *dropping* round us. *Digby to Pope.*

7. To ſink into ſilence; to vaniſh; to come to nothing: a familiar phraſe.

Virgil's friends thought fit to let *drop* this incident of Helen. *Addiſon's Travels.*

I heard of threats, occaſioned by my verſes: I ſent to acquaint them where I was to be found, and ſo it *dropped*. *Pope.*

8. To come unexpectedly.

He could never make any figure in company, but by giving diſturbance at his entry; and therefore takes care to *drop* in when he thinks you are juſt ſeated. *Spectator*, N°. 448.

Dro'pping. *n. ſ.* [from *drop.*]

1. That which falls in drops.

Thrifty wench ſcrapes kitchen-ſtuff,
And barreling the *droppings* and the ſnuff
Of waſting candles. *Donne.*

2. That which drops when the continuous ſtream ceaſes.

Strain out the laſt dull *droppings* of your ſenſe,
And rhyme with all the rage of impotence. *Pope's Criticiſm.*

Dro'plet. *n. ſ.* A little drop.

Thou abhorr'dſt in us our human griefs,

Scorn'd

Scorn'd our brine's flow, and thoſe our *droplets*, which
From niggard nature fall. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Dro'pstone. *n. ſ.* [*drop* and *ſtone.*] Spar formed into the ſhape of drops. *Woodward's Foſſ.*

Dro'pwort. *n. ſ.* [*drop* and *wort.*] A plant of various ſpecies.

Dro'psical. *adj.* [from *dropſy.*] Diſeaſed with a dropſy; hydropical; tending to a dropſy.

The diet of nephritick and *dropſical* perſons ought to be ſuch as is oppoſite to, and ſubdueth the alkaleſcent nature of the ſalts in the ſerum of the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Dro'psied. *adj.* [from *dropſy.*] Diſeaſed with a dropſy.

Where great addition ſwells, and virtue none,
It is a *dropſied* honour: good alone
Is good. *Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.*

DRO'PSY. *n. ſ.* [*hydrops*, Latin; whence anciently *hydropiſy*, thence *dropiſy*, *dropſy.*] A collection of water in the body, from too lax a tone of the ſolids, whereby digeſtion is weakened, and all the parts ſtuffed. *Quincy.*

An anaſarca, a ſpecies of *dropſy*, is an extravaſation of water lodged in the cells of the membrana adipoſa. *Sharp.*

DROSS. *n. ſ.* [ꝺꞃoꞅ, Saxon.]

1. The recrement or deſpumation of metals.

Some ſcumm'd the *droſs* that from the metal came,
Some ſtirr'd the molton ore with ladles great,
And every one did ſwink, and every one did ſweat. *Fai. Qu.*

Should the mixture of a little *droſs* conſtrain the church to deprive herſelf of ſo much gold, rather than learn how, by art and judgment, to make ſeparation of the one from the other? *Hooker*, b. v. ſ. 20.

2. Ruſt; incruſtation upon metal.

An emperor, hid under a cruſt of *droſs*, after cleanſing, has appeared with all his titles freſh and beautiful. *Addiſ. on Medals.*

3. Refuſe; leavings; ſweepings; any thing remaining after the removal of the better part; dreggs; feculence; corruption.

Fair proud, now tell me, why ſhould fair be proud,
Sith all world's glory is but *droſs* unclean;
And in the ſhade of death itſelf ſhall ſhroud,
However now thereof ye little ween? *Spenſer, Sonnet* 2.

That moſt divine light only ſhineth on thoſe minds, which are purged from all worldly *droſs* and human uncleanneſs. *Ral.*

All treaſures and all gain eſteem as *droſs*,
And dignities and pow'rs all but the higheſt. *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*

Such precepts exceedingly diſpoſe us to piety and religion, by purifying our ſouls from the *droſs* and filth of ſenſual delights. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 5.

Dro'ssiness. *n. ſ.* [from *droſſy.*] Foulneſs; feculence; ruſt.

The furnace of affliction refines us from earthly *droſſineſs*, and ſoftens us for the impreſſion of God's ſtamp. *Boyle.*

Dro'ssy. *adj.* [from *droſs.*]

1. Full of ſcorious or recrementitious parts; full of droſs.

So doth the fire the *droſſy* gold refine. *Davies.*

For, by the fire, they emit not only many *droſſy* and ſcorious parts, but whatſoever they had received either from earth or loadſtone. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. i. c. 4.

2. Worthleſs; foul; feculent.

Your intention hold,
As fire theſe *droſſy* rhymes to purify,
Or as elixir to change them into gold. *Donne.*

Dro'tchel. *n. ſ.* [corrupted perhaps from *dretchel*. *To dretch*, in *Chaucer*, is to *idle*, to *delay*. *Droch*, in *Friſick*, is *delay.*] An idle wench; a ſluggard. In Scottiſh it is ſtill uſed.

Drove. *n. ſ.* [from *drive.*]

1. A body or number of cattle: generally uſed of oxen or black cattle.

They brought to their ſtations many *droves* of cattle; and within a few days were brought out of the country two thouſand muttons. *Hayward.*

A Spaniard is unacquainted with our northern *droves*. *Brown.*

2. A number of ſheep driven.

A *drove* of ſheep, or an herd of oxen, may be managed by any noiſe or cry which the drivers ſhall accuſtom them to. *South's Sermons.*

3. Any collection of animals.

The ſounds and ſeas, with all their finny *drove*,
Now to the moon in wavering morrice move. *Milton.*

4. A crowd; a tumult.

But if to fame alone thou do'ſt pretend,
The miſer will his empty palace lend,
Set wide with doors, adorn'd with plated braſs,
Where *droves*, as at a city-gate, may paſs. *Dryden's Juven.*

Dro'ven. *part.* from *drive.*

This is fought indeed;
Had we ſo done at firſt, we had *droven* them home
With clouts about their heads. *Shak. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

Dro'ver. *n. ſ.* [from *drove.*] One that fats oxen for ſale, and drives them to market.

The prince hath got your hero.
——I wiſh him joy of her.
—Why, that's ſpoken like an honeſt *drover*; ſo they ſell bullocks. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

The *drover* who his fellow *drover* meets,
In narrow paſſages of winding ſtreets. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

DROUGHT. *n. ſ.* [ꝺꞃuᵹoꝺe, Saxon; *drowth*, Scottiſh.]

1. Dry weather; want of rain.

O earth! I will befriend thee more with rain
Than youthful April ſhall with all his ſhowers:
In Summer's *drought* I'll drop upon thee ſtill. *Sh. Tit. Andr.*

Great *droughts* in Summer, laſting 'till the end of Auguſt, ſome gentle ſhowers upon them, and then ſome dry weather, portend a peſtilent Summer the year following. *Bacon.*

To ſouth the Perſian bay,
And inacceſſible th' Arabian *drought*. *Milton's Parad. Reg.*

As torrents in the *drowth* of Summer fail,
So periſht man from death ſhall never riſe. *Sandys.*

They were ſo learned in natural philoſophy, that they foretold earthquakes and ſtorms, great *droughts*, and great plagues. *Temple.*

In a *drought* the thirſty creatures cry,
And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain. *Dryden.*

Upon a ſhower, after a *drought*, earthworms and landſnails innumerable come out of their lurking places. *Ray.*

2. Thirſt; want of drink.

His carcaſe, pin'd with hunger and with *drought*. *Milton.*

One whoſe *drought*
Yet ſcarce allay'd, ſtill eyes the current ſtream,
Whoſe liquid murmur heard, new thirſt excites. *Milt. P. L.*

Drou'ghtiness. *n. ſ.* [from *droughty.*] The ſtate of wanting rain.

Drou'ghty. *adj.* [from *drought.*]

1. Wanting rain; ſultry.

That a camel, ſo patient of long thirſt, ſhould be bred in ſuch *droughty* and parched countries, where it is of ſuch eminent uſe for travelling over thoſe dry and ſandy deſarts, where no water is to be had, muſt be acknowledged an act of providence and deſign. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Thirſty; dry with thirſt.

If the former years
Exhibit no ſupplies, alas! thou muſt
With taſteleſs water waſh thy *droughty* throat. *Phillips.*

To Drown. *v. a.* [from *drunden*, below, German, *Skinner*, from ꝺꞃuncnian, Saxon, *Mr. Lye.*]

1. To ſuffocate in water.

They would ſoon *drown* thoſe that refuſed to ſwim down the popular ſtream. *King Charles.*

When of God's image only eight he found
Snatch'd from the wat'ry grave, and ſav'd from nations *drown'd*. *Prior.*

2. To overwhelm in water.

Or ſo much as it needs
To dew the ſovereign flower, and *drown* the weeds. *Shakeſ.*

Galleys might be *drowned* in the harbour with the great ordnance, before they could be rigged. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

3. To overflow; to bury in an inundation; to deluge.

Betwixt the prince and parliament we ſtand,
The barriers of the ſtate on either hand:
May neither overflow, for then they *drown* the land. *Dry.*

4. To immerge; to loſe in any thing.

Moſt men being in ſenſual pleaſures *drown'd*,
It ſeems their ſouls but in their ſenſes are. *Davies.*

5. To loſe in ſomething that overpowers or covers.

Who cometh next will not follow that courſe, however good, which his predeceſſors held, for doubt to have his doings *drowned* in another man's praiſe. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

To think that the brightneſs of the ſun's body above doth *drown* our diſcerning of the leſſer lights, is a popular errour. *Wotton's Architecture.*

My private voice is *drown'd* amid' the ſenate. *Add. Cato.*

Some aged man, who lives this act to ſee,
And who in former times remember'd me,
May ſay, the ſon, in fortitude and fame,
Outgoes the mark, and *drowns* his father's name. *Dryden.*

To Drown. *v. n.* To be ſuffocated in the waters.

There be, that keep them out of fire, and yet was never burned; that beware of water, and yet was never nigh *drowning*. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Methought what pain it was to *drown*!
What dreadful noiſe of waters in my ears!
What ſights of ugly death within mine eyes! *Shakeſ. R.* III.

To DROWSE. *v. a.* [*drooſen*, Dutch.] To make heavy with ſleep.

There gentle ſleep
Firſt found me, and with ſoft oppreſſion ſeiz'd
My *drowſed* ſenſes uncontroll'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To Drowse. *v. n.*

1. To ſlumber; to grow heavy with ſleep.

All their ſhape
Spangled with eyes, more numerous than thoſe
Of Argus; and more wakeful than to *drowſe*,
Charm'd with Arcadian pipe, the paſtoral reed
Of Hermes, or his opiate rod. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. xi.

2. To look heavy; not cheerful.

They rather *drows'd*, and hung their eyelids down,
Slept in his face, and render'd ſuch aſpect
As cloudy men uſe to their adverſaries. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Dro'wsily.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Dro'wsily. *adv.* [from *drowſy.*]
1. Sleepily; heavily; with an inclination to ſleep.
The air ſwarms thick with wand'ring deities,
Which *drowſily* like humming beetles riſe. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*
2. Sluggiſhly; idly; ſlothfully; lazily.
We do haſtily ſatisfy our underſtanding with the firſt things, and, thereby ſatiated, ſlothfully and *drowſily* ſit down. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Dro'wsiness. *n. ſ.* [from *drowſy.*]
1. Sleepineſs; heavineſs with ſleep; diſpoſition to ſleep.
What a ſtrange *drowſineſs* poſſeſſes them? *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
In deep of night, when *drowſineſs*
Hath lock'd up mortal ſenſe, then liſten I
To the celeſtial ſyren's harmony. *Paradiſe Regained.*
What ſuccour can I hope the muſe will ſend,
Whoſe *drowſineſs* hath wrong'd the muſe's friend? *Craſhaw.*
He paſſes his whole life in a dozed condition, between ſleeping and waking, with a kind of *drowſineſs* and confuſion upon his ſenſes. *South's Sermons.*
He that from his childhood has made riſing betimes familiar to him, will not waſte the beſt part of his life in *drowſineſs* and lying a-bed. *Locke.*
A ſenſation of *drowſineſs*, oppreſſion, heavineſs, and laſſitude, are ſigns of a plentiful meal, eſpecially in young people. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
2. Idleneſs; indolence; inactivity.
It falleth out well, to ſhake off your *drowſineſs*; for it ſeemed to be the trumpet of a war. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Dro'wsihed. *n. ſ.* Sleepineſs; inclination to ſleep.
The royal virgin ſhook off *drowſyhed*;
And riſing forth out of her baſer boure,
Look'd for her knight. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 2. *ſtan.* 7.

Dro'wsy. *adj.* [from *drowſe.*]
1. Sleepy; heavy with ſleep; lethargick.
Drowſy am I, and yet can rarely ſleep. *Sidney.*
Men *drowſy*, and deſirous to ſleep, or before the fit of an ague, do uſe to yawn and ſtretch. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
The flowers, call'd out of their beds,
Start and raiſe up their *drowſy* heads. *Cleaveland.*
Drunken at laſt, and *drowſy* they depart,
Each to his houſe. *Dryden.*
2. Heavy; lulling; cauſing ſleep.
Sir Guyon, mindful of his vows yplight,
Up roſe from *drowſy* couch. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 3.
While thus ſhe reſted, on her arm reclin'd,
The hoary willows waving with the wind,
And feather'd quires that warbled in the ſhade,
And purling ſtreams that through the meadow ſtray'd,
In *drowſy* murmurs lull'd the gentle maid. *Addiſon.*
3. Stupid; dull.
Thoſe inadvertencies, a body would think, even our author, with all his *drowſy* reaſoning, could never have been capable of. *Atterbury.*

To DRUB. *v. a.* [*druber*, to kill, Daniſh.] To threſh; to beat; to bang; to thump; to thwack; to cudgel. A word of contempt.
He that is valiant, and dares fight,
Though *drubb'd*, can loſe no honour by't. *Hudibras, p.* i.
The little thief had been ſoundly *drubbed* with a good honeſt cudgel. *L'Eſtrange.*
Though the bread be not mine, yet, if it had been leſs than weight, I ſhould have been *drubbed.* *Locke.*

Drub. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A thump; a knock; a blow.
The blows and *drubs* I have receiv'd,
Have bruis'd my body, and bereav'd
My limbs of ſtrength. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 3.
By ſetting ſuch an unfortunate mark on their followers, they have expoſed them to innumerable *drubs* and contuſions. *Addiſon's Freeholder,* N°. 50.

To DRUDGE. *v. n.* [dreccan, to vex, Saxon; *draghen*, to carry, Dutch.] To labour in mean offices; to toil without honour or dignity; to work hard; to ſlave.
And to crack'd fiddle, and hoarſe tabour,
In merriment, did *drudge* and labour. *Hudibras, p.* i.
The poor ſleep little: we muſt learn to watch
Our labours late, and early every morning,
Mid'ſt Winter froſts; then clad and fed with ſparing,
Riſe to our toils, and *drudge* away the day. *Otway.*
Advantages obtained by induſtry directed by philoſophy, can never be expected from *drudging* ignorance. *Glanv. Scepſ.*
Soon he came to court,
Proffering for hire his ſervice at the gate,
To *drudge*, draw water, and to run or wait. *Dryd. Fables.*
I made no ſuch bargain with you, to live always *drudging.* *Dryden's Dedicat. Æn.*
What is an age, in dull renown *drudg'd* o'er!
One little ſingle hour of love is more. *Granville.*

Drudge. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] One employed in mean labour; a ſlave; one doomed to ſervile occupation.
To conclude, this *drudge* of the devil, this diviner, laid claim to me. *Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.*
He ſits above, and laughs the while
At thee, ordain'd his *drudge*, to execute
Whate'er his wrath ſhall bid. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.
Art thou our ſlave,
Our captive, at the publick mill our *drudge*,
And dar'ſt thou, at our ſending and command,
Diſpute thy coming. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 392.
He is content to be their *drudge*,
And on their errands gladly trudge. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* 1.
The hard maſter makes men ſerve him for nought, who rewards his *drudges* and ſlaves with nothing but ſhame and ſorrow, and miſery. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 4.

Dru'dger. *n. ſ.* [from *drudge.*]
1. A mean labourer.
2. The drudging-box; the box out of which flower is thrown on roaſt meat. *Dict.*

Dru'dgery. *n. ſ.* [from *drudge*.] Mean labour; ignoble toil; diſhonourable work; ſervile occupation.
My old dame will be undone for one to do her huſbandry, and her *drudgery.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.
Were there not inſtruments for *drudgery* as well as offices of *drudgery?* Were there not people to receive orders as well as others to give and authorize them? *L'Eſtrange.*
You do not know the heavy grievances,
The toils, the labours, weary *drudgeries*,
Which they impoſe. *Southern's Oroonoko.*
To thee that *drudgery* of pow'r I give;
Cares be thy lot: reign thou, and let me live. *Dryd. Auren.*
Paradiſe was a place of bliſs, as well as immortality, without *drudgery*, and without ſorrow. *Locke.*
Even *drudgery* himſelf,
As at the car he ſweats, or duſty hews
The palace-ſtone, looks gay. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 1445.
It is now handled by every dirty wench, and condemned to do her *drudgery.* *Swift's Meditations on a Broomſtick.*

Dru'dgingbox. *n. ſ.* [*drudging* and *box.*] The box out of which flower is ſprinkled upon roaſt meat.
But if it lies too long, the crackling's pall'd,
Not by the *drudgingbox* to be recall'd. *King's Cookery.*

Dru'dgingly. *adv.* [from *drudging.*] Laboriouſly; toilſomely.
He does now all the meaneſt and triflingeſt things himſelf *drudgingly*, without making uſe of any inferiour or ſubordinate miniſter. *Ray on the Creation.*

DRUG. *n. ſ.* [*drogue*, French.]
1. An ingredient uſed in phyſick; a medicinal ſimple.
Mortal *drugs* I have; but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that utters them. *Shak. Rom. and Juliet.*
A fleet deſcry'd
Hangs in the clouds, by equinoctial winds
Cloſe ſailing from Bengala, or the iſles
Of Ternate and Tidore, whence merchants bring
Their ſpicy *drugs.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 640.
And yet no doubts the poor man's draught control;
He dreads no poiſon in his homely bowl:
Then fear the deadly *drug*, when gems divine
Enchaſe the cup, and ſparkle in the wine. *Dryden's Juven.*
Judicious phyſick's noble art to gain,
He *drugs* and plants explor'd, alas, in vain! *Smith.*
Bright Helen mix'd a mirth-inſpiring bowl,
Temper'd with *drugs* of ſov'reign uſe, t' aſſuage
The boiling boſom of tumultuous rage. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* iv.
In the names of *drugs* and plants, the miſtake in a word may endanger life. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*
2. Any thing without worth or value; any thing of which no purchaſer can be found.
Each noble vice
Shall bear a price,
And virtue ſhall a *drug* become:
An empty name
Was all her fame,
But now ſhe ſhall be dumb. *Dryden's Albion.*
3. A drudge.
He from his firſt ſwath proceeded
Through ſweet degrees that this brief world affords,
To ſuch as may the paſſive *drugs* of it freely command. *Shak.*

To Drug. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſeaſon with medicinal ingredients.
The ſurfeited grooms
Do mock their charge with ſnores. I've *drugg'd* their poſſets,
That death and nature do contend about them. *Shak. Macb.*
2. To tincture with ſomething offenſive.
Oft they aſſay'd,
Hunger and thirſt conſtraining: *drugg'd* as oft
With hatefulleſt diſreliſh, writh'd their jaws,
With ſoot and cinders fill'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

Dru'gget. *n. ſ.* A ſlight kind of woollen ſtuff.
In *druggets* dreſt, of thirteen pence a yard,
See Philip's ſon amid'ſt his Perſian guard. *Swift.*

Dru'ggist. *n. ſ.* [from *drug.*] One who ſells phyſical drugs.
Common nitre we bought at the *druggiſt*'s. *Boyle.*

Dru'gster. *n. ſ.* [from *drug.*] One who ſells phyſical ſimples.
Common oil of turpentine I bought at the *drugſters.* *Boyle.*
They ſet the clergy below their apothecaries, the phyſician of the ſoul below the *drugſters* of the body. *Atterbury.*

Dru'id. *n. ſ.* [*deric*, oaks, and *hud*, incantation; which may be as ancient as the Grecian δρῦς. *Perron*; *darrach*, oak, Erſe.] The prieſts and philoſophers of the antient Britons.

DRUM. *n. ſ.* [*tromme*, Daniſh; *drumme*, Erſe.]
1. An inſtrument of military muſick, conſiſting of vellum ſtrained over a broad hoop on each ſide, and beaten with ſticks.
Let's march without the noiſe of threat'ning *drums.* *Shak.*
In *drums* the cloſeneſs round about, that preſerveth the ſound from diſperſing, maketh the noiſe come forth at the drum-hole, far more loud and ſtrong than if you ſhould ſtrike upon the like ſkin extended in the open air. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
Tears trickling down their breaſts bedew the ground,
And *drums* and trumpets mix their mournful ſound. *Dryden.*
Now no more the *drum*
Provokes to arms, or trumpet's clangor ſhrill
Affrights the wives, and chills the virgin's blood. *Phillips.*
2. The tympanum of the ear, or the membrane which perceives the vibration of the air.

To Drum. *v. n.*
1. To beat a drum; to beat a tune on a drum.
2. To beat with a pulſatory motion.
Now, heart,
Be ribb'd with iron for this one attempt;
Set ope thy ſluices, ſend the vigorous blood
Through every active limb for my relief;
Then take thy reſt within the quiet cell;
For thou ſhalt *drum* no more. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

To Dru'mble. *v. n.* To drone; to be ſluggiſh. *Hanmer.*
Take up theſe cloaths here quickly: where's the cowlſtaff? Look, how you *drumble*: carry them to the landreſs in Datchet mead. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Dru'mfish. *n. ſ.* The name of a fiſh.
The under jaw of the *drumfiſh* from Virginia. *Woodward.*

Dru'mmajor. *n. ſ.* [*drum* and *major.*] The chief drummer of a regiment.
Such company may chance to ſpoil the ſwearing;
And the *drummajor*'s oaths, of bulk unruly,
May dwindle to a feeble. *Cleaveland.*

Dru'mmaker. *n. ſ.* [*drum* and *maker.*] He who deals in drums.
The *drummaker* uſes it, and the cabinetmaker. *Mortimer.*

Dru'mmer. *n. ſ.* [from *drum.*] He whoſe office it is to beat the drum.
Drummer, ſtrike up, and let us march away. *Shak. H.* IV.
Here rows of *drummers* ſtand in martial file,
And with their vellum-thunder ſhake the pile. *Gay's Trivia.*

Dru'mstick. *n. ſ.* [*drum* and *ſtick.*] The ſtick with which a drum is beaten.

Drunk. *adj.* [from *drink.*]
1. Intoxicated with ſtrong liquour; inebriated.
This was the morn when iſſuing on the guard,
Drawn up in rank and file, they ſtood prepar'd
Of ſeeming arms to make a ſhort aſſay;
Then haſten to be *drunk*, the buſineſs of the day. *Dryden.*
We generally conclude that man *drunk*, who takes pains to be thought ſober. *Spectator,* N°. 577.
2. Drenched or ſaturated with moiſture.
I will make mine arrows *drunk* with blood. *Deut.* xxix. 6.

Dru'nkard. *n. ſ.* [from *drunk.*] One given to exceſſive uſe of ſtrong liquors; one addicted to habitual ebriety.
Some blood drawn on me would beget opinion
Of my more fierce endeavour. I've ſeen *drunkards*
Do more than this in ſport. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
My bowels cannot hide her woes,
But, like a *drunkard*, I muſt vomit them. *Shakeſp. Tit. And.*
God will not take the *drunkard*'s excuſe, that he has ſo long accuſtomed himſelf to intemperate drinking, that now he cannot leave it off. *South's Sermons.*

Dru'nken. *adj.* [from *drink.*]
1. Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated.
O monſtrous beaſt! how like a ſwine he lies!
Sirs, I will practiſe on this *drunken* man. *Shakeſpeare.*
Drunken men imagine every thing turneth round: they imagine alſo, that things come upon them; they ſee not well things afar off; thoſe things that they ſee near hand, they ſee out of their place; and ſometimes they ſee things double. *Bac.*
2. Given to habitual ebriety.
3. Saturated with moiſture.
Then let the earth be *drunken* with our blood. *Sh. H.* VI.
4. Done in a ſtate of inebriation.
When your carters, or your waiting vaſſals,
Have done a *drunken* ſlaughter, and defac'd
The precious image of our dear Redeemer,
You ſtrait are on your knees for pardon, pardon. *Sh. R.* III.
We ſhould for honour take
The *drunken* quarrels of a rake. *Swift.*

Dru'nkenly. *adj.* [from *drunken.*] In a drunken manner.
My blood already, like the pelican,
Haſt thou tapt out, and *drunkenly* carows'd. *Shak. Rich.* II.

Dru'nkenness. *n. ſ.* [from *drunken.*]
1. Intoxication with ſtrong liquour.
Every going off from our natural and common temper, and our uſual ſeverity of behaviour, is a degree of *drunkenneſs.* *Taylor's Rule of holy living.*
2. Habitual ebriety.
The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate *drunkenneſs*, by bringing a drunken man into their company. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p.* i. *c.* 17.
3. Intoxication, or inebriation of any kind; diſorder of the faculties.
Paſſion is the *drunkenneſs* of the mind, and therefore in its preſent workings not controllable by reaſon. *Spenſer.*

DRY. *adj.* [drig, Saxon.]
1. Arid; without wet; without moiſture; not wet; not moiſt.
If the pipe be a little wet on the inſide, it will make a differing ſound from the ſame pipe *dry.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
When God ſaid,
Be gather'd now, ye waters under heav'n,
Into one place, and let *dry* land appear! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
Of turbid elements the ſport;
From clear to cloudy toſt, from hot to cold,
And *dry* to moiſt. *Thomſon.*
2. Without rain.
A *dry* March and a *dry* May portend a wholſome Summer, if there be a ſhowering April between. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*
The weather, we agreed, was too *dry* for the ſeaſon. *Addiſ.*
3. Not ſucculent; not juicy.
I will drain him *dry* as hay;
Sleep ſhall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthouſe lid:
He ſhall live a man forbid. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
4. Without tears.
Dry mourning will decays more deadly bring,
As a North wind burns a too forward Spring:
Give ſorrow vent, and let the ſluices go. *Dryden's Aurengz.*
5. Thirſty; a-thirſt.
So *dry* he was for ſway. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
Void of a bulky charger near their lips,
With which, in often interrupted ſleep,
Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their *dry* furr'd tongues. *Philips.*
6. Jejune; barren; plain; unembelliſhed; without pathos.
As we ſhould take care that our ſtile in writing be neither *dry* nor empty, we ſhould look again it be not winding or wanton with far-fetched deſcriptions: either is a vice. *B. Johnſ.*
It remaineth to treat concerning ornaments within, or without the fabrick, a piece not ſo *dry* as the meer contemplation of proportions; and therefore, I hope, therein ſomewhat to refreſh both the reader and myſelf. *Wotton's Architecture.*
That the fire burns by heat, is an empty *dry* return to the queſtion, and leaves us ſtill ignorant. *Glanv. Scepſ. c.* 20.
It is a *dry* fable, with little or nothing in it. *L'Eſtrange.*
Authority and friendſhip work upon ſome, *dry* and ſober reaſon works upon others. *L'Eſtrange.*
To clear up this theory, I was willing to lay aſide *dry* ſubtilties with which the ſchools are filled. *Burnet's Theory.*
Theſe epiſtles will become leſs *dry*, and more ſuſceptible of ornament. *Pope.*
7. Hard; ſevere. [*Drien* anciently *to endure*, *dree*, Scottiſh.]
I rather hop'd I ſhould no more
Hear from you o' th' gallanting ſcore;
For hard *dry* baſtings uſed to prove
The readieſt remedies of love;
Next a *dry* diet. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* 1.

To Dry. *v. a.*
1. To free from moiſture; to arefy; to exſiccate.
The meat was well, if you were ſo contented.
—I tell thee, Kate, 'twas burnt, and *dry'd* away,
And I expreſly am forbid to touch it. *Shakeſpeare.*
Heat *drieth* bodies that do eaſily expire; as parchment, leaves, roots, and clay; and ſo doth time or age arefy, as in the ſame bodies. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N°. 294.
Herbs and flowers, if they be *dried* in the ſhade, or *dried* in the hot ſun a ſmall time, keep beſt. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*
The running ſtreams are deep:
See, they have caught the father of the flock,
Who *drys* his fleece upon the neighbouring rock. *Dryden.*
2. To exhale moiſture.
'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were one,
Within her ſoul: at laſt 'twas rage alone;
Which burning upwards in ſucceſſion, *dries*
The tears that ſtood conſidering in her eyes. *Dryd. Fables.*
The water of the ſea, which formerly covered it, was in time exhaled and *dried* up by the ſun. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*
3. To wipe away moiſture.
Then with her veſt the wound ſhe wipes and *dries.* *Denh.*
See, at your bleſt returning,
Rage diſappears;
The widow'd iſle in mourning,
Dries up her tears. *Dryden's Albion.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

4. To ſcorch with thirſt.

Their honourable men are famiſhed, and their multitude *dried* up with thirſt. *Iſ.* v. 13.

5. To drain; to exhauſt.

Raſh Elpenor, in an evil hour,
Dry'd an immeaſurable bowl, and thought
T' exhale his ſurfeit by irriguous ſleep
Imprudent: him, death's iron ſleep oppreſt. *Phillips.*

To Dry. *v. n.* To grow dry; to loſe moiſture; to be drained of its moiſture.

Dry'er. *n. ſ.* [from *dry.*] That which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture.

The ill effects of drinking are relieved by this plant, which is a great *dryer* and opener, eſpecially by perſpiration. *Temple.*

Dry'eyed. *adj.* [*dry* and *eye.*] Without tears; without weeping.

Sight ſo deform, what heart of rock could long
Dryey'd behold? Adam could not, but wept. *Milt. P. Loſt.*

Dry'ly. *adv.* [from *dry.*]

1. Without moiſture.
2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection.

The archduke, conſcious to himſelf how *dryly* the king had been uſed by his council, did ſtrive to recover the king's affection. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Would'ſt thou to honour and preferments climb,
Be bold in miſchief, dare ſome mighty crime,
Which dungeons, death, or baniſhment deſerves;
For virtue is but *dryly* prais'd, and ſtarves. *Dryden's Juven.*

3. Jejunely; barrenly; without ornament or embelliſhment.

Some *dryly* plain, without invention's aid,
Write dull receipts how poems may be made. *Pope.*

Dry'ness. *n. ſ.* [from *dry.*]

1. Want of moiſture; ſiccity.

The Africans are conceived to be peculiarly ſcorched and torrified by the ſun, by *dryneſs* from the ſoil, from want and defect of water. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 10.

Such was the diſcord which did firſt diſperſe
Form, order, beauty, through the univerſe;
While *dryneſs* moiſture, coldneſs heat reſiſts,
All that we have, and that we are, ſubſiſts. *Denham.*

The marrow ſupplies an oil for the inunction of the bones and ligaments in the articulations, and particularly of the ligaments, preſerving them from *dryneſs* and rigidity, and keeping them ſupple and flexible. *Ray on the Creation.*

The difference of muſcular fleſh depends upon the hardneſs, tenderneſs, moiſture, or *dryneſs* of the fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

Is the ſea ever likely to be evaporated by the ſun, or to be emptied with buckets? Why then muſt we fancy this impoſſible *drineſs*, and then, upon that fictitious account, calumniate nature? *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Want of ſucculence.

If he fill'd
His vacancy with his voluptuouſneſs,
Full ſurfeits, and the *dryneſs* of his bones,
Call on him for't. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

3. Want of embelliſhment; want of pathos; jejuneneſs; barrenneſs.

Their new flowers and ſweetneſs do not as much corrupt, as the others *dryneſs* and ſqualor, if they chuſe not carefully. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

Be faithful where the author excels, and paraphraſe where penury of fancy or *dryneſs* of expreſſion aſk it. *Garth.*

4. Want of ſenſibility in devotion; want of ardour; aridity.

It may be, that by this *dryneſs* of ſpirit God intends to make us the more fervent and reſigned in our direct and ſolemn devotions, by the perceiving of our wants and weakneſs. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Dry'nurse. *n. ſ.* [*dry* and *nurſe.*]

1. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breaſt.
2. One who takes care of another: with ſome contempt of the perſon taken care of.

Miſtreſs Quickly is in the manner of his nurſe, or his *drynurſe*, or his cook, or his laundry, his waſher, and his wringer. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

To Dry'nurse. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed without the breaſt.

As Romulus a wolf did rear,
So he was *drynurs'd* by a bear. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 2.

Dry'shod. *adj.* [*dry* and *ſhod.*] Without wet feet; without treading above the ſhoes in the water.

He had embarked us in ſuch diſadvantage, as we could not return *dryſhod.* *Sidney, b.* ii.

Dryſhod to paſs, ſhe parts the floods in tway;
And eke huge mountains from their native ſeat
She would command, themſelves to bear away. *Fairy Queen.*
Has honour's fountain then ſuck'd back the ſtream?
He has; and hooting boys may *dryſhod* paſs,
And gather pebbles from the naked ford. *Dryd. Don Sebaſt.*

Du'al. *adj.* [*dualis*, Latin.] Expreſſing the number two.

Modern languages have only one variation, and ſo the Latin; but the Greek and Hebrew have one to ſignify two, and another to ſignify more than two: under one variation the noun is ſaid to be of the *dual* number, and under the other of the plural. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

To DUB. *v. a.* [dubban to ridere, Saxon; *addubba till riddara*, Iſlandick, to dub a knight. *Addubba*, in its primary ſenſe, ſignifies to *ſtrike*, knights being made by a blow with the ſword.]

1. To make a man a knight.

Knight, knight, good mother! Baſiliſco like.
What! I am *dubb'd*; I have it on my ſhoulder. *Shakeſpeare.*

The robes which the kings then allowed to each knight, when he was *dubbed*, of green or burnet, as they ſpake in that age, appeareth upon record. *Camden's Remains.*

The king ſtood up under his cloth of ſtate, took the ſword from the lord protector, and *dubbed* the lord mayor of London knight. *Hayward on Edward* VI.

2. To confer any kind of dignity, or new character.

The jealous o'erworn widow and herſelf,
Since that our brother *dubb'd* them gentlewomen,
Are mighty goſſips in this monarchy. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.
He
Gave thee no inſtance why thou ſhould'ſt do treaſon,
Unleſs to *dub* thee with the name of traitor. *Shakeſp. H.* V.
Women commence by Cupid's dart,
As a king hunting *dubs* a hart. *Cleaveland.*

A plain gentleman, of an ancient family, is of better quality than a new knight, though the reaſon of his *dubbing* was meritorious. *Collier on Pride.*

O, poet! thou had'ſt been diſcreeter,
Hanging the monarch's hat ſo high,
If thou had'ſt *dubb'd* thy ſtar a meteor,
That did but blaze, and rove, and die. *Prior.*
Theſe demoniacks let me *dub*
With the name of legion club. *Swift.*
A man of wealth is *dubb'd* a man of worth;
Venus ſhall give him form, and Anſtis birth. *Pope's Horace.*

Dub. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A blow; a knock.

As ſkilful coopers hoop their tubs
With Lydian and with Phrygian *dubs.* *Hudibras, p.* ii.

Dubio'sity. *n. ſ.* [from *dubious.*] A thing doubtful. A word not uſed.

Men often ſwallow falſities for truths, *dubioſities* for certainties, feſibilities for poſſibilities, and things impoſſible for poſſible. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 4.

DU'BIOUS. *n. ſ.* [*dubius*, Latin.]

1. Doubtful; not ſettled in an opinion.
2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not fully known.

No quick reply to *dubious* queſtions make. *Denham.*

We alſo call it a *dubious* or doubtful propoſition, when there are no arguments on either ſide. *Watts's Logick.*

3. Not plain; not clear.

Satan with leſs toil, and now with eaſe,
Wafts on the calmer wave by *dubious* light. *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*

Du'biously. *adv.* [from *dubious.*] Uncertainly; without any determination.

Authors write often *dubiouſly*, even in matters wherein is expected a ſtrict definitive truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

Almanackmakers are ſo wiſe to wander in generals, and talk *dubiouſly*, and leave to the reader the buſineſs of interpreting. *Swift's Predictions for the Year* 1708.

Du'biousness. *n. ſ.* [from *dubious.*] Uncertainty; doubtfulneſs.

DU'BITABLE. *adj.* [*dubito*, Latin.] Doubtful; uncertain; what may be doubted.

Dubita'tion. *n. ſ.* [*dubitatio*, Latin.] The act of doubting; doubt.

Many of the ancients denied the antipodes; but the experience of our enlarged navigation can now aſſert them beyond all *dubitation.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 7.

Dubitation may be called a negative perception; that is, when I perceive that what I ſee, is not what I would ſee. *Grew.*

Du'cal. *adj.* [from *duke.*] Pertaining to a duke; as, a *ducal* coronet.

Du'cat. *n. ſ.* [from *duke.*] A coin ſtruck by dukes: in ſilver valued at about four ſhillings and ſix pence; in gold at nine ſhillings and ſix pence.

I cannot inſtantly raiſe up the groſs
Of full three thouſand *ducats.* *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

There was one that died in debt: it was reported, where his creditors were, that he was dead: one ſaid, he hath carried five hundred *ducats* of mine into the other world. *Bacon.*

DUCK. *n. ſ.* [*ducken*, to dip, Dutch.]

1. A water fowl, both wild and tame.

The *ducks* that heard the proclamation cry'd,
And fear'd a perſecution might betide,
Full twenty mile from town their voyage take,
Obſcure in ruſhes of the liquid lake. *Dryden's Nun's Prieſt.*

Grubs if you find your land ſubject to, turn *ducks* into it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. A word of endearment, or fondneſs.

Will you buy any tape, or lace for your cap,
My dainty *duck*, my dear-a? *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

3. A

3. A declination of the head: ſo called from the frequent action of a duck in the water.

Back, ſhepherds, back; enough your play,
'Till next ſunſhine holyday:
Here be without *duck* or nod,
Other trippings to be trod,
Of lighter toes, and ſuch court guiſe
As Mercury did firſt deviſe. *Milton.*

4. A ſtone thrown obliquely on the waters ſo as to ſtrike it and rebound.

Neither croſs and pile, nor *ducks* and drakes, are quite ſo ancient as handy-dandy. *Arbuthn. and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

To Duck. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dive under water as a duck.

The varlet ſaw, when to the flood he came,
How without ſtop or ſtay he fiercely leapt;
And deep himſelf be *ducked* in the ſame,
That in the lake his lofty creſt was ſteept. *Fairy Queen.*
Let the labouring bark climb hills of ſeas
Olympus high, and *duck* again as low
As hell's from heav'n. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
Thou art wickedly devout;
In Tiber *ducking* thrice, by break of day. *Dryden's Perſ.*

2. To drop down the head, as a duck.

As ſome raw youth in country bred,
When at a ſkirmiſh firſt he hears
The bullets whiſtling round his ears,
Will *duck* his head aſide, will ſtart,
And feel a trembling at his heart. *Swift.*

3. To bow low; to cringe. In Scottiſh *duyk*, or *juyk*, to make obeiſance, is ſtill uſed.

I cannot flatter and look fair,
Smile in mens faces, ſmooth, deceive, and cog,
Duck with French nods and apiſh courteſy. *Shakeſp. R.* III.
The learned pate
Ducks to the golden fool. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

Du'cker. *n. ſ.* [from *duck.*]

1. A diver. *Dict.*
2. A cringer.

To Duck. *v. a.* To put under water.

Du'ckingstool. *n. ſ.* [*duck* and *ſtool.*] A chair in which ſcolds are tied, and put under water.

She in the *duckingſtool* ſhould take her ſeat,
Dreſt like herſelf in a great chair of ſtate. *Dorſet.*

Reclaim the obſtinately opprobrious and virulent women, and make the *duckingſtool* more uſeful. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Du'cklegged. *adj.* [*duck* and *leg.*] Short legged.

Ducklegg'd, ſhort waiſted, ſuch a dwarf ſhe is,
That ſhe muſt riſe on tiptoes for a kiſs. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.*

Du'ckling. *n. ſ.* [from *duck.*] A young duck; the brood of the duck.

Ducklings, though hatched and led by a hen, if ſhe brings them to the brink of a river or pond, preſently leave her, and in they go. *Ray on the Creation.*

Ev'ry morn
Amid' the *ducklings* let her ſcatter corn. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

Du'ckmeat. *n. ſ.* [*duck* and *meat.*] A common plant growing in ſtanding waters.

Duckco'y. *n. ſ.* [See *To* Duckoy.] Any means of enticing and enſnaring.

Seducers have found it the moſt compendious way to their deſigns to lead captive ſilly women, and make them the *duckcoys* to their whole family. *Decay of Piety.*

To Ducko'y. *v. a.* [miſtaken for *decoy*: the decoy being commonly practiſed upon *ducks*, produced the errour.] To entice to a ſnare.

This fiſh hath a ſlender membranous ſtring, which he projects and draws in at pleaſure, as a ſerpent doth his tongue: with this he *duckoys* little fiſhes, and then preys upon them. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Du'ck-foot. *n. ſ.* Black ſnakeroot, or Mayapple.

The cup of the flower conſiſts of one leaf: the flowers are hexapetalous; the footſtalk of the flower comes out from the ſtalk of the leaf: the fruit is ſhaped like an urn, and contains many roundiſh fimbriated ſeeds. *Miller.*

Du'ckweed. *n. ſ.* [*duck* and *weed.*] The ſame with duckmeat.

That we call *duckweed* hath a leaf no bigger than a thymeleaf, but of a freſher green; and putteth forth a little ſtring into the water, far from the bottom. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Duct. *n. ſ.* [*ductus*, Latin.]

1. Guidance; direction.

This doctrine, by faſtening all our actions, by a fatal decree at the foot of God's chair, leaves nothing to us but only to obey our fate, to follow the *duct* of the ſtars, or neceſſity of thoſe irony chains which we are born under. *Hammond.*

2. A paſſage through which any thing is conducted.

A *duct* from each of thoſe cells ran into the root of the tongue, where both joined together, and paſſed forward in one common *duct* to the tip of it. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 275.

It was obſerved, that the chyle in the thoracick *duct* retained the original taſte of the aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DU'CTILE. *adj.* [*ductilis*, Latin.]

1. Flexible; pliable.

Thick woods and gloomy night
Conceal the happy plant from human light:
One bough it bears; but, wond'rous to behold,
The *ductile* rind and leaves of radiant gold. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Eaſy to be drawn out into length, or expanded

All bodies, *ductile* and tenſile, as metals, that will be drawn into wires; wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn or thread, have in them the appetite of not diſcontinuing ſtrong. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Gold, as it is the pureſt, ſo it is the ſofteſt and moſt *ductile* of all metals. *Dryden's Fables, Dedicat.*

3. Tractable; obſequious; complying; yielding.

He generous thoughts inſtills
Of true nobility; forms their *ductile* minds
To human virtues. *Phillips.*

Their deſigning leaders cannot deſire a more *ductile* and eaſy people to work upon. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 7.

Du'ctileness. *n. ſ.* [from *ductile.*] Flexibility; ductility.

I, when I value gold, may think upon
The *ductileneſs*, the application;
The wholſomneſs, the ingenuity,
From ruſt, from ſoil, from fire ever free. *Donne.*

Ducti'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *ductile.*]

1. Quality of ſuffering extenſion; flexibility.

Yellow colour and *ductility* are properties of gold: they belong to all gold, but not only to gold; for ſaffron is alſo yellow, and lead is ductile. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Obſequiouſneſs; compliance.

Du'dgeon. *n. ſ.* [*dolch*, German.]

1. A ſmall dagger.

I ſee thee ſtill;
And, on the blade of thy *dudgeon*, gouts of blood. *Shakeſp.*
I was a ſerviceable *dudgeon*,
Either for fighting or for drudging. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 1.

2. Malice; ſullenneſs; malignity; ill will.

Civil *dudgeon* firſt grew high,
And men fell out they knew not why. *Hudibras, p.* i. *c.* 1.

The cuckow took this a little in *dudgeon.* *L'Eſtrange.*

DUE. *adj.* The participle paſſive of *owe.* [*dû*, French.]

1. Owed; that which any one has a right to demand in conſequence of a compact, or for any other reaſon.

There is *due* from the judge to the advocate ſome commendation and gracing, where cauſes are well handled and fair pleaded. *Bacon, Eſſay* 57.

There is likewiſe *due* to the publick a civil reprehenſion of advocates, where there appeareth cunning, groſs neglect, or ſlight information. *Bacon, Eſſay* 57.

Mirth and chearfulneſs are but the *due* reward of innocency of life. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

A preſent bleſſing upon our faſts is neither originally *due* from God's juſtice, nor becomes *due* to us from his veracity. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

There is a reſpect *due* to mankind, which ſhould incline ever the wiſeſt of men to follow innocent cuſtoms. *Watts.*

2. Proper: fit; appropriate.

Opportunity may be taken to excite, in perſons attending on thoſe ſolemnities, a *due* ſenſe of the vanity of earthly ſatiſfactions. *Atterbury.*

3. Exact; without deviation.

You might ſee him come towards me beating the ground in ſo *due* time, as no dancer can obſerve better meaſure. *Sidn.*

And Eve within, *due* at her hour, prepar'd
For dinner ſavoury fruits. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

Due. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Exactly; directly; duly.

Like the Pontick ſea,
Whoſe icy current, and compulſive courſe,
Ne'er feels retiring ebb but keeps *due* on
To the Propontick and the Helleſpont. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Due. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. That which belongs to one; that which may be juſtly claimed.

My *due* from thee is this imperial crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itſelf to me. *Shakeſpeare.*
The ſon of Duncan,
From whom this tyrant holds the *due* of birth,
Lives in the Engliſh court. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Thou better know'ſt
The offices of nature, bond of childhood,
Effects of courteſy, *dues* of gratitude:
Thy half o' th' kingdom thou haſt not forgot,
Wherein I thee endow'd. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
I deſire of you a conduct over land.
—My lord, you are appointed for that purpoſe;
The *due* of honour in no point omit. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
I take this garland, not as given by you,
But as my merit, and my beauty's *due.* *Dryd. Ind. Emperor.*

No popular aſſembly ever knew, or propoſed, or declared what ſhare of power was their *due.* *Swift.*

2. Right; juſt title.

The

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

The key of this infernal pit by *due*,
And by command of heav'n's all-powerful king,
I keep. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ii. *l.* 850.

3. Whatever cuſtom or law requires to be done.

Befriend
Us thy vow'd prieſts, 'till outmoſt end
Of all thy *dues* be done, and none left out. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

They pay the dead his annual *dues*. *Dryden.*

4. Cuſtom; tribute.

In reſpect of the exorbitant *dues* that are paid at moſt other ports, this deſervedly retains the name of free. *Addiſon.*

To Due. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay as due.

This is the lateſt glory of their praiſe,
That I thy enemy *due* thee withal. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

DU'EL. *n. ſ.* [*duellum*, Latin.] A combat between two; a ſingle fight.

In many armies, if the matter ſhould be tried by *duel* between two champions, the victory ſhould go on the one ſide; and yet if it be tried by the groſs, go on the other ſide. *Bacon.*

To whom thus Michael: dream not of your fight
As of a *duel*, or the local wounds
Of head or heel. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xii. *l.* 387.

'Twas I that wrong'd you; you my life have ſought:
No *duel* ever was more juſtly fought. *Waller.*

To Du'el. *v. n.* [from the noun] To fight a ſingle combat.

The challenging and fighting with a man, a certain poſitive mode of action, by particular ideas diſtinguiſhed from all others, is called *duelling*. *Locke.*

To Du'el. *v. a.* To attack or fight with ſingly.

Who ſingle
Duell'd their armies, rank'd in proud array,
Himſelf an army, now unequal match
To ſave himſelf againſt a coward arm'd,
At one ſpear's length. *Milton's Agoniſtes*, *l.* 344.

Du'eller. *n. ſ.* [from *duel.*] A ſingle combatant.

They perhaps begin as ſingle *duellers*, but then they ſoon get their troops about them. *Decay of Piety.*

Du'ellist. *n. ſ.* [from *duel.*]

1. A ſingle combatant.

If the king ends the differences, the caſe will fall out no worſe than when two *duelliſts* enter the field, where the worſted party hath his ſword again, without further hurt. *Suckling.*

Henceforth let poets, ere allow'd to write,
Be ſearch'd like *duelliſts* before they fight. *Dryden.*

2. One who profeſſes to live by rules of honour.

His bought arms Mung not lik'd; for his firſt day
Of bearing them in field, he threw 'em away;
And hath no honour loſt, our *duelliſts* ſay. *Ben. Johnſon.*

DUE'LLO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] The duel; the rule of duelling.

The gentleman will, for his honour's ſake, have one bout with you: he cannot by the *duello* avoid it. *Sh. Twelfth Night.*

DUE'NNA. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh.] An old woman kept to guard a younger.

I felt the ardour of my paſſion increaſe as the ſeaſon advanced, 'till in the month of July I could no longer contain: I bribed her *duenna*, was admitted to the bath, ſaw her undreſſed, and the wonder diſplayed. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Dug. *n. ſ.* [*deggia*, to give ſuck, Iſlandick.]

1. A pap; a nipple; a teat: ſpoken of beaſts, or in malice or contempt of human beings.

Of her there bred
A thouſand young ones, which ſhe daily fed,
Sucking upon her poiſonous *dugs*; each one
Of ſundry ſhape, yet all ill favoured. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i.

They are firſt fed and nouriſhed with the milk of a ſtrange *dug*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Then ſhines the goat, whoſe brutiſh *dugs* ſupply'd
The infant Jove, and nurſt his growing pride. *Creech.*

2. It ſeems to have been uſed formerly of the breaſt without reproach.

It was a faithleſs ſquire that was the ſource
Of all my ſorrow, and of theſe ſad tears;
With whom, from tender *dug* of common nourſe,
At once I was up brought. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* ii. *cant.* 4.

As mild and gentle as the cradle-babe,
Dying with mother's *dug* between its lips. *Shakeſ. Hen.* VI.

Dug. *preterit.* and *part. paſſ.* of *dig.*

They had often found medals, and pipes of lead, as they *dug* among the rubbiſh. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

DUKE. *n. ſ.* [*duc*, French; *dux*, Latin.] One of the higheſt order of nobility in England; in rank a nobleman next to the royal family.

The *duke* of Cornwal, and Regan his dutcheſs, will be here with him this night. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Aurmarle, Surrey, and Exeter muſt loſe
The names of *dukes*, their titles, dignities,
And whatſoever profits thereby riſe. *Daniel's C. War.*

Du'kedom. *n. ſ.* [from *duke.*]

1. The ſeigniory or poſſeſſions of a duke.

Her brother found a wife,
Where he himſelf was loſt; Proſpero his *dukedom*
In a poor iſle. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

The cardinal never reſigned his purple for the proſpect of giving an heir to the *dukedom* of Tuſcany. *Addiſon.*

2. The title or quality of a duke.

Du'lbrained. *adj.* [*dull* and *brain.*] Stupid; doltiſh; fooliſh.

This arm of mine hath chaſtiſed
The petty rebel, *dulbrain'd* Buckingham. *Shakeſ. Rich.* III.

Du'lcet. *adj.* [*dulcis*, Latin.]

1. Sweet to the taſte; luſcious.

From ſweet kernels preſs'd,
She tempers *dulcet* creams; nor theſe to hold
Wants ſhe fit veſſels pure. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* v.

2. Sweet to the ear; harmonious; melodious.

I ſat upon a promontory,
And heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,
Uttering ſuch *dulcet* and harmonious breath,
That the rude ſea grew civil at her ſong. *Shakeſpeare.*

A fabrick huge
Roſe like an exhalation, with the ſound
Of *dulcet* ſymphonies, and voices ſweet. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

Dulcifica'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *dulcify.*] The act of ſweetning; the act of freeing from acidity, ſaltneſs, or acrimony.

In colcothar the exacteſt calcination, followed by an exquiſite *dulcification*, does not reduce the remaining body into elementary earth; for after the ſalt or vitriol, if the calcination have been too faint, is drawn out of the colcothar, the reſidue is not earth, but a mixt body, rich in medical virtues. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

To DU'LCIFY. *v. a.* [*dulcifier*, French.] To ſweeten; to ſet free from acidity, ſaltneſs, or acrimony of any kind.

A decoction of wild gourd, or colocynthis, though ſomewhat qualified, will not from every hand be *dulcified* into aliment, by an addition of flower or meal. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

I dreſſed him with a pledgit, dipt in a *dulcified* tincture of vitriol. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Spirit of wine *dulcifies* ſpirit of ſalt; nitre, or vitriol have other bad effects. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Du'lcimer. *n. ſ.* [*dolcimello*, *Skinner.*] A muſical inſtrument played by ſtriking the braſs wires with little ſticks.

Ye hear the ſound of the cornet, flute, harp, ſackbut, pſaltery, *dulcimer*, and all kinds of muſick. *Dan.* iii. 5.

To DU'LCORATE. *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Latin.] To ſweeten; to make leſs acrimonious.

The ancients, for the *dulcorating* of fruit, do commend ſwine's dung above all other dung. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Turbith mineral, as it is ſold in the ſhops, is a rough medicine; but being ſomewhat *dulcorated*, firſt procureth vomiting, and then ſalivation. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Dulcora'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *dulcorate.*] The act of ſweetening.

Malt gathereth a ſweetneſs to the taſte, which appeareth in the wort: the *dulcoration* of things is worthy to be tried to the full; for that *dulcoration* importeth a degree to nouriſhment: and the making of things inalimental to become alimental, may be an experiment of great profit for making new victuals. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº. 649.

Du'lhead. *n. ſ.* [*dull* and *head.*] A blockhead; a wretch fooliſh and ſtupid; a dolt.

This people be fools and *dulheads* to all goodneſs; but ſubtle, cunning, and bold in any miſchief. *Aſcham's Schoolm.*

Du'lia. *n. ſ.* [δουλεία.] An inferiour kind of adoration.

Paleotus ſaith, that the ſame worſhip which is given to the prototype may be given to the image; but with the different degrees of latria and *dulia*. *Stillingfleet.*

DULL. *adj.* [*dwl*, Welſh; ꝺole, Saxon; *dol*, mad, Dutch.]

1. Stupid; doltiſh; blockiſh; unapprehenſive; indocile; ſlow of underſtanding.

Such is their evil hap to play upon *dull* ſpirited men. *Hooker.*

He that hath learned no wit by nature, nor art, may complain of groſs breeding, or comes of a very *dull* kindred. *Shak.*

Sometimes this perception, in ſome kind of bodies, is far more ſubtile than the ſenſe; ſo that the ſenſe is but a *dull* thing in compariſon of it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Every man, even the *dulleſt*, is thinking more than the moſt eloquent can teach him how to utter. *Dryden.*

2. Blunt; obtuſe.

Meeting with time, Slack thing, ſaid I,
Thy ſcythe is *dull*; whet it, for ſhame. *Herbert.*

3. Unready; aukward.

Gynecia a great while ſtood ſtill, with a kind of *dull* amazement looking ſtedfaſtly upon her. *Sidney.*

O help thou my weak wit, and ſharpen my *dull* tongue.
Fairy Queen, *b.* i. *ſtanz.* 2.

Memory is ſo neceſſary to all conditions of life, that we are not to fear it ſhould grow *dull* for want of exerciſe, if exerciſe would make it ſtronger. *Locke.*

4. Hebetated; not quick.

This people's heart is waxed groſs, and their ears are *dull* of hearing. *Math.* xiii. 15.

5. Sad; melancholy.

6. Sluggiſh; heavy; ſlow of motion.

Thenceforth the waters waxed *dull* and ſlow,
And all that drunk thereof did faint and feeble grow. *F. Q.*

7. Groſs; cloggy; vile.

She excels each mortal thing
Upon the *dull* earth dwelling. *Shak. Two Gent. of Verona.*

8. Not exhilaterating; not delightful; as, *to make dictionaries is* dull *work.*

9. Not bright; as, *the mirror is* dull, *the fire is* dull.

I'll not be made a ſoft and *dull* ey'd fool,
To ſhake the head, relent, and ſigh, and yield
To Chriſtian interceſſors. *Shakeſpeare's Merch. of Venice.*

10. Drowſy; ſleepy.

To Dull. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To ſtupify; to infatuate.

Nothing hath more *dulled* the wits, or taken away the will of children from learning, than care in making of Latin. *Aſch.*

Thoſe drugs ſhe has
Will ſtupify and *dull* the ſenſe awhile. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

2. To blunt; to obtund.

This entrance of the battle did whet the courage of the Spaniards, though it *dulled* their ſwords. *Bacon.*

3. To ſadden; to make melancholy.

4. To hebetate; to weaken.

Now forc'd to overflow with brackiſh tears,
The troublous noiſe did *dull* their dainty ears. *Spenſer.*

5. To damp; to clog.

Prayers were ſhort, as if darts thrown out with a ſudden quickneſs, leſt that vigilant and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is very neceſſary, ſhould be waſted or *dulled* through continuance. *Hooker*, *b.* v. *ſ.* 33.

In bodies, union ſtrengtheneth and cheriſheth any natural action; and, on the other ſide, weakeneth and *dulleth* any violent impreſſion, and even ſo is it of minds. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

6. To make weary, or ſlow of motion.

7. To ſully brightneſs.

The breath *dulls* the mirrour. *Bacon.*

Du'llard. *n. ſ.* [from *dull.*] A blockhead; a dolt; a ſtupid fellow; a dunce.

What, mak'ſt thou me a *dullard* in this act?
Wilt thou not ſpeak to me? *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Thou muſt make a *dullard* of the world,
If they not thought the profits of my death
Were very pregnant and potential ſpurs
To make thee ſeek it. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Du'lly. *adv.* [from *dull.*]

1. Stupidly; doltiſhly.

It is not ſufficient to imitate nature in every circumſtance *dully*, literally, and meanly; but it becomes a painter to take what is moſt beautiful. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. Slowly; ſluggiſhly.

The air, if it be moiſt, doth in a degree quench the flame, and howſoever maketh it burn more *dully*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

3. Not vigorouſly; not gaily; not brightly; not keenly.

Du'lness. *n. ſ.* [from *dull.*]

1. Stupidity; weakneſs of intellect; indocility; ſlowneſs of apprehenſion.

Nor is the *dulneſs* of the ſcholar to extinguiſh, but rather to inflame the charity of the teacher. *South's Sermons.*

Shadwel alone my perfect image bears,
Mature in *dulneſs* from his tender years. *Dryden.*

2. Want of quick perception.

Nature, by a continual uſe of any thing, groweth to a ſatiety and *dulneſs*, either of appetite or working. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

3. Drowſineſs; inclination to ſleep.

Here ceaſe more queſtions;
Thou art inclin'd to ſleep. 'Tis a good *dulneſs*,
And give it way. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

4. Sluggiſhneſs of motion.

5. Dimneſs; want of luſtre.

6. Bluntneſs; want of edge.

Du'ly. *adv.* [from *due.*]

1. Properly; fitly; in the due manner.

Ever ſince they firmly have retained,
And *duly* well obſerved his beheaſt. *Spenſer.*

I do not know
What kind of my obedience I ſhould tender,
More than my all, which is nothing; nor my prayers
Are not words *duly* hallow'd, nor my wiſhes
More worth than vanities; yet prayers and wiſhes
Are all I can return. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

In the body, when the principal parts, as the heart and liver, do their offices, and all the inferiour ſmaller veſſels act orderly and *duly*, there ariſes a ſweet enjoyment upon the whole, which we call health. *South's Sermons.*

If attention be *duly* engaged to thoſe reflections, they cannot fail of influence. *Rogers*, *Sermon* 3.

2. Regularly; exactly.

Seldom at church, 'twas ſuch a buſy life;
But *duly* ſent his family and wife. *Pope*, *Epiſtle* 3.

DUMB. *adj.* [דומם he was ſilent; *dumbs*, Gothick; ꝺumbe, Saxon; *dum*, Daniſh; *dom*, Dutch, dull.]

1. Mute; incapable of ſpeech.

It hath pleaſed himſelf ſometime to unlooſe the very tongues even of *dumb* creatures, and to teach them to

plead in their own defence, leſt the cruelty of man ſhould perſiſt to afflict them. *Hooker*, *b.* v. *ſ.* 8.

They ſpake not a word;
But like *dumb* ſtatues, or unbreathing ſtones,
Star'd each on other. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

Some poſitive terms ſignify a negative idea: blind implies a privation of ſight, *dumb* a denial of ſpeech. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Deprived of ſpeech.

They ſung no more, or only ſung his fame;
Struck *dumb*, they all admir'd the godlike man. *Dryden.*

3. Mute; not uſing words.

He is a proper man's picture; but, alas! who can converſe with a *dumb* ſhow? *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

His gentle *dumb* expreſſion turn'd at length
The eye of Eve to mark his play. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Her humble geſtures made the reſidue plain,
Dumb eloquence perſuading more than ſpeech. *Roſcommon.*

For he who covets gain in ſuch exceſs,
Does by *dumb* ſigns himſelf as much expreſs,
As if in words at length he ſhow'd his mind. *Dryden's Juv.*

Nothing is more common than for lovers to complain, relent, languiſh, deſpair, and die in *dumb* ſhow. *Addiſ. Spect.*

4. Silent; refuſing to ſpeak.

The good old ſeer withſtood
Th' intended treaſon, and was *dumb* to blood;
'Till tir'd with endleſs clamours, and purſuit
Of Ithacus, he ſtood no longer mute. *Dryden's Æn.*

Du'mbly. *adv.* [from *dumb.*] Mutely; ſilently; without words.

Du'mbness. *n. ſ.* [from *dumb.*]

1. Incapacity to ſpeak.

2. Omiſſion of ſpeech; muteneſs.

There was ſpeech in their *dumbneſs*, language in their very geſture: they looked as they had heard of a world ranſomed, or one deſtroyed. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

To th' *dumbneſs* of the geſture
One might interpret. *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

3. Refuſal to ſpeak; ſilence.

'Tis love, ſaid ſhe; and then my downcaſt eyes,
And guilty *dumbneſs*, witneſs'd my ſurprize. *Dryden.*

To Du'mbfound. *v. a.* [from *dumb.*] To confuſe; to ſtrike dumb. A low phraſe.

They had like to have *dumbfounded* the juſtice; but his clerk came in to his aſſiſtance. *Spectator*, Nº. 616.

DUMP. *n. ſ.* [from *dom*, ſtupid, Dutch.]

1. Sorrow; melancholy; ſadneſs.

Sing no more ditties, ſing no mo
Of *dumps* ſo dull and heavy;
The frauds of men were ever ſo,
Since Summer firſt was leafy. *Sh. Much Ado about Nothing.*

Viſit by night your lady's chamber window
With ſome ſweet conſort: to their inſtruments
Tune a deploring *dump*; the night's dead ſilence
Will well become ſuch ſweet complaining grievance. *Shak.*

Funerals with ſtately pomp
March ſlowly on, in ſolemn *dump*. *Hudibras*, *p.* i. *cant.* 1.

The ſquire who fought on bloody ſtumps,
By future bards bewail'd in doleful *dumps*. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

2. Abſence of mind; reverie.

This ſhame *dumps* cauſe to well-bred people, when it carries them away from the company. *Locke.*

Du'mpish. *adj.* [from *dump.*] Sad; melancholy; ſorrowful.

New year, forth looking out of Janus' gate,
Doth ſeem to promiſe hope of new delight;
And bidding th' old adieu, his paſſed date
Bids all old thoughts to die in *dumpiſh* ſpight. *Spenſer.*

The life which I live at this age is not a dead, *dumpiſh*, and ſour life; but chearful, lively, and pleaſant. *Herbert.*

Du'mpling. *n. ſ.* [from *dump*, heavineſs.] A ſort of pudding.

You prate too long, like a book-learn'd ſot,
'Till pudding and *dumpling* burn to pot. *Dryden.*

Dun. *adj.* [ꝺun, Saxon.]

1. A colour partaking of brown and black.

By mixing ſuch powders we are not to expect a ſtrong and full white, ſuch as is that of paper; but ſome duſky obſcure one, ſuch as might ariſe from a mixture of light and darkneſs, or from white and black, that is, a grey, or *dun*, or ruſſet brown. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Dark; gloomy.

Come, thick night!
And pall thee in the *dunneſt* ſmoke of hell,
That my keen knife ſee not the wound it makes;
Nor heav'n peep through the blanket of the dark,
To cry hold! hold! *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He then ſurvey'd
Hell, and the gulph between, and Satan there
Coaſting the wall of heav'n on this ſide,
In the *dun* air ſublime. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* iii. *l.* 69.

To DUN. *v. a.* [ꝺunan, Saxon, to clamour.] To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity.

Borrow of thy back, and borrow of thy belly: they'll never aſk thee again. I ſhall be *dunning* thee every day. *Bacon.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

I remember what ſhe won:
And hath ſhe ſent ſo ſoon to *dun?* *Swift.*

When thou *dun'ſt* their parents, ſeldom they,
Without a ſuit before the tribune, pay. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

DUN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, importunate, troubleſome creditor.

Thus, while my joyleſs minutes tedious flow,
With looks demure, and ſilent pace, a *dun*,
Horrible monſter! hated by gods and men,
To my aerial citadel aſcends. *Phillips.*

It grieves my heart to be pulled by the ſleeve by ſome raſcally *dun*, Sir, remember my bill. *Arbuthn. Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

DUNCE. *n. ſ.* [A word of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *dum*, the Dutch ſtupid.] A dullard; a dolt; a thickſkul; a ſtupid indocile animal.

Dunce at the beſt; in ſtreets but ſcarce allow'd,
To tickle, on thy ſtraw, the ſtupid crowd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Was Epiphanius ſo great a *dunce* to imagine a thing, indifferent in itſelf, ſhould be directly oppoſite to the law of God? *Stillingfleet.*

I never knew this town without *dunces* of figure, who had credit enough to give riſe to ſome new word. *Swift.*

DUNG. *n. ſ.* [ꝺınᵹ, Saxon.] The excrement of animals uſed to fatten ground.

For *dung*, all excrements are the refuſe and putrifactions of nouriſhment. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 696.

I judge the likelieſt way to be the perforation of the body of the tree in ſeveral places, one above the other; and the filling of the holes with *dung*, mingled with the medicine; and the watering of thoſe lumps of *dung*, with ſquirts of an infuſion of the medicine in dunged water, once in three or four days. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 500.

For when from herbs the pure part muſt be won,
From groſs by 'ſtilling, this is better done
By deſpis'd *dung* than by the fire or ſun. *Donne.*

He ſoon would learn to think like me,
And bleſs his raviſh'd eyes to ſee
Such order from confuſion ſprung,
Such gaudy tulips rais'd from *dung*. *Swift.*

To DUNG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fatten with dung.

It was received of old, that *dunging* of grounds, when the Weſt wind bloweth, and in the decreaſe of the moon, doth greatly help. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 667.

There, as his dream foretold, a cart he found,
That carry'd compoſt forth to *dung* the ground. *Dryden.*

DU'NGEON. *n. ſ.* [from *donjon*, the tower in which priſoners were kept, whence all priſons eminently ſtrong were in time called *dungeons*.] A cloſe priſon: generally ſpoke of a priſon dark or ſubterraneous.

Then up he took the ſlumbered ſenſeleſs corſe,
And e're he could out of his ſwoon awake,
Him to his caſtle brought with haſty force,
And in a *dungeon* deep him threw without remorſe. *Fa. Qu.*

We know not that the king of heav'n hath doom'd
This place our *dungeon*; not our ſafe retreat
Beyond his potent arm. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

Now from the North
Of Norumbeque, and the Samoed ſhore,
Burſting their brazen *dungeon*, arm'd with ice,
And ſnow, and hail, come ſtormy guſt, and flaw. *Milton.*

By imagination a man in a *dungeon* is capable of entertaining himſelf with ſcenes and landſkapes, more beautiful than any that can be found in the whole compaſs of nature. *Addiſ.*

DU'NGFORK. *n. ſ.* [*dung* and *fork*.] A fork to toſs out dung from ſtables.

Dungforks and paddles are common every where. *Mortimer.*

DU'NGHIL. *n. ſ.* [*dung* and *hill*.]

1. An heap or accumulation of dung.

I, his brother, gain nothing under him but growth; for the which his animals on his *dunghils* are as much bound to him as I. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

Turn out that eyeleſs villain; throw this ſlave
Upon the *dunghil*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Two cocks fought a duel for the maſtery of a *dunghil*. *L'Eſt.*

Never enter into a league of friendſhip with an ingrateful perſon; that is, plant not thy friendſhip upon a *dunghil*: it is too noble a plant for ſo baſe a ſoil. *South's Sermons.*

The *dunghil* having raiſed a huge muſhroom of ſhort duration, is now ſpread to enrich other mens land. *Swift.*

2. Any mean or vile abode.

Perhaps a thouſand other worlds, that lie
Remote from us, and latent in the ſky,
Are lighten'd by his beams, and kindly nurſt,
Of which our earthly *dunghil* is the worſt. *Dryden.*

3. Any ſituation of meanneſs.

The poor he raiſeth from the duſt,
Even from the *dunghil* lifts the juſt. *Sandys.*

4. A term of reproach for a man meanly born.

Out, *dunghil*! dar'ſt thou brave a nobleman? *Shakeſp.*

DU'NGHIL. *adj.* Sprung from the dunghil; mean; low; baſe; vile; worthleſs.

His *dunghil* thoughts, which do themſelves enure

To dirty droſs, no higher dare aſpire. *Spenſer on Love.*

DU'NGY. *adj.* [from *dung*.] Full of dung; mean; vile; baſe; low; odious; worthleſs.

If it be ſo,
We need no grave to bury honeſty;
There's not a grain of it, the face to ſweeten
Of the whole *dungy* earth. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

DU'NGYARD. *n. ſ.* [*dung* and *yard*.] The place of the dunghil.

Any manner of vegetables caſt into the *dungyard*. *Mortimer.*

DU'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *dun*.] One employed in ſoliciting petty debts.

They are ever talking of new ſilks, and ſerve the owners in getting them cuſtomers, as their common *dunners* do in making them pay. *Spectator*, N°. 454.

DUO'DECUPLE. *adj.* [*duo* and *decuplus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of twelves.

Griſepſius, a learned Polander, endeavours to eſtabliſh the *duodecuple* proportion among the Jews, by comparing ſome paſſages of Scripture together. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

DUPE. *n. ſ.* [*dupe*, French, from *duppe*, a fooliſh bird eaſily caught.] A credulous man; a man eaſily tricked.

An uſurping populace is its own *dupe*, a mere underworker, and a purchaſer in truſt for ſome ſingle tyrant. *Swift.*

Firſt ſlave to words, then vaſſal to a name,
Then *dupe* to party; child and man the ſame. *Dunciad.*

To DUPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick; to cheat.

The throne a bigot keep, a genius quit;
Faithleſs through piety, and *dup'd* through wit. *Pope's Epiſt.*

DU'PLE. *adj.* [*duplus*, Latin.] Double; one repeated.

To DU'PLICATE. *v. a.* [*duplico*, Latin.]

1. To double; to enlarge by the repetition of the firſt number or quantity.

And ſome alterations in the brain *duplicate* that which is but a ſingle object to our undiſtempered ſentiments. *Glanv.*

2. To fold together.

DU'PLICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

Duplicate proportion is the proportion of ſquares. Thus, in a rank of geometrical proportions, the firſt term to the third is ſaid to be in a *duplicate* ratio of the firſt to the ſecond, or as its ſquare is to the ſquare of the ſecond: ſo in 2, 4, 8, 16, the ratio of 2 to 8 is a duplicate of that of 2 to 4; or as the ſquare of 2 to the ſquare of 4. *Phillips. Harris. Bailey.*

It has been found, that the attraction is almoſt reciprocally in a *duplicate* proportion of the diſtance of the middle of the drop from the concourſe of the glaſſes, *viz.* reciprocally in a ſimple proportion, by reaſon of the ſpreading of the drop, and its touching each glaſs in a larger ſurface; and again reciprocally in a ſimple proportion, by reaſon of the attractions growing ſtronger within the ſame quantity of attracting ſurface. *Newton's Opt.*

DU'PLICATE. *n. ſ.* Another correſpondent to the firſt; a ſecond thing of the ſame kind, as a tranſcript of a paper.

Nothing is more needful for perfecting the natural hiſtory of bodies than the ſubjecting them to the fire; to which end I have reſerved *duplicates* of the moſt conſiderable. *Woodward.*

DUPLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *duplicate*.]

1. The act of doubling.

What great pains hath been taken concerning the quadrature of a circle, and the *duplication* of a cube, and ſome other mathematical problems. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. The act of folding together.

3. A fold; a doubling.

The peritonæum is a ſtrong membrane, every where double; in the *duplications* of which all the viſcera of the abdomen are hid. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

DU'PLICATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *duplicate*.] A fold; any thing doubled.

Vaſt bags are requiſite to contain the water which iſſues from the lympheducts, either dilacerated or obſtructed, and exonerating themſelves into the foldings, or between the *duplicatures* of the membranes. *Ray on the Creation.*

DUPLI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*duplicis*, Latin.]

1. Doubleneſs; the number of two.

This *duplicity* was ill contrived to place one head at both extremes, and had been more tolerable to have ſet three or four at one. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 14.

Do not affect *duplicities* nor triplicities, nor any certain number of parts in your diviſion of things. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Deceit; doubleneſs of heart, or of tongue.

DURABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*durabilis*, Latin.] The power of laſting; continuance; endurance.

Stones though in dignity of nature inferior unto plants, yet exceed them in firmneſs of ſtrength, or *durability* of being. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſ.* 6.

Our times upon the earth have neither certainty nor *durability*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

DU'RABLE. *adj.* [*durabilis*, Latin.]

1. Laſting; having the quality of long continuance.

The bones of his body we may compare to the hard rocks and ſtones, and therefore ſtrong and *durable*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

With pins of adamant,
And chains, they made all faſt; too faſt they made,
And *durable*! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 320.

The glories of her majeſty's reign ought to be recorded in words more *durable* than braſs, and ſuch as our poſterity may read a thouſand years hence. *Swift.*

2. Having ſucceſſive exiſtence.

When on a day,
For time, though in eternity, apply'd
To motion, meaſures all things *durable*
By preſent, paſt, and future, on ſuch day
As heav'n's great year brings forth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

DU'RABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *durable*.] Power of laſting; continuance.

The different conſiſtence and *durableneſs* of the ſtrata whereof they conſiſt, are more or leſs. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

A bad poet, if he cannot become immortal by the goodneſs of his verſe, may by the *durableneſs* of the metal that ſupports it. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

DU'RABLY. *adv.* [from *durable*.] In a laſting manner.

There indeed he found his fame flouriſhing, his monuments engraved in marble, and yet more *durably* in mens memories. *Sidney.*

DU'RANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *dureſſe*, law French.]

1. Impriſonment; the cuſtody or power of a jaylor; a priſon.

Thy Dol, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,
Is in baſe *durance* and contagious priſon;
Haul'd thither by mechanick dirty hands. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

A poor, innocent, forlorn ſtranger, languiſhing in *durance*, upon the falſe accuſations of a lying, inſolent, whoriſh woman. *South's Sermons.*

There's neither iron bar nor gate,
Portcullis, chain, nor bolt, nor grate;
And yet men *durance* there abide,
In dungeons ſcarce three inches wide. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 2.

Notwithſtanding the warning and example before me, I commit myſelf to laſting *durance*. *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*

2. Endurance; continuance; duration.

Sick nature at that inſtant trembled round,
And mother earth ſigh'd as ſhe felt the wound:
Of how ſhort *durance* was this new made ſtate!
How far more mighty than heaven's love, hell's hate! *Dryd.*

DURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*duratio*, Latin.]

1. A ſort of diſtance or length, the idea whereof we get, not from the permanent parts of ſpace, but from the fleeting and perpetually periſhing parts of ſucceſſion. *Locke.*

2. Power of continuance.

Duration is a circumſtance ſo eſſential to happineſs, that if we conceived it poſſible for the joys of heaven itſelf to paſs from us in an inſtant, we ſhould find ourſelves not much concerned for the attainment of them. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. Length of continuance.

Ariſtotle, by greatneſs of action, does not only mean it ſhould be great in its nature, but alſo in its *duration*, that it ſhould have a due length in it. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 267.

To DURE. *v. n.* [*duro*, Latin.] To laſt; to continue; to endure.

The delights and pleaſures of the world are moſt pleaſing while they *dure*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

DU'REFUL. *adj.* [from *endure* and *full*.] Laſting; of long continuance; durable.

The *dureful* oak, whoſe ſap is not yet dry'd,
Is long e'er it conceive the kindling fire;
But when it once doth burn, it doth divide
Great heat, and makes his flames to heaven aſpire. *Spenſer.*

DU'RELESS. *adj.* [from *dure*.] Without continuance; fading; tranſitory; ſhort.

Yet were that aptitude natural, more inclinable to follow and embrace the falſe and *dureleſs* pleaſures of this ſtage-play world, than to become the ſhadow of God. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

DU'RESSE. *n. ſ.* [French, hardſhip, ſeverity.]

1. Impriſonment; conſtraint; confinement.

2. [In law.] A plea uſed by way of exception, by him who being caſt into priſon at a man's ſuit, or otherwiſe by threats, beating, &c. hardly uſed, ſeals any bond to him during his reſtraint. This the law holds as invalid, and ſuppoſes to be conſtrained. *Cowel.*

DU'RING. *prep.* [This word is rather a participle from *dure*; as, *during life*, *durante vita*, life *continuing*; *during my pleaſure*, my pleaſure continuing the ſame.] For the time of the continuance of; while any thing laſts.

If *during* his childhood he be conſtantly and rigorouſly kept from drinking cold liquor whilſt he is hot, forbearance grows into a habit. *Locke.*

DU'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*dureté*, French; *durus*, Latin.] Hardneſs; firmneſs.

Ancients did burn fragments of marble, which in time became marble again, at leaſt of indiſſoluble *durity*, as appeareth in the ſtanding theatres. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Irradiancy or ſparkling, found in many gems, is not diſcoverable in this; for it cometh ſhort of their compactneſs and *durity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 1.

DURST. The preterite of *dare*.

The Chriſtians *durſt* have no images of the Deity, becauſe they would rather die than defile themſelves with ſuch an impiety. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

DUSK. *adj.* [*duyſter*, Dutch.]

1. Tending to darkneſs. See DUSKY.

2. Tending to blackneſs; dark coloured.

The hills to their ſupply,
Vapour, and exhalation *duſk*, and moiſt,
Sent up amain. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 741.

DUSK. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. Tendency to darkneſs; incipient obſcurity.

I will wait on you in the *duſk* of the evening, with my ſhow upon my back. *Spectator*, N°. 271.

2. Darkneſs of colour; tendency to blackneſs.

Some ſprinkled freckles on his face were ſeen,
Whoſe *duſk* ſet off the whiteneſs of the ſkin. *Dryden's Fab.*

To DUSK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make duſkiſh. *Dict.*

To DUSK. *v. n.* To grow dark; to begin to loſe light or brightneſs; to have luſtre diminiſhed. *Dict.*

DU'SKILY. *adv.* [from *duſky*.] With a tendency to darkneſs or blackneſs.

DU'SKISH. *adj.* [from *duſk*.]

1. Inclining to darkneſs; tending to obſcurity.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in *duſkiſh* ſmoak, and brimſtone blue. *Fai. Queen.*

2. Tending to blackneſs; dark coloured.

Sight is not contented with ſudden departments from one extreme to another; therefore rather a *duſkiſh* tincture than an abſolute black. *Wotton's Architecture.*

DU'SKISHLY. *adv.* [from *duſkiſh*.] Cloudily; darkly.

The ſawduſt burned fair, 'till part of the candle conſumed: the duſt gathering about the ſnaſt, made the ſnaſt to burn *duſkiſhly*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 365.

DU'SKY. *adj.* [from *duſk*; *duyſter*, Dutch.]

1. Tending to darkneſs; obſcure; not luminous.

Here lies the *duſky* torch of Mortimer,
Chok'd with ambition of the meaner ſort. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

There fierce winds o'er *duſky* valleys blow,
Whoſe every puff bears empty ſhades away. *Dryd. Ind. Em.*

Through the plains of one continual day,
Six ſhining months purſue their even way;
And ſix ſucceeding urge their *duſky* flight,
Obſcur'd with vapours and o'erwhelm'd in night. *Prior.*

2. Tending to blackneſs; dark coloured; not clear; not bright.

They did plot
The means that *duſky* Dis my daughter got. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

It is not green, but of a *duſky* brown colour. *Bacon.*

When Jove in *duſky* clouds involves the ſkies,
And the faint creſcent ſhoots by fits before their eyes. *Dryd.*

The ſurface is of a *duſky* yellow colour. *Woodward.*

By mixing ſuch powders we are not to expect a ſtrong and full white, ſuch as is that of paper; but ſome *duſky* obſcure one, ſuch as might ariſe from a mixture of light and darkneſs, or from white and black; that is, a grey or dun, or ruſſet brown. *Newton's Opt.*

3. Gloomy; ſad; intellectually clouded.

While he continues in life, this *duſky* ſcene of horrour, this melancholy proſpect of final perdition, will frequently occur to his fancy. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Umbriel, a *duſky*, melancholy ſprite,
As ever ſully'd the fair face of light,
Down to the central earth, his proper ſcene,
Repairs to ſearch the gloomy cave of ſpleen. *Pope.*

DUST. *n. ſ.* [ꝺuſꞇ, Saxon; *duúſt*, Erſe.]

1. Earth or other matter reduced to ſmall particles.

The *duſt*
Should have aſcended to the roof of heav'n,
Rais'd by your populous troops. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopat.*

Duſt helpeth the fruitfulneſs of trees, inſomuch as they caſt *duſt* upon them: that powdering, when a ſhower cometh, maketh a ſoiling to the tree, being earth and water finely laid on. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 666.

2. The grave; the ſtate of diſſolution.

The ſcepter, learning, phyſick muſt
All follow this, and come to *duſt*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Thou
Out of the ground waſt taken, know thy birth;
For duſt thou art, and ſhalt to *duſt* return. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. A mean and dejected ſtate.

God raiſeth up the poor out of the *duſt*, to ſet them among princes. *1 Sam.* ii. 8.

To DUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To free from duſt; to ſprinkle with duſt.

DU'STMAN. *n. ſ.* [*duſt* and *man*.] One whoſe employment is to carry away the duſt.

The *duſtman's* cart offends thy cloaths and eyes,
When through the ſtreet a cloud of aſhes flies. *Gay.*

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Du'sty. *adj.* [from *duſt.*]
1. Filled with duſt; clouded with duſt.
Arms and the *duſty* field I leſs admire,
And ſoften ſtrangely in ſome new deſire. *Dryden.*
2. Covered or ſcattered with duſt.
Even drudgery himſelf,
As at the car he ſweats, or *duſty* hews
The palace ſtone, looks gay. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 1445.

Du'tchess. *n. ſ.* [*ducheſſe,* French.]
1. The lady of a duke.
The duke of Cornwal, and Regan his *dutcheſs,* will be here. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
The duke was to command the army, and the *dutcheſs,* by the favour ſhe poſſeſſed, to be near her majeſty. *Swift.*
The gen'rous god, who wit and gold refines,
And ripens ſpirits as he ripens minds,
Kept droſs for *dutcheſſes,* the world ſhall know it,
To you gave ſenſe, good humour, and a poet. *Pope's Epiſt.*
2. A lady who has the ſovereignty of a dukedom.

Du'tchy. *n. ſ.* [*duché,* French.] A territory which gives title to a duke, or has a duke for its ſovereign.
France might have ſwallowed up his whole *dutchy.* *Swift.*
Different ſtates border on it; the kingdom of France, the *dutchy* of Savoy, and the canton of Bern. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Du'tchycourt. *n. ſ.* A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaſter are decided by the decree of the chancellor of that court. *Cowel.*

Du'teous. *adj.* [from *duty.*]
1. Obedient; obſequious; reſpectful to thoſe who have natural or legal authority.
Great Aurengzebe did *duteous* care expreſs,
And durſt not puſh too far his great ſucceſs. *Dryd. Aureng.*
A female ſoftneſs, with a manly mind;
A *duteous* daughter, and a ſiſter kind;
In ſickneſs patient, and in death reſign'd. *Dryden.*
Who taught the bee with winds and rains to ſtrive,
To bring her burden to the certain hive;
And through the liquid fields again to paſs
Duteous, and hark'ning to the ſounding braſs? *Prior.*
2. Obſequious; obedient to good or bad purpoſes.
I know thee well; a ſerviceable villain!
As *duteous* to the vices of thy miſtreſs,
As madneſs would deſire. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Every beaſt, more *duteous* at her call,
Than at Circean call the herd diſguis'd. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*
3. Enjoined by duty; enforced by the relation of one to another.
With mine own tongue deny my ſacred right,
With mine own breath releaſe all *duteous* ties. *Shakeſ. R.* II.

Du'tiful. *adj* [*duty* and *full.*]
1. Obedient; ſubmiſſive to natural or legal ſuperiours; reverent.
She died in an extreme old age, without pain, under the care of the moſt *dutiful* ſon that I have ever known or heard of. *Swift to Pope.*
2. Expreſſive of reſpect; giving token of reverence; reſpectful; reverential.
There would ſhe kiſs the ground, and thank the trees, bleſs the air, and do *dutiful* reverence to every thing ſhe thought did accompany her at their firſt meeting. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Du'tifully. *adv.* [from *dutiful.*]
1. Obediently; ſubmiſſively.
2. Reverently; reſpectfully.
His daughter Philoclea he found at that time *dutifully* watching by her mother, and Miſo curiouſly watching her. *Sidney.*
He with joyful, nimble wing,
Flew *dutifully* back again,
And made an humble chaplet for the king. *Swift.*

Du'tifulness *n. ſ.* [from *dutiful.*]
1. Obedience; ſubmiſſion to juſt authority.
Piety, or *dutifulneſs* to parents, was a moſt popular virtue among the Romans. *Dryden's Æn.*
2. Reverence; reſpect.
It is a ſtrange kind of civility, and an evil *dutifulneſs* in friends and relatives, to ſuffer him to periſh without reproof or medicine, rather than to ſeem unmannerly to a great ſinner. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Du'ty. *n. ſ* [from *due.*]
1. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound.
When ye ſhall have done all thoſe things which are commanded, you ſay we are unprofitable ſervants: we have done that which was our *duty* to do. *Lu.* xvii. 10.
Good my lord,
You have begot me, bred me, lov'd me: I
Return thoſe *duties* back, as are right fit;
Obey you, love you, and moſt honour you. *Shak. K. Lear.*
The pain children feel from any neceſſity of nature, it is the *duty* of parents to relieve. *Locke.*
2. Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality.
All our *duty* is ſet down in our prayers, becauſe in all our *duty* we beg the Divine Aſſiſtance; and remember that you

are bound to do all thoſe *duties,* for the doing of which you have prayed for the Divine Aſſiſtance. *Taylor's Devotion.*
3. Obedience or ſubmiſſion due to parents, governors, or ſuperiours; loyalty; piety to parents.
Thinkeſt thou that *duty* ſhall have dread to ſpeak,
When pow'r to flatt'ry bows? To plainneſs honour
Is bound, when majeſty to folly falls. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
God's party will appear ſmall, and the king's not greater; it being not probable, that thoſe ſhould have ſenſe of *duty* to him that had none to God. *Decay of Piety.*
4. Act of reverence or reſpect.
They both attone;
Did *duty* to their lady as became. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.
5. The buſineſs of a ſoldier on guard.
The regiment did *duty* there punctually. *Clarendon, b.* viii.
Otho bribed his guards at a high rate; for as often as Galba ſupped with him, he uſed to give every ſoldier upon *duty* an aureus. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
6. The buſineſs of war; ſervice.
The night came and ſevered them, all parties being tired with the *duty* of the day. *Clarendon, b.* viii.
See how the madmen bleed! Behold the gains
With which their maſter, love, rewards their pains!
For ſev'n long years, on *duty* ev'ry day,
Lo! their obedience, and their monarch's pay! *Dryden.*
7. Tax; impoſt; cuſtom; toll.
All the wines that come down from Tuſcany make their way through ſeveral *duties* and taxes, before they reach the port. *Addiſon's Travels.*
Such ſhekels as they now ſhew, were the old ones in which *duty* was to be paid by their law. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

DWARF. *n. ſ.* [ꝺpeoꞃᵹ, Sax. *dwerg,* Dutch; *ſherg,* Scottiſh.]
1. A man below the common ſize of men.
Get you gone, you *dwarf!*
You minimus, of hind'ring knot-graſs made. *Shakeſpeare.*
Such *dwarfs* were ſome kind of apes. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
They but now who ſeem'd
In bigneſs to ſurpaſs earth's giant ſons,
Now leſs than ſmalleſt *dwarfs* in narrow room
Throng numberleſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 779.
2. Any animal or plant below its natural bulk.
It is a delicate plantation of trees, all well-grown, fair, and ſmooth: one *dwarf* was knotty and crooked, and the reſt had it in deriſion. *L'Eſtrange.*
Saw off the head of the ſtock in a ſmooth place; and for *dwarf* trees, graft them within four fingers of the ground. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*
3. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances.
The champion ſtout,
Eftſtoones diſmounted from his courſer brave,
And to the *dwarf* a-while his needleſs ſpear he gave. *F. Qu.*
4. It is uſed often by botaniſts in compoſition; as, *dwarf* elder, *dwarf* honeyſuckle.

To Dwarf. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hinder from growing to the natural bulk; to leſſen; to make little.
It is reported that a good ſtrong canvas, ſpread over a tree grafted low, ſoon after it putteth forth, will *dwarf* it, and make it ſpread. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N°. 534.
The whole ſex is in a manner *dwarfed,* and ſhrunk into a race of beauties, that ſeems almoſt another ſpecies. *Addiſon.*

Dwa'rfish. *adj.* [from *dwarf.*] Below the natural bulk; low; ſmall; little; petty; deſpicable.
Their *dwarfiſh* pages were
As cherubins, all gilt. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.
And are you grown ſo high in his eſteem,
Becauſe I am ſo *dwarfiſh* and ſo low? *Shakeſpeare.*
This unheard ſawcineſs, and boyiſh troops,
The king doth ſmile at; and is well prepar'd
To whip this *dwarfiſh* war, theſe pigmy arms,
From out the circle of his territories. *Shakeſp. King John.*
A thicket cloſe beſide the grove there ſtood,
With briars and brambles choak'd, and *dwarfiſh* wood. *Dry.*
We ſhould have loſt oaks and cedars, and the other tall and lofty ſons of the foreſt, and have found nothing but *dwarfiſh* ſhrubs, and creeping moſs, and deſpicable muſhrooms. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Dwa'rfishly. *adj.* [from *dwarfiſh.*] Like a dwarf.

Dwa'rfishness. *n. ſ.* [from *dwarfiſh.*] Minuteneſs of ſtature; littleneſs.
'Tis no wonder that ſcience hath not outgrown the *dwarfiſhneſs* of its priſtine ſtature, and that the intellectual world is ſuch a microcoſm. *Glanv. Sceps. c.* 17.

To Dwaule. *v. a.* [ꝺpelian, Sax. to wander; *dwaelen,* Dut.] To be delirious: a provincial word mentioned by *Junius.*

To DWELL. *v. n.* preterite *dwelt,* or *dwelled.* [*duala,* old Teutonick, is *ſtay, delay*; *duelia,* Iſlandick, to ſtay, to ſtand ſtill.]
1. To inhabit; to live in a place; to reſide; to have an habitation.
If thy brother that *dwelleth* by thee be waxen poor, and be ſold unto thee, thou ſhalt not compel him to ſerve as a bond-ſervant. *Lev.* xxv. 39.

He

He ſhall *dwell* alone, without the camp ſhall his habitation be. *Lev.* xiii. 46.
John Haywood and Sir Thomas More, in the pariſh wherein I was born, *dwelt* and had poſſeſſions. *Peacham on Poetry.*
Why are you vex'd, lady? Why do you frown?
Here *dwell* no frowns, nor anger; from theſe gates
Sorrow flies far. *Milton.*
2. To live in any form of habitation.
Abraham ſojourned in the land of Promiſe as in a ſtrange country, *dwelling* in tabernacles. *Heb.* xi. 9.
3. To be in any ſtate or condition.
'Tis ſafer to be that which we deſtroy,
Than by deſtruction *dwell* in doubtful joy. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*
4. To be ſuſpended with attention.
Th' attentive queen
Dwelt on his accents, and her gloomy eyes
Sparkled with gentler fires. *Smith's Phæd. and Hippolitus.*
5. To fix the mind upon; to hang upon with fondneſs.
Such was that face, on which I *dwelt* with joy,
Ere Greece aſſembled, ſtemm'd the tides to Troy;
But parting then for that deteſted ſhore,
Our eyes, unhappy! never greeted more. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
6. To continue long ſpeaking.
He preach'd the joys of heav'n and pains of hell,
And warn'd the ſinner with becoming zeal;
But on eternal mercy lov'd to *dwell.* *Dryd. Good Parſon.*
We have *dwelt* pretty long on the conſiderations of ſpace and duration. *Locke.*
Thoſe who defend our negotiators, *dwell* upon their zeal and patience. *Swift.*

To Dwell. *v. a.* To inhabit.
I ſaw and heard; for we ſometimes
Who *dwell* this wild, conſtrain'd by want, come forth
To town or village nigh. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* i.

Dwe'ller. *n. ſ.* [from *dwell.*] An inhabitant; one that lives in any place.
The houſes being kept up, did of neceſſity enforce a *dweller*; and the proportion of land for occupation being kept up, did of neceſſity enforce that *dweller* not to be beggar or cottager, but a man of ſome ſubſtance. *Bacon's Henry* VII.
Their cries ſoon waken all the *dwellers* near;
Now murmuring noiſes riſe in every ſtreet. *Dryden.*

Dwe'lling. *n. ſ.* [from *dwell.*]
1. Habitation; place of reſidence; abode.
His *dwelling* is low in a valley green,
Under the foot of Rauran moſſy hore. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.
Hazor ſhall be a *dwelling* for dragons, and a deſolation for ever. *Jer.* xlix. 33.
If he have ſeveral *dwellings,* let him ſort them ſo, that what he wanteth in the one he may find in the other. *Bacon.*
God will deign
To viſit oft the *dwellings* of juſt men,
Delighted. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii. *l.* 570.
So it ſeems
To thee who haſt thy *dwelling* here on earth. *Milt. P. Loſt.*
All *dwellings* elſe
Flood overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp
Deep under water roll'd; ſea cover'd ſea,
Sea without ſhore! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 747.
The living few, and frequent funerals then,
Proclaim'd thy wrath on this forſaken place;
And now thoſe few, who are return'd again,
Thy ſearching judgments to their *dwellings* trace. *Dryden.*
The force of fire aſcended firſt on high,
And took its *dwelling* in the vaulted ſky. *Dryden's Ovid.*
2. State of life; mode of living.
My *dwelling* ſhall be with the beaſts of the field. *Dan.* iv. 25.

Dwe'llinghouse. *n. ſ.* [from *dwell* and *houſe.*] The houſe at which one lives.
A perſon ought always to be cited at the place of his

dwellinghouſe, which he has in reſpect of his habitation and uſual reſidence; and not at the houſe which he has in reſpect of his eſtate, or the place of his birth. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Dwe'llingplace. *n. ſ.* [*dwell* and *place.*] The place of reſidence.
People do often change their *dwellingplaces,* and ſome muſt die, whilſt other ſome do grow up into ſtrength. *Spenſer.*

To Dwi'ndle. *v. n.* [ꝺpinan, Saxon.]
1. To ſhrink; to loſe bulk; to grow little.
Proper names, when familiarized in Engliſh, *dwindle* to monoſyllables; whereas in modern languages they receive a ſofter turn, by the addition of a new ſyllable. *Addiſon's Spect.*
Our drooping days are *dwindled* down to nought;
Their period finiſh'd e'er 'tis well begun. *Thomſon's Spring.*
2. To degenerate; to ſink.
'Tis now *dwindled* down to light frothy ſtuff. *Norris.*
If there have been ſuch a gradual diminution of the generative faculty of the earth, that it hath *dwindled* from nobler animals to puny mice and inſects, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Bentley's Sermons.*
He found the expected council was *dwindling* into a conventicle, a packed aſſembly of Italian biſhops, not a free convention of fathers. *Atterbury.*
Religious ſocieties, though begun with excellent intentions, are ſaid to have *dwindled* into factious clubs. *Swift.*
3. To wear away; to loſe health; to grow feeble.
Weary ſev'nnights nine times nine,
Shall he *dwindle,* peak, and pine. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
How often do we ſee, that ſome ſmall part of the foot being injured by a wrench or a blow, the whole leg or thigh thereby loſes its ſtrength and nouriſhment, and *dwindles* away. *Locke.*
Phyſicians, with their milky cheer,
The love ſick maid and *dwindling* beau repair. *Gay's Triv.*
4. To fall away; to be diminiſhed; to moulder off.
Of all the forces under Greenvil, there were only five hundred foot and three hundred horſe left with him for the blocking up Plymouth; the reſt were *dwindled* away. *Clarendon.*

Dye. See Die.

Dy'ing. The participle of *die.*
1. Expiring; giving up the ghoſt.
2. Tinging; giving a new colour.

Dy'nasty. *n. ſ.* [δυναστεία.] Government; ſovereignty.
Some account him fabulous, becauſe he carries up the Egyptian *dynaſties* before the flood, yea, and long before the creation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
Greece was then divided into ſeveral *dynaſties,* which our author has enumerated under their reſpective princes. *Notes on Pope's Iliad.*

Dy'scrasy. *n. ſ.* [δυσκρασία.] An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a diſtemperature, when ſome humour or quality abounds in the body. *Dict.*
In this pituitous *dyſcraſy* of blood, we muſt vomit off the pituita, and purge upon intermiſſions. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Dyse'ntery. *n. ſ.* [*dyſenterie,* French, from δυσεντερία.] A looſeneſs wherein very ill humours flow off by ſtool, and are alſo ſometimes attended with blood. *Dict.*
From an unuſual inconſtancy of the weather, and perpetual changes of the wind from Eaſt to Weſt, proceed epidemical *dyſenteries.* *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Dyspe'psy. *n. ſ.* [δυσπεψία.] A difficulty of digeſtion, or bad fermentation in the ſtomach or guts. *Dict.*

Dy'sphony. *n. ſ.* [δυσφωνία.] A difficulty in ſpeaking, occaſioned by an ill diſpoſition of the organs. *Dict.*

Dyspno'ea. *n. ſ.* [δύσπνοια.] A difficulty of breathing; ſtraitneſs of breath.

Dy'sury. *n. ſ.* [δυσουρία.] A difficulty in making urine.
It doth end in a dyſentery, pains of the hæmorrhoids, inflammations of any of the lower parts, diabetes, a continual piſſing, or a hot *dyſury,* difficulty of making water. *Harvey.*

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E.

E, Has two founds; long, as *fcêne*, and fhort, as *men.* *E* is the moft frequent vowel in the Englifh language; for it not only is ufed like the reft in the beginning or end of words, but has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as *căn, cāne*; *măn, māne*; *găp, gāpe*; *glăd, glāde*; *brĕd, brēde*; *chĭn, chīne*; *whĭp, wīpe*; *thĭn, thīne*; *nŏd, nōde*; *tŭn, tūne*; *plŭm, plūme.* Yet it fometimes occurs final, where yet the foregoing vowel is not lengthened; as *gŏne, knowlĕdge, ĕdge, gĭve.* Anciently almoft every word ended with *e*; as for *can, canne*; for *year, yeare*; for *great, greate*; for *need, neede*; for *flock, flocke.* It is probable that this *e* final had at firft a foft found, like the female *e* of the French; and that afterwards it was in poetry either mute or vocal, as the verfe required, 'till at laft it became univerfally filent.

Ea has the found of *e* long: the *e* is commonly lengthened rather by the immediate addition of *a* than by the appofition of *e* to the end of the word; as *mĕn, mēan*; *fĕll, fēal*; *mĕt, mēat*; *nĕt, nēat.*

EACH. *pron.* [elc, Saxon; *elch*, Dutch; *ilk*, Scottifh.]

1. Either of two.

Though your orbs of diff'rent greatnefs be,
Yet both are for *each* other's ufe difpos'd;
His to inclofe, and your's to be inclos'd. *Dryden.*

2. Every one of any number. This fenfe is rare, except in poetry.

Th' invention all admir'd, and *each* how he
To be th' inventer mifs'd. *Milton, b.* vi.

Let *each*
His adamantine coat gird well, and *each*
Fit well his helm. *Milton, b.* vi.

By hunger, that *each* other creature tames,
Thou art not to be harm'd, therefore not mov'd;
Thy temperance invincible befides. *Milton's Paradife Reg.*

Wife Plato faid, the world with men was ftor'd,
That fuccour *each* to other might afford. *Denham.*

To EACH the correfpondent word is *other*, whether it be ufed of two, or of a greater number.

'Tis faid they eat *each* other. *Shakefpeare's Macbeth.*

Let *each* efteem *other* better than themfelves. *Phil.* ii. 3.

Lovelieft of women! heaven is in thy foul;
Beauty and virtue fhine for ever round thee,
Bright'ning *each other!* Thou art all divine! *Addif. Cato.*

EAD. [*æd, ed.*] in the compound, and *eadig* in the fimple names, denotes happinefs, or bleffednefs. Thus *Eadward* is a happy preferver; *Eadulph*, happy affiftance; *Eadgar*, happy power; *Eadwin*, happy conqueror; which *Macarius Eupolemus, Faufta, Fortunatus, Felicianus*, &c. do in fome meafure refemble. *Ead* may alfo in fome cafes be derived from the Saxon *eath*, which fignifies eafy, gentle, mild. *Gib. Camden.*

EA'GER. *adj.* [eaȝon, Saxon; *aigre*, French.]

1. Struck with defire; ardently wifhing; keenly defirous; vehement in defire; hotly longing.

Of action *eager*, and intent of thought,
The chiefs your honourable danger fought. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Eager to read the reft, Achates came. *Dryden's Æn.*

With joy th' ambitious youth his mother heard,
And *eager* for the journey foon prepar'd;
He longs the world beneath him to furvey,
To guide the chariot, and to give the day. *Dryden.*

Love inflam'd, and *eager* on his blifs,
Smother'd her words. *Addifon's Ovid's Metam. b.* ii.

2. It is ufed fometimes with *of*, fometimes with *on* or *after* before the thing fought.

3. Hot of difpofition; vehement; ardent; impetuous.

Apt as well to quicken the fpirits as to allay that which is too *eager*. *Hooker, b* v. *f.* 38.

Nor do the *eager* clamours of difputants yield more relief to eclipfed truth, than did the founding brafs of old to the labouring moon. *Glanv. Sceps. c.* 19.

This is not a general character of women, but a reproof of fome *eager* fpirited gipfies. *L'Eftrange.*

Imperfect zeal is hot and *eager*, without knowledge. *Spratt.*

Palemon replies,
Eager his tone, and ardent were his eyes. *Dryden.*

A man, charged with a crime of which he thinks himfelf innocent, is apt to be too *eager in* his own defence. *Dryden.*

4. Quick; bufy; eafily put in action.

His Numidian genius
Is well difpos'd to mifchief, were he prompt
And *eager on* it; but he muft be fpurr'd. *Addifon's Cato.*

5. Sharp; fower; acid.

With a fudden vigour it doth poffet
And curd, like *eager* droppings into milk,
The thin and wholfome blood. *Shakefpeare's Hamlet.*

6. Keen; fevere; biting.

The air bites fhrewdly; it is very cold.
—It is a nipping and an *eager* air. *Shakefpeare's Hamlet.*

The refiftance of bone to cold is greater than of flefh; for that the flefh fhrinketh, but the bone refifteth, whereby the cold becometh more *eager*. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory*, N°. 688.

7. Brittle; inflexible; not ductile. A cant word of artificers.

Gold will be fometimes fo *eager*, as artifts call it, that it will as little endure the hammer as glafs itfelf. *Locke.*

EA'GERLY. *adv.* [from *eager.*]

1. With great ardour of defire; with impetuofity of inclination.

To the holy war how faft and *eagerly* did men go, when the prieft perfuaded them that whofoever died in that expedition was a martyr? *South's Sermons.*

How *eagerly* he flew, when Europe's fate
Did for the feed of future actions wait. *Stepney.*

2. Ardently; hotly.

Brutus gave the word too early,
Who having fome advantage on Octavius,
Took it too *eagerly*; his foldiers fell to fpoil,
Whilft we by Anthony were all inclos'd. *Shak. Jul. Cæfar.*

3. Keenly; fharply.

Abundance of rain froze fo *eagerly* as it fell, that it feemed the depth of Winter had of a fudden been come in. *Knolles.*

EA'GERNESS. *n. f.* [from *eager.*]

1. Keennefs of defire; ardour of inclination.

She knew her diftance, and did angle for me,
Madding my *eagernefs* with her reftraint. *Shakefpeare.*

Have you not feen, when whiftled from the fift,
Some falcon ftoop'd at what her eye defign'd,
And, with her *eagernefs*, the quarry mifs'd. *Dryden.*

The *eagernefs* and ftrong bent of the mind after knowledge, if not warily regulated, is often an hindrance to it. *Locke.*

Detraction and obloquy are received with as much *eagernefs* as wit and humour. *Addifon's Freeholder.*

Juba lives to catch
That dear embrace, and to return it too,
With mutual warmth and *eagernefs* of love. *Addifon's Cato.*

His continued application to publick affairs diverts him from thofe pleafures, which are purfued with *eagernefs* by princes who have not the publick fo much at heart. *Addifon.*

The things of this world, with whatever *eagernefs* they engage our purfuit, leave us ftill empty and unfatisfied with their fruition. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Impetuofity; vehemence; violence.

It finds them in the *eagernefs* and height of their devotion; they are fpeechlefs for the time that it continues, and proftrate and dead when it departs. *Dryden.*

I'll kill thee with fuch *eagernefs* of hafte,
As fiends, let loofe, would lay all nature wafte. *Dryd. Aur.*

EA'GLE. *n. f.* [*aigle*, French; *aquila*, Latin; *ealler*, Erfe.]

1. A bird of prey, which, as it is reported, renews its age when it grows old. But fome think that this recovery of youth happens no otherwife in the eagle than in other birds, by cafting their feathers every year in the moulting feafon, and having others in their room. It is alfo faid not to drink at all, like other birds with fharp claws. It is given out, that when an eagle fees its young fo well grown as to venture upon flying, it hovers over their neft, flutters with its wings, and excites them to imitate it, and take their flight; and when it fees them weary, or fearful, it takes and carries them upon its back. Eagles are faid to be extremely fharp-fighted, and, when they take flight, fpring perpendicularly upward, with their eyes fteadily fixed upon the fun, mounting 'till, by their diftance, they difappear. *Calmet.*

Difmay'd

Difmay'd not this
Our captains Macbeth and Banquo?
— —Yes,
As fparrows *eagles*, or the hare the lion. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

Draw forth the monfters of th' abyfs profound,
Or fetch th' aerial *eagle* to the ground. *Pope's Eff. on Man.*

2. The ftandard of the ancient *Romans.*

Arts ftill follow'd where Rome's *eagles* flew. *Pope.*

EAGLE-EYED. *adj.* [from *eagle* and *eye.*]

1. Sharp-fighted as an eagle.

As he was rarely quick and perfpicacious, fo was he inwardly *eagle-eyed*, and perfectly verfed in the humours of his fubjects. *Howel's Vocal Forreft.*

Ev'ry one is *eagle-ey'd* to fee
Another's faults and his deformity. *Dryden's Perf. Sat.* 4.

EA'GLESPEED. *n. f.* [*eagle* and *fpeed.*] Swiftnefs like that of an eagle.

Abrupt, with *eaglefpeed* fhe cut the fky,
Inftant invifible to mortal eye. *Pope's Odyffey, b.* i.

EA'GLESTONE. *n. f.* A ftone faid to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their nefts, and affirmed to have a particular virtue in defending the eagle's neft from thunder. The ftones of this kind which are moft valued are flat and blackifh, and found, if fhaken near the ear; a leffer ftone being contained in the greater. *Calmet.*

The *eagleftone* contains, in a cavity within it, a fmall loofe ftone, which rattles when it is fhaken; and every foffil, with a nucleus in it, has obtained the name. The fort of analogy that was fuppofed to be between a ftone, thus containing another within it, or, as the fanciful writers exprefs it, pregnant with another, and a woman big with child, led people to imagine that it muft have great virtues and effects in accelerating or retarding delivery; fo that, if tied to the arm of a woman with child, it prevents abortion; and if to the leg, it promotes delivery. It is pretended, that the eagles feek for thefe ftones to lay in their nefts, and that they cannot hatch their young without. On fuch idle and imaginary virtues was raifed all the credit which this famous foffil poffeffed for many ages. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

If you ftop the holes of a hawk's bell it will make no ring, but a flat noife or rattle; and fo doth the ætites, or *eagleftone*, which hath a little ftone within it. *Bacon's Nat. Hiftory.*

EA'GLET. *n. f.* [from *eagle.*] A young eagle.

This treafon of his fons did the king exprefs in an emblem, wherein was an eagle with three *eaglets* tyring on her breaft, and the fourth pecking at one of her eyes. *Davies.*

EA'GRE. *n f.* [*æger*, in Runick, is the *ocean*; *eggia*, in Iflandick, is *to agitate, to incite.*] A tide fwelling above another tide, obfervable in the river Severn.

For as an *eagre* rides in triumph o'er the tide,
The tyrant paffions, hope and fear,
Did in extremes appear,
And flafh'd upon the foul with equal force. *Dryden.*

EA'LDERMAN. *n. f.* [ealdeꞃman, Saxon.] The name of a Saxon magiftrate; alderman.

EAME. *n. f.* [eam, Saxon; *eom*, Dutch] Uncle: a word ftill ufed in the wilder parts of Staffordfhire.

Daughter, fays fhe, fly, fly; behold, thy dame
Forefhows the treafon of thy wretched *eame!* *Fairfax.*

EAR. *n. f.* [eaꞃe, Saxon; *oor*, Dutch.]

1. The whole organ of audition or hearing.

What fire is in my *ears!* Can this be true?
Stand I condemn'd? *Shakefp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

His *ears* are open unto their cry. *Pf.* xxxiv. 15.

Valfalva difcovered fome paffages into the region of the *ear* drum; of mighty ufe, among others, to make difcharges of bruifes. *Derham's Phyfico-Theology.*

2. That part of the ear that ftands prominent.

You have heard of the news abroad: I mean, the whifper'd ones; for they are yet but *ear* kiffing arguments. *Sh. K. Lear.*

His mafter fhall bore his *ear* through with an awl. *Ex.*

3. Power of judging of harmony; the fenfe of hearing.

4. The head; or the perfon: in familiar language.

Their warlike force was fore weakened, the city beaten down about their *ears*, and moft of them wounded. *Knolles.*

Better pafs over an affront from one fcoundrel, than draw the whole herd about a man's *ears.* *L'Eftrange.*

Be not alarmed, as if all religion was falling about our *ears.* *Burnet's Theory.*

5. The higheft part of a man; the top.

A cavalier was up to the *ears* in love with a very fine lady. *L'Eftrange.*

6. The privilege of being readily and kindly heard; favour.

Ariftippus was earneft fuitor to Dionyfius for fome grant, who would give no *ear* to his fuit: Ariftippus fell at his feet, and then Dionyfius granted it. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

They being told there was fmall hope of eafe,
Were willing at the firft to give an *ear*
To any thing that founded liberty. *Ben. Johnfon's Catiline.*

If on a pillory, or near a throne,
He gain his prince's *ear*, or lofe his own. *Pope's Epiftles.*

7. Difpofition to like or diflike what is heard; judgment; opinion; tafte.

He laid his fenfe clofer, and in fewer words, according to the ftyle and *ear* of thofe times. *Denham.*

8. Any prominences from a larger body, raifed for the fake of holding it.

There are fome veffels, which, if you offer to lift by the belly or bottom, you cannot ftir them; but are foon removed, if you take them by the *ears.* *Taylor's Rule of Living holy.*

A quilted night-cap with one *ear.* *Congr. Way of the World.*

A pot without an *ear.* *Swift.*

9. The fpike of corn; that part which contains the feeds.

He delivereth to each of them a jewel, made in the figure of an *ear* of wheat, which they ever after wear. *Bacon.*

The leaves on trees not more,
Nor bearded *ears* in fields, nor fands upon the fhore. *Dryd.*

From feveral grains he had eighty ftalks, with very large *ears* full of large corn. *Mortimer's Hufbandry.*

10. *To fall together by the* EARS. To fight; to fcuffle; to quarrel. [In Dutch *oorlogen.*] A familiar phrafe.

Poor naked men belaboured one another with fhagged fticks, or dully *fell together by the ears* at fifty-cuffs. *More.*

Fools go together by the *ears*, to have knaves run away with the ftakes. *L'Eftrange, Fab.* 5.

All Afia now was by the *ears*,
And gods beat up for voluntiers. *Prior.*

11. *To fet by the* EARS. To make ftrife; to quarrel: in low language.

A mean rafcal *fets others together by the ears* without fighting himfelf. *L'Eftrange, Fab.* 67.

She ufed to carry tales from one to another, 'till fhe had fet the neighbourhood together *by the ears.* *Arbuthnot.*

It is ufual to *fet* thefe poor animals *by the ears.* *Addif. Freeh.*

EA'RLESS. *adj.* [from *ear.*] Without any ears.

Earlefs on high ftood unabafh'd Defoe,
And Tuthin flagrant from the fcourge below. *Pope's Dunc.*

EA'RRING. *n. f.* [*ear* and *ring.*] Jewels fet in a ring and worn at the ears; ornament of a woman's ear.

With gold and filver they increafe his ftore,
And gave the precious *earrings* which they wore. *Sandys.*

A lady beftowed *earrings* upon a favourite lamprey. *Arbuth.*

EA'RSHOT. *n. f.* Reach of the ear; fpace within which words may be heard.

Gomez, ftand you out of *earfhot.*—I have fomething to fay to your wife in private. *Dryden's Spanifh Fryar.*

EA'RWAX. *n. f.* [*ear* and *wax.*] The cerumen or exudation which fmears the infide of the ear.

The ear being to ftand open, becaufe there was fome danger that infects might creep in thereat; therefore hath nature loricated or plaiftered over the fides of the hole with *earwax*, to entangle any infects that fhould attempt to creep in there. *Ray on the Creation.*

EA'RWIG. *n. f.* [eaꞃe and pıȝȝa, *a grub*, Saxon.] A fheath-winged infect, imagined to creep into the ear.

Himfelf he on an *earwig* fet;
Yet fcarce he on his back could get,
So oft and high he did curvet. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Earwigs and fnails feldom infect timber. *Mortimer's Hufb.*

Doll never flies to cut her lace,
Or throw cold water in her face,
Becaufe fhe heard a fudden drum,
Or found an *earwig* in a plum. *Swift.*

2. By way of reproach, a whifperer; a prying informer.

EA'RWITNESS. *n. f.* [*ear* and *witnefs.*] One who attefts, or can atteft any thing as heard by himfelf.

All prefent were made *earwitneffes*, even of each particular branch of a common indictment. *Hooker, b.* v. *f.* 36.

The hiftories of mankind, written by eye or *earwitneffes*, are built upon this principle. *Watts's Logick.*

To EAR. *v. a.* [*aro*, Latin] To plow; to till.

He that *ears* my land fpares my team, and gives me leave to enjoy the crop. *Shakefpeare's All's well that ends well.*

Menecrates and Menas, famous pirates,
Make the fea ferve them, which they *ear* and wound
With keels of every kind. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Then we bring forth weeds,
When our quick mind lies ftill; and our ill, told us,
Is as our *earing.* *Shakefpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

A rough valley, which is neither *eared* nor fown. *Deutr.*

Five years, in the which there fhall neither be *earing* nor harveft. *Gen.* xlv. 6.

The field of love, with plow of virtue *ear'd.* *Fairfax.*

To EAR. *v. n.* [from *ear.*] To fhoot into ears.

EA'RED. *adj.* [from *ear.*]

1. Having ears, or organs of hearing.

2. Having ears, or ripe corn.

The covert of the thrice *ear'd* field
Saw ftately Ceres to her paffion yield. *Pope's Odyffey, b.* iv.

EARL. *n f.* [eoꞃl, Saxon; *eoryl*, Erfe.] A title of nobility, anciently the higheft of this nation, now the third.

Thanes and kinfmen,

Henceforth

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Henceforth be *earls*, the firft that ever Scotland
For fuch an honour nam'd. *Shakefpeare's Macbeth.*

EARL-MARSHAL. *n. f.* [*earl* and *marfhal.*] He that has chief care of military folemnities.

The marching troops through Athens take their way;
The great *earl-marfhal* orders their array. *Dryden.*

EA'RLDOM. *n. f.* [from *earl.*] The feigniory of an earl; the title and dignity of an earl.

The duke of Clarence having married the heir of the earl of Ulfter, and by her having all the *earldom* of Ulfter, carefully went about the redreffing evils. *Spenfer's State of Ireland.*

When I am king, claim thou of me
The *earldom* of Hereford. *Shakefpeare's Richard* III.

EA'RLINESS. *n. f.* [from *early*] Quicknefs of any action with refpect to fomething elfe: as *earlinefs* in the morning, the act of rifing foon with refpect to the fun; *earlinefs* of growth, the act of growing up foon in comparifon with other things of the fame kind.

The next morning we, having ftriven with the fun's *earlinefs*, were beyond the profpect of the higheft turrets. *Sidney.*

The goodnefs of the crop is great gain, if the goodnefs anfwer the *earlinefs* of coming up. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory.*

EA'RLY. *adj.* [æꞃ, Saxon, before.] Soon with refpect to fomething elfe: as, in the morning, with refpect to the fun; in time, with refpect to creation; in the feafon, in comparifon with other products.

I am a tainted wether of the flock,
Meeteft for death: the weakeft kind of fruit
Drops *earlieft* to the ground, and fo let me. *Shakefpeare.*

It is a curiofity to have feveral fruits upon one tree; and the more when fome of them come *early*, and fome come late, fo that you may have upon the fame tree ripe fruits all Summer. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory*, N°. 501.

God made all the world, that he might be worfhipped in fome parts of the world; and therefore, in the firft and moft *early* times of the church, what care did he manifeft to have fuch places erected to his honour? *South's Sermons.*

And yet my numbers pleafe the rural throng,
Rough fatyrs dance, and Pan approves the fong;
The nymphs, forfaking ev'ry cave and fpring,
Their *early* fruit and milk-white turtles bring. *Pope.*

Sicknefs is *early* old age: it teaches us a diffidence in our earthly ftate, and infpires us with the thoughts of a future. *Pope.*

Oh foul of honour!
Oh *early* heroe! *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.*

EA'RLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Soon; betimes.

Early before the morn with crimfon ray
The windows of bright heav'n opened had. *Fairy Queen.*

None in more languages can fhow
Thofe arts, which you fo *early* know. *Waller.*

The princefs makes her iffue like herfelf, by inftilling *early* into their minds religion, virtue and honour. *Addifon's Freehol.*

To EARN. *v. a.* [eaꞃnian, Saxon.]

1. To gain as the reward or wages of labour, or any performance.

Thofe that have joined with their honour great perils, are lefs fubject to envy; for men think that they *earn* their honours hardly. *Bacon's Effays.*

Winning cheap the high repute,
Which he through hazard huge muft *earn*. *Milt. Par. Loft.*

I to the evil turn
My obvious breaft; arming to overcome
By fuffering, and *earn* reft from labour won. *Milt. Pa. Loft.*

Men may difcern
From what confummate virtue I have chofe
This perfect man, by merit call'd my fon,
To *earn* falvation for the fons of men. *Paradife Regained.*

Since they all beg, it were better for the ftate to keep them, even although they *earned* nothing. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

This is the great expence of the poor, that takes up almoft all their *earnings*. *Locke.*

The poems gained the plagiary wealth, while the author hardly *earned* his bread by repeating them. *Pope's Eff. on Homer.*

After toiling twenty days,
To *earn* a ftock of pence and praife,
Thy labour's grown the critick's prey. *Swift.*

2. To gain; to obtain.

I can't fay whore;
It does abhor me, now I fpeak the word:
To do the act, that might th' addition *earn*,
Not the world's mafs of vanity could make me. *Sh. Othello.*

EA'RNEST. *adj.* [eoꞃneꞅꞇ, Saxon.]

1. Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous; importunate.

He which prayeth in due fort, is thereby made the more attentive to hear; and he which heareth, the more *earneft* to pray for the time which we beftow, as well in the one as the other. *Hooker*, *b.* v. *f.* 34.

2. Intent; fixed; eager.

On that profpect ftrange
Their *earneft* eyes they fix'd; imagining,
For one forbidden tree, a multitude
Now ris'n, to work them further woe or fhame. *Milt. P. L.*

They are never more *earneft* to difturb us, than when they fee us moft *earneft* in this duty. *Duppa.*

EA'RNEST. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Serioufnefs; a ferious event not a jeft; reality not a feigned appearance.

Take heed that this jeft do not one day turn to *earneft*. *Sid.*

I told you Klaius was the haplefs wight,
Who *earneft* found what they accounted play. *Sidney.*

Therewith fhe laugh'd, and did her *earneft* end in jeft. *F. Q.*

That high All-feer, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And given in *earneft* what I begg'd in jeft. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Nor can I think that God, Creator wife!
Though threat'ning, will in *earneft* fo deftroy
Us, his prime creatures. *Milton's Paradife Loft*, *b.* ix.

But the main bufinefs and *earneft* of the world is money, dominion, and power. *L'Eftrange, Fab.* 5.

We fhall die in *earneft*, and it will not become us to live in jeft. *Government of the Tongue, f.* 7.

Sempronius, you have acted like yourfelf;
One would have thought you had been half in *earneft*. *Add.*

2. [*ernitz penge*, Danifh; *arres*, French.] Pledge; handfel; firft fruits; token of fomething of the fame kind in futurity.

The apoftles term it the handfel or *earneft* of that which is to come. *Hooker*, *b.* v. *f.* 5.

Which leader fhall the doubtful vict'ry blefs,
And give an *earneft* of the war's fuccefs. *Waller.*

It may be looked upon as a pledge and *earneft* of quiet and tranquillity. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

The mercies received, great as they are, were *earnefts* and pledges of greater. *Atterbury.*

3. The money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified.

You have confpir'd againft our perfon,
Join'd with an enemy proclaim'd, and from his coffers
Receiv'd the golden *earneft* of our death. *Shakef. Henry* V.

Pay back the *earneft* penny received from Satan, and fling away his fin. *Decay of Piety.*

EA'RNESTLY. *adv.* [from *earneft.*]

1. Warmly; affectionately; zealoufly; importunately; intenfely.

When *earneftly* they feek
Such proof, conclude they then begun to fail. *Milt. P. L.*

Shame is a banifhment of him from the good opinion of the world, which every man moft *earneftly* defires. *South.*

Earneftly invoke the goodnefs and power of an all merciful and almighty God. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

2. Eagerly; defiroufly.

Why fo *earneftly* feek you to put up that letter? *Sh. K. Lear.*

EA'RNESTNESS. *n. f.* [from *earneft.*]

1. Eagernefs; warmth; vehemence; impetuofity.

Often with a folemn *earneftnefs*,
More than, indeed, belong'd to fuch a trifle,
He begg'd of me to fteal it. *Shakefpeare's Othello.*

Audacity and confidence doth in bufinefs fo great effects, as a man may doubt, that befides the very daring and *earneftnefs*, and perfifting and importunity, there fhould be fome fecret binding, and ftooping of other mens fpirits to fuch perfons. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory*, N°. 943.

Marcus is overwarm; his fond complaints
Have fo much *earneftnefs* and paffion in them,
I hear him with a fecret kind of horror,
And tremble at his vehemence of temper. *Addifon's Cato.*

2. Solemnity; zeal.

There never was a charge maintained with fuch a fhew of gravity and *earneftnefs*, which had a flighter foundation to fupport it. *Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.*

3. Solicitude; care; intenfenefs.

With overftraining, and *earneftnefs* of finifhing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good. *Dryden's Dufrefn.*

EARSH. *n. f.* [from *ear*, to plow.] A plowed field.

Fires oft are good on barren *earfhes* made,
With crackling flames to burn the ftubble blade. *May's Virg.*

EARTH. *n. f.* [eoꞃð, Saxon.]

1. The element diftinct from air, fire, or water; foil; terrene matter.

The fmiling god is feen; while water, *earth*,
And air atteft his bounty. *Thomfon's Spring*, *l.* 855.

2. The terraqueous globe; the world.

Nought fo vile that on the *earth* doth live,
But to the *earth* fome fpecial good doth give. *Shakefpeare.*

This folid globe we live upon is called the *earth*, though it contains in it a great variety of bodies, feveral whereof are not properly earth; which word, taken in a more limited fenfe, fignifies fuch parts of this globe as are capable, being expofed to the air, to give rooting and nourifhment to plants, fo that they may ftand and grow in it. *Locke.*

3. Different modification of terrene matter. In this fenfe it has a plural.

The five genera of *earths* are, 1. Boles. 2. Clays. 3. Marls. 4. Ochres. 5. Tripelas. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

Earths are opake, infipid, and, when dried, friable, or confifting of parts eafy to feparate, and foluble in water; not difpofed to burn, flame, or take fire. *Woodward's Met. Foff.*

4. This world oppofed to other fcenes of exiftence.

What are thefe,
So wither'd, and fo wild in their attire;
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' *earth*,
And yet are on't? *Shakefp. King Lear.*

They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of thofe myfteries which heav'n
Will not have *earth* to know. *Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.*

5. The inhabitants of the earth.

The whole *earth* was of one language. *Gen.* xi. 1.

6. Turning up the ground in tillage. [from *ear*, to plow.]

Such land as ye break up for barley to fow,
Two *earths*, at the leaft, ere ye fow it beftow. *Tuff. Husb.*

To EARTH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hide in earth.

The fox is *earthed*; but I fhall fend my two terriers in after him. *Dryden's Spanifh Fryar.*

2. To cover with earth.

Earth up with frefh mould the roots of thofe auricula's which the froft may have uncovered. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

To EARTH. *v. n.* To retire under ground.

Hence foxes *earth'd*, and wolves abhorr'd the day,
And hungry churles enfnar'd the nightly prey. *Tickell.*

EA'RTHBOARD. *n. f.* [*earth* and *board.*] The board of the plow that fhakes off the earth.

The plow reckoned the moft proper for ftiff black clays, is one that is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a fquare *earthboard*, fo as to turn up a great furrow. *Mortimer.*

EA'RTHBORN. *adj.* [*earth* and *born.*]

1. Born of the earth; terrigenous; meanly born.

The wounds I make but fow new enemies;
Which from their blood, like *earthborn* brethren rife. *Dryd.*

The God for ever great, for ever king,
Who flew the *earthborn* race, and meafures right
To heav'n's great habitants? *Prior.*

2. Meanly born.

Earthborn Lycon fhall afcend the throne. *Smith.*

EA'RTHBOUND. *adj.* [*earth* and *bound.*] Faftened by the preffure of the earth.

That will never be:
Who can imprefs the foreft, bid the tree
Unfix his *earthbound* root? *Shakefpeare's Macbeth.*

EA'RTHEN. *adj.* [from *earth.*] Made of earth; made of clay.

About his fhelves
Green *earthen* pots, bladders, and mufty feeds
Were thinly fcatter'd. *Shakefpeare.*

As a ruftick was digging the ground by Padua, he found an urn, or *earthen* pot, in which there was another urn, and in this leffer a lamp clearly burning. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

The moft brittle water-carriage was ufed among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo faith, would fail fometimes in the boats made of *earthen* ware. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

EA'RTHFLAX. *n. f.* [*earth* and *flax.*] A kind of fibrous foffil.

Of Englifh tile, the coarfer fort is called plaifter, or parget; the finer, *earthflax*, or falamander's hair. *Woodward.*

EA'RTHINESS. *n. f.* The quality of containing earth; groffnefs.

EA'RTHLING. *n. f.* [from *earth.*] An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a poor frail creature.

To *earthlings*, the footftool of God, that ftage which he raifed for a fmall time, feemeth magnificent. *Drummond.*

EA'RTHLY. *adj.* [from *earth.*]

1. Not heavenly; vile; mean; fordid.

But I remember now
I'm in this *earthly* world, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good, fometime
Accounted dangerous folly. *Shakefpeare's Macbeth.*

When faith and love, which parted from thee never,
Had ripen'd thy juft foul to dwell with God,
Meekly thou didft refign this *earthly* load
Of death, call'd life. *Milton.*

2. Belonging only to our prefent ftate; not fpiritual.

Our common neceffities, and the lack which we all have as well of ghoftly as of *earthly* favours, is in each kind eafily known. *Hooker.*

You have fcarce time
To fteal from fpiritual leifure a brief fpan,
To keep your *earthly* audit. *Shakefpeare's Henry* VIII.

It muft be our folemn bufinefs and endeavour, at fit feafons, to turn the ftream of our thoughts from *earthly* towards divine objects. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Corporeal; not mental.

Great grace that old man to him given had,
For God he often faw, from heaven hight,
All were his *earthly* eyen both blunt and bad. *Fairy Queen.*

Sudden he view'd, in fpite of all her art,
An *earthly* lover lurking at her heart. *Pope's Ra. of the Lock.*

4. Any thing in the world; a female hyperbole.

Oh! if to dance all night, and drefs all day,
Charm'd the fmall-pox, or chas'd old age away,
Who would not fcorn what houfewife's cares produce?
Or who would learn one *earthly* thing of ufe? *Pope.*

EA'RTHNUT. *n. f.* [*earth* and *nut.*] A pignut; a root in fhape and fize like a nut.

It is an umbelliferous plant, with a rofe-fhaped flower, confifting of many leaves orbicularly placed, which turns to a fruit compofed of fmall oblong fmooth leaves, gibbous on one fide, and plain on the other. It has a flefhy tuberofe root. It is very common in fhady woods and paftures, rifing early in Spring, and flowering in May: in July the feeds are ripe, and foon after the leaves decay. Some dig up the roots, and eat them raw: they are very much like cheftnuts; and not an unpleafant morfel; but boiled they are a very delicious food, eaten with butter and pepper, and are efteemed very nourifhing. *Miller.*

Where there are *earthnuts* in feveral patches, though the roots lie deep in the ground, and the ftalks be dead, the fwine will by their fcent root only where they grow. *Ray.*

EA'RTHQUAKE. *n. f.* [*earth* and *quake.*] Tremor or convulfion of the earth.

This fubterranean heat or fire being in any part of the earth ftopt, by fome accidental glut or obftruction in the paffages through which it ufed to afcend, and being preternaturally affembled in greater quantity into one place, caufes a great rarefaction and intumefcence of the water of the abyfs, putting it into very great commotions; and making the like effort upon the earth, expanded upon the face of the abyfs, occafions that agitation and concuffion which we call an *earthquake*. *Woodward's Natural Hiftory.*

Thefe tumults were like an *earthquake*, fhaking the very foundations of all, than which nothing in the world hath more of horrour. *King Charles.*

Was it his youth, his valour, or fuccefs,
Thefe might perhaps be found in other men:
'Twas that refpect, that awful homage paid me;
That fearful love which trembled in his eyes,
And with a filent *earthquake* fhook his foul. *Dryd. Sp. Fryar.*

The country, by reafon of its vaft caverns and fubterraneous fires, has been miferably torn by *earthquakes*, fo that the whole face of it is quite changed *Addifon's Remarks on Italy.*

EA'RTHSHAKING. *adj.* [*earth* and *fhake.*] Having power to fhake the earth, or to raife earthquakes.

By the *earthfhaking* Neptune's mace,
And Tethys grave majeftick pace. *Milton.*

Now fcarce withdrawn the fierce *earthfhaking* pow'r,
Jove's daughter Pallas watch'd the fav'ring hour;
Back to their caves fhe bad the winds to fly,
And hufh'd the bluft'ring brethren of the fky. *Pope.*

EA'RTHWORM. *n. f.* [*earth* and *worm.*]

1. A worm bred under ground.

Worms are found in fnow commonly, like *earthworms*, and therefore it is not unlike that it may likewife put forth plants. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory*, N°. 569.

Upon a fhower, after a drought, *earthworms* and landfnails innumerable come out of their lurking places. *Ray.*

2. A mean fordid wretch.

Thy vain contempt, dull *earthworm*, ceafe;
I won't for refuge fly. *Norris.*

EA'RTHY. *adj.* [from *earth.*]

1. Confifting of earth.

Long may'ft thou live in Richard's feat to fit,
And foon lie Richard in an *earthy* pit! *Shakefp. Richard* II.

Thefe lamps are inflamed by the admiffion of new air, when the fepulchres are opened, as we fee in fat *earthy* vapours of divers forts. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

All water, efpecially that of rain, is more or lefs ftored with matter, light in comparifon of the common mineral *earthy* matter. *Woodward's Natural Hiftory.*

2. Compofed or partaking of earth; terrene.

To furvey his dead and *earthy* image,
What were it but to make my forrow greater. *Shak. H.* VI.

Him lord pronounc'd, he, O indignity!
Subjected to his fervice angel-wings,
And flaming minifters to watch and tend
Their *earthy* charge. *Milton's Paradife Loft*, *b.* ix. *l.* 157.

3. Inhabiting the earth; terreftrial.

Thofe *earthy* fpirits black and envious are;
I'll call up other gods of form more fair. *Dryd. Ind. Emper.*

4. Relating to earth.

Mine is the fhipwreck, in a watry fign;
And in an *earthy*, the dark dungeon thine. *Dryden.*

5. Not mental; grofs; not refined.

Teach me, dear creature, how to think and fpeak;
Lay open to my *earthy* grofs conceit,
Smother'd in errors, feeble, fhallow, weak,
The folded meaning of your words deceit. *Shakefpeare.*

Nor is my flame

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

So *earthy*, as to need the dull material force
Of eyes, or lips, or cheeks. *Denham's Sophy.*

EASE. *n. ſ.* [*aiſe*, French.]

1. Quiet; reſt; undiſturbed tranquillity; no ſolicitude.

We ſhould not find her half ſo brave and bold
To lead it to the wars, and to the ſeas;
To make it ſuffer watchings, hunger, cold,
When it might feed with plenty, reſt with *eaſe*. *Davies.*

The prieſt on ſkins of off'rings takes his *eaſe*,
And nightly viſions in his ſlumber ſees. *Dryden's Æn.*

Lucan, content with praiſe, may lie at *eaſe*
In coſtly grotts and marble palaces. *Dryden's Juv. Sat. 7.*

Men of parts and penetration were not idly to diſpute at their *eaſe*, but were to act according to the reſult of their debates. *Locke.*

No body is under an obligation to know every thing: knowledge and ſcience in general is the buſineſs only of thoſe who are at *eaſe* and leiſure. *Locke.*

2. Freedom from pain; a neutral ſtate between pain and pleaſure.

That which we call *eaſe* is only an indolency, or a freedom from pain. *L'Eſtrange.*

Is it a ſmall crime to wound himſelf by anguiſh of heart, to deprive himſelf of all the pleaſures, or *eaſes*, or enjoyments of life? *Temple.*

3. Reſt after labour; intermiſſion of labour.

Give yourſelves *eaſe* from the fatigue of waiting. *Swift.*

4. Facility; not difficulty.

The willing metal will obey thy hand,
Following with *eaſe*, if favour'd by thy fate,
Thou art foredoom'd to view the Stygian ſtate;
If not, no labour can the tree conſtrain,
And ſtrength of ſtubborn arms and ſteel are vain. *Dryden.*

5. Unconſtraint; freedom from harſhneſs, formality, forced behaviour, or conceits.

True *eaſe* in writing comes from art, not chance;
As thoſe move eaſieſt who have learn'd to dance. *Pope's Eſſ.*

To EASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To free from pain.

Help and *eaſe* children the beſt you can; but by no means bemoan them. *Locke.*

2. To relieve; to aſſuage; to mitigate; to alleviate.

Thy father made our yoke grievous, now therefore *eaſe* thou ſomewhat the grievous ſervitude. *2 Chro. x. 4.*

Complain, queen Margaret, and tell thy grief;
It ſhall be *eas'd*, if France can yield relief. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

As if with ſports my ſufferings I could *eaſe*. *Dryden.*

Though he ſpeaks of ſuch medicines as procure ſleep, and *eaſe* pain, he doth not determine their doſes. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Will he for ſacrifice our ſorrows *eaſe*?
And can our tears reverſe his firm decrees? *Prior.*

3. To relieve from labour.

If ere night the gath'ring clouds we fear,
A ſong will help the beating ſtorm to bear;
And that thou may'ſt not be too late abroad,
Sing, and I'll *eaſe* thy ſhoulders of thy load. *Dryden's Paſt.*

4. To ſet free from any thing that offends.

I will *eaſe* me of mine adverſaries. *Iſ. i. 24.*

No body feels pain that he wiſhes not to be *eaſed* of, with a deſire equal to that pain, and inſeparable from it. *Locke.*

EA'SEFUL. *adj.* [*eaſe* and *full.*] Quiet; peaceable; fit for reſt.

I ſpy a black, ſuſpicious, threat'ning cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious ſun,
Ere he attain his *eaſeful* weſtern bed. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

EA'SEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *eaſe.*]

1. Aſſiſtance; ſupport; relief from expences.

He has the advantage of a free lodging, and ſome other *eaſements.* *Swift.*

2. [In law.] A ſervice that one neighbour has of another by charter or preſcription, without profit; as a way through his ground, a ſink, or ſuch like. *Cowel.*

EA'SILY. *adv.* [from *eaſy.*]

1. Without difficulty.

Thoſe move ſwiftly, and at great diſtance; but they require a medium well diſpoſed, and their tranſmiſſion is *eaſily* ſtopped. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N°. 647.*

She aſk'd the reaſon of his woe;
She aſk'd, but with an air and mien,
That made it *eaſily* foreſeen
She fear'd too much to know. *Prior.*

3. Without pain; without diſturbance; in tranquillity.

Is it not to bid defiance to all mankind to condemn their univerſal opinions and deſigns, if, inſtead of paſſing your life as well and *eaſily*, you reſolve to paſs it as ill and as miſerable as you can? *Temple.*

3. Readily; without reluctance.

I can *eaſily* reſign to others the praiſe of your illuſtrious family. *Dryden's Dedic. to State of Innocence.*

Not ſoon provok'd, ſhe *eaſily* forgives;
And much ſhe ſuffers, as ſhe much believes. *Prior.*

EA'SINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *eaſy.*]

1. Freedom from difficulty.

Believe me, friends, loud tumults are not laid
With half the *eaſineſs* that they are rais'd. *Ben. Johnſ. Catil.*

Eaſineſs and difficulty are relative terms, and relate to ſome power; and a thing may be difficult to a weak man, which yet may be eaſy to the ſame perſon, when aſſiſted with a greater ſtrength. *Tillotſon, Sermon 6.*

The ſeeming *eaſineſs* of Pindarick verſe has made it ſpread; but it has not been conſidered. *Dryden.*

You left a conqueſt more than half atchiev'd,
And for whoſe *eaſineſs* I almoſt griev'd. *Dryden.*

This plea appears under a colour of friendſhip to religion, and to invite men to it by the *eaſineſs* of the terms it offers. *Rogers, Sermon 15.*

2. Flexibility; compliance; readineſs; not oppoſition; not reluctance.

His yielding unto them in one thing might happily put them in hope, that time would breed the like *eaſineſs* of condeſcending further unto them. *Hooker, Pref.*

Since the cuſtom of *eaſineſs* to alter and change laws is ſo evil, no doubt but to bear a tolerable ſore is better than to venture on a dangerous remedy. *Hooker, b. iv. ſ. 14.*

Give to him, and he ſhall but laugh at your *eaſineſs*; ſave his life, but, when you have done, look to your own. *South.*

The ſafeſt way to ſecure honeſty, is to lay the foundations of it early in liberality, and an *eaſineſs* to part with to others whatever they have or like themſelves. *Locke.*

3. Freedom from conſtraint; not effort; not formality.

Abſtruſe and myſtick thoughts you muſt expreſs
With painful care, but ſeeming *eaſineſs*;
For truth ſhines brighteſt through the plaineſt dreſs. *Roſc.*

4. Reſt; tranquillity.

I think the reaſon I have aſſigned hath a great intereſt in that reſt and *eaſineſs* we enjoy when aſleep. *Ray on the Creation.*

EAST. *n. ſ.* [eoꞅꞇ, Saxon; *heos*, Erſe.]

1. The quarter where the ſun riſes.

They counting forwards towards the *Eaſt*, did allow 180 degrees to the Portugals eaſtward. *Abbot.*

2. The regions in the eaſtern parts of the world.

I would not be the villain that thou thinkeſt,
For the whole ſpace that's in the tyrant's graſp,
And the rich *Eaſt* to boot. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

EA'STER. *n. ſ.* [eaꞅꞇꞃe, Saxon; *oſter*, Dutch.] The day on which the Chriſtian church commemorates our Saviour's reſurrection.

Did'ſt thou not fall out with a taylor for wearing his new doublet before *Eaſter*? *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Victor's unbrother-like heat towards the Eaſtern churches, in the controverſy about *Eaſter*, fomented that difference into a ſchiſm. *Decay of Piety.*

EA'STERLY. *adj.* [from *Eaſt.*]

1. Coming from the parts towards the Eaſt.

When the *eaſterly* winds or breezes are kept off by ſome high mountains from the vallies, whereby the air, wanting motion, doth become exceeding unhealthful. *Raleigh.*

2. Lying towards the Eaſt.

Theſe give us a view of the moſt *eaſterly*, ſoutherly, and weſterly parts of England. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

3. Looking towards the Eaſt.

Water he chuſes clear, light, without taſte or ſmell, drawn not from ſnow, but from ſprings with an *eaſterly* expoſition. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EA'STERN. *adj.* [from *Eaſt.*]

1. Dwelling or found in the Eaſt; oriental.

Eaſtern tyrants from the light of heaven
Seclude their boſom-ſlaves. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. Lying or being towards the Eaſt.

The *eaſtern* end of the iſle riſes up in precipices. *Addiſon.*

3. Going towards the Eaſt.

A ſhip at ſea has no certain method in either her *eaſtern* or weſtern voyages, or even in her leſs diſtant ſailing from the coaſts, to know her longitude, or how much ſhe is gone *eaſtward* or weſtward, as can eaſily be known in any clear day or night how much ſhe is gone northward or ſouthward. *Addiſon.*

4. Looking towards the Eaſt.

EA'STWARD. *adv.* [*Eaſt* and *toward.*] Towards the Eaſt.

The moon, which performs its motion ſwifter than the ſun, gets *eaſtward* out of his rays, and appears when the ſun is ſet. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. c. 13.*

What ſhall we do, or where direct our flight?
Eaſtward, as far as I could caſt my ſight,
From op'ning heav'ns, I ſaw deſcending light. *Dryden.*

EA'SY. *adj.* [from *eaſe.*]

1. Not difficult.

The ſervice of God, in the ſolemn aſſembly of ſaints, is a work, though *eaſy*, yet withal very weighty, and of great reſpect. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 31.*

There is a ſlave, whoſe *eaſy*-borrow'd pride
Dwells in the fickle grace of her he follows. *Shak. K. Lear.*

How much it is in every one's power to make reſolutions to

to himſelf, ſuch as he may keep, is *eaſy* for every one to try. *Locke.*

The whole iſland was probably cut into ſeveral *eaſy* aſcents, and planted with variety of palaces. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Quiet; at reſt; not harraſſed; not diſturbed; without anxiety.

Thoſe that are *eaſy* in their conditions, or their minds, refuſe often to enter upon publick charges and employment. *Temple.*

Keep their thoughts *eaſy* and free, the only temper wherein the mind is capable of receiving new informations. *Locke.*

A marriage of love is pleaſant, a marriage of intereſt *eaſy*, and a marriage where both meet happy. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

When men are *eaſy* in their circumſtances, they are naturally enemies to innovations. *Addiſon's Freeholder, N°. 42.*

A man ſhould direct all his ſtudies and endeavours at making himſelf *eaſy* now, and happy hereafter. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

We plainly feel whether at this inſtant we are *eaſy* or uneaſy, happy or miſerable. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

3. Complying; unreſiſting; credulous.

Baited with reaſons not unplauſible,
Win me into the *eaſy* hearted man,
And hug him into ſnares. *Milton.*

With ſuch deceits he gain'd their *eaſy* hearts,
Too prone to credit his perfidious arts. *Dryden's Æn.*

The kindeſt father I have ever found him,
Eaſy and good, and bounteous to my wiſhes. *Addiſon's Cato.*

4. Free from pain.

Another part, in ſquadrons and groſs bands,
On bold adventure to diſcover wide
That diſmal world, if any clime perhaps
Might yield them *eaſier* habitation. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Pleaſure has been the bus'neſs of my life,
And every change of fortune *eaſy* to me,
Becauſe I ſtill was *eaſy* to myſelf. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

5. Ready; not unwilling.

Pity and he are one;
So merciful a king did never live,
Loth to revenge, and *eaſy* to forgive. *Dryden's Span. Fryar.*

6. Without want of more.

They ſhould be allowed each of them ſuch a rent as would make them *eaſy*. *Swift's Arg. againſt aboliſhing Chriſtianity.*

7. Without conſtraint; without formality.

Thoſe move *eaſieſt* that have learn'd to dance. *Pope.*

Praiſe the *eaſy* vigour of a line,
Where Denham's ſtrength, and Waller's ſweetneſs join. *Po.*

To EAT. *v. a.* preterite *ate*, or *eat*; part. *eat*, or *eaten.* [eꞇan, Sax. *itan*, Gothick; *eich*, Erſe.]

1. To devour with the mouth.

Locuſts ſhall *eat* the reſidue of that which is eſcaped from the hail, and ſhall *eat* every tree which groweth. *Ex. x. 5.*

Other ſtates cannot be accuſed for not ſtaying for the firſt blow, or for not accepting Polyphemus's courteſy, to be the laſt that ſhall be *eaten* up. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Even wormwood, *eat* with bread, will not bite, becauſe it is mixed with a great quantity of ſpittle. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To conſume; to corrode.

Thou beſt of gold art worſt of gold;
Other leſs fine in carrat is more precious,
Preſerving life in med'cine potable:
But thou, moſt fine, moſt honour'd, moſt renown'd,
Haſt *eat* thy bearer up. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

They entail a ſecret curſe upon their eſtates, which does either inſenſibly waſte and conſume it, or *eat* out the heart and comfort of it. *Tillotſon, Sermon 4.*

There ariſes a neceſſity of keeping the ſurface even, either by preſſure or *eating* medicines, that the eminence of the fleſh may not reſiſt the fibres of the ſkin in their tendency to cover the wound. *Sharp's Surgery.*

3. To ſwallow back; to retreat. This is only uſed of a man's word.

They cannot hold, but burſt out thoſe words, which afterwards they are forced to *eat*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Credit were not to be loſt
B' a brave knight errant of the poſt,
That *eats*, perfidiouſly, his word,
And ſwears his ears through a two inch board. *Hudibras.*

To EAT. *v. n.*

1. To go to meals; to take meals; to feed.

He did *eat* continually at the king's table. *2 Sa. ix. 13.*

And when the ſcribes and phariſees ſaw him *eat* with publicans and ſinners, they ſaid unto his diſciples, how is it that he *eateth* with publicans and ſinners? *Mat. ii. 16.*

2. To take food.

He that will not *eat* 'till he has a demonſtration that it will nouriſh him, he that will not ſtir 'till he infallibly knows the buſineſs he goes about will ſucceed, will have little elſe to do but ſit ſtill and periſh. *Locke.*

3. To be maintained in food.

The righteous *eateth* to the ſatisfying of his ſoul, but the belly of the wicked ſhall want. *Prov. xiii. 25.*

Thou art paſt the tyrant's ſtroke;
Care no more to cloath and *eat*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

4. To make way by corroſion.

The plague of ſin has even altered his nature, and *eaten* into his very eſſentials. *South's Sermons.*

A prince's court *eats* too much into the income of a poor ſtate. *Addiſon's Italy.*

EA'TABLE. *n. ſ.* [from *eat.*] Any thing that may be eaten.

If you all ſorts of perſons would engage,
Suit well your *eatables* to ev'ry age. *King's Art of Cookery.*

EA'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *eat.*]

1. One that eats any thing.

The Caribees and the Cannibals, almoſt all, are *eaters* of man's fleſh. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

A knave, a raſcal, an *eater* of broken meats. *Sh. K. Lear.*

If the taſte of this fruit maketh the *eaters* like gods, why remaineſt thou a beaſt? *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. c. 1.*

As if the lotus grew only here, the virtue of whoſe fruit is to cauſe in the *eaters* an oblivion of all other ſoils. *Howel.*

2. A corroſive.

EATH. *adj.* [eað, Saxon.] Eaſy; not difficult. An old word.

Where eaſe abounds, it's *eath* to do amiſs. *Fairy Queen.*

What works not beauty, man's relenting mind
Is *eath* to move with plaints and ſhews of woe. *Fairfax, b. iv.*

The way was ſtrait and *eath*. *Fairfax.*

EATH. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Eaſily. An old word.

Who hath the world not try'd,
From the right way full *eath* may wander wide. *Hubb. Tale.*

EA'TINGHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*eat* and *houſe.*] A houſe where proviſions are ſold ready dreſſed.

An hungry traveller ſtept into an *eatinghouſe* for his dinner. *L'Eſtrange.*

EAVES. *n. ſ.* [eꞅeꞅe, Saxon.] The edges of the roof which overhang the houſe.

Every night he comes
With muſick of all ſorts, and ſongs compos'd
To her unworthineſs: it nothing ſteads us
To chide him from our *eaves*; for he perſiſts,
As if his life lay on't. *Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.*

His tears run down his beard, like Winter drops
From *eaves* of reeds. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

If in the beginning of Winter the drops of the *eaves* of houſes come more ſlowly down than they uſe, it portendeth a hard and froſty Winter. *Bacon, N°. 811.*

Uſher'd with a ſhower ſtill,
When the guſt hath blown his fill,
Ending on the ruſling leaves,
With minute drops from off the *eaves*. *Milton.*

The icicles hang down from the *eaves* of houſes. *Woodward.*

To EA'VESDROP. *v. a.* [*eaves* and *drop.*] To catch what comes from the eaves; in common phraſe, to liſten under windows.

EA'VESDROPPER. *n. ſ.* [*eaves* and *drop.*] A liſtener under windows.

Under our tents I'll play the *eavesdropper*,
To hear if any mean to ſhrink from me. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

EBB. *n. ſ.* [ebba, eppꞃlod, Saxon; *ebbe*, Dutch.]

1. The reflux of the tide towards the ſea.

The clear ſun on his wide wat'ry glaſs
Gaz'd hot, and of the freſh wave largely drew,
As after thirſt; which made their flowing ſhrink
From ſtanding lake to tripping *ebb*, that ſtole
With ſoft foot tow'rds the deep. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Hither the ſeas at ſtated times reſort,
And ſhove the loaden veſſels into port;
Then with a gentle *ebb* retire again,
And render back their cargo to the main. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Decline; decay; waſte.

You have finiſhed all the war, and brought all things to that low *ebb* which you ſpeak of. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

This tide of man's life, after it once turneth and declineth, ever runneth with a perpetual *ebb* and falling ſtream, but never floweth again. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Thus all the treaſure of our flowing years,
Our *ebb* of life for ever takes away. *Roſcommon.*

The greateſt age for poetry was that of Auguſtus Cæſar, yet painting was then at its loweſt *ebb*, and perhaps ſculpture was alſo declining. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Preface.*

Near my apartment let him pris'ner be,
That I his hourly *ebbs* of life may ſee. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

What is it he aſpires to?
Is it not this? To ſhed the ſlow remains,
His laſt poor *ebb* of blood in your defence? *Addiſon's Cato.*

To EBB. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To flow back towards the ſea.

Though my tide of blood
Hath proudly flow'd in vanity 'till now,
Now it doth turn and *ebb* back to the ſea. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*

From thence the tide of fortune left their ſhore,
And *ebb'd* much faſter than it flow'd before. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To decline; to decay; to waſte.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Well, I am ſtanding water:
——I'll teach you how to flow.
——Do ſo: to *ebb*
Hereditary ſloth inſtructs me. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
But oh he *ebbs!* the ſmiling waves decay!
For ever, lovely ſtream, for ever ſtay! *Halifax.*

E'BEN. }
EB'ON. } *n. ſ.* [*ebenus*, Latin.] A hard, heavy, black, valuable wood, which admits a fine gloſs.
E'BONY. }

If the wood be very hard, as *ebony*, or lignum vitæ, they are to turn: they uſe not the ſame tools they do for ſoft woods. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

Oft by the winds extinct the ſignal lies,
Or ſmother'd in the glimmering ſocket dies,
Ere night has half roll'd round her *ebon* throne. *Gay's Triv.*

EBRI'ETY. *n. ſ.* [*ebrietas*, Latin.] Drunkenneſs; intoxication by ſtrong liquors.

Bitter almonds, as an antidote againſt *ebriety*, hath commonly failed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 6.

EBRI'LLADE. n. ſ. [French.] A check of the bridle which a horſeman gives a horſe, by a jerk of one rein, when he refuſes to turn.

EBRIO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*ebrioſitas*, Latin.] Habitual drunkenneſs.

That religion which excuſeth Noah in ſurpriſal, will neither acquit *ebrioſity* nor ebriety in their intended perverſion. *Brown.*

EB'ULLITION. *n. ſ.* [*ebullio*, Latin.]

1. The act of boiling up with heat.
2. Any inteſtine motion.
3. That ſtruggling or effervescence which ariſes from the mingling together any alkalizate and acid liquor; and hence any inteſtine violent motion of the parts of a fluid, occaſioned by the ſtruggling of particles of different properties, is ſo called. *Quincy.*

The diſſolution of gold and ſilver diſagree; ſo that in their mixture there is great *ebullition*, darkneſs, and, in the end, a precipitation of a black powder. *Bacon.*

Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into *ebullition* with noiſe and emication; as alſo a craſſe and fumid exhalation, cauſed from the combat of the ſulphur of iron with the acid and nitrous ſpirits of aqua fortis. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii.

When aqua fortis, or ſpirit of vitriol, poured upon filings of iron, diſſolves the filings with a great heat and *ebullition*, is not the heat and *ebullition* effected by a violent motion of the parts; and does not their motion argue, that the acid parts of the liquor ruſh towards the parts of the metal with violence, and run forcibly into its pores, 'till they get between its outmoſt particles and the main maſs of the metal. *Newton.*

A violent cold, as well as heat, may be produced by this *ebullition*; for if ſal ammoniack, or any pure volatile alkali, diſſolved in water, be mixed with an acid, an *ebullition*, with a greater degree of cold, will enſue. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ECCE'NTRICAL. }
ECCE'NTRICK. } *adj.* [*eccentricus*, Latin.]

1. Deviating from the center.
2. Not having the ſame center with another circle: ſuch circles were ſuppoſed by the Ptolemaick philoſophy.

Thither his courſe he bends
Through the calm firmament; but up or down,
By centrick or *eccentrick*, hard to tell. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

They build, unbuild, contrive,
To ſave appearances: they gird the ſphere
With centrick, and *eccentrick*, ſcribbl'd o'er,
Cycle, and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Whence is it that planets move all one and the ſame way in orbs concentrick, while comets move all manner of ways in orbs very *eccentrick?* *Newton's Opt.*

3. Not terminating in the point; not directed by the ſame principle.

Whatſoever affairs paſs ſuch a man's hands, he crooketh them to his own ends; which muſt needs be often *eccentrick* to the ends of his maſter. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

4. Irregular; anamalous; deviating from ſtated and conſtant methods.

This motion, like others of the times, ſeems *eccentrick* and irregular. *King Charles.*

A character of an *eccentrick* virtue, is the more exact image of human life, becauſe it is not wholly exempted from its frailties. *Dryden's Dedicat. to the Conqueſt of Granada.*

Then from whate'er we can to ſenſe produce,
Common and plain, or wond'rous and abſtruſe,
From nature's conſtant or *eccentrick* laws,
The thoughtful ſoul this gen'ral inference draws,
That an effect muſt preſuppoſe a cauſe. *Prior.*

ECCENTRI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *eccentrick.*]

1. Deviation from a center.
2. The ſtate of having a different center from another circle.

In regard of *eccentricity*, and the epicycle wherein it moveth, the motion of the moon is unequal. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

By reaſon of the ſun's *eccentricity* to the earth, and obliquity to the equator, he appears to us to move unequally. *Holder.*

3. Excurſion from the proper orb.

The duke at his return from his *eccentricity*, for ſo I account favourites abroad, met no good news of the Cadiz attempt. *Wotton.*

4. *Eccentricity* of the earth is the diſtance between the focus and the center of the earth's elliptick orbit. *Harris.*

ECCHY'MOSIS. *n. ſ.* [ἐκχύμωσις] Livid ſpots or blotches in the ſkin, made by extravaſated blood. *Quincy.*

Ecchymoſis may be defined an extravaſation of the blood in or under the ſkin, the ſkin remaining whole. *Wiſeman's Surg.*

Laxations are accompanied with tumour and *ecchymoſis*. *Wiſ.*

ECCLESIA'STICAL. }
ECCLESIA'STICK. } *adj.* [*eccleſiaſticus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the church; not civil.

Is diſcipline an *eccleſiaſtical* matter or civil? If an *eccleſiaſtical*, it muſt of neceſſity belong to the duty of the miniſter. *Hooker, Preface.*

Clergymen, otherwiſe little fond of obſcure terms, yet in their ſermons are liberal of thoſe which they find in *eccleſiaſtical* writers. *Swift.*

A church of England man has a true veneration for the ſcheme eſtabliſhed among us of *eccleſiaſtick* government. *Swift.*

ECCLESIA'STICK. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A perſon dedicated to the miniſtries of religion.

The ambition of the *eccleſiaſticks* deſtroyed the purity of the church. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

ECCOPRO'TICKS. *n. ſ.* [ἐκ and κόπρος.] Such medicines as gently purge the belly, ſo as to bring away no more than the natural excrements lodged in the inteſtines.

The body ought to be maintained in its daily excretions by ſuch means as are *eccoprotick*. *Harvey on the Plague.*

ECHINA'TE. }
ECHINA'TED. } *adj.* [from *echinus*, Latin.] Briſtled like an hedgehog; ſet with prickles.

An *echinated* pyrites in ſhape approaches the *echinated* cryſtalline balls. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

E'CHINUS. n. ſ. [Latin.]

1. A hedgehog.
2. A ſhellfiſh ſet with prickles.
3. [With botaniſts.] The prickly head, cover of the ſeed, or top of any plant.
4. [In architecture.] A member or ornament, taking its name from the roughneſs of the carving, reſembling the prickly rind of a cheſnut, and not unlike the thorny coat of a hedgehog.

This ornament is uſed by modern architects in cornices of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Compoſite orders; and generally ſet next to the abacus, being carved with anchors, darts, and ovals or eggs. *Harris.*

E'CHO. *n. ſ.* [ἠχώ.]

1. Echo was ſuppoſed to have been once a nymph, who pined into a ſound for love of Narciſſus.

The pleaſant myrtle may teach th' unfortunate *Echo*
In theſe woods to reſound the renowned name of a goddeſs. *Sidney, b.* i.

2. The return or repercuſſion of any ſound.

Babbling *echo* mocks the hounds,
Replying ſhrilly to the well-tun'd horns,
As if a double hunt were heard at once. *Shak. Titus Andron.*

The ſound, filling great ſpaces in arched lines, cannot be guided; therefore there hath not been any means to make artificial *echoes*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 242.

To you I mourn, nor to the deaf I ſing;
The woods ſhall anſwer, and the *echo* ring *Pope's Summer.*

'Tis not enough no harſhneſs gives offence;
The ſound muſt ſeem an *echo* to the ſenſe. *Pope's Eſſ. Crit.*

3. The ſound returned.

Wilt thou hunt?
Thy hounds ſhall make the welkin anſwer them,
And fetch ſhrill *echoes* from their hollow earth. *Shakeſpeare.*

O woods, O fountains, hillocks, dales and bow'rs!
With other *echo* late I taught your ſhades
To anſwer, and reſound far other ſong! *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

To E'CHO. *v. n.*

1. To reſound; to give the repercuſſion of a voice.

At the parting
All the church *echo'd*. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

Through rocks and caves the name of Delia ſounds;
Delia each cave and *echoing* rock rebounds. *Pope's Autumn.*

2. To be ſounded back.

Hark, how the ſound diſturbs imperious Rome!
Shakes her proud hills, and rolls from dome to dome!
Her miter'd princes hear the *echoing* noiſe,
And, Albion, dread thy wrath and awful voice. *Blackmore.*

To E'CHO. *v. a.* To ſend back a voice; to return what has been uttered.

Our modern ſeparatiſts do but *echo* the ſame note. *Decay of Piety.*

With peals of ſhouts the Tyrians praiſe the ſong;
Thoſe peals are *echo'd* by the Trojan throng. *Dryden's Æn.*

One great death deforms the dreary ground;
The *echo'd* woes from diſtant rocks reſound. *Prior.*

ECLAIRCI'SSEMENT. *n. ſ.* [French.] Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair by verbal expoſtulation.

ECLA'T. n. ſ. [French.] Splendour; ſhow; luſtre.

Nothing more contributes to the variety, ſurprize, and *eclat* of Homer's battles, than that artificial manner of gaging his heroes by each other. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

ECLE'CTICK. *adj.* [ἐκλεκτικὸς] Selecting; chuſing at will.

Cicero gives an account of the opinions of philoſophers; but was of the *eclectick* ſect, and choſe out of each ſuch poſitions as came neareſt truth. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

ECLE'GMA. *n. ſ.* [ἐκ and λείχειν.] A form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with ſyrups, and which is to be taken upon a liquorice ſtick. *Quincy.*

ECLI'PSE. *n. ſ.* [ἔκλειψις.]

1. An obſcuration of the luminaries of heaven; the ſun is eclipſed by the intervention of the moon; the moon by the interpoſition of the earth. The word originally ſignifies *departure* from the place, to which *Milton* alludes.

Slips of yew,
Sliver'd in the moon's *eclipſe*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Planets, planet-ſtruck, real *eclipſe*
Then ſuffer'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 413.

So though the ſun victorious be,
And from a dark *eclipſe* ſet free,
The influence, which we fondly fear,
Afflicts our thoughts the following year. *Waller.*

An *eclipſe* of the moon is when the atmoſphere of the earth, being between the ſun and the moon, hinders the light of the ſun from falling upon and being reflected by the moon: if the light of the ſun is kept off from the whole body of the moon, it is a total *eclipſe*; if from a part only, it is a partial one. *Locke.*

2. Darkneſs; obſcuration.

All the poſterity of our firſt parents ſuffered a perpetual *eclipſe* of ſpiritual life. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Experience we have of the vanity of human glory, in our ſcatterings and *eclipſes*. *King Charles.*

To ECLI'PSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To darken a luminary.

Let the *eclipſed* moon her throne reſign. *Sandys.*

Now if the earth were flat, the dark'ned moon
Would ſeem to all *eclips'd* as well as one. *Creech's Manilius.*

2. To extinguiſh; to put out.

Then here I take my leave of thee, fair ſon,
Born to *eclipſe* thy life this afternoon. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

3. To cloud; to obſcure.

They had ſeen tokens of more than common greatneſs, howſoever now *eclipſed* with fortune. *Sidney.*

Praiſe him to his father:
Let the prince's glory
Seem to *eclipſe*, and caſt a cloud on his. *Denham's Sophy.*

Let other muſes write his proſp'rous fate,
Of conquer'd nations tell, and kings reſtor'd;
But mine ſhall ſing of his *eclips'd* eſtate,
Which, like the ſun's, more wonders does afford. *Dryden.*

He deſcended from his father, and *eclipſed* the glory of his divine majeſty with a veil of fleſh. *Calamy's Sermons.*

4. To diſgrace.

She told the king, that her huſband was *eclipſed* in Ireland by the no-countenance his majeſty had ſhewed towards him. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Another now hath to himſelf engroſs'd
All pow'r, and us *eclips'd*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

ECLI'PTICK. *n. ſ.* [ἐκλειπτικὸς.] A great circle of the ſphere, ſuppoſed to be drawn through the middle of the Zodiack, and making an angle with the Equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23°. 30′. which is the ſun's greateſt declination. This is by ſome called *via ſolis*, or the way of the ſun, becauſe the ſun, in his annual motion, never deviates from this line. It is this line which is drawn on the globe, and not the Zodiack. But in the new aſtronomy the *Ecliptick* is that path among the fixed ſtars, which the earth appears to deſcribe to an eye placed in the ſun, as in its annual motion it runs round the ſun from Weſt to Eaſt. If you ſuppoſe this circle to be divided into twelve equal parts, they will be the twelve ſigns, each of which is denoted or diſtinguiſhed by ſome aſteriſm or conſtellation. *Harris.*

All ſtars, that have their diſtance from the *Ecliptick* northwards not more than twenty-three degrees and a half, may, in progreſſion of time, have declination ſouthward, and move beyond the Equator. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 13.

The terraqueous globe had the ſame ſite and poſition, in reſpect of the ſun, that it now hath: its axis was not parallel to that of the *Ecliptick*, but inclined in like manner as it is at preſent. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 6.

The earth's rotation makes the night and day;
The ſun revolving through th' *Ecliptick* way,
Effects the various ſeaſons of the year. *Blackm. on the Creat.*

You muſt conceive an imaginary plane, which paſſing through the center of the ſun, and the earth, extends itſelf on all ſides as far as the firmament: this plane is called the *Ecliptick*, and in this the center of the earth is perpetually carried, without any deviation. *Bentley's Sermons.*

EC'LOGUE. *n. ſ.* [ἐκλογὴ.] A paſtoral poem ſo called, becauſe *Virgil* called his paſtorals eclogues.

What exclaiming praiſes Baſilius gave this *eclogue* any man may gueſs, that knows love is better than ſpectacles to make every thing ſeem great. *Sidney.*

It is not ſufficient that the ſentences be brief, the whole *eclogue* ſhould be ſo too. *Pope.*

ECO'NOMY. *n. ſ.* [οἰκονομία. This word is often written, from its derivation, *œconomy*; but *œ* being no diphthong in Engliſh, it is placed here with the authorities for different orthography.]

1. The management of a family; the government of a houſhold.

By St. Paul's *economy* the heir differs nothing from a ſervant, while he is in his minority; ſo a ſervant ſhould differ nothing from a child in the ſubſtantial part. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. Frugality; diſcretion of expence; laudable parſimony.

Particular ſums are not laid out to the greateſt advantage in his *economy*; but are ſometimes ſuffered to run waſte, while he is only careful of the main. *Dryden's State of Innocence, Preface.*

I have no other notion of *economy*, than that it is the parent of liberty and eaſe. *Swift to Lord Bolingbroke.*

3. Diſpoſition of things; regulation.

All the divine and infinitely wiſe ways of *economy* that God could uſe towards a rational creature, oblige mankind to that courſe of living which is moſt agreeable to our nature. *Hamm.*

4. The diſpoſition or arrangement of any work.

In the Greek poets, as alſo in Plautus, we ſhall ſee the *economy* and diſpoſition of poems better obſerved than in Terence. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

If this *economy* muſt be obſerved in the minuteſt parts of an epick poem, what ſoul, though ſent into the world with great advantages of nature, cultivated with the liberal arts and ſciences, can be ſufficient to inform the body of ſo great a work? *Dryden's Dedication to the Æn.*

5. Syſtem of motions; diſtribution of every thing active or paſſive to its proper place.

Theſe the ſtrainers aid,
That, by a conſtant ſeparation made,
They may a due *economy* maintain,
Exclude the noxious parts, the good retain. *Blackm. Creat.*

ECO'NOMICK. }
ECO'NOMICAL. } *adj.* [from *economy.*]

1. Pertaining to the regulation of an houſhold.

Her quick'ning power in ev'ry living part,
Doth as a nurſe, or as a mother ſerve;
And doth employ her *economick* art,
And buſy care, her houſhold to preſerve. *Davies.*

In *economical* affairs, having propoſed the government of a family, we conſider the proper means to effect it. *Watts.*

2. Frugal.

Some are ſo plainly *economical*, as even to deſire that the ſeat be well watered, and well fuelled. *Wotton's Architect.*

ECPHRA'CTICKS. *n. ſ.* [ἐκ and φράττω.] Such medicines as render tough humours more thin, ſo as to promote their diſcharge. *Quincy.*

Procure the blood a free courſe, ventilation, and tranſpiration, by ſuitable purges and *ecphractick* medicines. *Harvey.*

E'CSTASY. *n. ſ.* [ἔκστασις.]

1. Any paſſion by which the thoughts are abſorbed, and in which the mind is for a time loſt.

Follow them ſwiftly,
And hinder them from what this *ecſtaſy*
May now provoke them to. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

'T may be
No longer joy there, but an *ecſtaſy*. *Suckling.*

Whether what we call *ecſtaſy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined. *Locke.*

2. Exceſſive joy; rapture.

O, love, be moderate! Allay thy *ecſtaſy!* *Shakeſpeare.*

The religious pleaſure of a well diſpoſed mind moves gently, and therefore conſtantly: it does not affect by rapture and *ecſtaſy*; but is like the pleaſure of health, ſtill and ſober. *South's Sermons.*

Each delighted, and delighting, gives
The pleaſing *ecſtaſy* which each receives. *Prior.*

A pleaſure, which no language can expreſs;
An *ecſtaſy*, that mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart. *Phillips's Diſtreſt Mother.*

3. Enthuſiaſm; exceſſive elevation of the mind.

He lov'd me well, and oft would beg me ſing;
Which when I did, he on the tender graſs
Would ſit, and hearken even to *ecſtaſy*. *Milton.*

4. Exceſſive grief or anxiety. This is not now uſed.

Sighs and groans, and ſhrieks that rend the air,
Are made, not mark'd; where violent ſorrow ſeems
A modern *ecſtaſy*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Better be with the dead,
Than on the torture of the mind to lie
In reſtleſs *ecſtaſy*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

5. Madneſs; diſtraction. This ſenſe is not now in uſe.

Now ſee that noble and moſt ſovereign reaſon,

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Like ſweet bells jangled out of tune, and harſh,
That unmatch'd form, and feature of blown youth,
Blaſted with *ecſtaſy*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

E'CSTASIED. *adj.* [from *ecſtaſy.*] Raviſhed; filled with enthuſiaſm.

Theſe are as common to the inanimate things as to the moſt *ecſtaſied* ſoul upon earth. *Norris.*

ECSTA'TICAL. } ECSTA'TICK. } *adj.* [ἐκστατικὸς.]

1. Raviſhed; rapturous; elevated to ecſtaſy.

There doth my ſoul in holy viſion ſit,
In penſive trance, and anguiſh, and *ecſtatick* fit. *Milton.*

When one of them, after an *ecſtatical* manner, fell down before an angel, he was ſeverely rebuked, and bidden to worſhip God. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

In trance *ecſtatick* may thy pangs be drown'd;
Bright clouds deſcend, and angels watch thee round. *Pope.*

2. In the higheſt degree of joy.

To gain Peſcennius one employs his ſchemes;
One graſps a Cecrops in *ecſtatick* dreams. *Pope.*

3. Tending to external objects. This ſenſe is, I think, only to be found once, though agreeable enough to the derivation.

I find in me a great deal of *ecſtatical* love, which continually carries me out to good without myſelf. *Norris.*

E'CTYPE. *n. ſ.* [ἔκτυπος.] A copy.

The complex ideas of ſubſtances are *ectypes*, copies, but not perfect ones, not adequate. *Locke.*

E'CURIE. *n. ſ.* [French; *equus*, Latin.] A place covered for the lodging or houſing of horſes.

EDA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*edax*, Latin.] Eating; voracious; devouring; predatory; ravenous; rapacious; greedy.

EDA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*edacitas*, Latin.] Voracity; ravenouſneſs; greedineſs; rapacity.

The wolf is a beaſt of great *edacity* and digeſtion: it may be the parts of him comfort the bowels. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

To E'DDER. *v. a.* [probably from *edge.*] To bind or interweave a fence.

To add ſtrength to the hedge, *edder* it; which is, bind the top of the ſtakes with ſome ſmall long poles on each ſide. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

E'DDER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences, and binds or interweaves each other.

In lopping and felling, ſave *edder* and ſtake,
Thine hedges, as needeth, to mend or to make. *Tuſſer.*

E'DDY. *n. ſ.* [eδ, *backward*, *again*, and ea, *water*, Saxon.]

1. The water that by ſome repercuſſion, or oppoſite wind, runs contrary to the main ſtream.

My praiſes are as a bulruſh upon a ſtream: if they ſink not, 'tis becauſe they are born up by the ſtrength of the current, which ſupports their lightneſs; but they are carried round again, and return on the *eddy* where they firſt began. *Dryden.*

2. Whirlpool; circular motion.

The wild waves maſter'd him, and ſuck'd him in,
And ſmiling *eddies* dimpled on the main. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

So, where our wide Numidian waſtes extend,
Sudden th' impetuous hurricanes deſcend,
Wheel through the air, in circling *eddies* play,
Tear up the ſands, and ſweep whole plains away. *Add. Cato.*

E'DDY. *adj.* Whirling; moving circularly.

And chaff with *eddy* winds is whirl'd around,
And dancing leaves are lifted from the ground. *Dryd. Virgil.*

EDEMATO'SE. *adj.* [οἴδημα.] Swelling; full of humours. See ŒDEMATOUS.

A feroſity obſtructing the glands may be watery, *edematoſe*, and ſchirrous, according to the viſcoſity of the humour. *Arb.*

EDE'NTATED. *adj.* [*edentatus*, Latin.] Deprived of teeth. *Dict.*

EDGE. *n. ſ.* [ecȝe, Saxon.]

1. The thin or cutting part of a blade.

Seize upon Fife; give to the *edge* o' th' ſword
His wife, his babes. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He that will a good *edge* win,
Muſt forge thick, and grind thin. *Proverb.*

The *edge* of war, like an ill ſheathed knife,
No more ſhall cut his maſter. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p.* i.

'Tis ſlander,
Whoſe *edge* is ſharper than the ſword. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

If the iron be blunt, and he do not whet the *edge*, then muſt he put to more ſtrength. *Eccl.* x. 10.

2. A narrow part riſing from a broader.

Some harrow their ground over, and then plow it upon an *edge*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. Brink; margin; extremity.

The rays which paſs very near to the *edges* of any body, are bent a little by the action of the body. *Newton's Opt.*

We have, for many years, walked upon the *edge* of a precipice, while nothing but the ſlender thread of human life has held us from ſinking into endleſs miſery. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Yes, the laſt pen for freedom let me draw,
When truth ſtands trembling on the *edge* of law. *Pope.*

4. Sharpneſs; proper diſpoſition for action or operation; intenſeneſs of deſire.

Give him a further *edge*,
And drive his purpoſe into theſe delights. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

But when long time the wretches thoughts refin'd,
When want had ſet an *edge* upon their mind,
Then various cares their working thoughts employ'd,
And that which each invented, all enjoy'd. *Creech's Manil.*

Silence and ſolitude ſet an *edge* upon the genius, and cauſe a greater application. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

5. Keenneſs; acrimony of temper.

Abate the *edge* of traitors, gracious Lord!
That would reduce theſe bloody days again. *Shak. Rich.* III.

6. *To ſet teeth on* EDGE. To cauſe a tingling pain in the teeth.

A harſh grating tune *ſetteth the teeth on edge*. *Bacon.*

To EDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſharpen; to enable to cut.

There ſat ſhe rolling her alluring eyes,
To *edge* her champion's ſword, and urge my ruin. *Dryden.*

2. To furniſh with an edge.

I fell'd along a man of bearded face,
His limbs all cover'd with a ſhining caſe;
So wond'rous hard, and ſo ſecure of wound,
It made my ſword, though *edg'd* with flint, rebound. *Dryd.*

3. To border with any thing; to fringe.

Their long deſcending train,
With rubies *edg'd*, and ſaphires, ſwept the plain. *Dryden.*

I rid over hanging hills, whoſe tops were *edged* with groves, and whoſe feet were watered with winding rivers. *Pope.*

4. To exaſperate; to embitter.

By ſuch reaſonings the ſimple were blinded, and the malicious *edged*. *Hayward.*

He was indigent and low in money, which perhaps might have a little *edged* his deſperation. *Wotton's Life of D. of Bucks.*

5. To put forward beyond a line.

Edging by degrees their chairs forwards, they were in a little time got up cloſe to one another. *Locke.*

To EDGE. *v. n.* [perhaps from eδ, backward, Saxon.] To move forward againſt any power; going cloſe upon a wind, as if upon its ſkirts or border, and ſo ſailing ſlow.

I muſt *edge* upon a point of wind,
And make ſlow way. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

E'DGED. *participial adj.* [from *edge.*] Sharp; not blunt.

We find that ſubtile or *edged* quantities do prevail over blunt ones. *Digby on Bodies.*

E'DGING. *n. ſ.* [from *edge.*]

1. What is added to any thing by way of ornament.

The garland which I wove for you to wear,
And border'd with a roſy *edging* round. *Dryden.*

A woman branches out into a long diſſertation upon the *edging* of a petticoat. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 247.

2. A narrow lace.

E'DGELESS. *adj.* [from *edge.*] Blunt; obtuſe; unable to cut.

To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And fall thy *edgeleſs* ſword; deſpair and die. *Shakeſ. R.* III.

They are only *edgeleſs* weapons it hath to encounter. *Decay of Piety.*

E'DGETOOL. *n. ſ.* [*edge* and *tool.*] A tool made ſharp to cut.

There muſt be no playing with things ſacred, nor jeſting with *edgetools*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Nurſes from their children keep *edgetools*. *Dorſet.*

I ſhall exerciſe upon ſteel, and its ſeveral ſorts; and what ſort is fitteſt for *edgetools*, which for ſprings. *Moxon's Mech. Ex.*

E'DGEWISE. *adv.* [*edge* and *wiſe.*] With the edge put into any particular direction.

Should the flat ſide be objected to the ſtream, it would be ſoon turned *edgewiſe* by the force of it. *Ray on the Creation.*

E'DIBLE. *adj.* [from *edo*, Latin.] Fit to be eaten; fit for food.

Some fleſh is not *edible*; as horſes and dogs. *Bacon.*

Wheat and barley, and the like, are made either *edible* or potable by man's art and induſtry. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

Some of the fungus kind, gathered for *edible* muſhrooms, have produced a difficulty of breathing. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The *edible* creation decks the board. *Prior.*

E'DICT. *n. ſ.* [*edictum*, Latin.] A proclamation of command or prohibition; a law promulgated.

When an abſolute monarch commandeth his ſubjects that which ſeemeth good in his own diſcretion, hath not his *edict* the force of a law. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſ.* 10.

The great king of kings,
Hath in the table of his law commanded
That thou ſhalt do no murder; will you then
Spurn at his *edict*, and fulfil a man's? *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Severe decrees may keep our tongues in awe,
But to our thoughts what *edict* can give law? *Dryd. Aureng.*

The miniſters are always preaching, and the governours putting out *edicts*, againſt gaming and fine cloaths. *Addiſon.*

EDIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ædificatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holineſs.

Our bleſſed Saviour told us, that we muſt account for every idle word, not meaning that every word which is not deſigned to *edification*, or is leſs prudent, ſhall be reckoned for a ſin. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. Improvement;

2. Improvement; inſtruction.

Out of theſe magazines I ſhall ſupply the town with what may tend to their *edification*. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº. 114.

E'DIFICE. *n. ſ.* [*ædificium*, Latin.] A fabrick; a building; a ſtructure.

My love was like a fair houſe built on another man's ground; ſo that I have loſt my *edifice* by miſtaking the place where I erected it. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

He built
So ſpacious, and his line ſtretch'd out ſo far,
That man may know he dwells not in his own;
An *edifice* too large for him to fill. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The *edifice*, where all were met to ſee him,
Upon their heads and on his own he pull'd. *Milton's Agon.*

As Tuſcan pillars owe their original to this country, the architects always give them a place in *edifices* raiſed in Tuſcany. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

He muſt be an idiot that cannot diſcern more ſtrokes of workmanſhip in the ſtructure of an animal than in the moſt elegant *edifice*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

EDIFI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *edify.*] One that improves or inſtructs another.

To EDI'FY. *v. a.* [*edifico*, Latin.]

1. To build.

Men have *edify'd*
A lofty temple, and perfum'd an altar to thy name. *Chapm.*

2. To inſtruct; to improve.

He who ſpeaketh no more than *edifieth*, is undeſervedly reprehended for much ſpeaking. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 32.

Men are *edified*, when either their underſtanding is taught ſomewhat whereof, in ſuch actions, it behoveth all men to conſider, or when their hearts are moved with any affection ſuitable thereunto. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſ.* 1.

Life is no life, without the bleſſing of a friendly and an *edifying* converſation. *L'Eſtrange.*

He gave, he taught; and *edify'd* the more,
Becauſe he ſhew'd, by proof, 'twas eaſy to be poor. *Dryd.*

3. To teach; to perſuade.

You ſhall hardly *edify* me, that thoſe nations might not, by the law of nature, have been ſubdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue. *Bacon's holy War.*

E'DILE. *n. ſ.* [*ædilis*, Latin.] The title of a magiſtrate in old Rome, whoſe office ſeems in ſome particulars to have reſembled that of our juſtices of peace.

The *edile*, ho! let him be apprehended. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

EDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*editio*, Latin.]

1. Publication of any thing, particularly of a book.

Theſe are of the ſecond *edition*. *Shak. Mer. Wiv. of Windſ.*

This Engliſh *edition* is not ſo properly a tranſlation, as a new compoſition upon the ſame ground. *Burnet.*

2. Republication; generally with ſome reviſal or correcting.

The buſineſs of our redemption is to rub over the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the ſoul, and to ſet forth nature in a ſecond and a fairer *edition*. *South.*

I cannot go ſo far as he who publiſhed the laſt *edition* of him. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

The Code, compoſed haſtily, was forced to undergo an emendation, and to come forth in a ſecond *edition*. *Baker.*

E'DITOR. *n. ſ.* [*editor*, Latin.] Publiſher; he that reviſes or prepares any work for publication.

When a different reading gives us a different ſenſe, or a new elegance in an author, the *editor* does very well in taking notice of it. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 450.

This nonſenſe got into all the editions by a miſtake of the ſtage *editors*. *Pope's Notes on Shakeſp. Henry* V.

To E'DUCATE. *v. a.* [*educo*, Latin.] To breed; to bring up; to inſtruct youth.

Their young ſucceſſion all their cares employ;
They breed, they brood, inſtruct and *educate*,
And make proviſion for the future ſtate. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

Education is worſe, in proportion to the grandeur of the parents: if the whole world were under one monarch, the heir of that monarch would be the worſt *educated* mortal ſince the creation. *Swift on Modern Education.*

EDUCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *educate.*] Formation of manners in youth; the manner of breeding youth; nurture.

Education and inſtruction are the means, the one by uſe, the other by precept, to make our natural faculty of reaſon both the better and the ſooner to judge rightly between truth and error, good and evil. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſ.* 6.

All nations have agreed in the neceſſity of a ſtrict *education*, which conſiſted in the obſervance of moral duties. *Swift.*

To EDU'CE. *v. a.* [*educo*, Latin.] To bring out; to extract; to produce from a ſtate of occultation.

All that can be made of the power of matter, is a receptive capacity; and we may as well affirm, that the world was *educed* out of the power of ſpace, and give that as a reaſon of its original: in this language, to grow rich, were to *educe* money out of the power of the pocket. *Glanv. Sceps.*

This matter muſt have lain eternally confined to its beds of earth, were there not this agent to *educe* it thence. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p.* iii.

Th' eternal art *educes* good from ill,
Grafts on this paſſion our beſt principle. *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

EDU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *educe.*] The act of bringing any thing into view.

To EDU'LCORATE. *v. n.* [from *dulcis*, Latin.] To ſweeten.

EDULCORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *edulcorate.*] The act of ſweetening.

To EEK. *v. a.* [eacan, ecan, ican, Sax. *eak*, Scott. *eck*, Erſe.]

1. To make bigger by the addition of another piece.

2. To ſupply any deficiency. See EKE.

Hence endleſs penance for our fault I pay;
But that redoubled crime, with vengeance new,
Thou biddeſt me to *eke*. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *c.* 5. *ſ.* 42.

EEL. *n. ſ.* [œl, Saxon; *aal*, German.] A ſerpentine ſlimy fiſh, that lurks in mud.

Is the adder better than the *eel*,
Becauſe his painted ſkin contents the eye? *Shakeſpeare.*

The Cockney put the *eels* i' th' paſty alive. *Shak. K. Lear.*

E'EN. *adv.* Contracted from *even*. See EVEN.

Says the ſatyr, if you have a trick of blowing hot and cold out of the ſame mouth, I have *e'en* done with ye. *L'Eſtrange.*

EFF. *n. ſ.* See EFT.

E'FFABLE. *adj.* [*effabilis*, Latin.] Expreſſive; utterable. *Dict.*

To EFFA'CE. *v. a.* [*effacer*, French.]

1. To deſtroy any form painted, or carved.

2. To make no more legible or viſible; to blot out; to ſtrike out.

Characters drawn on duſt, the firſt breath of wind *effaces*. *Locke.*

It was ordered, that his name ſhould be *effaced* out of all publick regiſters. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Time, I ſaid, may happily *efface*
That cruel image of the king's diſgrace. *Prior.*

Otway fail'd to poliſh or refine,
And fluent Shakeſpeare ſcarce *effac'd* a line. *Pope.*

3. To deſtroy; to wear away.

Nor our admiſſion ſhall your realm diſgrace,
Nor length of time our gratitude *efface*. *Dryden's Æn.*

EFFE'CT. *n. ſ.* [*effectus*, Latin.]

1. That which is produced by an operating cauſe.

You may ſee by her example, in herſelf wiſe, and of others beloved, that neither folly is the cauſe of vehement love, nor reproach the *effect*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Effect is the ſubſtance produced, or ſimple idea introduced into any ſubject, by the exerting of power? *Locke.*

We ſee the pernicious *effects* of luxury in the antient Romans, who immediately found themſelves poor as ſoon as this vice got footing among them. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Conſequence; event.

No man, in *effect*, doth accompany with others, but he learneth, ere he is aware, ſome geſture, or voice, or faſhion. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº. 236.

To ſay of a celebrated piece that there are faults in it, is, in *effect*, to ſay that the author of it is a man. *Addiſ. Guard.*

3. Purpoſe; intention; general intent.

They ſpake to her to that *effect*. 2 *Chro.* xxxiv. 22.

4. Conſequence intended; ſucceſs; advantage.

Chriſt is become of no *effect* unto you. *Gal.* v. 4.

He ſhould depart only with a title, the *effect* whereof he ſhould not be poſſeſſed of, before he had very well deſerved it. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

The cuſtom or inſtitution has hitherto proved without *effect*, and has neither extinguiſhed the practice of ſuch crimes, nor leſſened the numbers of ſuch criminals. *Temple.*

5. Completion; perfection.

Semblant art ſhall carve the fair *effect*,
And full atchievement of thy great deſigns. *Prior.*

6. Reality; not mere appearance.

In ſhew, a marvellous indifferently compoſed ſenate eccleſiaſtical was to govern, but in *effect* one only man ſhould, as the ſpirit and ſoul of the reſidue, do all in all. *Hooker.*

State and wealth, the buſineſs and the crowd,
Seems at this diſtance but a darker cloud;
And is to him, who rightly things eſteems,
No other in *effect* than what it ſeems. *Denham.*

7. [In the plural.] Goods; moveables.

What form of prayer
Can ſerve my turn? Forgive me my foul murther!
That cannot be, ſince I am ſtill poſſeſt
Of thoſe *effects* for which I did the murther,
My crown, mine own ambition, and my queen. *Shakeſp.*

The emperor knew that they could not convey away many of their *effects*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 499.

To EFFE'CT. *v. a.* [*efficio*, Latin.]

1. To bring to paſs; to attempt with ſucceſs; to atchieve; to accompliſh as an agent.

Being conſul, I not doubt t' *effect*
All that you wiſh. *Ben. Johnſ. Catil.*

2. To produce as a cauſe.

The change made of that ſyrup into a purple colour, was *effected* by the vinegar. *Boyle on Colours.*

EFFE'CTIBLE.

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EFFE'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *effect.*] Performable; practicable; feaſible.

That a pot full of aſhes will ſtill contain as much water as it would without them, is not *effectible* upon the ſtricteſt experiment. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 3.

EFFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *effect.*]

1. Having the power to produce effects.

They are not *effective* of any thing, nor leave no work behind them. *Bacon.*

If any myſtery, rite, or ſacrament be *effective* of any ſpiritual bleſſings, then this much more, as having the prerogative and principality above every thing elſe. *Taylor.*

There is nothing in words and ſtiles but ſuitableneſs, that makes them acceptable and *effective.* *Glanv. Sceps. Preface.*

2. Operative; active.

Nor do they ſpeak properly who ſay that time conſumeth all things; for time is not *effective*, nor are bodies deſtroyed by it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 12.

3. Producing effects; efficient.

Whoſoever is an *effective* real cauſe of doing his neighbour wrong is criminal, by what inſtrument ſoever he does it. *Taylor.*

4. Having the power of operation; uſeful, as *effective* men in an army.

EFFE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *effective.*] Powerfully; with real operation.

This *effectively* reſiſts the devil, and ſuffers us to receive no hurt from him. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

EFFE'CTLESS. *adj.* [from *effect.*] Without effect; impotent; uſeleſs; unmeaning.

I'll chop off my hands;
In bootleſs prayer have they been held up,
And they have ſerv'd me to *effectleſs* uſe. *Shak. Tit. Andron.*

EFFE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*effector*, Latin.]

1. He that produces any effect.

2. Maker; Creator.

We commemorate the creation, and pay worſhip to that infinite Being who was the *effector* of it. *Derham's Phy. Theol.*

EFFE'CTUAL. *adj.* [*effectuél*, French.]

1. Productive of effects; powerful to a degree adequate to the occaſion; operative; efficacious.

The reading of Scripture is *effectual*, as well to lay even the firſt foundation, as to add degrees of farther perfection, in the fear of God. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 22.

The communication of thy faith may become *effectual*, by the acknowledging of every good thing. *Philem.* 6.

2. Veracious; expreſſive of facts. A ſenſe not in uſe.

Reprove my allegation, if you can;
Or elſe conclude my words *effectual.* *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

EFFE'CTUALLY. *adv.* [from *effectual.*] In a manner productive of the conſequence intended; efficaciouſly.

Sometimes the ſight of the altar, and decent preparations for devotion, may compoſe and recover the wandering mind more *effectually* than a ſermon. *South's Sermons.*

This is a ſubject of that vaſt latitude, that the ſtrength of one man will ſcarcely be ſufficient *effectually* to carry it on. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To EFFE'CTUATE. *v. a.* [*effectuer*, French.] To bring to paſs; to fulfil.

He found means to acquaint himſelf with a nobleman, to whom diſcovering what he was, he found him a fit inſtrument to *effectuate* his deſire. *Sidney, b.* ii.

EFFE'MINACY. *n. ſ.* [from *effeminate.*]

1. Admiſſion of the qualities of a woman; ſoftneſs; unmanly delicacy; mean ſubmiſſion.

But foul *effeminacy* held me yok'd
Her bond-ſlave: O indignity, O blot
To honour and religion! *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 410.

2. Laſciviouſneſs; looſe pleaſure.

So long as idleneſs is quite ſhut out from our lives, all the ſins of wantonneſs, ſoftneſs, and *effeminacy* are prevented. *Tayl.*

EFFE'MINATE. *adj.* [*effeminatus*, Latin.]

1. Having the qualities of a woman; womaniſh; ſoft to an unmanly degree; voluptuous; tender; luxurious.

After the ſlaughter of ſo many peers,
Shall we at laſt conclude *effeminate* peace? *Shak. Henry* VI.

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became *effeminate*, and leſs ſenſible of honour. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

From man's *effeminate* ſlackneſs it begins,
Who ſhould better hold his place. *Milton.*

The more *effeminate* and ſoft his life,
The more his fame to ſtruggle to the field. *Dryd. Don Seb.*

2. Womanlike; ſoft without reproach: a ſenſe not in uſe.

As well we know your tenderneſs of heart,
And gentle, kind, *effeminate* remorſe. *Shakeſpeare's R.* III.

To EFFE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*effemino*, Latin.] To make womaniſh; to weaken; to emaſculate; to unman.

When one is ſure it will not corrupt or *effeminate* childrens minds, and make them fond of trifles, I think all things ſhould be contrived to their ſatisfaction. *Locke.*

To EFFE'MINATE. *v. n.* To grow womaniſh; to ſoften; to melt into weakneſs.

In a ſlothful peace both courage will *effeminate* and manners corrupt. *Pope.*

EFFE'MINATION. *n. ſ.* [from *effeminate.*] The ſtate of one grown womaniſh; the ſtate of one emaſculated or unmanned.

Vices it figured; not only feneration, or uſury, from its fecundity and ſuperfetation, but from this mixture of ſexes, degenerate *effemination.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 17.

To EFFE'RVESCE. *v. n.* [*efferveſco*, Latin.] To generate heat by inteſtine motion.

The compound ſpirit of nitre, put to oil of cloves, will *efferveſce* even to a flame. *Mead on Poiſons.*

EFFE'RVESCENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *efferveo*, Latin.] The act of growing hot; production of heat by inteſtine motion.

In the chymical ſenſe, *efferveſcence* ſignifies an inteſtine motion, produced by mixing two bodies together that lay at reſt before; attended ſometimes with a hiſſing noiſe, frothing, and ebullition. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Take chalk, ignite it in a crucible, and then powder it: put it into ſtrong ſpirit of nitre, 'till it becomes ſweetiſh, and makes no *efferveſcence* upon the injection of the chalk. *Grew.*

Hot ſprings do not owe their heat to any colluctation or *efferveſcence* of the minerals in them, but to ſubterranean heat or fire. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, p.* iii.

EFFE'TE. *adj.* [*effætus*, Latin.]

1. Barren; diſabled from generation.

It is probable that females have in them the ſeeds of all the young they will afterwards bring forth, which, all ſpent and exhauſted, the animal becomes barren and *effete.* *Ray.*

In moſt countries the earth would be ſo parched and *effete* by the drought, that it would afford but one harveſt. *Bentley.*

2. Worn out with age.

All that can be allowed him now, is to refreſh his decrepit, *effete* ſenſuality with the hiſtory of his former life. *South.*

EFFICA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*efficax*, Latin.] Productive of effects; powerful to produce the conſequence intended.

A glowing drop with hollow'd ſteel
He takes, and by one *efficacious* breath
Dilates to cube or ſquare. *Phillips.*

EFFICA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *efficacious.*] Effectually; in ſuch a manner as to produce the conſequence deſired.

If we find that any other body ſtrikes *efficaciouſly* enough upon it, we cannot doubt but it will move that way which the ſtriking body impels it. *Digby on Bodies.*

E'FFICACY. *n. ſ.* [from *efficax*, Latin.] Power to produce effects; production of the conſequence intended.

Whatſoever is ſpoken concerning the *efficacy* or neceſſity of God's word, the ſame they tie and reſtrain only unto ſermons. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 21.

Whether if they had taſted the tree of life before that of good and evil, they had ſuffered the curſe of mortality; or whether the *efficacy* of the one had not overpowered the penalty of the other, we leave it unto God. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Efficacy is a power of ſpeech which repreſents a thing, by preſenting to our minds the lively ideas or forms of things. *Peacham on Drawing.*

The apoſtle tells us of the ſucceſs and *efficacy* of the Goſpel upon the minds of men; and, for this reaſon, he calls it the power of God unto ſalvation. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

The arguments drawn from the goodneſs of God have a prevailing *efficacy* to induce men to repent. *Rogers, Sermon* 16.

EFFI'CIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *efficio*, Latin.] The act of producing effects; agency.
EFFI'CIENCY. }

The manner of this divine *efficiency* being far above us, we are no more able to conceive by our reaſon, than creatures unreaſonable by their ſenſe are able to apprehend after what manner we diſpoſe and order the courſe of our affairs. *Hooker, b.* i.

That they are carried by the manuduction of a rule, is evident; but what that regulating *efficiency* ſhould be, is not eaſily determined. *Glanv. Sceps. c.* iv.

Sinning againſt conſcience has no ſpecial productive *efficiency* of this particular ſort of ſinning, more than of any other. *South's Sermons.*

A pious will is the means to enlighten the underſtanding in the truth of Chriſtianity, upon the account of a natural *efficiency*: a will ſo diſpoſed, will engage the mind in a ſevere ſearch. *South's Sermons.*

Gravity does not proceed from the *efficiency* of any contingent and unſtable agents; but ſtands on a baſis more firm, being entirely owing to the direct concourſe of the power of the Author of nature. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

EFFI'CIENT. *n. ſ.* [*efficius*, Latin.]

1. The cauſe which makes effects to be what they are.

God, which moveth meer natural agents as an *efficient* only, doth otherwiſe move intellectual creatures, and eſpecially his holy angels. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſ.* 3.

2. He that makes; the effector.

Obſervations of the order of nature are of uſe to carry the mind up to the admiration of the great *efficient* of the world. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

EFFI'CIENT. *adj.* Cauſing effects; that which makes the effect to be what it is.

Your

Your anſwering in the final cauſe, makes me believe you are at a loſs for the *efficient.* *Collier on Thought.*

To EFFI'GIATE. *v. a.* [*effigio*, Latin.] To form in ſemblance; to image.

EFFIGIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *effigiate.*] The act of imaging; or forming the reſemblance of things or perſons. *Dict.*

EFFI'GIES. } *n. ſ.* [*effigies*, Latin.] Reſemblance; image in painting or ſculpture; repreſentation; idea
EFFI'GY. }

We behold the ſpecies of eloquence in our minds, the *effigies* or actual image of which we ſeek in the organs of our hearing. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Preface.*

EFFLORE'SCENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*efflореſco*, Latin.]
EFFLORE'SCENCY. }

1. Production of flowers.

Where there is leſs heat, there the ſpirit of the plant is digeſted, and ſevered ftom the groſſer juice in *efflorеſcence.* *Bac.*

2. Excreſcencies in the form of flowers.

Two white ſparry incruſtations, with *efflorеſcencies* in form of ſhrubs, formed by the trickling of water. *Woodward.*

3. [In phyſick.] The breaking out of ſome humours in the ſkin; as in the meaſles, and the like. *Quincy.*

A wart beginneth in the cutis, and ſeemeth to be an *efflorеſcence* of the ſerum of the blood. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

EFFLORE'SCENT. *adj.* [*efflоreſco*, Lat.] Shooting out in form of flowers.

Yellowiſh *efflorеſcent* ſparry incruſtations on ſtone. *Woodw.*

EFFLU'ENCE. *n. ſ.* [*effluo*, Latin.] That which iſſues from ſome other principle.

Bright *effluence* of bright eſſence increate. *Milt. P. Loſt.*

From the bright *effluence* of his deed
They borrow that reflected light,
With which the laſting lamp they feed,
Whoſe beams diſpel the damps of envious night. *Prior.*

EFFLU'VIA. } *n. ſ.* [from *effluo*, Latin.] Thoſe ſmall particles which are continually flying off from bodies;
EFFLU'VIUM. }

the ſubtilty and fineneſs of which appears from their being able, a long time together, to produce very ſenſible effects, without any ſenſible diminution of the body from whence they ariſe. *Quincy.*

If the earth were an electrick body, and the air but the *effluvium* thereof, we might perhaps believe that from attraction, and by effluxion, bodies tended to the earth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 2.

Neither the earth's diurnal revolution upon its axis, nor any magnetick *effluvia* of the earth, nor the air, or atmoſphere which environs the earth, can produce gravity. *Woodward.*

If theſe *effluvia*, which do upward tend,
Becauſe leſs heavy than the air, aſcend;
Why do they ever from their height retreat,
And why return to ſeek their central ſeat? *Blackm. Creat.*

E'FFLUX. *n. ſ.* [*effluxus*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing out.

Through the daily and copious *efflux* of matter through the orifice of a deep ulcer in his thigh, he was reduced to a ſkeleton. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

2. Effuſion.

The firſt *efflux* of mens piety, after receiving of the faith, was the ſelling and conſecrating their poſſeſſions. *Hammond.*

3. That which flows from ſomething elſe; emanation.

Prime chearer, light!
Of all material beings, firſt and beſt!
Efflux divine! *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 80.

To EFFLU'X. *v. n.* [*effluo*, Latin.] To run out; to flow away.

Five thouſand and ſome odd centuries of years are *effluxed* ſince the creation. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

EFFLU'XION. *n. ſ.* [*effluxum*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing out

By *effluxion* and attraction bodies tend towards the earth. *Brown.*

2. That which flows out; effluvium; emanation.

There are ſome light *effluxions* from ſpirit to ſpirit, when men are one with another; as from body to body. *Bacon.*

To EFFO'RCE. *v. a.* [*efforcer*, French.]

1. To force; to break through by violence.

In all that room was nothing to be ſeen,
But huge great iron cheſts and coffers ſtrong,
All barr'd with double bonds, that ne'er could ween
Them to *efforce* by violence or wrong. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

2. To force; to raviſh; to violate by force.

Then 'gan her beauty ſhine as brighteſt ſky,
And burnt his beaſtly heart t' *efforce* her chaſtity. *Fa. Qu.*

To EFFO'RM. *n. ſ.* [*efformo*, Latin.] To make in any certain manner; to ſhape; to faſhion.

Merciful and gracious, thou gaveſt us being, raiſing us from nothing, and *efforming* us after thy own image. *Taylor.*

EFFORMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *efform.*] The act of faſhioning or giving form to.

They pretend to ſolve phænomena, and to give an account of the production and *efformation* of the univerſe. *Ray.*

Nature begins to ſet upon her work of *efformation.* *More.*

EFFO'RT. *n. ſ.* [*effort*, French.] Struggle; laborious endeavour.

If, after having gained victories, we had made the ſame *efforts* as if we had loſt them, France could not have withſtood us. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

Though the ſame ſun, with all diffuſive rays,
Bluſh in the roſe, and in the diamond blaze,
We prize the ſtronger *effort* of his pow'r,
And always ſet the gem above the flow'r. *Pope, Epiſt.* 1.

EFFO'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*effoſumo*, Latin.] The act of digging up from the ground; deterration.

He ſet apart annual ſums for the recovery of manuſcripts, the *effoſſion* of coins, and the procuring of mummies. *Arbuthn.*

EFFRA'IABLE. *adj.* [*effroyable*, French.] Dreadful; frightful; terrible. A word not uſed.

Peſtilential ſymptoms declare nothing a proportionate efficient of their *effraiable* nature, but arſenical fumes. *Harvey.*

E'FFRONTERY. *n. ſ.* [*effronterie*, Fr.] Impudence; ſhameleſſneſs; contempt of reproach.

They could hardly contain themſelves within one unworthy act, who had *effrontery* enough to commit or countenance it. *King Charles.*

Others with ignorance and inſufficiency have ſelf-admiration and *effrontery* to ſet up themſelves. *Watts's Improv.*

A bold man's *effrontery*, in company with women, muſt be owing to his low opinion of them, and his high one of himſelf. *Clariſſa.*

EFFU'LGENCE. *n. ſ.* [*effulgeo*, Latin.] Luſtre; brightneſs; clarity; ſplendor.

On thee
Impreſs'd, th' *effulgence* of his glory abides. *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*

Thy luſtre, bleſt *effulgence*, can diſpel
The clouds of error, and the gloom of hell. *Blackmore.*

EFFU'LGENT. *adj.* [*effulgens*, Latin.] Shining; bright; luminous.

How ſoon th' *effulgent* emanations fly
Through the blue gulph of interpoſing ſky! *Blackmore.*

The downward ſun
Looks out *effulgent*, from amid' the flaſh
Of broken clouds. *Thomſon's Spring, l.* 185.

EFFU'MABILITY. *n. ſ.* [*fumus*, Latin.] The quality of flying away, or vapouring in fumes.

They ſeem to define mercury by volatility, or, if I may coin ſuch a word, *effumability.* *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

To EFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*effuſus*, Latin.] To pour out; to ſpill; to ſhed.

He fell, and, deadly pale,
Groan'd out his ſoul, with guſhing blood *effus'd.* *Milton.*

At laſt emerging from his noſtrils wide,
And guſhing mouth, *effus'd* the briny tide. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

EFFU'SE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Waſte; effuſion.

The air hath got into my deadly wounds,
And much *effuſe* of blood doth make me faint. *Shak. H.* VI.

EFFU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*effuſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring out.

My heart hath melted at a lady's tears,
Being an ordinary inundation;
But this *effuſion* of ſuch manly drops,
This ſhow'r, blown up by tempeſt of the ſoul,
Startles mine eyes, and makes me more amaz'd. *Shakeſp.*

Our bleſſed Lord commanded the repreſentation of his death, and ſacrifice on the croſs, ſhould be made by breaking bread and *effuſion* of wine. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

If the flood-gates of heaven were any thing diſtinct from the forty days rain, their *effuſion*, 'tis likely, was at this ſame time when the abyſs was broken open. *Burnet's The. of Earth.*

2. Waſte; the act of ſpilling or ſhedding.

When there was but as yet one only family in the world, no means of inſtruction, human or divine, could prevent *effuſion* of blood. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſ.* 10.

Stop *effuſion* of our Chriſtian blood,
And 'ſtabliſh quietneſs. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Yet ſhall ſhe be reſtor'd, ſince publick good
For private int'reſt ought not be withſtood,
To ſave th' *effuſion* of my people's blood. *Dryd. Homer.*

3. The act of pouring out words.

Endleſs and ſenſeleſs *effuſions* of indigeſted prayers, often times diſgrace, in moſt unſufferable manner, the worthieſt part of Chriſtian duty towards God. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 26.

4. Bounteous donation.

Such great force the goſpel of Chriſt had then upon mens ſouls, melting them into that liberal *effuſion* of all that they had. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

5. The thing poured out.

Purge me with the blood of my redeemer, and I ſhall be clean; waſh me with that precious *effuſion*, and I ſhall be whiter than ſnow. *King Charles.*

EFFU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *effuſe.*] Pouring out; diſperſing.

The North-eaſt ſpends its rage; and now ſhut up
Within its iron caves, th' *effuſive* South
Warms the wide air. *Thomſon's Spring, l.* 145.

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Eft. *n. ſ.* [eꝼeta, Saxon.] A newt; an evet; a ſmall kind of lizard that lives generally in the water.

Peacocks are beneficial to the places where they are kept, by clearing of them from ſnakes, adders and *efts*, upon which they will live. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The crocodile of Egypt is the lizard of Italy, and the *eft* in our country. *Nichols.*

EFT. *adv.* [eꝼt, Saxon.] Soon; quickly; ſpeedily; ſhortly.

Eft through the thick they heard one rudely ruſh,
With noiſe whereof he from his lofty ſteed
Down fell to ground, and crept into a buſh,
To hide his coward head from dying dread. *Fairy Queen.*

Quite conſumed with flame,
The idol is of that eternal maid;
For ſo at leaſt I have preſerv'd the ſame,
With hands profane, from being *eft* betray'd. *Fairfax, b.* ii.

E'ftsoons. *adv.* eꝼt and ꞅoon.] Soon afterwards; in a ſhort time; again. An obſolete word.

He in their ſtead *eſtſoms* placed Engliſhmen, who poſſeſſed all their lands. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Eftſoons the nymphs, which now had flowers their fill,
Run all in haſte to ſee that ſilver brood. *Spenſer's Epithalam.*

The Germans deadly hated the Turks, whereof it was to be thought that new wars would *eftſoons* enſue. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Eftſoons, O ſweetheart kind, my love repay,
And all the year ſhall then be holiday. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

E. G. [*exempli gratia.*] For the ſake of an inſtance or example.

E'ger. *n. ſ.* [See Eager.] An impetuous and irregular flood or tide.

From the peculiar diſpoſition of the earth at the bottom, wherein quick excitations are made, may ariſe thoſe *egers* and flows in ſome eſtuaries and rivers; as is obſervable about Trent and Humber in England. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To Ege'st. *v. a.* [*egero*, Latin.] To throw out food at the natural vents.

Divers creatures ſleep all the Winter; as the bear, the hedgehog, the bat, and the bee: theſe all wax fat when they ſleep, and *egeſt* not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 899.

Ege'stion. *n. ſ.* [*egeſtus*, Latin.] The act of throwing out the digeſted food at the natural vents.

The animal ſoul or ſpirits manage as well their ſpontaneous actions as the natural or involuntary exertions of digeſtion, *egeſtion*, and circulation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Egg. *n. ſ.* [œȝ, Saxon; *ough*, Erſe.]

1. That which is laid by feathered animals, from which their young is produced.

An *egg* was found, having lain many years at the bottom of a moat, where the earth had ſomewhat overgrown it; and this *egg* was come to the hardneſs of a ſtone, and the colours of the white and yolk perfect. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

Eggs are perhaps the higheſt, moſt nouriſhing, and exalted of all animal food, and moſt indigeſtible. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The ſpawn or ſperm of other creatures.

Therefore think him as the ſerpent's *egg*,
Which, hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow miſchievous. *Sh.*

Ev'ry inſect of each different kind,
In its own *egg*, chear'd by the ſolar rays,
Organs involv'd and latent life diſplays. *Blackmore's Creation.*

3. Any thing faſhioned in the ſhape of an egg.

There was taken a great glaſs-bubble with a long neck, ſuch as chemiſts are wont to call a philoſophical *egg*. *Boyle.*

To Egg. *v. a.* [*eggia*, to incite, Iſlandick; eȝȝian, Saxon.] To incite; to inſtigate; to provoke to action.

Study becomes pleaſant to him who is purſuing his genius, and whoſe ardour of inclination *eggs* him forward, and carrieth him through every obſtacle. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

E'glantine. *n. ſ.* [*eſglantier*, French.] A ſpecies of roſe. See Rose.

O'er canopied with luſcious woodbine,
With ſweet muſk roſes, and with *eglantine*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The leaf of *eglantine*, not to ſlander,
Outſweeten'd not thy breath. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Sycamores with *eglantine* were ſpread,
A hedge about the ſides, a covering over head. *Dryden.*

E'gotism. *n. ſ.* [from *ego*, Latin.] The fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word *ego*, or *I*; too frequent mention of a man's ſelf, in writing or converſation.

The moſt violent *egotiſm* which I have met with, in the courſe of my reading, is that of cardinal Wolſey's; *ego & rex meus*, I and my king. *Spectator*, N°. 562.

E'gotist. *n. ſ.* [from *ego.*] One that is always repeating the word *ego*, *I*; a talker of himſelf.

A tribe of *egotiſts*, for whom I have always had a mortal averſion, are the authors of memoirs, who are never mentioned in any works but their own. *Spectator*, N°. 562.

To E'gotize. *v. n.* [from *ego.*] To talk much of one's ſelf.

EGRE'GIOUS. *adj.* [*egregius*, Latin.]

1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary.

He might be able to adorn this preſent age, and furniſh hiſtory with the records of *egregious* exploits, both of art and valour. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

One to empire born;

Egregious prince! whoſe manly childhood ſhew'd
His mingled parents, and portended joy
Unſpeakable. *Philips.*

2. Eminently bad; remarkably vicious. This is the uſual ſenſe.

We may be bold to conclude, that theſe laſt times, for inſolence, pride and *egregious* contempt of all good order, are the worſt. *Hooker, Preface.*

Ah me, moſt credulous fool!
Egregious murtherer! *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

And hence th' *egregious* wizzard ſhall foredoom
The fate of Louis, and the fall of Rome. *Pope.*

Egre'giously. *adv.* [from *egregious.*] Eminently; ſhamefully.

Make the more thank me, love me, and reward me,
For making him *egregiouſly* an aſs,
And practiſing upon his peace and quiet,
Even to madneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

He diſcovered that, beſides the extravagance of every article, he had been *egregiouſly* cheated. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

E'gress. *n. ſ.* [*egreſſus*, Latin.] The act of going out of any place; departure.

And gates of burning adamant,
Barr'd over us, prohibit all *egreſs*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

This water would have been locked up within the earth, and its *egreſs* utterly debarred, had the ſtrata of ſtone and marble remained continuous. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Egre'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*egreſſio*, Latin.] The act of going out.

The vaſt number of troops is expreſſed in the ſwarms; their tumultuous manner of iſſuing out of their ſhips, and the perpetual *egreſſion*, which ſeemed without end, are imaged in the bees pouring out. *Notes on the Iliads.*

E'gret. *n. ſ.* A fowl of the heron kind, with red legs. *Bailey.*

E'griot. *n. ſ.* [*aigret*, French; perhaps from *aigre*, ſour.] A ſpecies of cherry.

The cœur-cherry, which inclineth more to white, is ſweeter than the red; but the *egriot* is more ſour. *Bacon.*

To EJA'CULATE. *v. a.* [*ejaculor*, Latin.] To throw; to ſhoot; to dart out.

Being rooted ſo little way in the ſkin, nothing near ſo deeply as the quills of fowls, they are the more eaſy *ejaculated*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

The mighty magnet from the center darts
This ſtrong, though ſubtile force, through all the parts:
Its active rays, *ejaculated* thence,
Irradiate all the wide circumference. *Blackmore's Creation.*

Eja'culation. *n. ſ.* [from *ejaculate.*]

1. A ſhort prayer darted out occaſionally, without ſolemn retirement.

In your dreſſing let there be *ejaculations* fitted to the ſeveral actions of dreſſing; as at waſhing your hands, pray God to cleanſe your ſoul from ſin. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

2. The act of darting or throwing out.

There ſeemeth to be acknowledged, in the act of envy, an *ejaculation* or irradiation of the eye. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

There is to be obſerved, in thoſe diſſolutions which will not eaſily incorporate, what the effects are; as the ebullition, the precipitation to the bottom, the *ejaculation* towards the top, the ſuſpenſion in the midſt, and the like. *Bacon.*

Eja'culatory. *adj.* [from *ejaculate.*] Suddenly darted out; uttered in ſhort ſentences; ſudden; haſty.

The continuance of this poſture might incline to eaſe and drowſineſs: they uſed it rather upon ſome ſhort *ejaculatory* prayers, than in their larger devotions. *Duppa's Devotion.*

We are not to value ourſelves upon the merit of *ejaculatory* repentances, that take us by fits and ſtarts. *L'Eſtrange.*

To EJE'CT. *v. a.* [*ejicio ejectum*, Latin.]

1. To throw out; to caſt forth; to void.

Infernal lightning ſallies from his throat!
Ejected ſparks upon the billows float! *Sandys.*

The heart, as ſaid, from its contracted cave,
On the left ſide *ejects* the bounding wave. *Blackm. Creation.*

Tears may ſpoil the eyes, but not waſh away the affliction; ſighs may exhauſt the man, but not *eject* the burthen. *South.*

2. To throw out or expel from an office or poſſeſſion.

It was the force of conqueſt; force with force
Is well *ejected*, when the conquer'd can. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The French king was again *ejected* when our king ſubmitted to the church. *Dryden's Preface to Rel. Laici.*

3. To expel; to drive away; to diſmiſs with hatred.

We are peremptory to diſpatch
This viperous traitor; to *eject* him hence,
Were but our danger; and to keep him here,
Our certain death; therefore it is decreed
He dies to-night. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

4. To caſt away; to reject.

To have *ejected* whatſoever the church doth make account of, be it never ſo harmleſs in itſelf, and of never ſo ancient continuance, without any other crime to charge it with, than only that it hath been the hap thereof to be uſed by the church of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, could not have been defended. *Hooker.*

Will any man ſay, that if the words whoring and drinking were by parliament *ejected* out of the Engliſh tongue, we ſhould all awake next morning chaſte and temperate? *Swift.*

Eje'ction. *n. ſ.* [*ejectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of caſting out; expulſion.

Theſe ſtories are founded on the *ejection* of the fallen angels from heaven. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

2. [In phyſick.] The diſcharge of any thing by vomit, ſtool, or any other emunctory. *Quincy.*

Eje'ctment. *n. ſ.* [from *eject.*] A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a houſe, or tenant of an eſtate, is commanded to depart.

Eigh. *interj.* An expreſſion of ſudden delight.

EIGHT. *adj.* [eahta, Saxon; *ahta*, Gothick; *acht*, Scottiſh.] Twice four. A word of number.

This iſland contains *eight* ſcore and *eight* miles in circuit. *Sandys's Journey.*

Eighth. *adj.* [from *eight.*] Next in order to the ſeventh; the ordinal of eight.

Another yet?—A ſeventh! I'll ſee no more;
And yet the *eighth* appears! *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

In the *eighth* month ſhould be the reign of Saturn. *Bacon.*

I ſtay reluctant ſeven continu'd years,
And water her ambroſial couch with tears;
The *eighth*, ſhe voluntary moves to part,
Or urg'd by Jove, or her own changeful heart. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

Ei'ghteen. *adj.* [*eight* and *ten.*] Twice nine.

He can't take two from twenty, for his heart,
And leave *eighteen*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

If men naturally lived but twenty years, we ſhould be ſatisfied if they died about *eighteen*; and yet *eighteen* years now are as long as *eighteen* years would be then. *Taylor.*

Ei'ghteenth. *adj.* [from *eighteen.*] The next in order to the ſeventeenth; twice nine.

In the *eighteenth* year of Jeroboam reigned Abijam. 1 *Kings.*

Ei'ghtfold. *adj.* [*eight* and *fold.*] Eight times the number or quantity.

Ei'ghthly. *adv.* [from *eighth.*] In the eighth place.

Eighthly, living creatures have voluntary motion, which plants have not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 607.

Ei'ghtieth. *adj.* [from *eighty.*] The next in order to the ſeventyninth; eighth tenth.

Some balances are ſo exact as to be ſenſibly turned with the *eightieth* part of a grain. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

Ei'ghtscore. *adj.* [*eight* and *ſcore.*] Eight times twenty; an hundred and ſixty.

What! keep a week away? Seven days and nights?
Eightſcore eight hours? And lovers abſent hours,
More tedious than the dial *eightſcore* times?
Oh weary reckoning. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Ei'ghty. *adj.* [*eight* and *ten.*] Eight times ten; fourſcore.

Eighty odd years of ſorrow have I ſeen,
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of teen. *Shakeſp.*

Among all other climactericks three are moſt remarkable; that is, ſeven times ſeven, or fortynine; nine times nine, or *eighty* one; and ſeven times nine, or the year ſixtythree, which is conceived to carry with it the moſt conſiderable fatality. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 12.

Ei'gne. *adj.* [*aiſne*, Fr.] [In law.] Denotes the eldeſt or firſt born. Here it ſignifies unalienable, as being entailed.

Many aſſurances do alſo paſs to godly and charitable uſes alone; and it happeneth not ſeldom, that, to avoid the yearly oath, for averment of the continuance of ſome eſtate for life, which is *eigne*, and not ſubject to forfeiture for the alienation that cometh after it, the party will offer to ſue a pardon uncompelled before the time; in all which, ſome mitigation of the uttermoſt value may well and worthily be offered. *Bacon.*

Ei'sel. *n. ſ.* [eoꞅil, Saxon.] Vinegar; verjuice; any acid.

Woo't drink up *eiſel*, eat a crocodile?
I'll do't. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Ei'ther. *pron.* [æȝðeꞃ, Saxon; *auther*, Scottiſh.]

1. Which ſoever of the two; whether one or the other.

Lepidus flatters both,
Of both is flatter'd; but he neither loves,
Nor *either* cares for him. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

So like in arms theſe champions were,
As they had been a very pair;
So that a man would almoſt ſwear,
That *either* had been *either*. *Drayton's Nymp.*

Goring made a faſt friendſhip with Digby, *either* of them believing he could deceive the other. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

I do not aſk whether bodies do ſo exiſt, that the motion of one body cannot really be without the motion of another: to determine this *either* way, is to beg the queſtion for or againſt a vacuum. *Locke.*

2. Each; both.

In the proceſs of natural beings, there ſeem ſome to be creatures placed, as it were, in the confines of ſeveral provinces, and participating ſomething of *either*. *Hale.*

Sev'n times the ſun has *either* tropick view'd,
The Winter baniſh'd, and the Spring renew'd. *Dryd. Virg.*

Ei'ther. *adv.* [from the noun.] A diſtributive adverb, anſwered by *or*; either the one *or.*

We never heard of any ſhip that had been ſeen to arrive upon any ſhore of Europe; no nor of *either* the Eaſt *or* Weſt Indies. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

What perils ſhall we find,
If *either* place, *or* time, *or* other courſe,
Cauſe us to alter th' order now aſſign'd? *Daniel's C. War.*

Either your brethren have miſerably deceived us, *or* power confers virtue. *Swift to Pope.*

Ejula'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ejulatio*, Latin.] Outcry; lamentation; moan; wailing.

Inſtead of hymns and praiſes, he breaks out into *ejulations* and effeminate wailings. *Government of the Tongue.*

With diſmal groans
And *ejulation*, in the pangs of death,
Some call for aid neglected; ſome, o'erturn'd
In the fierce ſhock, lie gaſping. *Phillips.*

Eke. *adv.* [eac, Saxon; *ook*, Dutch.] Alſo; likewiſe; beſide; moreover.

If any ſtrength we have, it is to ill;
But all the good is God's, both power and *eke* will. *Fa. Qu.*

Now if 'tis chiefly in the heart
That courage does itſelf exert,
'Twill be prodigious hard to prove,
That this is *eke* the throne of love. *Prior.*

To Eke. *v. a.* [eacan, Saxon.]

1. To increaſe.

I dempt there much to have *eked* my ſtore,
But ſuch *eking* hath made my heart ſore. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

The little ſtrength that I have, I would it were with you.
——And mine to *eke* out her's. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

2. To ſupply; to fill up deficiencies.

Still be kind,
And *eke* out our performance with your mind. *Shak. H. V.*

Your ornaments hung all,
On ſome patch'd doghole *ek'd* with ends of wall. *Pope.*

3. To protract; to lengthen.

I ſpeak too long; but 'tis to piece the time,
To *eke* it, and to draw it out in length,
To ſtay you from election. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

4. To ſpin out by uſeleſs additions. [In this ſenſe it ſeems borrowed from the uſe of our old poets, who put *eke* into their lines, when they wanted a ſyllable.]

Euſden *ekes* out Blackmore's endleſs line. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To ELA'BORATE. *v. a.* [*elaboro*, Latin.]

1. To produce with labour.

They in full joy *elaborate* a ſigh. *Young.*

2. To heighten and improve by ſucceſſive endeavours or operations.

The ſap is diverſified, and ſtill more and more *elaborated* and exalted, as it circulates through the veſſels of the plant. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Ela'borate. *adj.* [*elaboratus*, Latin.] Finiſhed with great diligence; performed with great labour.

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more ſtudied and *elaborate* than when politicians moſt agitate deſperate deſigns. *King Charles.*

At leaſt, on her beſtow'd
Too much of ornament, of outward ſhew
Elaborate; of inward, leſs exact. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Man is thy theme, his virtue or his rage
Drawn to the life in each *elab'rate* page. *Waller.*

Conſider the difference between *elaborate* diſcourſes upon important occaſions, delivered to parliaments, and a plain ſermon intended for the lower people. *Swift.*

Ela'borately. *adv.* [from *elaborate.*] Laboriouſly; diligently; with great ſtudy or labour.

Politick conceptions ſo *elaborately* formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for delivery, do yet prove abortive. *South.*

Some coloured powders, which painters uſe, may have their colours a little changed, by being very *elaborately* and finely ground. *Newton's Opt.*

I will venture once to incur the cenſure of ſome perſons, for being *elaborately* trifling. *Bentley's Sermons.*

It is there *elaborately* ſhewn, that patents are good. *Swift.*

Elabora'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *elaborate.*] Improvement by ſucceſſive operations.

To what purpoſe is there ſuch an apparatus of veſſels for the *elaboration* of the ſperm and eggs; ſuch a tedious proceſs of generation and nutrition? This is but an idle pomp. *Ray.*

To Ela'nce. *v. a.* [*elancer*, French.] To throw out; to dart; to caſt as a dart.

While thy unerring hand *elanc'd*
Another, and another dart, the people
Joyfully repeated Io! *Prior.*

Harſh words, that, once *elanc'd*, muſt ever fly
Irrevocable. *Prior.*

To Ela'pse. *v. n.* [*elapſus*, Latin.] To paſs away; to glide away; to run out without notice.

There is a docible ſeaſon, a learning time in youth, which, ſuffered to *elapſe*, and no foundation laid, ſeldom returns. *Clariſſ.*

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ELA'STICAL. } *adj.* [from ἐλάω.] Having the power of re-
ELA'STICK. } turning to the form from which it is diſtorted or withheld; ſpringy; having the power of a ſpring.

By what *elaſtick* engines did ſhe rear
The ſtarry roof, and roll the orbs in air. *Blackm. Creation.*

If the body is compact, and bends or yields inward to preſſion, without any ſliding of its parts, it is hard and *elaſtick*, returning to its figure with a force riſing from the mutual attraction of its parts. *Newton's Opt.*

The moſt common diverſities of human conſtitutions ariſe from the ſolids, as to their different degrees of ſtrength and tenſion; in ſome being too lax and weak, in others too *elaſtick* and ſtrong. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A fermentation muſt be excited in ſome aſſignable place, which may expand itſelf by its *elaſtical* power, and break through, where it meets with the weakeſt reſiſtance. *Bentley.*

ELASTI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *elaſtick.*] Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to reſtore themſelves to the poſture from whence they were diſplaced by any external force. *Quincy.*

A lute ſtring will bear a hundred weight without rupture; but, at the ſame time, cannot exert its *elaſticity*: take away fifty, and immediately it raiſeth the weight. *Arbuthn. on Alim.*

Me emptineſs and dulneſs could inſpire,
And were my *elaſticity* and fire. *Pope's Dunciad, b.* i.

ELA'TE. *adj.* [*elatus*, Latin] Fluſhed with ſucceſs; elevated with proſperity; lofty; haughty.

Oh, thoughtleſs mortals! ever blind to fate!
Too ſoon dejected, and too ſoon *elate*! *Pope's Ra. of Lock.*

I, of mind *elate*, and ſcorning fear,
Thus with new taunts inſult the monſter's ear. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

To EL'ATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To elevate with ſucceſs; to puff up with proſperity.
2. To exult; to heighten. An unuſual ſenſe.

Or truth, divinely breaking on his mind,
Elates his being, and unfolds his power. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

ELATE'RIUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] An inſpiſſated juice, in fragments of flat and thin cakes, ſeldom thicker than a ſhilling. It is light, of a friable texture; a pale, dead, whitiſh colour, and an acrid and pungent taſte. It is procured from the fruit of the wild cucumber; the ſeeds of which ſwim in a large quantity of an acrid and almoſt cauſtick liquor. It is a very violent and rough purge. *Hill.*

ELA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *elate.*] Haughtineſs proceeding from ſucceſs; pride of proſperity.

God began to puniſh this vain *elation* of mind, by withdrawing his favours. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

E'LBOW. *n. ſ.* [elboȝa, Saxon.]

1. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the ſhoulder.

In ſome fair evening, on your *elbow* laid,
You dream of triumphs in the rural ſhade. *Pope.*

2. Any flexure, or angle.

Fruit-trees, or vines, ſet upon a wall between *elbows* or buttreſſes of ſtone, ripen more than upon a plain wall. *Bacon.*

3. *To be at the* ELBOW. To be near; to be at hand.

Here ſtand behind this bulk. Straight will he come:
Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home:
Quick, quick; fear nothing, I'll *be at thy elbow. Shak. Othel.*

ELBOWCHA'IR. *n. ſ.* [*elbow* and *chair.*] A chair with arms to ſupport the elbows.

Swans and *elbowchairs*, in the opera of Diocleſian, have danced upon the Engliſh ſtage with good ſucceſs. *Gay.*

E'LBOWROOM. *n ſ.* [*elbow* and *room.*] Room to ſtretch out the elbows on each ſide; perfect freedom from confinement.

Now my ſoul hath *elbowroom*;
It would not out at windows nor at doors. *Shakeſpeare.*

The natives are not ſo many, but that there may be *elbowroom* enough for them, and for the adventives alſo. *Bacon.*

A politican muſt put himſelf into a ſtate of liberty, ſo to provide *elbowroom* for his conſcience to have its full play in. *South's Sermons.*

To E'LBOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To puſh with the elbow.

One *elbows* him, one juſtles in the ſhole. *Dryden's Juven.*

2. To puſh; to drive to diſtance; to encroach upon.

It thruſts and ſtretches out,
And *elbows* all the kingdoms round about. *Dryden.*

If fortune takes not off this boy betimes,
He'll make mad work, and *elbow* all his neighbours. *Dryden.*

To E'LBOW. *v. n.* To jut out in angles. *Dict.*

ELD. *n. ſ.* [ealꝺ, Saxon; *eld*, Scottiſh.]

1. Old age; decrepitude.

Her heart with joy unwonted inly ſwel'd,
As feeling wond'rous comfort in her weaker *eld. Fa. Queen:*

2. Old people; perſons worn out with years.

Thy blazed youth
Becomes aſſuaged, and doth beg the alms
Of palſied *eld.* *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

He thought it touch'd his deity full near,
If likewiſe he ſome fair one wedded not,
Thereby to wipe away th' infamous blot
Of long uncoupled bed and childleſs *eld.* *Milton.*

E'LDER. *adj.* The comparative of *eld*, now corrupted to *old.* ealꝺ, ealꝺoꞃ, Saxon.] Surpaſſing another in years; ſurvivor; having the privileges of primogeniture.

They bring the compariſon of younger daughters conforming themſelves in attire to the example of their *elder* ſiſters. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſ.* 13.

Let ſtill the woman take
An *elder* than herſelf; ſo wears ſhe to him,
So ſways ſhe level in her huſband's heart. *Sh. Twelfth Night.*

How I firmly am reſolv'd, you know;
That is, not to beſtow my youngeſt daughter,
Before I have a huſband for the *elder. Sh. Tam. of the Shrew.*

The *elder* of his children comes to acquire a degree of authority among the younger, by the ſame means the father did among them. *Temple.*

Fame's high temple ſtands;
Stupendous pile! not rear'd by mortal hands!
Whate'er proud Rome, or artful Greece beheld,
Or *elder* Babylon, its frame excell'd. *Pope's Temp. of Fame.*

E'LDERS. *n. ſ.* [from *elder.*]

1. Perſons whoſe age gives them a claim to credit and reverence.

Rebuke not an *elder*, but intreat him as a father, and the younger men as brethren. 1 *Tim.* v. 1.

Our *elders* ſay,
The barren, touched in this holy chaſe,
Shake off their ſteril curſe. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar:*

Among the Lacedæmonians, the chief magiſtrates, as they were, ſo they are called, *elder* men. *Raleigh's H. of the World.*

The bluſhing youth their virtuous awe diſcloſe,
And from their ſeats the reverend *elders* roſe. *Sandys.*

2. Anceſtors.

Says the gooſe, if it will be no better, e'en carry your head as your *elders* have done before ye. *L'Eſtrange.*

I loſe my patience, and I own it too,
Where works are cenſur'd, not as bad, but new;
While, if our *elders* break all reaſon's laws,
Thoſe fools demand not pardon, but applauſe. *Pope.*

3. Thoſe who are older than others.

At the board, and in private, it very well becometh children's innocency to pray, and their *elders* to ſay amen. *Hooker.*

4. [Among the Jews.] Rulers of the people.
5. [In the New Teſtament.] Eccleſiaſticks.
6. [Among preſbyterians.] Laymen introduced into the kirk-polity in ſeſſions, preſbyteries, ſynods and aſſemblies.

Flea-bitten ſynod, an aſſembly brew'd
Of clerks and *elders* ana; like the rude
Chaos of preſbytry, where laymen ride
With the tame woolpack clergy by their ſide. *Cleaveland.*

E'LDER. *n. ſ.* [ellaꞃa, Saxon.] The name of a tree.

The branches are full of pith, having but little wood: the flowers are monopetalous, divided into ſeveral ſegments, and expand in form of a roſe: theſe are, for the moſt part, collected into an umbel, and are ſucceeded by ſoft ſucculent berries, having three ſeeds in each. It may be eaſily propagated from cuttings or ſeeds; but the former, being the moſt expeditious method, is generally practiſed. The ſeaſon for planting their cuttings is any time from September to March, thruſting them ſix or eight inches into the ground. Dwarf elder is near London propagated for medicinal uſe. *Miller.*

Look for thy reward
Amongſt the nettles at the *elder* tree,
Which overſhades the mouth of that ſame pit. *Sh. Tit. And.*

Then ſeek the bank where flowering *elders* crowd. *Thom.*

E'LDERLY. *adj.* [from *elder.*] No longer young; bordering upon old age.

I have a race of orderly *elderly* people of both ſexes at command, who can bawl when I am deaf, and tread ſoftly when I am giddy. *Swift to Pope.*

E'LDERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *elder.*]

1. Seniority; primogeniture.

That all ſhould Alibech adore, 'tis true;
But ſome reſpect is to my birthright due:
My claim to her by *eldership* I prove. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

Nor were the *eldership*
Of Artaxerxes worth our leaſt of fears,
If Memnon's intereſt did not prop his cauſe. *Rowe.*

2. Preſbytery; eccleſiaſtical ſenate; kirk-ſeſſion.

Here were the ſeeds ſown of that controverſy which ſprang up between Beza and Eraſtus, about the matter of excommunications; whether there ought to be in all churches an *eldership*, having power to excommunicate, and a part of that *eldership* to be of neceſſity certain choſen out from amongſt the laity for that purpoſe. *Hooker, Preface.*

E'LDEST. *adj.* The ſuperlative of *eld*, now changed to *old.* [ealꝺ, ealꝺoꞃ, ealꝺeſte, Saxon.]

1. The oldeſt; the child that has the right of primogeniture.

We will eſtabliſh our eſtate upon
Our *eldeſt* Malcolm, whom we name hereafter
The prince of Cumberland. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The mother's and her *eldeſt* daughter's grace,
It ſeems, had brib'd him to prolong their ſpace. *Dryden.*

2. The

2. The perſon that has lived moſt years.

Eldeſt parents ſignifies either the oldeſt men and women that have had children, or thoſe who have longeſt had iſſue. *Locke.*

ELECAMPA'NE. *n. ſ* [*helenium*, Latin.] A plant, named alſo ſtarwort.

It hath a radiated flower, whoſe florets are hermaphrodite; but the ſemi-florets are female: both theſe are yellow. The ovaries reſt on a naked placenta, crowned with down: all theſe parts are included in a ſcaly cup. To theſe notes may be added, the leaves growing alternately on the ſtalks, and the flowers on the top of the branches. Botaniſts enumerate thirty ſpecies of this plant. The firſt is the true elecampane, uſed in medicines: it grows wild in moſt fields and meadows, and is cultivated in gardens, to furniſh the ſhops with roots, which is the only part of the plant in uſe. *Miller.*

The Germans have a method of candying *elecampane* root like ginger, to which they prefer it, and call it German ſpice. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

To ELE'CT. *v. a.* [*electus*, Latin.]

1. To chooſe for any office or uſe; to take in preference to others.

Henry his ſon is choſen king, though young;
And Lewis of France, *elected* firſt, beguil'd. *Dan. C. War.*

This prince, in gratitude to the people, by whoſe conſent he was choſen, elected a hundred ſenators out of the commoners. *Swift on the Diſſenſions in Athens and Rome.*

2. [In theology.] To ſelect as an object of eternal mercy.

Some I have choſen of peculiar grace,
Elect above the reſt: ſo is my will. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

ELE'CT. *adj* [from the verb.]

1. Choſen; taken by preference from among others.

You have here, lady,
And of your choice, theſe reverend fathers;
Of ſingular integrity and learning;
Yea, the *elect* of the land, who are aſſembl'd
To plead your cauſe. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

2. Choſen to an office, not yet in poſſeſſion.

The biſhop *elect* takes the oaths of ſupremacy, canonical obedience, and againſt ſimony; and then the dean of the arches reads and ſubſcribes the ſentences. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. [In theology.] Choſen as an object of eternal mercy.

A vitious liver, believing that Chriſt died for none but the *elect*, ſhall have attempts made upon him to reform and amend his life. *Hammond.*

ELE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*electio*, Latin.]

1. The act of chuſing; the act of ſelecting one or more from a greater number for any uſe or office; choice.

If the *election* of the miniſter ſhould be committed to every ſeveral pariſh, do you think that they would chuſe the meeteſt. *Whitgift.*

I was ſorry to hear with what partiality, and popular heat, *elections* were carried in many places. *King Charles.*

Him, not thy *election*,
But natural neceſſity, begot. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

As charity is, nothing can more increaſe the luſtre and beauty than a prudent *election* of objects, and a fit application of it to them. *Spratt's Sermons.*

2. The power of choice.

For what is man without a moving mind,
Which hath a judging wit, and chuſing will!
Now, if God's pow'r ſhould her *election* bind,
Her motions then would ceaſe, and ſtand all ſtill. *Davies.*

3 Voluntary preference.

He calls upon the ſinners to turn themſelves and live; he tells us, that he has ſet before us life and death, and referred it to our own *election* which we will chuſe. *Rogers's Sermons.*

4. [In theology.] The predetermination of God by which any were ſelected for eternal life.

The conceit about abſolute *election* to eternal life, ſome enthuſiaſts entertaining, have been made remiſs in the practice of virtue. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

5. The ceremony of a publick choice.

Since the late diſſolution of the club, many perſons put up for the next *election.* *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 550.

ELE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *elect.*] Exerting the power of choice; regulated or beſtowed by election or choice.

I will ſay poſitively and reſolutely, that it is impoſſible an *elective* monarchy ſhould be ſo free and abſolute as an hereditary. *Bacon.*

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no choice: whereas all moral goodneſs conſiſteth in the *elective* act of the underſtanding will. *Grew's Coſmol. Sac. b.* iii. *c.* 2.

The laſt change of their government, from *elective* to hereditary, has made it ſeem hitherto of leſs force, and unfitter for action abroad. *Temple.*

ELE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *elect.*] By choice; with preference of one to another.

How or why that ſhould have ſuch an influence upon the ſpirits, as to drive them into thoſe muſcles *electively*, I am not ſubtile enough to diſcern. *Ray on the Creation.*

They work not *electively*, or upon propoſing to themſelves an end of their operations. *Grew's Coſm. Sac.*

ELE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *elect.*]

1. He that has a vote in the choice of any officer.

From the new world her ſilver and her gold
Came, like a tempeſt, to confound the old;
Feeding with theſe the brib'd *electors'* hopes,
Alone ſhe gave us emperors and popes. *Waller.*

2. A prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperour.

ELE'CTORAL. *adj.* [from *elector.*] Having the dignity of an elector.

ELE'CTORATE. *n. ſ.* [from *elector.*] The territory of an elector.

He has a great and powerful king for his ſon-in-law; and can himſelf command, when he pleaſes, the whole ſtrength of an *electorate* in the empire. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº. 24.

ELE'CTRE. *n. ſ.* [*electrum*, Latin.]

1. Amber; which, having the quality when warmed by friction of attracting bodies, gave to one ſpecies of attraction the name of *electricity*, and to the bodies that ſo attract the epithet *electrick.*

2. A mixed metal.

Change ſilver plate or veſſel into the compound ſtuff, being a kind of ſilver *electre*, and turn the reſt into coin. *Bacon.*

ELE'CTRICAL. } *adj.* [from *electrum.* See ELECTRE.]
ELE'CTRICK. }

1. Attractive without magnetiſm; attractive by a peculiar property, ſuppoſed once to belong chiefly to amber.

By *electrick* bodies do I conceive not ſuch only as take up light bodies, in which number the ancients only placed jett and amber; but ſuch as, conveniently placed, attract all bodies palpable. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 4.

An *electrick* body can by friction emit an exhalation ſo ſubtile, and yet ſo potent, as by its emiſſion to cauſe no ſenſible diminution of the weight of the *electrick* body, and to be expanded through a ſphere, whoſe diameter is above two feet, and yet to be able to carry up lead, copper, or leaf-gold, at the diſtance of above a foot from the *electrick* body. *Newton.*

2. Produced by an electrick body.

If that attraction were not rather *electrical* than magnetical, it was wonderous what Helmont delivereth concerning a glaſs, wherein the magiſtery of loadſtone was prepared, which retained an attractive quality. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If a piece of white paper, or a white cloath, or the end of one's finger, be held at about a quarter of an inch from the glaſs, the *electrick* vapour, excited by friction, will, by daſhing againſt the white paper, cloth, or finger, be put into ſuch an agitation as to emit light. *Newton's Opt.*

ELECTRI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *electrick.* See ELECTRE.] A property in ſome bodies, whereby, when rubbed ſo as to grow warm, they draw little bits of paper, or ſuch like ſubſtances, to them. *Quincy.*

Such was the account given a few years ago of electricity; but the induſtry of the preſent age, firſt excited by the experiments of *Gray*, has diſcovered in electricity a multitude of philoſophical wonders. Bodies electrified by a ſphere of glaſs, turned nimbly round, not only emit flame, but may be fitted with ſuch a quantity of the electrical vapour, as, if diſcharged at once upon a human body, would endanger life. The force of this vapour has hitherto appeared inſtantaneous, perſons at both ends of a long chain ſeeming to be ſtruck at once. The philoſophers are now endeavouring to intercept the ſtrokes of lightning.

ELE'CTUARY. *n. ſ.* [*electarium*, *Collin's Aurel.* which is now written *electuary.*] A form of medicine made of conſerves, and powders, in the conſiſtence of honey. The form is attended with conſiderable inconveniencies; for *electuaries*, generally made up with honey, or ſyrup, when the conſiſtence is too thin, are apt to ferment; and when too thick, to candy. By both which the ingredients will either be entirely altered in their nature, or impaired in their virtues. *Quincy.*

We meet with divers *electuaries*, which have no ingredient, except ſugar, common to any two of them. *Boyle's Sc. Chym.*

ELEEMO'SYNARY. *adj.* [ἐλεημοσύνη.]

1. Living upon alms; depending upon charity.

It is little better than an abſurdity, that the cauſe ſhould be an *eleemoſynary* for its ſubſiſtence to its effects, as a nature poſteriour to and dependent on itſelf. *Glanv. Sceps. c.* 18.

2. Given in charity.

ELEGA'NCE. } *n. ſ.* [*elegantia*, Latin.] Beauty of art; ra-
ELEGA'NCY. } ther ſoothing than ſtriking; beauty without grandeur.

St. Auguſtine, out of a kind of *elegancy* in writing, makes ſome difference. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Theſe queſtions have more propriety, and *elegancy*, underſtood of the old world. *Burnet.*

My compoſitions in gardening are altogether Pindarick, and run into the beautiful wildneſs of nature, without the nicer *elegancies* of art. *Spectator*, Nº. 477.

ELE'GANT. *adj.* [*elegans*, Latin.]

1. Pleaſing with minuter beauties.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Trifles themſelves are *elegant* in him. *Pope.*
There may'ſt thou find ſome *elegant* retreat. *London.*

2. Nice; not coarſe; not groſs.

Polite with candour, *elegant* with eaſe. *Pope.*

E'LEGANTLY. *adv.* [from *elegant.*]

1. In ſuch a manner as to pleaſe without elevation.
2. Neatly; nicely; with minute beauty.

Whoever would write *elegantly*, muſt have regard to the different turn and juncture of every period: there muſt be proper diſtances and pauſes. *Pope's Odyſſey, Notes.*

ELEGI'ACK. *adj.* [*elegiacus*, Latin.]

1. Uſed in elegies.
2. Pertaining to elegies.
3. Mournful; ſorrowful.

Let *elegiack* lay the woe relate;
Soft as the breath of diſtant flutes. *Gay's Trivia.*

E'LEGY. *n. ſ.* [*elegus*, Latin.]

1. A mournful ſong.

He hangs odes upon hawthorns, and *elegies* upon brambles, all forſooth deifying the name of Roſalind. *Shak. As you like it.*

2. A funeral ſong.

So on meanders banks, when death is nigh,
The mournful ſwan ſings her own *elegy*. *Dryden.*

3. A ſhort poem without points or turns.

E'LEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*elementum*, Latin.]

1. The firſt or conſtituent principle of any thing.

If nature ſhould intermit her courſe, thoſe principal and mother *elements* of the world, whereof all things in this lower world are made, ſhould loſe the qualities which now they have. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſ.* 3.

A man may rationally retain doubts concerning the number of thoſe ingredients of bodies, which ſome call *elements*, and others principles. *Boyle's Phyſ. Conſider.*

Simple ſubſtances are either ſpirits, which have no manner of compoſition, or the firſt principles of bodies, uſually called *elements*, of which other bodies are compounded. *Watts.*

2. The four elements, uſually ſo called, are earth, fire, air, water, of which our world is compoſed.

The king is but a man: the violet ſmells to him as it doth to me; and the *element* ſhews to him as it doth to me. *Shakeſ.*

My deareſt ſiſter, fare thee well;
The *elements* be kind to thee, and make
Thy ſpirits all of comfort. *Shakeſ. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

The king,
Contending with the fretful *elements*,
Bids the wind blow the earth into the ſea,
Or ſwell the curled waters. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The heavens and the earth will paſs away, and the *elements* melt with fervent heat. *Peter.*

Here be four of you were able to make a good world; for you are as differing as the four *elements*. *Bacon's Hol. War.*

He from his flaming ſhip his children ſent,
To periſh in a milder *element*. *Waller.*

3. The proper habitation or ſphere of any thing: as water of fiſh.

We are ſimple men; we do not know ſhe works by charms, by ſpells, and ſuch dawbry as is beyond our *element*. *Shakeſp.*

Our torments may, in length of time,
Became our *elements*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii *l.* 275.

They ſhew that they are out of their *element*, and that logick is none of their talent. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

4. An ingredient; a conſtituent part.

Who ſet the body and the limbs
Of this great ſport together, as you gueſs?
——One ſure that promiſes no *element*
In ſuch a buſineſs. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

5. The letters of any language.
6. The loweſt or firſt rudiments of literature or ſcience.

With religion it fareth as with other ſciences; the firſt delivery of the *elements* thereof muſt, for like conſideration, be framed according to the weak and ſlender capacity of young beginners. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 18.

Every pariſh ſhould keep a petty ſchoolmaſter, which ſhould bring up children in the firſt *elements* of letters. *Spenſer on Irel.*

We, when we were children, were in bondage under the *elements* of the world. *Gal.* iv. 3.

There is nothing more pernicious to a youth, in the *elements* of painting, than an ignorant maſter. *Dryden's Dufreſn.*

To E'LEMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compound of elements.

Whether any one ſuch body be met with, in thoſe ſaid to be *elemented* bodies, I now queſtion. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

2. To conſtitute; to make as a firſt principle.

Dull ſublunary lover's love,
Whoſe ſoul is ſenſe, cannot admit
Of abſence, 'cauſe it doth remove
The thing which *elemented* it. *Donne.*

ELEME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *element.*]

1. Produced by ſome of the four elements.

If duſky ſpots are vary'd on his brow,
And ſtreak'd with red, a troubl'd colour ſhow;

That ſullen mixture ſhall at once declare
Winds, rain and ſtorms, and *elemental* war. *Dryden's Virg.*

Soft yielding minds to water glide away,
And ſip, with nymphs, their *elemental* tea. *Pope.*

2. Ariſing from firſt principles.

Leeches are by ſome accounted poiſon not properly, that is, by temperamental contrariety, occult form, or ſo much as *elemental* repugnancy; but inwardly taken, they faſten upon the veins, and occaſion an effuſion of blood. *Brown's Vu. Err.*

ELEMENTA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *elementary.*] Containing the rudiments or firſt principles; ſimplicity of nature; abſence of compoſition; being uncompounded.

A very large claſs of creatures in the earth, far above the condition of *elementarity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 1.

ELEME'NTARY. *adj.* [from *elementary.*] Uncompounded; having only one principle or conſtituent part.

All rain water contains in it a copious ſediment of terreſtrial matter, and is not a ſimple *elementary* water. *Ray on the Creat.*

The *elementary* ſalts of animals are not the ſame as they appear by diſtillation. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ELE'MI. *n. ſ.*

This drug is improperly called gum *elemi*, being a reſin. The genuine *elemi* is brought from Æthiopia in flattiſh maſſes, or in cylinders, of a yellowiſh colour. Its ſmell is acrid and reſinous. It is very rare in Europe, and ſuppoſed to be produced by a tree of the olive kind. The ſpurious or American *elemi*, almoſt the only kind known, is of a whitiſh colour, with a greater or leſs tinge of a greeniſh or yellowiſh. It is of an agreeable ſmell, and of an acrid and bitteriſh taſte. It proceeds from a tall tree, which the Braſilians wound at night, and in the morning collect the reſin that has run out. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

ELE'NCH. *n. ſ.* [*elenchus*, Latin.] An argument; a ſophiſm.

The firſt deluſion Satan put upon Eve, and his whole tentation might be the ſame *elench* continued, as when he ſaid, Ye ſhall not die; that was, in his equivocation, you ſhall not incur preſent death. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 4.

Diſcover the fallacies of our common adverſary, that old ſophiſter, who puts the moſt abuſive *elenchs* on us. *De. of Piety.*

ELE'OTS. *n. ſ.* Some name the apples in requeſt in the cyder countries ſo; not known by that name in ſeveral parts of England. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*

E'LEPHANT. *n. ſ.* [*elephas*, Latin.] The largeſt of all quadrupeds, of whoſe ſagacity, faithfulneſs, prudence, and even underſtanding, many ſurpriſing relations are given. This animal is not carnivorous, but feeds on hay, herbs, and all ſorts of pulſe; and it is ſaid to be extremely long lifed. It is naturally very gentle; but when enraged, no creature is more terrible. He is ſupplied with a trunk, or long hollow cartilage, like a large trumpet, which hangs between his teeth, and ſerves him for hands: by one blow with his trunk he will kill a camel or a horſe, and will raiſe a prodigious weight with it. His teeth are the ivory ſo well known in Europe, ſome of which have been ſeen as large as a man's thigh, and a fathom in length. Wild elephants are taken with the help of a female ready for the male: ſhe is confined to a narrow place, round which pits are dug; and theſe being covered with a little earth ſcattered over hurdles, the male elephants eaſily fall into the ſnare. In copulation the female receives the male lying upon her back; and ſuch is his pudicity, that he never covers the female ſo long as any one appears in ſight. *Calmet.*

He loves to hear,
That unicorns may be betray'd with trees,
And bears with glaſſes, *elephants* with holes. *Sh. Jul. Cæſ.*

The *elephant* hath joints, but not for courteſy;
His legs are for neceſſity, not flexure. *Sh. Troil. and Creſſida.*

2. Ivory; the teeth of elephants.

High o'er the gate, in *elephant* and gold,
The crowd ſhall Cæſar's Indian war behold. *Dryden's Virg.*

ELEPHANTI'ASIS. *n. ſ.* [*elephantiaſis*, Latin.] A ſpecies of leproſy, ſo called from covering the ſkin with incruſtations like thoſe on the hide of an elephant.

ELEPHA'NTINE. *adj.* [*elephantinus*, Latin.] Pertaining to the elephant.

To E'LEVATE. *v. a.* [*elevo*, Latin.]

1. To raiſe up aloft.

This ſubterranean heat or fire, which *elevates* the water out of the abyſs. *Woodward.*

2. To exalt; to dignify.
3. To raiſe the mind with great conceptions.

Others apart ſat on a hill retired,
In thoughts more *elevate*, and reaſon'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will and fate. *Milt. P. L.*

In all that great extent, wherein the mind wanders, in thoſe remote ſpeculations it may ſeem to be *elevated* with, it ſtirs not beyond ſenſe or reflection. *Locke.*

Now riſing fortune *elevates* his mind,
He ſhines unclouded, and adorns mankind. *Savage.*

4. To elate the mind with vicious pride.

5. To

5. To leſſen by detraction. This ſenſe, though legitimately deduced from the Latin, is not now in uſe.

When the judgments of learned men are alledged againſt you, what do they but either *elevate* their credit, or oppoſe unto them the judgments of others as learned? *Hooker, b* ii.

E'LEVATE. *part. adj.* [from *elevated.*] Exalted; raiſed aloft.

On each ſide an imperial city ſtood,
With tow'rs and temples proudly *elevate*
On ſeven ſmall hills. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd, b.* ii.

ELEVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*elevatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of raiſing aloft.

The diſruption of the ſtrata, the *elevation* of ſome, and depreſſion of others, did not fall out by chance, but were directed by a diſcerning principle. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

2. Exaltation; dignity.

Angels, in their ſeveral degrees of *elevation* above us, may be endowed with more comprehenſive faculties. *Locke.*

3. Exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions.

We are therefore to love him with all poſſible application and *elevation* of ſpirit, with all the heart, ſoul and mind. *Norris.*

4. Attention to objects above us.

All which different *elevations* of ſpirit unto God, are contained in the name of prayer. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 48.

5. The height of any heavenly body with reſpect to the horizon.

Some latitudes have no canicular days, as thoſe which have more than ſeventy-three degrees of northern *elevation*, as Nova Zembla. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 13.

ELEVA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *elevate.*] A raiſer or lifter up, applied to ſome chirurgical inſtruments put to ſuch uſes. *Quincy.*

ELE'VEN. *adj.* [ænblefen, Saxon.] Ten and one; one more than ten.

Had I a dozen ſons, each in my love alike, and none leſs dear than thine and my good Marcius, I had rather *eleven* die nobly for their country, than one voluptuouſly ſurfeit out of action. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

ELE'VENTH. *adj.* [from *eleven.*] The next in order to the tenth.

In the *eleventh* chapter he returns to ſpeak of the building of Babel. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

ELF. *n. ſ.* plural *elves.* [*eilf*, Welſh. *Baxter*'s Gloſſ.]

1. A wandering ſpirit, ſuppoſed to be ſeen in wild unfrequented places.

Through this houſe give glimmering light,
By the dead and drowſie fire;
Every *elf*, and fairy ſprite,
Hop as light as bird from briar. *Shak. Midſ. Night's Dream.*

The king of *elfs* and little fairy queen
Gambol'd on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green. *Dryden.*

If e'er one viſion touch'd thy infant thought,
Of all the nurſe and all the prieſt have taught;
Of airy *elves* by moon-light ſhadow ſeen,
The ſilver token, and the circled green. *Pope's R. of the L.*

2. A devil.

That we may angels ſeem, we paint them *elves*;
And are but ſatires to ſet up ourſelves. *Dryden's Eſſ. on Sat.*

However it was civil, an angel or *elf*;
For he ne'er could have fill'd it ſo well of himſelf. *Swift.*

To ELF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entangle hair in ſo intricate a manner, that it is not to be unravelled. This the vulgar have ſuppoſed to be the work of fairies in the night; and all hair ſo matted together, hath had the name of *elf-locks*. *Hanmer.*

My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my loins, *elf* all my hair in knots. *Shakeſ. K. Lear.*

E'LFLOCK. *n. ſ.* [*elf* and *lock.*] Knots of hair twiſted by elves.

This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horſes in the night,
And cakes the *elflocks* in foul ſluttiſh hairs,
Which, once untangl'd, much misfortune bodes. *Shakeſp.*

To ELI'CITE. *v. a.* [*elicio*, Latin.] To ſtrike out; to fetch out by labour or art.

Although the ſame truths may be *elicited*, and explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

He *elicits* thoſe acts out of the meer lapſed ſtate of human nature. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

ELI'CIT. *adj.* [*elicitus*, Latin.] Brought into act; brought from poſſibility to real exiſtence.

It is the virtue of humility and obedience, and not the formal *elicit* act of meekneſs; meekneſs being ordinarily annexed to theſe virtues. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

The ſchools diſpute whether, in morals, the external action ſuperadds any thing of good or evil to the internal *elicit* act of the will. *South's Sermons.*

ELICITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *elicio*, Latin.]

That *elicitation* which the ſchools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act: that drawing which they mention, is merely from the appetibility of the object. *Bramh.*

To ELI'DE. *v. a.* [*elido*, Latin.] To cut in pieces.

We are to cut off that whereunto they, from whom theſe

objections proceed, fly for defence, when the force and ſtrength of the argument is *elided*. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſ.* 4.

E'LIGIBILITY. *n. ſ.* [from *eligible.*] Worthineſs to be choſen.

The buſineſs of the will is not to judge concerning the nature of things, but to chuſe them in conſequence of the report made by the underſtanding, as to their *eligibility* or goodneſs. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

E'LIGIBLE. *adj.* [*eligibilis*, Latin] Fit to be choſen; worthy of choice; preferable.

A Britiſh miniſtry ought to be ſatisfied, if, allowing to every particular man that his private ſcheme is wiſeſt, they can perſuade him that next to his own plan, that of the government is the moſt *eligible*. *Addiſon's Freeholder,* N°. 48.

Did they really think, that going on with the war was more *eligible* for their country than the leaſt abatement of thoſe conditions? *Swift.*

That the moſt plain, ſhort, and lawful way to any good end, is more *eligible* than one directly contrary in ſome or all of theſe qualities. *Swift.*

Certainty, in a deep diſtreſs, is more *eligible* than ſuſpenſe. *Clariſſa.*

E'LIGIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *eligible.*] Worthineſs to be choſen; preferableneſs.

ELIMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*elimino*, Latin.] The act of baniſhing; the act of turning out of doors; rejection. *Dict.*

ELI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*eliſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of cutting off: as, *th' attempt*, there is an eliſion of a ſyllable.

You will obſerve the abbreviations and *eliſions*, by which conſonants of moſt obdurate ſounds are joined together, without any ſoftening vowel to intervene. *Swift.*

2. Diviſion; ſeparation of parts.

The cauſe given of ſound, that it would be an *eliſion* of the air, whereby, if they mean any thing, they mean a cutting or dividing, or elſe an attenuating of the air, is but a term of ignorance. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N°. 124.

ELIXA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*elixus*, Latin.] The act of boiling or ſtewing any thing.

Even to ourſelves, and more perfect animals, water performs no ſubſtantial nutrition; ſerving for refrigeration, dilution of ſolid aliment, and its *elixation* in the ſtomach. *Brown.*

ELI'XIR. *n. ſ.* [Arabick.]

1. A medicine made by ſtrong infuſion, where the ingredients are almoſt diſſolved in the menſtruum, and give it a thicker conſiſtence than a tincture. *Quincy.*

For when no healing art prevail'd,
When cordials and *elixirs* fail'd,
On your pale cheek he dropp'd the ſhow'r,
Reviv'd you like a dying flow'r. *Waller.*

2. The liquor, or whatever it be, with which chymiſts hope to tranſmute metals to gold.

No chymiſt yet the *elixir* got,
But glorifies his pregnant pot,
If by the way to him befal
Some odoriferous thing, or medicinal. *Donne.*

3. The extract or quinteſſence of any thing.

In the ſoul, when the ſupreme faculties move regularly, the inferior paſſions and affections following, there ariſes a ſerenity infinitely beyond the higheſt quinteſſence and *elixir* of worldly delight. *South's Sermons.*

4. Any cordial; or invigorating ſubſtance.

What wonder then, if fields and regions here
Breathe forth *elixir* pure! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii.

ELK. *n. ſ.* [ælc, Saxon]

The *elk* is a large and ſtately animal of the ſtag kind. The neck is ſhort and ſlender; the ears nine inches in length, and four in breath. The colour of its coat in Winter is greyiſh, in Summer it is paler; generally three inches in length, and equalling horſehair in thickneſs. The upper lip of the *elk* is large. The articulations of its legs are cloſe, and the ligaments hard, ſo that its joints are leſs pliable than thoſe of other animals. The horns of the male *elk* are ſhort and thick near the head, where it by degrees expands into a great breadth, with ſeveral prominences in its edges. Elks live in herds, and are very timorous. The hoof of the left hinder foot only, has been famous for the cure of epilepſies; but it is probable, that the hoof of any other animal will do as well. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

And, ſcarce his head
Rais'd o'er the heapy wreath, the branching *elk*
Lies ſlumb'ring ſullen in the white abyſs. *Thomſon's Winter.*

ELL. *n. ſ.* [eln, Saxon.]

1. A meaſure containing forty-five inches, or a yard and a quarter.

They are ſaid to make yearly forty thouſand pieces of linnen cloath, reckoning two hundred *ells* to the piece. *Addiſon.*

2. It is taken proverbially for a long meaſure.

Acquit thee bravely, play the man;
Look not on pleaſures as they come, but go:
Defer not the laſt virtue; life's poor ſpan
Make not an *ell* by trifling in thy woe. *Herbert.*

ELLI'PSIS.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

ELLI'PSIS. *n. ſ.* [ἔλλειψις.]

1. A figure of rhetorick, by which ſomething is left out neceſſary to be ſupplied by the hearer.

The words are delivered by way of *ellipſis*, *Rom.* iv. 18. *Hamm.*

2. [In geometry.] An oval figure, being generated from the ſection of a cone, by a plane cutting both ſides of the cone, but not parallel to the baſe, which produces a circle, and meeting with the baſe when produced. *Harris.*

On the cylinder inclined, deſcribe an *ellipſis* parallel to the horizon. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

The planets could not poſſibly acquire ſuch revolutions in circular orbs, or in *ellipſes* very little eccentrick. *Bentley.*

ELLI'PTICAL. } *adj.* [from *ellipſis.*] Having the form of an
ELLI'PTICK. } ellipſis; oval.

Since the planets move in *elliptick* orbits, in one of whoſe foci the ſun is, and by a radius from the ſun deſcribe equal areas in equal times, which no other law of a circulating fluid, but the harmonical circulation, can account for; we muſt find out a law for the paracentrical motion, that may make the orbits *elliptick*. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

In animals, that gather food from the ground, the pupil is oval or *elliptical*; the greateſt diameter going tranſverſely from ſide to ſide. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

ELM. *n. ſ.* [*ulmus*, Latin; elm, Saxon.]

1. The name of a tree. The flower conſiſts of one leaf, ſtriped like a bell, having many ſtamina in the center: from the bottom ariſes the pointal, which becomes a membranaceous or leafy fruit, almoſt heart-ſhaped; in the middle of which is placed a pear-ſhaped ſeed-veſſel, containing one ſeed of the ſame ſhape. The ſpecies are, the common rough-leaved elm; the witch hazel, or broad-leaved elm, by ſome called the Britiſh elm; the ſmooth-leaved or witch elm. It is generally believed neither of them were originally natives of this country; but they have propagated themſelves by ſeeds and ſuckers in ſuch plenty as hardly to be rooted out, where they have had long poſſeſſion; eſpecially in hedgerows, where there is harbour for their roots, which will ſend forth various twigs. They are very proper to place in hedgerows upon the borders of fields, where they will thrive better than when planted in a wood or cloſe plantation, and their ſhade will not be very injurious to whatever grows under them. They are alſo proper to plant at a diſtance from a garden, or building, to break the violence of winds; for they may be trained up in form of an hedge, keeping them cut every year, to the height of forty or fifty feet: but they ſhould not be planted too near a garden where fruit-trees or other plants are placed, becauſe the roots of the elm run ſuperficially near the top of the ground, and will intermix with the roots of other trees, and deprive them of nouriſhment. *Miller.*

The rural ſeat,
Whoſe lofty *elms* and venerable oaks
Invite the rook, who high amid' the boughs,
In early Spring, his airy city builds. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. It was uſed to ſupport vines, to which the poets allude.

Thou art an *elm*, my huſband; I a vine,
Whoſe weakneſs married to thy ſtronger ſtate,
Makes me with thy ſtrength to communicate. *Shakeſpeare.*

ELOCU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*elocutio*, Latin.]

1. The power of fluent ſpeech.

A travelled doctor of phyſick, of bold, and of able *elocution.* *Wotton.*

2. Eloquence; flow of language.

Whoſe taſte, too long forborne, at firſt eſſay
Gave *elocution* to the mute, and taught
The tongue not made for ſpeech to ſpeak thy praiſe. *Milton.*

As I have endeavoured to adorn it with noble thoughts, ſo much more to expreſs thoſe thoughts with *elocution*. *Dryden.*

3. The power of expreſſion or diction.

The third happineſs of this poet's imagination is *elocution*, or the art of cloathing or adorning that thought ſo found, and varied, in apt, ſignificant, and ſounding words. *Dryden.*

E'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [*eloge*, French.] Praiſe; panegyrick.

Buckingham lay under millions of maledictions, which at the prince's arrival did vaniſh into praiſes and *elogies*. *Wotton.*

If I durſt ſay all I know of the *elogies* received from abroad concerning him, I ſhould offend the modeſty of our author. *Boyle.*

Some excellent perſons, above my approbation or *elogy*, have conſidered this ſubject. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To ELO'IGNE. *v. a.* [*eloigner*, French.] To put at a diſtance; to remove one far from another. Now diſuſed.

From worldly cares himſelf he did *eloin*,
And greatly ſhunned many exerciſe. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i. *c.* 4.

I'll tell thee now, dear love! what thou ſhalt do
To anger deſtiny, as ſhe doth us;
How I ſhall ſtay, though ſhe *eloigne* me thus,
And how poſterity ſhall know it too. *Donne.*

To ELO'NGATE. *v. a.* [from *longus*, Latin.] To lengthen; to draw out; to protract; to ſtretch.

To ELO'NGATE. *v. n.* To go off to a diſtance from any thing.

About Cape Frio in Braſilia, the South point of the compaſs varyeth twelve degrees unto the Weſt; but *elongating* from the coaſt of Braſilia, towards the ſhore of Africa, it varyeth eaſtward. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* ii. *c.* 2.

ELONGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *elongate.*]

1. The act of ſtretching or lengthening itſelf.

To this motion of *elongation* of the fibres, is owing the union or conglutination of the parts of the body, when they are ſeparated by a wound. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The ſtate of being ſtretched.

3. [In medicine.] An imperfect luxation, when the ligament of any joint is ſo extended or relaxed as to lengthen the limb, but yet not let the bone go quite out of its place. *Quincy.*

Elongations are the effect of an humour ſoaking upon a ligament, thereby making it liable to be ſtretched, and to be thruſt quite out upon every little force. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

4. Diſtance; ſpace at which one thing is diſtant from another.

The diſtant points in the celeſtial expanſe appear to the eye in ſo ſmall a degree of *elongation* from another, as bears no proportion to what is real. *Glanv. Scepſ. c.* 11.

5. Departure; removal.

Nor then had it been placed in a middle point, but that of deſcent, or *elongation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* vi. *c.* 2.

To ELO'PE. *v. a.* [*loopen*, to run, Dutch.] To run away; to break looſe; to eſcape from law or reſtraint.

It is neceſſary to treat women as members of the body politick, ſince great numbers of them have *eloped* from their allegiance. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº. 32.

What from the dame can Paris hope?
She may as well from him *elope*. *Prior.*

The fool whoſe wife *elopes* ſome thrice a quarter,
For matrimonial ſolace dies a martyr. *Pope's Ep. of Horace.*

ELO'PEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *elope.*] Departure from juſt reſtraint; rejection of lawful power.

An *elopement* is the voluntary departure of a wife from her huſband to live with an adulterer, and with whom ſhe lives in breach of the matrimonial vow. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The negligent huſband, truſting to the efficacy of this principle, was undone by his wife's *elopement* from him. *Arbuthnot.*

ELOPS. *n. ſ.* [ἔλοψ.] A fiſh; reckoned however by *Milton* among the ſerpents.

Scorpion and aſp, and amphiſbena dire,
Ceraſtes horn'd, hydrus, and *elops* drear,
And dipſas. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x. *l.* 525.

ELOQUE'NCE. *n. ſ.* [*eloquentia*, Latin.]

1. The power of ſpeaking with fluency and elegance; oratory.

Action is *eloquence*, and the eyes of th' ignorant
More learned than the ears. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. Elegant language uttered with fluency.

Say ſhe be mute, and will not ſpeak a word;
Then I'll commend her volubility,
And ſay ſhe uttereth piercing *eloquence*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fit words attended on his weighty ſenſe,
And mild perſuaſion flow'd in *eloquence*. *Pope's Odyſſey*, *b.* vii.

E'LOQUENT. *adj.* [*eloquens*, Latin.] Having the power of oratory; having the power of fluent and elegant ſpeech.

The Lord of hoſts doth take away the captain of fifty, and the honourable man, and the counſellor, and the cunning artificer, and the *eloquent* orator. *Iſ.* iii. 3.

O death! all *eloquent*, you only prove
What duſt we dote on, when 'tis man we love. *Pope.*

ELSE. *pronoun.* [elleɼ, Saxon.] Other; one beſides: it is applied both to perſons and things.

To ſtand ſtained with travel, and ſweating with deſire to ſee him; thinking of nothing *elſe*, putting all affairs *elſe* in oblivion, as if there were nothing *elſe* to be done but to ſee him. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Should he or any *elſe* ſearch, he will find evidence of the Divine Wiſdom. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

He ſays, 'twas then with him, as now with you;
He did it when he had nothing *elſe* to do. *Denham.*

ELSE. *adv.* Otherwiſe.

Dare not, on thy life,
Touch ought of mine beſide, by lot my due,
But ſtand aloof, and think profane to view:
This faulchion, *elſe*, not hitherto withſtood,
Theſe hoſtile fields ſhall fatten with thy blood. *Dryden.*

What ways are there whereby we ſhould be aſſured, but either by an internal impreſſion of the notion of a God upon our minds, or *elſe* by ſuch external and viſible effects as our reaſon tells us muſt be attributed to ſome cauſe. *Tillotſon's Serm.*

2. Beſide; except that mentioned.

Pleaſures which no where *elſe* were to be found,
And all Elyſium in a ſpot of ground. *Dryden.*

E'LSEWHERE. *adv.* [*elſe* and *where.*]

1. In any other place.

There are here divers trees, which are not to be found *elſewhere*. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

As he proved that Piſon was not Ganges, or Gehon, Nilus; ſo where to find them *elſewhere* he knew not. *Raleigh's Hiſt.*

For, if we chance to fix our thoughts *elſewhere*,
Though our eyes open be, we cannot ſee. *Davies.*

Henceforth oracles are ceas'd,
And thou no more with pomp and ſacrifice
Shalt be enquir'd at Delphos, or *elſewhere*. *Paradiſe Reg.*

Although ſeaſoned bodies may and do live near as long in London as *elſewhere*, yet new-comers and children do not. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

2. In other places; in ſome other place.

They which *elſewhere* complain, that diſgrace and injury is offered to the meaneſt miniſter, when the magiſtrate appointeth him what to wear, think the graveſt prelates no competent judges to appoint where it is fit for the miniſter to ſtand. *Hooker*, *b.* v. *ſ.* 29.

Let us no more contend, nor blame
Each other, blam'd enough *elſewhere*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Beſtow, baſe man, thy idle threats *elſewhere*;
My mother's daughter knows not how to fear. *Dryden.*

If it contradict what he ſays *elſewhere*, it is no new or ſtrange thing. *Tillotſon*, *Preface.*

To ELU'CIDATE. *v. a.* [*elucido*, Latin.] To explain; to clear; to make plain.

To *elucidate* a little the matter, let us conſider it. *Boyle.*

ELUCIDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *elucidate.*] Explanation; expoſition.

We ſhall, in order to the *elucidation* of this matter, ſubjoin the following experiment. *Boyle.*

ELUCIDA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *elucidate.*] Explainer; expoſitor; commentator.

Obſcurity is brought over them by the courſe of ignorance and age, and yet more by their pedantical *elucidators*. *Abbot.*

To ELU'DE. *v. a.* [*eludo*, Latin.]

1. To eſcape by ſtratagem; to avoid any miſchief or danger by artifice.

Several pernicious vices, notorious among us, eſcape or *elude* the puniſhment of any law yet invented. *Swift.*

He who looks no higher for the motives of his conduct than the reſentments of human juſtice, whenever he can preſume himſelf cunning enough to *elude*, rich enough to bribe, or ſtrong enough to reſiſt it, will be under no reſtraint. *Rogers.*

2. To mock by an unexpected eſcape.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in ſhades, *eludes* her eager ſwain;
But feigns a laugh to ſee me ſearch around,
And by that laugh the willing fair is found. *Pope's Spring.*

ELU'DIBLE. *adj.* [from *elude.*] Poſſible to be defeated.

There is not any common place more inſiſted on than the happineſs of trials by juries; yet if this bleſſed part of our law be *eludible* by power and artifice, we ſhall have little reaſon to boaſt. *Swift.*

ELVES. The plural of *elf.* See ELF.

Ye ſylphs and ſylphids to your chief give ear;
Fays, fairies, genii, *elves* and demons hear. *Pope.*

ELVELO'CK. *n. ſ.* [from *elves* and *lock.*] Knots in the hair ſuperſtitiouſly ſuppoſed to be tangled by the fairies.

From the like might proceed the fears of polling *elvelocks*, or complicated hairs of the head. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* v.

E'LVISH. *adj.* [from *elves*, the plural of *elf*: it had been written more properly *elfiſh.*] Relating to elves, or wandering ſpirits.

Thou *elviſh* markt, abortive, rioting hog!
The ſlave of nature, and the ſon of hell! *Shakeſp. R.* III.

No muſe hath been ſo bold,
Or of the latter, or the old,
Thoſe *elviſh* ſecrets to unfold,
Which lie from others reading. *Drayton.*

ELU'MBATED. *adj.* [*elumbis*, Lat.] Weakened in the loins. *Dict.*

ELU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*eluſio*, Latin.] An eſcape from enquiry or examination; a fraud; an artifice.

An appendix, relating to the tranſmutation of metals, detects the impoſtures and *eluſions* of thoſe who have pretended to it. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

ELU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *elude.*] Practiſing eluſion; uſing arts to eſcape.

Eluſive of the bridal day, ſhe gives
Fond hopes to all, and all with hopes deceives. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

ELU'SORY. *adj.* [from *elude.*] Tending to elude; tending to deceive; fraudulent; deceitful; fallacious.

It may be feared they are but Parthian flights, ambuſcade retreats, and *eluſory* tergiverſation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To ELU'TE. *v. a.* [*eluo*, Latin.] To waſh off.

The more oily any ſpirit is, the more pernicious; becauſe it is harder to be *eluted* by the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To ELU'TRIATE. *v. a.* [*elutrio*, Latin.] To decant; or ſtrain out.

The preſſure of the air upon the lungs is much leſs than it has been computed by ſome; but ſtill it is ſomething, and the alteration of one tenth of its force upon the lungs muſt produce ſome difference in *elutriating* the blood as it paſſes through the lungs. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

ELYSIAN. *adj.* [*elyſius*, Latin.] Pertaining to Elyſium; pleaſant; deliciouſly ſoft and ſoothing; exceedingly delightful.

The river of life, through midſt of heaven,
Rolls o'er *elyſian* flowers her amber ſtream. *Milton.*

ELY'SIUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The place aſſigned by the heathens to happy ſouls; any place exquiſitely pleaſant.

To have thee with thy lips to ſtop my mouth,
So ſhould'ſt thou either turn my flying ſoul,
Or I ſhould breathe it ſo into thy body,
And then it liv'd in ſweet *Elyſium*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

'EM. A contraction of them.

For he could coin and counterfeit
New words with little or no wit;
And when with haſty noiſe he ſpoke *'em*,
The ignorant for current took *'em*. *Hudibras.*

To EMA'CIATE. *v. a.* [*emacio*, Latin.] To waſte; to deprive of fleſh.

All dying of the conſumption, die *emaciated* and lean. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

To EMA'CIATE. *v. n.* To loſe fleſh; to pine; to grow lean.

He *emaciated* and pined away in the too anxious enquiry of the ſea's reciprocation, although not drowned therein. *Brown.*

EMACIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*emaciatus*, Latin.]

1. The act of making lean.

2. The ſtate of one grown lean.

Searchers cannot tell whether this *emaciation* or leanneſs were from a phthiſis, or from an hectick fever. *Graunt.*

EMACULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*emaculo*, Latin.] The act of freeing any thing from ſpots or foulneſs. *Dict.*

E'MANANT. *adj.* [*emanans*, Latin.] Iſſuing from ſomething elſe.

The firſt act of the divine nature, relating to the world and his adminiſtration thereof, is an *emanant* act: the moſt wiſe counſel and purpoſe of Almighty God terminate in thoſe two great tranſient or *emanant* acts or works, the work of creation and providence. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

EMANA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*emanatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of iſſuing or proceeding from any other ſubſtance.

Ariſtotle ſaid, that it ſtreamed by connatural reſult and *emanation* from God, the infinite and eternal Mind, as the light iſſues from the ſun *South's Sermons.*

2. That which iſſues from another ſubſtance; an effluence; effluvium.

The experience of thoſe profitable and excellent *emanations* from God, may be, and commonly are, the firſt motive of our love. *Taylor.*

Another way of attraction is delivered by a tenuous *emanation*, or continued effluvium, which, after ſome diſtance, retracteth unto itſelf; as in ſyrups, oils, and viſcoſities, which, ſpun, at length retire into their former dimenſions. *Brown.*

Such were the features of her heav'nly face;
Her limbs were form'd with ſuch harmonious grace;
So faultleſs was the frame, as if the whole
Had been an *emanation* of the ſoul. *Dryden.*

The letters, every judge will ſee, were by no means efforts of the genius, but *emanations* of the heart. *Pope.*

Each *emanation* of his fires
That beams on earth, each virtue he inſpires;
Each art he prompts, each charm he can create;
Whate'er he gives, are giv'n for you to hate. *Pope's Dunciad.*

EMA'NATIVE. *adj.* [from *emano*, Latin.] Iſſuing from another. *Dict.*

To EMA'NCIPATE. *v. a.* [*emancipo*, Latin.] To ſet free from ſervitude; to reſtore to liberty.

Having received the probable inducements of truth, we become *emancipated* from teſtimonial engagements. *Brown.*

By the twelve tables, only thoſe were called unto the inteſtate ſucceſſion of their parents that were in the parents power, excluding all *emancipated* children. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

They ſoon *emancipated* themſelves from that dependance. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

EMANCIPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *emancipate.*] The act of ſetting free; deliverance from ſlavery.

Obſtinacy in opinions holds the dogmatiſt in the chains of error, without hope of *emancipation*. *Glanv. Scepſ. c.* 27.

To EMA'RGINATE. *v. a.* [*margo*, Latin.] To take away the margin or edge of any thing. *Dict.*

To EMA'SCULATE. *v. a.* [*emaſculo*, Latin.]

1. To caſtrate; to deprive of virility.

When it is found how many ews, ſuppoſe twenty, one ram will ſerve, we may geld nineteen, or thereabouts; for if you *emaſculate* but ten, you ſhall, by promiſcuous copulation, hinder the increaſe. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

2. To effeminate; to weaken; to vitiate by unmanly ſoftneſs.

From wars and from affairs of ſtate abſtain;
Women *emaſculate* a monarch's reign. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Dangerous principles not only impoſe upon our underſtandings, but *emaſculate* our ſpirits, and ſpoil our temper. *Collier on Pride.*

EMA'SCULATION. *n. ſ.* [from *emaſculate.*]

1. Caſtration.

2. Effeminacy; womaniſh qualities; unmanly ſoftneſs.

To EMBA'LE. *v. a.* [*emballer*, French.]

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

1. To make up into a bundle.
2. To bind up; to inclofe.

Below her ham her weed did fomewhat train,
And her ftraight legs moft bravely were *embal'd*
In golden bufkins of coftly cordwain. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

I would not be a queen
For all the world.
——In faith, for little England
You'd venture an *embaling*. *Shakefpeare's Henry* VIII.

To EMBA'LM. *v. a.* [*embaumer*, French; *embalfamar*, Span.] To impregnate a body with aromaticks, that it may refift putrefaction.

Embalm me,
Then lay me forth; although unqueen'd, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shak. H.* VIII.

I would fhew future times
What you were, and teach them t' urge towards fuch:
Verfe *embalms* virtue, and tombs or thrones of rhymes,
Preferve frail tranfitory fame as much
As fpice doth bodies from corrupt air's touch. *Donne.*

Mufe! at that name thy facred forrows fhed;
Thofe tears eternal, that *embalm* the dead. *Pope.*

EMBA'LMER. *n. f.* [from *embalm.*] One that practifes the art of embalming and preferving bodies.

The Romans were not fo good *embalmers* as the Egyptians, fo the body was utterly confumed. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory.*

To EMBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar.*]

1. To fhut; to enclofe.

Themfelves for fear into his jaws to fall,
He forc'd to caftle ftrong to take their flight;
Where faft *embar'd* in mighty brazen wall,
He has them now four years befieg'd to make them thrall. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 7. *ftanz.* 44.

In form of airy members fair *embar'd*,
His fpirits pure were fubject to our fight. *Fairfax, b.* i.

2. To ftop; to hinder by prohibition; to block up.

Tranflating the mart, which commonly followed the Englifh cloth, unto Calis, he *embared* all further trade for the future. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

If this commerce 'twixt heav'n and earth were not
Embar'd, and all this traffick quite forgot,
She, for whofe lofs we have lamented thus,
Would work more fully and pow'rfully on us. *Donne.*

EMBA'RCATION. *n. f.* [from *embark.*]

1. The act of putting on fhipboard.

The French gentlemen were very folicitous for the *embarcation* of the army, and for the departure of the fleet. *Clarendon.*

2. The act of going on fhipboard.

EMBA'RGO. *n. f.* [*embargar*, Spanifh.] A prohibition to pafs; in commerce, a ftop put to trade.

He knew that the fubjects of Flanders drew fo great commodity from the trade of England, as by *embargo* they would foon wax weary of Perkin. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

After an *embargo* of our trading fhips in the river of Bourdeaux, and other points of fovereign affront, there did fucceed the action of Rheez. *Wotton.*

I was not much concerned, in my own particular, for the *embargo* which was laid upon it. *Dryden's Preface to Cleomenes.*

To EMBA'RK. *v. a.* [*embarquer*, French.]

1. To put on fhipboard.

Of mankind, fo numerous late,
All left, in one fmall bottom fwam *embark'd*. *Milt. P. Loft.*

The king had likewife provided a good fleet, and had caufed a body of three thoufand foot to be *embarked* on thofe fhips. *Clarendon, b.* ii.

Straight to the fhips Eneas took his way,
Embark'd his men, and fkim'd along the fea. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To engage another in any affair.

To EMBA'RK. *v. n.*

1. To go on fhipboard.

I fhould with fpeed *embark*,
And with their embaffy return to Greece. *A. Phillips.*

2. To engage in any affair.

To EMBA'RRASS. *v. a.* [*embaraffer*, French.] To perplex; to diftrefs; to entangle.

I faw my friend a little *embarraffed*, and turned away. *Spect.*

EMBA'RRASSMENT. *n. f.* [from *embarrafs.*] Perplexity; entanglement.

Let your method be plain, that your hearers may run through it without *embarraffment*, and take a clear view of the whole. *Watts's Logick.*

To EMBA'SE. *v. a.* [from *bafe.*]

1. To vitiate; to depauperate; to lower; to deprave; to impair.

Grains are annual, fo that the virtue of the feed is not worn out; whereas in a tree it is *embafed* by the ground. *Bac.*

I have no fervice or ignoble end in my prefent labour, which may, on either fide, reftrain or *embafe* the freedom of my poor judgment. *Wotton.*

I will rather chufe to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whofe *embafed* flexiblenefs fhall be forced to bend. *King Charles.*

A pleafure high, rational, and angelical; a pleafure *embafed* with no appendant fting; but fuch a one as being honey in the mouth, never turns to gall or gravel in the belly. *South.*

2. To degrade; to vilify.

Joy of my life, full oft for loving you
I blefs my lot, that was fo lucky plac'd;
But then the more your own mifhap I rue,
That are fo much by fo mean love *embas'd*. *Spenfer's Sonn.*

EMBA'SSADOR. *n. f.* [See AMBASSADOUR.] One fent on a publick meffage.

Mighty Jove's *embaffador* appear'd
With the fame meffage. *Denham.*

Myfelf, my king's *embaffador*, will go. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

EMBA'SSADRESS. *n. f.* A woman fent on a publick meffage.

With fear the modeft matron lifts her eyes,
And to the bright *embaffadrefs* replies. *Garth's Ovid.*

E'MBASSAGE. } *n. f.* [It may be obferved, that though our
E'MBASSY. } authors write almoft indifcriminately *embaffador* or *ambaffador*, *embaffage* or *ambaffage*; yet there is fcarcely an example of *ambaffy*, all concurring to write *embaffy*.]

1. A publick meffage; a meffage concerning bufinefs between princes or ftates.

Frefh *embaffy* and fuits,
Nor from the ftate nor private friends, hereafter,
Will I lend ear to. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

When he was at Newcaftle he fent a folemn *embaffage* unto James III. king of Scotland, to treat and conclude a peace with him. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The peace polluted thus, a chofen band
He firft commiffions to the Latian land,
In threat'ning *embaffy*. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Any folemn meffage.

He fends the angels on *embaffies* with his decrees. *Taylor.*

3. An errand in an ironical fenfe.

A bird was made fly with fuch art to carry a written *embaffage* among the ladies, that one might fay, if a live bird, how taught? If dead, how made? *Sidney, b.* ii.

Nimble mifchance, that art fo light of foot,
Doth not thy *embaffage* belong to me?
And am I laft that know it. *Shakefpeare's Richard* II.

To EMBA'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *battle.*] To range in order or array of battle.

The Englifh are *embattled*;
To horfe! you gallant princes, ftrait to horfe! *Shakefpeare.*

I could drive her then from the ward of her purity, her reputation, her marriage-vow, and a thoufand other her defences, which now are too ftrongly *embattled* againft me. *Shakefpeare's Merry Wives of Windfor.*

On their *embattl'd* ranks the waves return,
And overwhelm the war! *Milton's Paradife Loft, b.* xii.

Embattl'd nations ftrive in vain
The hero's glory to reftrain:
Streams arm'd with rocks, and mountains red with fire,
In vain againft his force confpire. *Prior.*

To EMBA'Y. *v. a.* [from *baigner*, to bathe, French.]

1. To bathe; to wet; to wafh.

In her lap a little babe did play;
His cruel fport;
For in her ftreaming blood he did *embay*
His little hands, and tender joints embrew. *Fairy Queen.*

Every fenfe the humour fweet *embay'd*,
And, flumb'ring foft, my heart did fteal away. *Fai. Queen.*

2. [From *bay.*] To inclofe in a bay; to land-lock.

If that the Turkifh fleet
Be not infhelter'd and *embay'd*, they're drown'd. *Shakefp.*

To EMBE'LLISH. *v. a.* [*embellir*, French.] To adorn; to beautify; to grace with ornaments; to decorate.

How much more beauteous had the fountain been,
Embellifh'd with her firft created green;
Where cryftal ftreams through living turf had run,
Contented with an urn of native ftone. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The names of the figures that *embellifhed* the difcourfes of thofe who underftood the art of fpeaking, are not the art and fkill of fpeaking well. *Locke.*

That which was once the moft beautiful fpot of Italy, covered with palaces, *embellifhed* by emperors, and celebrated by poets, has now nothing to fhew but ruins. *Addifon on Italy.*

EMBE'LLISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *embellifh.*] Ornament; adventitious beauty; decoration; adfcitious grace; any thing that confers the power of pleafing.

Cultivate the wild licentious favage
With wifdom, difcipline, and liberal arts,
The *embellifhments* of life. *Addifon's Cato.*

Apparitions, vifions, and intercourfes of all kinds between the dead and the living, are the frequent and familiar *embellifhments* of thofe pious romances, the legends of the Romifh church. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

E'MBERING. *n. f.* The ember days. A word ufed by old authors, now obfolete.

For caufes good fo many ways,
Keep *emb'rings* well, and fafting days;

What

What law commands we ought to obey,
For Friday, Saturn, and Wednefday. *Tuff. Huf. for June.*

E'MBERS. *n. f.* without a fingular. [æmyrия, Saxon, afhes; *eimmyria*, Iflandick, hot afhes or cinders.] Hot cinders; afhes not yet extinguifhed.

Take hot *embers*, and put them about a bottle filled with new beer, almoft to the very neck: let the bottle be well ftopped, left it fly out; and continue it, renewing the *embers* every day for the fpace of ten days. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory.*

Or if the air will not permit,
Some ftill removed place will fit,
While glowing *embers* through the room
Teach light to counterfeit a gloom. *Milton.*

While thus heav'n's higheft counfels, by the low
Footfteps of their effects, he trac'd too well,
He toft his troubled eyes, *embers* that glow
Now with new rage, and wax too hot for hell. *Crafhaw.*

He faid, and rofe, as holy zeal infpires;
He rakes hot *embers*, and renews the fires. *Dryden's Virgil.*

E'MBERWEEK. *n. f.* [The original of this word has been much controverted: fome derive it from *embers* or afhes ftrewed by penitents on their heads; but *Nelfon* decides in favour of *Marefchal*, who derives it from *ymbren* or *embren*, a *courfe* or *circumvolution.*] A week in which an ember day falls.

The ember days at the four feafons are the Wednefday, Friday, and Saturday after the firft Sunday in Lent, the feaft of Pentecoft, September 14, December 13. *Comm. Prayer.*

Stated times appointed for fafting are Lent, and the four feafons of the year called *emberweeks.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To EMBE'ZZLE. *v. a.* [This word feems corrupted by an ignorant pronunciation from *imbecil.*]

1. To appropriate by breach of truft; to turn what is intrufted in his hands to his own ufe.

He had *embezzled* the king's treafure, and extorted money by way of loan from all men. *Hayward.*

2. To wafte; to fwallow up in riot.

When thou haft *embezzl'd* all thy ftore,
Where's all thy father left? *Dryden's Perf. Sat.* vi.

EMBE'ZZLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *embezzle.*]

1. The act of appropriating to himfelf that which is received in truft for another.

2. The thing appropriated.

To EMBLA'ZE. *v. a.* [*blafonner*, French.]

1. To adorn with glittering embellifhments.

Th' unfought diamonds
Would fo *emblaze* the forehead of the deep,
And fo beftud with ftars, that they below
Would grow inur'd to light. *Milton.*

No weeping orphan faw his father's ftores
Our fhrines irradiate, or *emblaze* the floors. *Pope.*

2. To blafon; to paint with enfigns armorial.

Nor fhall this blood be wiped from thy point,
But thou fhalt wear it as a herald's coat,
T' *emblaze* the honour which thy mafter got. *Shak. H.* VI.

He from the glittering ftaff unfurl'd
Th' imperial enfign, ftreaming to the wind,
With gems and golden luftre rich *emblaz'd*,
Seraphick arms and trophies. *Milton's Paradife Loft, b.* i.

To EMBLA'ZON. *v. a.* [*blafonner*, French.]

1. To adorn with figures of heraldry; to grace with enfigns armorial.

2. To deck in glaring colours; to fet out pompoufly to fhew.

We find Auguftus, for fome petty conqueft, *emblazoned* by the poets to the higheft pitch. *Hakewill on Providence.*

E'MBLEM. *n. f.* [ἔμβλημα.]

1. Inlay; enamel; any thing inferted into the body of another.

2. An occult reprefentation; an allufive picture; a typical defignation.

She had all the royal makings of a queen,
The rod, and bird of peace, and all fuch *emblems*,
Laid nobly on her. *Shakefpeare's Henry* VIII.

If you draw your beaft in an *emblem*, fhew a landfcape of the country natural to the beaft. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Gentle Thames,
Thy mighty mafter's *emblem*, in whofe face
Sate meeknefs, heighten'd with majeftick grace. *Denham.*

He is indeed a proper *emblem* of knowledge and action, being all head and paws. *Addifon's Guardian*, N°. 114.

To E'MBLEM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reprefent in an occult or allufive manner.

The primitive fight of elements doth fitly *emblem* that of opinions. *Glanv. Scepf. c.* 27.

EMBLEMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *emblem.*]
EMBLEMA'TICK. }

1. Comprifing an emblem; allufive; occultly reprefentative.

In the well fram'd models,
With *emblematick* fkill and myftick order,
Thou fhew'dft where tow'rs on battlements fhould rife,
Where gates fhould open, or where walls fhould compafs. *Prior.*

The poets contribute to the explication of reverfes purely *emblematical*, or when the perfons are allegorical. *Addifon.*

2. Dealing in emblems; ufing emblems.

By tongue and pudding to our friends explain
What does your *emblematick* worfhip mean. *Prior.*

EMBLEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *emblematical.*] In the manner of emblems; allufively; with occult reprefentation.

Others have fpoken *emblematically* and hieroglyphically, as to the Egyptians; and the phœnix was the hieroglyphick of the fun. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 10.

He took a great ftone, and put it up under the oak, *emblematically* joining the two great elements of mafonry. *Swift.*

EMBLE'MATIST. *n. f.* [from *emblem.*] Writers or inventers of emblems.

Thefe fables are ftill maintained by fymbolical writers, *emblematifts*, and heralds. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 9.

E'MBOLISM. *n. f.* [ἐμβολισμὸς.]

1. Intercalation; infertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time.

The civil conftitutions of the year were after different manners in feveral nations; fome ufing the fun's year, but in divers fafhions; and fome following the moon, finding out *embolifms* or equations, even to the addition of whole months, to make all as even as they could. *Holder on Time.*

2. The time inferted; intercalatory time.

E'MBOLUS. *n. f.* [ἔμβολος.] Any thing inferted and acting in another, as the fucker in a pump.

Our members make a fort of an hydraulick engine, in which a chemical liquor, refembling blood, is driven through elaftick channels by the force of an *embolus*, like the heart. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

To EMBO'SS. *v. a.* [from *boffe*, a protuberance, French.]

1. To form with protuberances; to cover with fomething rifing into lumps or bunches.

Timon hath made his everlafting manfion
Upon the beached verge of the falt flood;
Which once a day, with his *emboffed* froth,
The turbulent furge fhall cover. *Shakefpeare's Timon.*

Thou art a bile,
A plague fore, or *emboffed* carbuncle,
In my corrupted blood. *Shakefpeare's King Lear.*

Botches and blains muft all his flefh *embofs*,
And all his people. *Milton's Paradife Loft, b.* xii.

All croud in heaps, as at a night-alarm
The bees drive out upon each others backs,
T' *embofs* their hives in clufters. *Dryden's Don Sebaftian.*

2. To engrave with relief, or rifing work.

Then o'er the lofty gate his art *embofs'd*
Androgeo's death, and off'rings to his ghoft. *Dryden's Virg.*

3. [from *emboifter*, French, to inclofe in a box.] To inclofe; to include; to cover.

And in the way, as fhe did weep and wail,
A knight her met, in mighty arms *embofs'd*. *Fairy Queen.*

4. [*embofcare*, Italian.] To inclofe in a thicket.

Like that felf-begotten bird
In th' Arabian woods *emboft*. *Milton's Agonistes.*

5. To hunt hard.

When a deer is hard run, and foams at the mouth, he is faid to be *emboft*: a dog alfo, when he is ftrained with hard running, efpecially upon hard ground, will have his knees fwelled, and then he is faid to be *emboft*, from *boffe*, French, a tumour. *Hanmer.*

Oh, he is more mad
Than Telamon for his fhield; the boar of Theffaly
Was never fo *emboft*. *Shakefpeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

We have almoft *emboft* him: you fhall fee his fall tonight. *Shakefpeare's All's well that ends well.*

EMBO'SSMENT. *n. f.* [from *embofs.*]

1. Any thing ftanding out from the reft; jut; eminence.

I wifh alfo, in the very middle, a fair mount, with three afcents and alleys, enough for four to walk a-breaft; which I would have to be perfect circles, without any bulwarks or *emboffments*. *Bacon's Effays, Civ. and Moral.*

2. Relief; rifing work.

They are at a lofs about the word pendentis; fome fancy it expreffes only the great *emboffment* of the figure, others believe it hung off the helmet in alto relievo. *Addifon on Italy.*

To EMBO'TTLE. *v. a.* [*bouteille*, French.] To include in bottles; to bottle.

Stirom, firmeft fruit
Embottled, long as Priamean Troy
Withftood the Greeks, endures. *Phillips.*

To EMBO'WEL. *v. a.* [from *bowel.*] To evifcerate; to deprive of the entrails; to exenterate.

The fchools,
Embowelled of their doctrine, have left off
The danger to itfelf. *Shakefpeare's All's well that ends well.*

Embowell'd will I fee thee by and by;
'Till then, in blood, by noble Percy lye. *Shak. Henry* IV.

The roar
Embowel'd with outrageous noife the air,
And all her entrails tore. *Milton's Paradife Loft, b.* vi.

Foffils and minerals that th' *embowel'd* earth
Difplays. *Phillips.*

To

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

To EMBRA'CE. *v. a.* [*embraſſer*, French.]
1. To hold fondly in the arms; to ſqueeze in kindneſs.
Embrace again, my ſons! be foes no more;
Nor ſtain your country with her children's gore. *Dryden.*
2. To ſeize ardently or eagerly; to lay hold on; to welcome; to accept willingly any thing offered.
I take it, your own buſineſs calls on you,
And you *embrace* th' occaſion to depart. *Shakeſpeare.*
At firſt, her mother earth ſhe holdeth dear,
And doth *embrace* the world, and worldly things. *Davies.*
They who are repreſented by the wiſe virgins, *embraced* the profeſſion of the Chriſtian religion, as the fooliſh virgins alſo had done. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*
3. To comprehend; to take in; to encompaſs; to encircle.
4. To compriſe; to incloſe; to contain.
Low at his feet a ſpacious plain is plac'd,
Between the mountain and the ſtream *embrac'd.* *Denham.*
5. To admit; to receive.
Fenton, heav'n give thee joy!
What cannot be eſchew'd, muſt be *embraced.* *Shakeſpeare.*
If a man can be fully aſſured of any thing, without having examined, what is there that he may not *embrace* for truth? *Locke.*
6. To find; to take.
Fleance, his ſon,
Whoſe abſence is no leſs material to me
Than is his father's, muſt *embrace* the fate
Of that dark hour. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
7. To ſqueeze in a hoſtile manner.
To Embra'ce. *v. n.* To join in an embrace.
Let me *embrace* with old Vincentio;
And wander we to ſee thy honeſt ſon,
Who will of thy arrival be full joyous. *Shakeſpeare.*
Embra'ce. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Claſp; fond preſſure in the arms; hug.
Thames, the moſt lov'd of all the ocean's ſons
By his old ſire, to his *embraces* runs. *Denham.*
2. An hoſtile ſqueeze; cruſh.
Embra'cement. *n. ſ.* [from *embrace.*]
1. Claſp in the arms; hug; embrace.
Thus death becomes a rival to us all,
And hopes with foul *embracements* her to get,
In whoſe decay virtue's fair ſhrine muſt fall. *Sidney.*
There cheriſhing one another with dear, though chaſte *embracements*, with ſweet, though cold kiſſes, it might ſeem that love was come to play him there without darts. *Sidney, b.* ii.
2. Comprehenſion.
Nor can her wide *embracements* filled be. *Davies.*
3. State of being contained; incloſure.
The parts in man's body eaſily reparable, as ſpirits, blood, and fleſh, die in the *embracement* of the parts hardly reparable, as bones, nerves, and membranes. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
4. Conjugal endearment.
I would freelier rejoice in that abſence, wherein he won honour, than in the *embracements* of his bed, where he would ſhew moſt love. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Embra'cer. *n. ſ.* [from *embrace.*] The perſon embracing.
Yet are they the greateſt *embracers* of pleaſure of any other upon earth; and they eſteem of pearls as pebbles, ſo they may ſatisfy their guſt, in point of pleaſure or revenge. *Howel.*
Embra'sure. *n. ſ.* [*embraſure*, French.] An aperture in the wall, through which the cannon is pointed; battlement.
To Embra've. *v. a.* [from *brave.*] To decorate; to embelliſh; to deck; to grace; to adorn.
So, both agree their bodies to engrave;
The great earth's womb they open to the ſky,
And, with ſad cypreſs, ſeemly it *embrave. Fairy Queen, b.* ii.
To E'MBROCATE. *v. a.* [ἐμβρέχω.] To rub any part diſeaſed with medicinal liquors.
I returned her a glaſs with oil of roſes and vinegar, to *embrocate* her arm. *Wiſeman on Inflammations.*
Embroca'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *embrocate.*]
1. The act of rubbing any part diſeaſed with medicinal liquors or ſpirits.
2. The lotion with which any diſeaſed part is waſhed or embrocated.
We endeavoured to eaſe by diſcutient and emollient cataplaſms, and *embrocations* of various ſorts. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
To EMBRO'IDER. *v. a.* [*broder*, French.] To border with ornaments; to decorate with figured work; to diverſify with needlework; to adorn a ground with raiſed figures.
Embroider'd ſo with flowers it had ſtood,
That it became a garden of a wood. *Waller.*
Let no virgin be allowed to receive her lover, but in a ſuit of her own *embroidering.* *Spectator*, N°. 606.
Embroider'd purple clothes the golden beds;
This ſlave the floor, and that the table ſpreads. *Pope.*
Embro'iderer. *n. ſ.* [from *embroider.*] One that adorns cloaths with needlework.
Blue ſilk and purple, the work of the *embroiderer.* *Eccluſ.*
Embro'idery. *n. ſ.* [from *embroider.*]
1. Figures raiſed upon a ground; variegated needlework.
Write,

In emrald tuffs, flow'rs purfled, blue and white,
Like ſaphire, pearl, in rich *embroidery*,
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shakeſpeare.*
Laces and *embroideries* are more coſtly than either warm or comely. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
Next theſe a youthful train their vows expreſs'd,
With feathers crown'd, with gay *embroidery* dreſs'd. *Pope.*
2. Variegation; diverſity of colours.
If the natural *embroidery* of the meadows were helpt and improved by art, a man might make a pretty landſkip of his own poſſeſſions *Spectator*, N°. 414.
To Embro'il. *v. a.* [*brouiller*, French.] To diſturb; to confuſe; to diſtract; to throw into commotion; to involve in troubles by diſſenſion and diſcord.
I had no paſſion, deſign, or preparation to *embroil* my kingdom in a civil war. *King Charles.*
Rumour next, and chance,
And tumult and confuſion, all *embroil'd*,
And diſcord with a thouſand various mouths. *Milt. P. Loſt.*
When ſhe found her venom ſpread ſo far,
The royal houſe *embroil'd* in civil war,
Rais'd on her duſky wings ſhe cleaves the ſkies. *Dryden.*
2. In the following paſſage the word ſeems improperly uſed for *broil* or *burn.*
That knowledge, for which we boldly attempt to rifle God's cabinet, ſhould, like the coal from the altar, ſerve only to *embroil* and conſume the ſacrilegious invaders. *Dec. of Piety.*
To Embro'thel. *v. a.* [*brothel*, *brodel.*] To incloſe in a brothel.
Men, which chuſe
Law practice for mere gain, boldly repute,
Worſe than *embrothel'd* ſtrumpets proſtitute. *Donne.*
E'mbryo. } *n. ſ.* [ἔμβρυον.]
E'mbryon. }
1. The offspring yet unfiniſhed in the womb.
The bringing forth of living creatures may be accelerated, if the *embryo* ripeneth and perfecteth ſooner. *Bacon's Na. Hiſt.*
An excluſion before conformation, before the birth can bear the name of the parent, or be ſo much as properly called an *embryon.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 6.
The earth was form'd, but in the womb as yet
Of waters, *embryon* immature involv'd
Appear'd not. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii. *l.* 277.
In that dark womb are the ſigns and rudiments of an *embryo* world. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
When the crude *embryo* careful nature breeds,
See how ſhe works, and how her work proceeds. *Blackmore.*
While the promis'd fruit
Lies yet a little *embryo*, unperceiv'd
Within its crimſon folds. *Thomſon's Spring, l.* 100.
2. The ſtate of any thing yet not fit for production; yet unfiniſhed.
The company little ſuſpected what a noble work I had then in *embryo.* *Swift.*
Eme. *n. ſ.* [eame, Saxon.] Unkle. Now obſolete.
Whilſt they were young, Caſſibelan their *eme*,
Was by the people choſen in their ſtead;
Who on him took the royal diadem,
And goodly well it long time governed. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.
Eme'ndable. *adj.* [*emendo*, Latin.] Capable of emendation; corrigible.
Emenda'tion. *n. ſ.* [*emendo*, Latin.]
1. Correction; alteration of any thing from worſe to better.
The eſſence and the relation of every thing in being, is fitted, beyond any *emendation*, for its action and uſe; and ſhews it to proceed from a mind of the higheſt underſtanding. *Grew.*
2. An alteration made in the text by verbal criticiſm.
Emenda'tor. *n. ſ.* [*emendo*, Latin.] A corrector; an improver; an alterer for the better.
E'merald. *n. ſ.* [*émeraude*, French; *ſmaragdus*, Latin.] A green precious ſtone.
The emerald is evidently the ſame with the antient ſmaragdus; and, in its moſt perfect ſtate, is perhaps the moſt beautiful of all the gems: it is found from the ſixteenth of an inch in diameter, to the ſize of a walnut. The rough emerald is uſually of a very bright and naturally poliſhed ſurface, and is ever of a pure and beautiful green, without the admixture of any other colour. It is of all the various ſhades of green, from the deepeſt to the paleſt, and doubtleſs is found at times wholly colourleſs; but then it is eſteemed, by our jewellers, a white ſaphire. The oriental emerald is of the hardneſs of the ſaphire and ruby, and is ſecond only to the diamond in luſtre and brightneſs: they are only found in the kingdom of Cambay. The American, called by our jewellers oriental emeralds, are found in Peru, of the hardneſs of the garnet: the European are ſomewhat ſofter, but harder than cryſtal, and found in Sileſia. The coloured cryſtals, ſold as occidental emeralds, are from the mines of Germany. *Hill on Foſſ.*
Do you not ſee the graſs how in colour they excel the *emerald?* *Sidney.*
The *emerald* is a bright graſs green: it is found in fiſſures of rocks, along with copper ores. *Woodward's Foſſils.*
Nor

Nor deeper verdure dies the robe of Spring,
When firſt ſhe gives it to the ſouthern gale,
Than the green *emerald* ſhows. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 150.
To EME'RGE. *v. n.* [*emergo*, Latin.]
1. To riſe out of any thing in which it is covered.
They *emerged*, to the upper part of the ſpirit of wine, as much of them as lay immerſed in the ſpirit. *Boyle.*
The mountains *emerged*, and became dry land again, when the waters, after their violent agitation was abated, retired into the lower places. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
Thetis, not unmindful of her ſon,
Emerging from the deep, to beg her boon,
Purſu'd their track. *Dryden's Homer.*
2. To iſſue; to proceed.
If the priſm was turned about its axis that way, which made the rays *emerge* more obliquely out of the ſecond refracting ſurface of the priſm, the image ſoon became an inch or two longer or more. *Newton's Opt.*
3. To riſe; to mount from a ſtate of depreſſion or obſcurity; to riſe into view.
Darkneſs, we ſee, *emerges* into light;
And ſhining ſuns deſcend to ſable night. *Dryden's Fables.*
When, from dewy ſhade *emerging* bright,
Aurora ſtreaks the ſky with orient light,
Let each deplore his dead. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* iv. *l.* 470.
Then from antient gloom *emerg'd*
A riſing world. *Thomſon's Summer, l.* 995.
Eme'rgence. } *n. ſ.* [from *emerge.*]
Eme'rgency. }
1. The act of riſing out of any fluid by which it is covered.
We have read of a tyrant, who tried to prevent the *emergence* of murdered bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 1.
2. The act of riſing into view.
The *emergency* of colours, upon coalition of the particles of ſuch bodies, as were neither of them of the colour of that mixture whereof they are ingredients, is very well worth our attentive obſervation. *Boyle on Colours.*
The white colour of all refracted light, at its very firſt *emergence*, where it appears as white as before its incidence, is compounded of various colours. *Newton's Opt.*
3. Any ſudden occaſion; unexpected caſualty.
Moſt of our rarities have been found out by caſual *emergency*, and have been the works of time and chance rather than of philoſophy. *Glanv. Scepſ. c.* 21.
4. Preſſing neceſſity. A ſenſe not proper.
In any caſe of *emergency*, he would employ the whole wealth of his empire, which he had thus amaſſed together in his ſubterraneous exchequer. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*
Eme'rgent. *adj.* [from *emerge.*]
1. Riſing out of that which overwhelms or obſcures it.
Love made my *emergent* fortune once more look
Above the main, which now ſhall hit the ſtars. *Ben. Johnſ.*
The man that is once hated, both his good and his evil deeds oppreſs him; he is not eaſily *emergent.* *Ben. Johnſon.*
2. Riſing into view, or notice.
Immediately the mountains huge appear
Emergent, and their broad bare backs unheave
Into the clouds, their tops aſcend the ſky. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
3. Proceeding or iſſuing from any thing.
The ſtoicks held a fatality, and a fixed unalterable courſe of events; but then they held alſo, that they fell out by a neceſſity *emergent* from and inherent in the things themſelves, which God himſelf could not alter. *South's Sermons.*
4. Sudden; unexpectedly caſual.
All the lords declared, that, upon any *emergent* occaſion, they would mount their ſervants upon their horſes. *Clarendon.*
E'merods. } *n. ſ.* [corrupted by ignorant pronunciation from
E'meroids. } *hemorrhoids*, αἱμοῤῥοΐδες.] Painful ſwellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles.
He deſtroyed them, and ſmote them with *emerods.* 1 *Sa.* v.
Eme'rsion. *n. ſ.* [from *emerge.*] The time when a ſtar, having been obſcured by its too near approach to the ſun, appears again.
The time was in the heliacal *emerſion*, when it becomes at greateſt diſtance from the ſun. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv.
E'mery. *n. ſ.* [*ſmyris*, Latin; *eſmeril*, French.]
Emery is an iron ore, conſiderably rich. It is uſually of a duſky browniſh red on the ſurface; but, when broken, of a fine bright iron grey, but not without ſome tinge of redneſs, and is ſpangled all over with ſhining ſpecks. It is alſo ſometimes very red, and then contains veins of gold. It is found in the iſland of Guernſey, in Tuſcany, and many parts of Germany. It has a near relation to the magnet. Emery has been recommended by the ancients as an abſtergent, but it muſt be uſed with great caution. It is prepared by grinding in mills; and the lapidaries cut the ordinary gems on their wheels by ſprinkling the wetted powder over them; but it will not cut diamonds. It is uſeful in cleaning and poliſhing ſteel. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
EME'TICAL. } *adj.* [ἐμέω.] Having the quality of provoking
EME'TICK. } vomits.
Various are the temperaments and operations of herbs;

ſome purgative, ſome *emetick*, and ſome ſudorifick. *Hale.*
Eme'tically. *adv.* [from *emetical.*] In ſuch a manner as to provoke to vomit.
It has been complained of, that preparations of ſilver have produced violent vomits; whereas we have not obſerved duly refined ſilver to work *emetically*, even in women and girls. *Boyle.*
Emica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*emicatio*, Latin.] Sparkling; flying off in ſmall particles, as ſprightly liquors.
Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into ebullition with noiſe and *emication*, as alſo a craſs and fumid exhalation. *Brown.*
Emi'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *emictum*, Latin.] Urine; what is voided by the urinary paſſages.
Gravel and ſtone grind away the fleſh, and effuſe the blood apparent in a ſanguine *emiction. Harvey on Conſumptions.*
To E'MIGRATE. *v. n.* [*emigro*, Latin.] To remove from one place to another.
Emigra'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *emigrate.*] Change of habitation; removal from one place to another.
We find the originals of many kingdoms either by victories, or by *emigrations*, or inteſtine commotions. *Hale.*
E'minence. } *n. ſ.* [*eminentia*, Latin.]
E'minency. }
1. Loftineſs; height.
2. Summit; higheſt part.
Mountains abound with different vegetables, every vertex or *eminency* affording new kinds. *Ray on the Creation.*
3. A part riſing above the reſt.
They muſt be ſmooth, almoſt imperceptible to the touch, and without either *eminence* or cavities. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*
4. A place where one is expoſed to general notice.
A ſatyr or libel on one of the common ſtamp, never meets with that reception as what is aimed at a perſon whoſe merit places him upon an *eminence*, and gives him a more conſpicuous figure. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 256.
5. Exaltation; conſpicuouſneſs; ſtate of being expoſed to view; reputation; celebrity; fame; preferment; greatneſs.
You've too a woman's heart, which ever yet
Affected *eminence*, wealth, ſovereignty. *Shakeſ. Henry* VIII.
Alterations are attributed to the powerfulleſt under princes, where the *eminency* of one obſcureth the reſt. *Wotton.*
He deſerv'd no ſuch return
From me, whom he created what I was,
In that bright *eminence*; and with his good
Upbraided none. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 44.
Where men cannot arrive to any *eminency* of eſtate, yet religion makes a compenſation, by teaching content. *Tillotſon.*
Theſe two were men of *eminency*, of learning as well as piety. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*
6. Supreme degree.
Whatever pure thou in the body enjoy'ſt,
And pure thou wert created, we enjoy
In *eminence.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii. *l.* 624.
7. Notice; diſtinction.
Let your remembrance ſtill apply to Banquo;
Preſent him *eminence* both with eye and tongue. *Shak. Macb.*
8. A title given to cardinals.
E'MINENT. *adj.* [*eminens*, Latin.]
1. High; lofty.
Thou haſt built unto thee an *eminent* place. *Ezek.* xvi. 24.
2. Dignified; exalted.
Rome for your ſake ſhall puſh her conqueſts on,
And bring new titles home from nations won,
To dignify ſo *eminent* a ſon. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.* 8.
3. Conſpicuous; remarkable.
Satan, in geſture proudly *eminent*,
Stood like a tow'r. *Milton.*
She is *eminent* for a ſincere piety in the practice of religion. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 21.
E'minently. *adv.* [from *eminent.*]
1. Conſpicuouſly; in a manner that attracts obſervation.
Thy love, which elſe
So *eminently* never had been known. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*
Lady, that in the prime of earlieſt youth,
Wiſely has ſhun'd the broad way and the green,
And with thoſe few art *eminently* ſeen,
That labour up the hill of heav'nly truth. *Milton.*
Such as thou haſt ſolemnly elected,
With gifts and graces *eminently* adorn'd,
To ſome great work. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 678.
2. In a high degree.
All men are equal in their judgment of what is *eminently* beſt. *Dryden.*
That ſimplicity, without which no human performance can arrive to perfection, is no where more *eminently* uſeful than in this. *Swift.*
E'missary. *n. ſ.* [*emiſſarius*, Latin.]
1. One ſent out on private meſſages; a ſpy; a ſecret agent.
Clifford, now become the ſtate informer, was an *emiſſary* and ſpy of the king's, and he fled over into Flanders with his conſent and privity. *Bacon's Henry* VII.
You ſhall neither eat nor ſleep,
No, nor forth your window peep,

With

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With your *emiſſary* eye,
To fetch in the forms go by. *Ben. Johnſon's Underwoods.*

The Jeſuits ſend over *emiſſaries*, with inſtructions to perſonate themſelves members of the ſeveral ſects amongſt us. *Swift.*

2. One that emits or ſends out. A technical ſenſe.

Wherever there are *emiſſaries*, there are abſorbent veſſels in the ſkin; and, by the abſorbent veſſels, mercury will paſs into the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*emiſſio*, Latin.] The act of ſending out; vent.

Tickling cauſeth laughter: the cauſe may be the *emiſſion* of the ſpirits, and ſo of the breath by a flight from titillation. *Bac.*

Though it might reſtrain their diſperſion, it could not their populoſity, which neceſſarily requireth tranſmigration and *emiſſion* of colonies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 6.

Affection, in the ſtate of innocence, was happily pitched upon its right object; it flamed up in direct fervours of devotion to God, and in collateral *emiſſions* of charity to its neighbour. *South's Sermons.*

Cover them with glaſſes; but upon all warm and benign *emiſſions* of the ſun, and ſweet ſhowers, give them air. *Evelyn.*

To EMI'T. *v. a.* [*emitto*, Latin.]

1. To ſend forth; to let go; to give vent to.

Theſe baths continually *emit* a manifeſt and very ſenſible heat; nay, ſome of them have been obſerved, at ſome times, to ſend forth an actual and viſible flame *Woodward's N. Hiſt.*

The ſoil, being fruitful and rich, *emits* ſteams, conſiſting of volatile and active parts. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

2. To let fly; to dart.

Pay ſacred rev'rence to Apollo's ſong,
Leſt, wrathful, the far-ſhooting god *emit*
His fatal arrows. *Prior.*

3. To iſſue out juridically.

That a citation be valid, it ought to be decreed and *emitted* by the judge's authority, and at the inſtance of the party. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EMME'NAGOGUES. *n. ſ.* [ἐμμήνια and ἄγω.] Medicines that promote the courſes; and theſe do this, either by giving a greater force to the blood in its circulation, whereby its momentum againſt the veſſels is increaſed; or by making it thinner, whereby it will more eaſily paſs through any outlets. *Quin.*

Emmenagogues are ſuch as produce a plethora, or fulneſs of the veſſels, conſequently ſuch as ſtrengthen the organs of digeſtion, ſo as to make good blood. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

E'MMET. *n. ſ.* [æmette, Saxon.] An ant; a piſmire.

When cedars to the ground fall down by the weight of
an *emmet*,
Or when a rich ruby's juſt price be the worth of a walnut.
Sidney, b. i.

To EMME'W. *v. a.* [from *mew.*] To mew or coop up.

This outward ſainted deputy,
Whoſe ſettled viſage and delib'rate word,
Nips youth i' th' head, and follies doth *emmew*,
As faulcon doth the fowl, is yet a devil. *Sh. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

To EMMO'VE. *v. a.* [*emmouvoir*, French.] To excite; to rouſe; to put into emotion.

One day, when him high courage did *emmove*,
He pricked forth. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii *c.* 1. *ſtan.* 50.

EMO'LLIENT. *adj.* [*emolliens*, Latin.] Softening; ſuppling.

Barley is *emollient*, moiſtening, and expectorating. *Arbuthn.*

Diureticks are decoctions, emulſions, and oils of *emollient* vegetables, ſo far as they relax the urinary paſſages: ſuch as relax ought to be tried before ſuch as ſtimulate. *Arbuthnot.*

EMO'LLIENTS. *n. ſ.* Such things as ſheath and ſoften the aſperities of the humours, and relax and ſupple the ſolids at the ſame time. *Quincy.*

Emollients ought to be taken in open air, to hinder them from perſpiring, and on empty ſtomachs. *Arbuthnot.*

EMOLLI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*emollitio*, Latin.] The act of ſoftening.

Laſſitude is remedied by bathing, or anointing with oil and warm water: the cauſe is, for that all laſſitude is a kind of contuſion and compreſſion of the parts, and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or *emollition.* *Bacon.*

Powerful menſtruums are made for its *emollition*, whereby it may receive the tincture of minerals. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

EMO'LUMENT. *n. ſ.* [*emolumentum*, Latin.] Profit; advantage.

Let them conſult how politick they were, for a temporal *emolument* to throw away eternity. *South's Sermons.*

Nothing gives greater ſatisfaction than the ſenſe of having diſpatched a great deal of buſineſs to publick *emolument.* *Tatler.*

EMO'NGST. *prep.* [ſo written by *Spenſer.*] Among.

The merry birds of every ſort,
Chaunted aloud their chearful harmony;
And made *emongſt* themſelves a ſweet conſort,
That quick'ned the dull ſp'rit with muſical comfort. *F. Qu.*

EMO'TION. *n. ſ.* [*emotion*, French.] Diſturbance of mind; vehemence of paſſion, or pleaſing or painful.

I will appeal to any man, who has read this poet, whether he finds not the natural *emotion* of the ſame paſſion in himſelf, which the poet deſcribes in his feigned perſons? *Dryden.*

Thoſe rocks and oaks that ſuch *emotion* felt,
Were rural maids whom Orpheus taught to melt. *Granv.*

To EMPA'LE. *v. a.* [*empaler*, French.]

1. To fence with a pale.

How happy's he, which hath due place aſſign'd
T' his beaſts, and diſaforeſted his mind?
Empal'd himſelf to keep them out, not in;
Can ſow, and dares truſt corn, where they have been. *Donn.*

2. To fortify.

All that dwell near enemies *empale* villages, to ſave themſelves from ſurprize. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

The Engliſh *empaled* themſelves with their pikes, and therewith bare off their enemies. *Hayward.*

3. To incloſe; ſhut in.

Keep yourſelves in breath,
And when I have the bloody Hector found,
Empale him with your weapons round about. *Shakeſpeare.*

They have *empal'd* within a zodiack
The free-born ſun, and keep twelve ſigns awake
To watch his ſteps; the Goat and Crab controul
And fright him back. *Donne.*

Thank my charms,
I now *empale* her in my arms. *Cleaveland.*

Impenetrable, *empal'd* with circling fire,
Yet unconſum'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 647.

4. To put to death by ſpitting on a ſtake fixed upright.

Who can bear this, reſolve to be *empal'd*?
His ſkin flead off, and roaſted yet alive? *Southern's Oroonok.*

Let them each be broken on the rack;
Then, with what life remains, *empal'd*, and left
To writhe at leiſure round the bloody ſtake. *Addiſ. Cato.*

Nay, I don't believe they will be contented with hanging; they talk of *empaling*, or breaking on the wheel. *Arbuthnot.*

EMPA'NNEL. *n. ſ.* [from *panne*, French.] The writing or entering the names of a jury into a parchment ſchedule, or roll of paper, by the ſheriff, which he has ſummoned to appear for the performance of ſuch publick ſervice as juries are employed in. *Cowel.*

Who can expect any more upright verdicts from ſuch packed, ſuch corrupt juries? Why may we not be allowed to make exceptions againſt this ſo incompetent *empannel*? *Decay of Chriſtian Piety.*

To EMPA'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſummon to ſerve on a jury. A law term.

I ſhall not need to *empannel* a jury either of moraliſts or divines, every man's own breaſt ſufficiently inſtructing him. *Government of the Tongue, ſ.* 8.

EMPA'RLANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *parler*, French.] It ſignifieth, in common law, a deſire or petition in court of a day to pauſe what is beſt to do; and it is ſometimes uſed for the conference of a jury in the cauſe committed to them. *Cowel.*

EMPA'SM. *n. ſ.* [ἐμπάσσω.] A powder to correct the bad ſcent of the body.

To EMPA'SSION. *v. a.* [from *paſſion.*] To move with paſſion; to affect ſtrongly; to throw off from equanimity.

Unto my eyes ſtrange ſhows preſented were,
Picturing that which I in mind embrac'd,
That yet thoſe ſights *empaſſion* me full near. *Spenſer.*

So, ſtanding, moving, or to height upgrown,
The tempter, all *empaſſion'd*, thus began. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

To EMPE'OPLE. *v. a.* [from *people.*] To form into a people or community.

He wonder'd much, and 'gan enquire
What ſtately building durſt ſo high extend
Her lofty towers unto the ſtarry ſphere,
And what unknown nation there *empeopled* were. *F. Queen.*

E'MPERESS. *n. ſ.* [from *emperour*, now written *empreſs.*]

1. A woman inveſted with imperial power.

Long, long, may you on earth our *empereſs* reign,
E're you in heaven a glorious angel ſtand. *Davies.*

2. The queen of an emperour.

Lavinia will I make my *empereſs*,
Rome's royal miſtreſs, miſtreſs of my heart. *Sh. Tit. Andr.*

E'MPEROUR. *n. ſ.* [*empereur*, French; *imperator*, Latin.] A monarch of title and dignity ſuperiour to a king: as, the *emperour* of Germany.

Charles the *emperour*,
Under pretence to ſee the queen his aunt,
Makes viſitation. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

E'MPERY. *n. ſ.* [*empire*, French; *imperium*, Latin.] Empire; ſovereign command. A word out of uſe.

A lady
So fair, and faſten'd to an *empery*,
Would make the great'ſt king double. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, ſteward, ſubſtitute,
But as ſucceſſively from blood to blood,
Your right of birth, your *empery*, your own *Shak. R.* III.

E'MPHASIS. *n. ſ.* [ἔμφασις.] A remarkable ſtreſs laid upon a word or ſentence; particular force impreſſed by ſtile or pronunciation.

Oh,

Oh, that brave Cæſar!
—Be choak'd with ſuch another *emphaſis.* *Sh. Ant. and Cleop.*

Emphaſis not ſo much regards the time as a certain grandeur, whereby ſome letter, ſyllable, word, or ſentence is rendered more remarkable than the reſt, by a more vigorous pronunciation, and a longer ſtay upon it. *Holder's Elem. of Speech.*

Theſe queſtions have force and *emphaſis*, if they be underſtood of the antediluvian earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

EMPHA'TICAL. } *adj.* [ἐμφαίνω.]
EMPHA'TICK. }

1. Forcible; ſtrong; ſtriking.

Where he endeavours to diſſuade from carnivorous appetites, how *emphatical* is his reaſoning! *Garth's Pref. to Ovid.*

In proper and *emphatick* terms thou didſt paint the blazing comet's fiery tail. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

2. Striking the ſight.

It is commonly granted, that *emphatical* colours are light itſelf, modified by refractions. *Boyle on Colours.*

3. Appearing; ſeeming not real.

EMPHA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *emphatical.*]

1. Strongly; forcibly; in a ſtriking manner.

How *emphatically* and divinely does every word proclaim the truth that I have been ſpeaking of! *South's Sermons.*

2. According to appearance.

What is delivered of the incurvity of dolphins, muſt be taken *emphatically*, not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and ſuddenly ſhoot down again. *Brown.*

EMPHYSE'MATOUS. *adj.* [from ἐμφύσημα.] Bloated; puffed up; ſwollen.

The ſigns of a gangrene are theſe: the inflammation loſes its redneſs, and becomes duſkiſh and livid; the tenſeneſs of the ſkin goes off, and feels to the touch flabby or *emphyſematous*; and veſications, filled with ichor of different colours, ſpread all over it. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To EMPIE'RCE. *v. a.* [from *pierce.*] To pierce into; to enter into by violent appulſe.

The weapon bright,
Taking advantage of his open jaw,
Ran through his mouth with ſo importune might,
That deep *empierc'd* his darkſome hollow maw. *Fai. Queen.*

EMPI'GHT. *part.* [*To pight*, or *pitch.* See PITCH.] Set; pitched; put in a poſture.

But he was wary, and ere it *empight*
In the meant mark, advanc'd his ſhield atween. *Fai. Queen.*

E'MPIRE. *n. ſ.* [*empire*, French; *imperium*, Latin.]

1. Imperial power; ſupreme dominion; ſovereign command.

Aſſert, ye fair ones, who in judgment ſit,
Your ancient *empire* over love and wit. *Rowe.*

2. The region over which dominion is extended.

A nation extended over vaſt tracts of land, and numbers of people, arrives in time at the ancient name of kingdom, or modern of *empire.* *Temple.*

Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the dare to Cæſar, and commands
The *empire* of the ſea. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

3. Command over any thing.

E'MPIRIC. *n. ſ.* [ἐμπειρικός.] A trier or experimenter; ſuch perſons as have no true education in, or knowledge of phyſical practice, but venture upon hearſay and obſervation only. *Quincy.*

The name of Hippocrates was more effectual to perſuade ſuch men as Galen, than to move a ſilly *empirick.* *Hooker.*

That every plant might receive a name, according unto the diſeaſes it cureth, was the wiſh of Paracelſus; a way more likely to multiply *empiricks* than herbaliſts. *Brown.*

Such an averſion and contempt for all manner of innovators, as phyſicians are apt to have for *empiricks*, or lawyers for pettifoggers. *Swift.*

EMPI'RICAL. } *adj.* [from the noun.]
E'MPIRICK. }

1. Verſed in experiments.

By fire
Of ſooty coal, the *empirick* alchymiſt
Can turn, or holds it poſſible to turn,
Metals of droſſieſt ore to perfect gold. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

2. Known only by experience; practiſed only by rote, without rational grounds.

The moſt ſovereign preſcription in Galen is but *empirick* to this preſervative. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

In extremes, bold counſels are the beſt;
Like *empirick* remedies, they laſt are try'd,
And by th' event condemn'd or juſtify'd. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

EMPI'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *empirical.*]

1. Experimentally; according to experience.

We ſhall *empirically* and ſenſibly deduct the cauſes of blackneſs from originals, by which we generally obſerve things denigrated. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 12.

2. Without rational grounds; charlatanically; in the manner of quacks.

EMPI'RICISM. *n. ſ.* [from *empirick.*] Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.

EMPLA'STER. *n. ſ.* [ἔμπλαστρον. This word is now always pronounced, and generally written *plaſter.*] An application to a ſore of an oleaginous or viſcous ſubſtance, ſpread upon cloth. See PLASTER.

All *emplaſters*, applied to the breaſts, ought to have a hole for the nipples. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To EMPLA'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a plaſter.

They muſt be cut out to the quick, and the ſores *emplaſtered* with tar. *Mortimer's Art of Huſbandry.*

EMPLA'STICK. *adj.* [ἐμπλαστικός.] Viſcous; glutinous; fit to be applied as a plaſter.

Reſin, by its *emplaſtick* quality, mixed with oil of roſes, perfects the concoction. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Emplaſtick applications are not ſufficient to defend a wound from the air. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

To EMPLE'AD. *v. a.* [from *plead.*] To indict; to prefer a charge againſt; to accuſe.

To terrify and torture them to their minds, and wind their necks more ſurely under their arm, their tyrannous maſters did often *emplead* arreſt, caſt them into priſon, and thereby conſume them to worſe than nothing. *Hayward.*

Antiquity thought thunder the immediate voice of Jupiter, and *empleaded* them of impiety that referred it to natural cauſalties. *Glanv. Sceps. c.* 14.

Since none the living villains dare *emplead*,
Arraign them in the perſons of the dead. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

To EMPLO'Y. *v. a.* [*emploier*, French.]

1. To buſy; to keep at work; to exerciſe.

For thrice, at leaſt, in compaſs of the year,
Thy vineyard muſt *employ* the ſturdy ſteer
To turn the glebe. *Dryden's Virgil's Georg. b.* ii. *l.* 551.

Their principal learning was applied to the courſe of the ſtars, and the reſt was *employed* in diſplaying the brave exploits of their princes. *Temple.*

Our reaſon is often puzzled, becauſe of the imperfection of the ideas it is *employed* about. *Locke.*

The proper buſineſs of the underſtanding is not that which men always *employ* it to. *Locke.*

Labour in the beginning gave a right of property, whereever any one was pleaſed to *employ* it upon what was common. *Locke.*

The cat became a bluſhing maid;
And, on the happy change, the boy
Employ'd his wonder and his joy. *Prior.*

This is a day in which the thoughts of our countrymen ought to be *employed* on ſerious ſubjects. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. To uſe as an inſtrument.

The cleanly cheeſe-preſs ſhe could never turn,
Her aukward fiſt did ne'er *employ* the churn. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

3. To uſe as means.

The money was *employed* to the making of gallies. 2 *Mac.*

Peace is not freed from labour, but from noiſe;
And war more force, but not more pains *employs.* *Dryden.*

4. To uſe as materials.

The labour of thoſe who felled and framed the timber *employed* about the plough, muſt be charged on labour. *Locke.*

5. To commiſſion; to intruſt with the management of any affairs.

Jonathan and Jahaziah were *employed* about this matter. *Ezra,* x. 15.

Jeſus Chriſt is furniſhed with ſuperior powers to the angels, becauſe he is *employed* in ſuperiour works, and appointed to be the ſovereign Lord of all the viſible and inviſible worlds. *Watts.*

6. To fill up with buſineſs.

To ſtudy nature will thy time *employ*;
Knowledge and innocence are perfect joy. *Dryden.*

7. To paſs or ſpend in buſineſs.

Why, whilſt we ſtruggle in this vale beneath,
With want and ſorrow, with diſeaſe and death,
Do they more bleſs'd perpetual life *employ*
In ſongs of pleaſure, and in ſcenes of joy? *Prior.*

EMPLO'Y. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Buſineſs; object of induſtry.

Preſent to graſp, and future ſtill to find,
The whole *employ* of body and of mind. *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

2. Publick office.

Leſt animoſities ſhould obſtruct the courſe of juſtice, if one of their own number had the diſtribution of it, they have always a foreigner for this *employ.* *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

The honours and the burdens of great poſts and *employs* were joined together. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

EMPLO'YABLE. *adj.* [from *employ.*] Capable to be uſed; proper for uſe.

The objections made againſt the doctrine of the chymiſts, ſeem *employable* againſt this hypotheſis. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

EMPLO'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *employ.*] One that uſes or cauſes to be uſed.

That man drives a great trade, and is owner or *employer* of much ſhipping, and continues and increaſes in trade and ſhipping. *Child's Diſcourſes on Trade.*

EMPLO'YMENT.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

EMPLO'YMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *employ.*]
1. Buſineſs; object of induſtry; object of labour.
2. Buſineſs; the ſtate of being employed.
3. Office; poſt of buſineſs.

If any ſtation, any *employment* upon earth be honourable, their's was. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Leaders on each ſide, inſtead of intending the publick weal, have their hearts wholly ſet upon ways and means to get or to keep *employments.* *Swift.*

4. Buſineſs intruſted.

Call not your ſtocks for me; I ſerve the king,
On whoſe *employment* I was ſent to you. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

To EMPO'ISON. *v. a.* [*empoiſonner*, French.]
1. To deſtroy by poiſon; to deſtroy by venomous food or drugs; to poiſon.

Leaving no means unattempted of deſtroying his ſon, among others employing that wicked ſervant of his, who undertook to *empoiſon* him. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Muſhrooms cauſe the incubus, or the mare in the ſtomach, and therefore the ſurfeit of them may ſuffocate and *empoiſon.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N°. 546.

2. To taint with poiſon; to envenom. This is the more uſual ſenſe.

EMPO'ISONER. *n. ſ.* [*empoiſonneur*, French.] One who deſtroys another by poiſon.

He is vehemently ſuſpected to have been the *empoiſoner* of his wife, thereby to make vacant his bed. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

EMPO'ISONMENT. *n. ſ.* [*empoiſonnement*, French.] The practiſe of deſtroying by poiſon.

It were dangerous for ſecret *empoiſonments. Bacon's N. Hiſt,*

EMPORE'TICK. *adj.* [ἐμπορητικος.] That which is uſed at markets, or in merchandize.

EMPO'RIUM. *n. ſ.* [ἐμπόριον.] A place of merchandiſe; a mart; a town of trade; a commercial city.

And while this fam'd *emporium* we prepare,
The Britiſh ocean ſhall ſuch triumphs boaſt,
That thoſe who now diſdain our trade to ſhare,
Shall rob like pyrates on our wealthy coaſt. *Dryden.*

I take the proſperous eſtate of this great *emporium* to be owing to thoſe inſtances of charity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To EMPO'VERISH. *v. a.* [*pauvre*, French.]
1. To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence.

Since they might talk better as they lay together, they *empoveriſhed* their cloaths to enrich their bed, which, for that night, might well ſcorn the ſhrine of Venus. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Your's ſounds aloud, and tells us you excel
No leſs in courage than in ſinging well;
While, unconcern'd, you let your country know,
They have *empoveriſh'd* themſelves, not you. *Waller.*

For ſenſe of honour, if it *empoveriſheth* a man, it is, in his eſteem, neither honour nor ſenſe. *South's Sermons.*

Freſh roſes bring
To ſtrow my bed, 'till the *empoveriſh'd* Spring
Confeſs her want. *Prior.*

2. To leſſen fertility.

EMPO'VERISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *empoveriſh.*]
1. One that makes others poor.
2. That which impairs fertility.

They deſtroy the weeds, and fit the land for after-crops, being an improver, and not an *empoveriſher* of land. *Mortimer.*

EMPO'VERISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *empoveriſh.*] Diminution; cauſe of poverty; waſte.

Being paid as it is, now ſome, and then ſome, it is no great burden unto her, nor any great *empoveriſhment* to her coffers. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

All appeals for juſtice, or appellations for favour or preferment to another country, are ſo many grievous *empoveriſhments.* *Swift's View of Ireland.*

To EMPO'WER. *v. a.* [from *power.*]
1. To authoriſe; to commiſſion; to give power or authority to any purpoſe.

You are *empowered*, when you pleaſe, to give the final deciſion of wit. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

The government ſhall be *empowered* to grant commiſſions to all Proteſtants whatſoever. *Swift on the Sacram. Teſt.*

2. To give natural force; to enable.

Does not the ſame power that enables them to heal, *empower* them to deſtroy? *Baker's Reflexions on Learning.*

E'MPRESS. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *empereſs*, which is retained by *Johnſon.*]
1. The queen of an emperour.

Let your nimble feet
Tread ſubtile circles, that may always meet
In point to him; and figures, to expreſs
The grace of him, and his great *empereſs.* *Ben. Johnſon.*

2. A female inveſted with imperial dignity; a female ſovereign.

Empreſs of this fair world, reſplendent Eve! *Milton.*

Yet, London, *empreſs* of the northern clime,
By an high fate thou greatly didſt expire. *Dryden.*

Wiſdom, thou ſay'ſt, from heav'n receiv'd her birth;
Her beams tranſmitted to the ſubject earth:

Yet this great *empreſs* of the human ſoul,
Does only with imagin'd power controul,
If reſtleſs paſſion, by rebellious ſway,
Compels the weak uſurper to obey. *Prior.*

EMPRI'SE. *n. ſ.* [*empriſe*, French.] Attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterpriſe.

Noble minds, of yore, allied were
In brave purſuit of chivalrous *empriſe.* *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

A double conqueſt muſt you make,
If you atchieve renown by this *empriſe.* *Fairfax, b.* ii.

Fierce faces threat'ning wars;
Giants of mighty bone, and bold *empriſe. Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Thus, 'till the ſun had travell'd half the ſkies,
Ambuſh'd we lie, and wait the bold *empriſe. Pope's Odyſſey.*

E'MPTIER. *n. ſ.* [from *empty.*] One that empties; one that makes any place void by taking away what it contained.

The *emptiers* have emptied them out, and marred their vineyards. *Nah.* ii. 2.

E'MPTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *empty.*]
1. Abſence of plenitude; inanity.

Where cities ſtood,
Well fenc'd, and numerous, deſolation reigns,
And *emptineſs*; diſmay'd, unfed, unhous'd,
The widow and the orphan ſtroll. *Phillips.*

2. The ſtate of being empty.

His coffers ſound
With hollow poverty and *emptineſs.* *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

3. A void ſpace; vacuity; *vacuum.*

Nor could another in your room have been,
Except an *emptineſs* had come between. *Dryden.*

The ordinary air in which we live and reſpire, is of ſo thin a compoſition, that ſixteen thouſand one hundred and forty-nine parts of its dimenſions are mere *emptineſs* and nothing; and the remaining one only, material and real ſubſtance. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. Want of ſubſtance or ſolidity.

'Tis this which cauſes the graces and the loves to take up their habitations in the hardeſt marble, and to ſubſiſt in the *emptineſs* of light and ſhadow. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Pref.*

5. Unſatisfactorineſs; inability to fill up the deſires.

O frail eſtate of human things,
Now to our coſt your *emptineſs* we know. *Dryden.*

Form the judgment about the worth or *emptineſs* of things here, according as they are or are not of uſe, in relation to what is to come after. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

6. Vacuity of head; want of knowledge:

Eternal ſmiles his *emptineſs* betray,
As ſhallow ſtreams run dimpling all the way. *Pope's Epiſt.*

E'MPTION. *n. ſ.* [*emptio*, Latin.] The act of purchaſing; a purchaſe.

There is a diſpute among the lawyers, whether Glaucus his exchanging his golden armour with the brazen one of Tydides, was *emption* or commutation. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

E'MPTY. *adj.* [æmtiᵹ, Saxon.]
1. Void; having nothing in it; not full.

I did never know ſo full a voice iſſue from ſo *empty* a heart; but the ſaying is true, the *empty* veſſel makes the greateſt ſound. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

The pit was *empty*, there was no water in it. *Gen.* xxxvii.

If you have two veſſels to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, you gain nothing by that; there ſtill remains one veſſel *empty.* *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Devoid; unfurniſhed.

Art thou thus boldened, man, by thy diſtreſs?
Or elſe a rude deſpiſer of good manners,
That in civility thou ſeem'ſt ſo *empty? Shak. As you like it.*

Mr. Boyle has ſhewed, that air may be rarified above ten thouſand times in veſſels of glaſs; and the heavens are much *emptier* of air than any vacuum we can make below. *Newton.*

3. Unſatisfactory; unable to fill the mind or deſires.
4. Without any thing to carry; unburthened; unfreighted.

He alleges that the ſatyrs carried platters full of fruit in their hands; but if they had been *empty* handed, had they been ever the larger ſatyrs? *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

Yet all the little that I got, I ſpent;
And ſtill return'd as *empty* as I went. *Dryden's Virg. Paſt.*

5. Vacant of head; ignorant; unſkilful; unfurniſhed with materials for thought.

How comes it that ſo many worthy and wiſe men depend upon ſo many unworthy and *empty* headed fools! *Raleigh.*

His anſwer is a handſome way of expoſing an *empty*, trifling, pretending pedant; the wit lively, the ſatyr courtly and ſevere. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

6. Without ſubſtance; without ſolidity; vain.

The god of ſleep there hides his heavy head,
And *empty* dreams on ev'ry leaf are ſpread. *Dryden's Æn.*

To E'MPTY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To evacuate; to exhauſt; to deprive of that which was contained in it.

Boundleſs intemperance,
In nature is a tyranny: it hath been
Th' untimely *emptying* of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The emptiers have *emptied* them out, and marred their vinebranches. *Nah.* ii. 2.

Sheep are often blind by fulneſs of blood: cut their tails, and *empty* them of their blood. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The Euxine ſea is conveniently ſituated for trade, by the communication it has both with Aſia and Europe, and the great navigable rivers that *empty* themſelves into it. *Arbuthnot.*

To EMPU'RPLE. *v. a.* [from *purple.*] To make of a purple colour; to diſcolour with purple.

Now in looſe garlands, thick thrown off, the bright
Pavement, that like a ſea of jaſper ſhone,
Empurpled with celeſtial roſes ſmil'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The deep,
Empurpl'd ran, with guſhing gore diſtain'd. *Phillips.*

To EMPU'ZZLE. *v. a.* [from *puzzle.*] To perplex; to put to a ſtand.

It hath *empuzzled* the enquiries of others to apprehend, and enforced them unto ſtrange conceptions to make out. *Brown.*

EMPYE'MA. *n. ſ.* [ἐμπύημα.] A collection of purulent matter in any part whatſoever; generally uſed to ſignify that in the cavity of the breaſt only, and which ſometimes happens upon the opening of abſceſſes, or ulcerations of the lungs, or membranes incloſing the breaſt. *Quincy.*

An *empyema*, or a collection of purulent matter in the breaſt, if not ſuddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impel the patient into a phthiſical conſumption. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

There is likewiſe a conſumption from an *empyema*, after an inflammation of the lungs; which may be known from a weight upon the diaphragm, oppreſſion of the lungs, a difficulty of breathing, and inability to lie on one ſide, which is that which is found. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

EMPY'REAL. *adj.* [ἔμπυρ@.] Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond aerial; pertaining to the higheſt and pureſt region of heaven. [*Tickell* accents it on the penult.]

Now went forth the morn,
Such as in higheſt heav'n, array'd in gold
Empyreal. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi. *l.* 13.

Go, ſoar with Plato to th' *empyreal* ſphere,
To the firſt good, firſt perfect, and firſt fair. *Pope.*

But *empyreal* forms, howe'er in fight
Gaſh'd and diſmember'd, eaſily unite. *Tickell.*

EMPYRE'AN. *n. ſ.* [ἔμπυρος.] The higheſt heaven where the pure element of fire is ſuppoſed to ſubſiſt.

Almighty Father from above,
From the pure *empyrean*, where he ſits
High thron'd above all height, bent down his eye. *Milton.*

Under his burning wheel
The ſtedfaſt *empyrean* ſhook throughout,
All but the throne itſelf of God. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The *empyrean* rung
With hallelujahs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii. *l.* 633.

E'MPYREUM. } *n. ſ.* [ἐμπύρευμα.] The burning to of any matter in boiling or diſtillation, which gives a particular offenſive ſmell. *Quincy.*
EMPYRE'UMA. }

It is ſo far from admitting an *empyreum*, that it burns clear away without leaving any cinders, or aduſt about it. *Harvey.*

The hopes of an elixir inſenſibly evaporate, and vaniſh to air, or leave in the recipient a foul *empyreuma. Dec. of Piety.*

EMPYREUMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *empyreuma.*] Having the ſmell or taſte of burnt ſubſtances.

Many *empyreumatical* oils, diſtilled by ſtrong fires in retorts, may be brought to emulate eſſential oils drawn in limbicks. *Boyle's Hiſtory of Firmneſs.*

EMPYRO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [ἐμπυρόω.] Conflagration; general fire.

The former opinion that held theſe cataclyſms and *empyroſes* univerſal, was ſuch as held that it put a total conſummation unto things in this lower world, eſpecially that of conflagration. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To E'MULATE. *v. a.* [*æmulor*, Latin.]
1. To rival; to propoſe as one to be equalled or excelled.
2. To imitate with hope of equality, or ſuperiour excellence.

I would have
Him *emulate* you: 'tis no ſhame to follow
The better precedent. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

Thoſe fair ideas to my aid I'll call,
And *emulate* my great original. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

What though no weeping loves thy aſhes grace,
Nor poliſh'd marble *emulate* thy face. *Pope.*

3. To be equal to; to riſe to equality with

I ſee how thy eye would *emulate* the diamond. *Shakeſp.*

We ſee no new-built palaces aſpire,
No kitchens *emulate* the veſtal fire. *Pope's Sat. of Donne.*

4. To imitate; to copy; to reſemble.

It is likewiſe attended with a delirium, fury, and an involuntary laughter, the convulſion *emulating* this motion. *Arbuth.*

EMULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*æmulatio*, Latin.]
1. Rivalry; deſire of ſuperiority.

Mine *emulation*
Hath not that honour in't it had; for where
I thought to cruſh him in an equal force,
True ſword to ſword, I'll pitch at him ſome way,
Or wrath or craft may get him. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

There was neither envy nor *emulation* amongſt them. 1 *Mac.*

Ariſtotle allows that ſome *emulation* may be good, and may be found in ſome good men; yet envy he utterly condemns, as wicked in itſelf, and only to be found in wicked minds. *Sprat.*

The apoſtle exhorts the Corinthians to an holy and general *emulation* of the charity of the Macedonians, in contributing freely to the relief of the poor ſaints at Jeruſalem. *South.*

A noble *emulation* heats your breaſt,
And your own fame now robs you of your reſt:
Good actions ſtill muſt be maintain'd with good,
As bodies nouriſh'd with reſembling food. *Dryden.*

2. Envy; deſire of depreſſing another; conteſt; contention; diſcord.

What madneſs rules in brainſick men!
When for ſo ſlight and frivolous a cauſe,
Such factious *emulations* ſhall ariſe. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

E'MULATIVE. *adj.* [from *emulate.*] Inclined to emulation; rivalling; diſpoſed to competition.

EMULA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *emulate.*] A rival; a competitor.

In ſuperiours it quencheth jealouſy, and layeth their competitors and *emulators* aſleep. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

To EMU'LGE. *v. a.* [*emulgeo*, Latin.] To milk out.

EMU'LGENT. *adj.* [*emulgens*, Latin.]
1. Milking or draining out.
2. *Emulgent* veſſels [in anatomy] are the two large arteries and veins which ariſe, the former from the deſcending trunk of the aorta, or great artery; the latter from the vena cava. They are both inſerted into the kidneys; the emulgent arteries carrying blood with the ſerum to them, and the emulgent veins bringing it back again, after the ſerum has been ſeparated therefrom by the kidneys. *Harris.*

Its deſcent doth furniſh the left *emulgent* with one vein, and the firſt vein of the loins on the right ſide with another. *Brown.*

Through the *emulgent* branches the blood is brought to the kidneys, and is there freed of its ſerum. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

E'MULOUS. *adj.* [*æmulus*, Latin.]
1. Rivalling; engaged in competition.

What the Gaul or Moor could not effect,
Nor *emulous* Carthage, with their length of ſpite,
Shall be the work of one. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

She is in perpetual diffidence, or actual enmity with her, but always *emulous* and ſuſpectful of her. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*

2. Deſirous of ſuperiority; deſirous to riſe above another; deſirous of any excellence poſſeſſed by another. With *of* before the object of emulation.

By ſtrength
They meaſure all, *of* other excellence
Not *emulous*, nor care who them excels. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

By fair rewards our noble youth we raiſe
To *emulous* merit, and to thirſt of praiſe. *Prior.*

Good Howard, *emulous of* the Grecian art. *Prior.*

3. Factious; contentious.

Whoſe glorious deeds, but in theſe fields of late,
Made *emulous* miſſions 'mongſt the gods themſelves,
And drave great Mars to faction. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſ.*

E'MULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *emulous.*] With deſire of excelling or outgoing another.

So tempt they him, and *emulouſly* vie
To bribe a voice, that empires would not buy. *Granville.*

EMU'LSION. *n. ſ.* [*emulſio*, Latin.] A form of medicine, by bruiſing oily ſeeds and kernels, and drawing out their ſubſtances with ſome liquor, that thereby becomes milky. *Quincy.*

The aliment is diſſolved by an operation reſembling that of making an *emulſion*; in which operation the oily parts of nuts and ſeeds, being gently ground in a marble mortar, and gradually mixed with ſome watery liquor, are diſſolved into a ſweet, thick, turbid, milky liquor, reſembling the chyle in an animal body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EMU'NCTORIES. *n. ſ.* [*emunctorium*, Latin.] Thoſe parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is ſeparated and collected, to be in readineſs for ejectment. *Quincy.*

Superfluous matter deflows from the body unto their proper *emunctories.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 4.

There are receptacles in the body of man, and *emunctories* to drain them of ſuperfluous choler. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

Diſcourſing of the lungs, I ſhew that they are the grand *emunctory* of the body; that the main end of reſpiration is continually to diſcharge and expel an excrementitious fluid out of the maſs of blood. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The regimen in quinſies, which proceed from an obſtruction of the glands, muſt be to uſe ſuch warm liquors as relax thoſe glands, ſuch as, by ſtimulating, open the *emunctories* to ſecern the humour. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

EN. An inſeparable particle borrowed by us from the French, and by the French formed from the Latin *in.* Many words are uncertainly written with *en* or *in.*

To ENA'BLE. *v. a.* [from *able.*] To make able; to confer power; to give ſtrength or ability.

If thou would'ſt vouchſafe to overſpread
Me with the ſhadow of thy gentle wing,
I ſhould *enabled* be thy acts to ſing. *Spenſer's Hymn on Love.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

His great friendſhip with God might *enable* him, and his compaſſion might incline him. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

He points out to him the way of life, ſtrengthens his weakneſs, reſtores his lapſes, and *enables* him to walk and perſevere in it. *Rogers, Sermon* 14.

To ENA'CT. *v. a.* [from *act.*]

1. To act; to perform; to effect.

In true ballancing of juſtice, it is flat wrong to puniſh the thought or purpoſe of any before it be *enacted.* *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Three hours the fight continued,
Where valiant Talbot, above human thought,
Enacted wonders with his ſword and lance. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

2. To eſtabliſh; to decree.

It is *enacted* in the laws of Venice,
If it be proved againſt an alien,
He ſeeks the life of any citizen,
The party, 'gainſt the which he doth contrive,
Shall ſeize on half his goods. *Shakeſ. Merchant of Venice.*

The ſenate were authors of all counſels in the ſtate; and what was by them conſulted and agreed, was propoſed to the people, by whom it was *enacted* or commanded. *Temple.*

3. To repreſent by action.

I did *enact* Hector. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENA'CT. *n ſ.* [from the verb.] Purpoſe; determination.

ENA'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *enact.*]

1. One that forms decrees, or eſtabliſhes laws.

The great Author of our nature, and *enactor* of this law of good and evil, is highly diſhonoured. *Atterbury.*

2. One who practiſes or performs any thing.

The violence of either grief or joy,
Their own *enactors* with themſelves deſtroy. *Shak. Hamlet.*

ENA'LLAGE. *n. ſ.* [from the Greek ἐναλλαγή.] A figure in grammar, whereby there is a change either of a pronoun, as when a poſſeſſive is put for a relative, or when one mood or tenſe of a verb is put for another. *Harris.*

To ENA'MBUSH. *v. a.* [from *ambuſh.*] To hide in ambuſh; to hide with hoſtile intention.

They went within a vale, cloſe to a flood, whoſe ſtream
Us'd to give all their cattle drink, they there *enambuſh'd* them. *Chapman's Iliads, b.* i.

To ENA'MEL. *v. a.* [from *amel.* See AMEL.]

1. To inlay; to variegate with colours.

Muſt I, alas!
Frame and *enamel* plate, and drink in glaſs? *Donne.*

See Pan with flocks, with fruits Pomona crown'd;
Here bluſhing Flora paints th' *enamell'd* ground. *Pope.*

I bequeath to the earl of Orrery the *enamelled* ſilver plates, to diſtinguiſh bottles of wine by. *Swift's laſt Will.*

2. To lay upon another body ſo as to vary it.

Higher than that wall, a circling row
Of goodlieſt trees, loaden with faireſt fruit,
Bloſſoms, and fruits at once of golden hue,
Appear'd with gay *enamel'd* colours mix'd. *Milton's Pa. Loſt.*

To ENA'MEL. *v. n.* To practiſe the uſe of enamel.

Though it were fooliſh to colour or *enamel* upon the glaſſes of teleſcopes, yet to gild the tubes of them may render them more acceptable to the uſers, without leſſening the clearneſs of the object. *Boyle.*

ENA'MEL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours inlaid.

Down from her eyes welled the pearles round,
Upon the bright *enamel* of her face;
Such honey drops on ſpringing flowers are found,
When Phœbus holds the crimſon morn in chace. *Fairfax.*

There are various ſorts of coloured glaſſes, paſtes, *enamels,* and factitious gems. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

2. The ſubſtance inlaid in other things.

ENA'MELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *enamel.*] One that practiſes the art of enamelling.

To ENA'MOUR. *v. a.* [*amour,* French.] To inflame with love; to make fond. With *of* before the thing or perſon loved.

Affliction is *enamour'd of* thy parts,
And thou art wedded to calamity. *Shakeſ. Rom. and Juliet.*

My Oberon! What viſions have I ſeen!
I thought I was *enamour'd of* an aſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

You are very near my brother in his love: he is *enamoured* on Hero. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

Or ſhould ſhe, confident,
As ſitting queen ador'd on beauty's throne,
Deſcend with all her winning charms begirt,
T' *enamour,* as the zone of Venus once
Brought that effect on Jove, ſo fables tell. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

He, on his ſide,
Leaning half-rais'd, with looks of cordial love
Hung over her *enamour'd.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* 5.

Your uncle cardinal
Is not ſo far *enamour'd of* a cloyſter,
But he will thank you for the crown. *Dryd Don Sebaſtian.*

'Tis hard to diſcern whether is in the greateſt errour, he who is *enamoured of* all he does, or he whom nothing of his own can pleaſe. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

ENARRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*enarro,* Latin.] Explanation; narrative. *Dict.*

ENARTHRO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [ἐν and ἄρθρον] The inſertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

Enarthroſis is where a good round head enters into a cavity, whether it be cotyla, or profound cavity, as that of os coxæ, receiving the head of the os femoris; or glene, which is more ſhallow, as in the ſcapula, where it receives the humerus. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ENATA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*enato,* Latin.] The act of ſwimming out; eſcape by ſwimming. *Dict.*

ENA'UNTER. *adv.* An obſolete word explained by *Spenſer* himſelf to mean leſt that.

Anger would not let him ſpeak to the tree,
Enaunter his rage might cooled be,
But to the root bent his ſturdy ſtroke. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

To ENCA'GE. *v. a.* [from *cage.*] To ſhut up as in a cage; to coop up; to confine.

He ſuffer'd his kinſman March,
Who is, if every owner were right plac'd,
Indeed, his king, to be *encag'd* in Wales,
There without ranſom to lie forfeited. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Like Bajazet *encag'd,* the ſhepherds ſcoff,
Or like ſlack-ſinew'd Sampſon, his hair off,
Languiſh our ſhips. *Donne.*

To ENCA'MP. *v. n.* [from *camp.*] To pitch tents; to ſit down for a time in a march.

He *encamped* at the mount of God. *Exod.* xiii. 5.

The French knew how to make war with the Engliſh, by not putting things to the hazard of a battle, but wearing them by long ſieges of towns, and ſtrong fortified *encampings. Bacon.*

To ENCA'MP. *v. a.* To form an army into a regular camp; to order to encamp.

ENCA'MPMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *encamp.*]

1. The act of encamping, or pitching tents.

2. A camp; tents pitched in order.

Their enemies ſerved to improve them in their *encampments,* weapons, or ſomething elſe. *Grew's Coſmol. Sac. b.* iii.

When a gen'ral bids the martial train
Spread their *encampment* o'er the ſpacious plain,
Thick riſing tents a canvas city build. *Gay's Trivia.*

To ENCA'VE. *v. a.* [from *cave.*] To hide as in a cave.

Do but *encave* yourſelf,
And mark the fleers, the gibes, and notable ſcorns,
That dwell in ev'ry region of his face;
For I will make him tell the tale anew. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

ENCE'INTE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Incloſure; ground incloſed with a fortification. A military term not yet naturaliſed.

To ENCHA'FE. *v. a.* [*eſchauffer,* French.] To enrage; to irritate; to provoke.

The wind ſhak'd ſurge, with high and monſtrous main,
Seems to caſt water on the burning bear,
And quench the guards of th' ever-fired pole:
I never did like moleſtation view
On the *enchafed* flood. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

To ENCHA'IN. *v. a.* [*enchainer,* French.] To faſten with a chain; to hold in chains; to bind; to hold in bondage.

What ſhould I do! while here I was *enchain'd,*
No glimpſe of godlike liberty remain'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

To ENCHA'NT. *v. a.* [*enchanter,* French.]

1. To give efficacy to any thing by ſongs of ſorcery.

And now about the cauldron ſing,
Like elves and fairies in a ring,
Enchanting all that you put in. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Theſe powerful drops thrice on the threſhold pour,
And bathe with this *enchanted* juice her door;
That door where no admittance now is found,
But where my ſoul is ever hov'ring round. *Granville.*

2. To ſubdue by charms or ſpells.

Arcadia was the charmed circle, where all his ſpirits for ever ſhould be *enchanted.* *Sidney, b.* ii.

One whom the muſick of his own vain tongue
Doth raviſh, like *enchanting* harmony. *Sh. Love's Lab. Loſt.*

John thinks them all *enchanted:* he enquires if Nick had not given them ſome intoxicating potion. *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

3. To delight in a high degree.

Too dear I priz'd a fair *enchanting* face;
Beauty unchaſte is beauty in diſgrace. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* viii.

ENCHA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [*enchanteur,* French.] A magician; a ſorcerer; one who has ſpirits or demons at his command; one who has the power of charms and ſpells.

Such phaſms, ſuch apparitions, are excellencies which men applaud in themſelves, conjured up by the magick of a ſtrong imagination, and only ſeen within that circle in which the *enchanter* ſtands. *Decay of Piety.*

Gladio, by valour and ſtratagem, put to death tyrants, *enchanters,* monſters, and knights. *Spectator,* Nº. 597.

Ardan, that black *enchanter,* whoſe dire arts
Enſlav'd our knights, and broke our virgin hearts. *Granv.*

ENCHA'NTINGLY. *adv.* [from *enchant.*] With the force of enchantment. It is improperly uſed in a paſſive ſenſe in the following paſſage.

He's gentle; never ſchool'd, and yet learned; full of noble device; of all ſorts *enchantingly* belov'd. *Shakeſ. As you like it.*

ENCHA'NTMENT. *n. ſ.* [*enchantement,* French.]

1. Magical charms; ſpells; incantation; ſorcery.

The Turks thought that horrible tempeſt was brought upon them by the charms and *enchantments* of the Perſian magicians. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

2. Irreſiſtible influence; overpowering delight.

Warmth of fancy will carry the loudeſt and moſt univerſal applauſe, which holds the heart of a reader under the ſtrongeſt *enchantment.* *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

ENCHA'NTRESS. *n. ſ.* [*enchantereſs,* French.]

1. A ſorcereſs; a woman verſed in magical arts.

Fell banning hag! *Enchantreſs,* hold thy tongue. *Shakeſ.*

I have it by certain tradition, that it was given to the firſt who wore it by an *enchantreſs.* *Tatler,* Nº. 52.

2. A woman whoſe beauty or excellencies give irreſiſtible influence.

From this *enchantreſs* all theſe ills are come;
You are not ſafe 'till you pronounce her doom. *Dryden.*

Oft with th' *enchantreſs* of his ſoul he talks,
Sometimes in crowds diſtreſs'd. *Thomſon's Spring, l.* 1050.

To ENCHA'SE. *v. a.* [*enchaſſer,* French.]

1. To infix; to encloſe in any other body ſo as to be held faſt, but not concealed.

Like poliſh'd iv'ry, beauteous to behold;
Or Parian marble, when *enchas'd* in gold. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Words, which, in their natural ſituation, ſhine like jewels *enchaſed* in gold, look, when tranſpoſed into notes, as if ſet in lead. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

2. To adorn by being fixed upon it.

What ſee'ſt thou there? King Henry's diadem,
Enchas'd with all the honours of the world! *Shak. Henry* VI.

They houſes burn, and houſhold gods deface,
To drink in bowls which glitt'ring gems *enchaſe.* *Dryden.*

ENCHE'ASON. *n. ſ.* [*encheſon,* old law French.] Cauſe; occaſion. *Skinner. Cowel. Bailey.*

Certes, ſaid he, well mote I ſhould to tell
The fond *encheaſon* that me hither led. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

To ENCI'RCLE. *v. a.* [from *circle.*] To ſurround; to environ; to incloſe in a ring or circle; to enring.

That ſtranger-gueſt the Paphian realm obeys,
A realm defended with *encircling* ſeas. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* i.

Beneath a ſculptur'd arch he ſits inthron'd;
The peers *encircling,* form an awful round. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

ENCI'RCLET. *n. ſ.* [from *circle.*] A circle; a ring.

In whoſe *encirclets* if ye gaze,
Your eyes may tread a lover's maze. *Sidney, b.* ii.

ENCLI'TICKS. *n. ſ.* [ἐγκλιτικά.] Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing ſyllable.

To ENCLO'SE. *v. a.* [*enclos,* French.]

1. To part from things or grounds common by a fence.

The protector cauſed a proclamation to be ſet forth againſt encloſures, commanding that they who had *encloſed* lands, accuſtomed to lie open, ſhould lay them open again. *Hayward.*

As much land as a man tills, and can uſe the product of, ſo much he by his labour *encloſes* from the common. *Locke.*

For *encloſing* of land, the uſual way is with a bank ſet with quick. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To environ; to encircle; to ſurround; to encompaſs; to ſhut in between other things; to include.

The fourth row a beryl, and an onyx, and a jaſper: they ſhall be ſet in gold in their *encloſings.* *Ex.* xxviii. 20.

The peer now ſpreads the glitt'ring forfex wide,
T' *encloſe* the lock; now joins it, to divide. *Pope.*

ENCLO'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *encloſe.*]

1. One that encloſes, or ſeparates common fields in ſeveral diſtinct properties.

If God had laid all common, certainly
Man would have been th' *encloſer;* but ſince now
God hath impal'd us, on the contray,
Man breaks the fence. *Herbert.*

2. Any thing in which another is encloſed.

ENCLO'SURE. *n. ſ.* [from *encloſe.*]

1. The act of encloſing or environing any thing.

The membranes are for the comprehenſion or *encloſure* of all theſe together. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

2. The ſeparation of common grounds into diſtinct poſſeſſions.

Encloſures began to be frequent, whereby arable land was turned into paſture. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Touching *encloſures,* I am not ignorant what a profitable purchaſe is made thereby, becauſe a company of lands incloſed are thereby improved in worth two or three parts at the leaſt. *Hayward.*

3. The appropriation of things common.

Let no man appropriate what God hath made common; that is againſt juſtice and charity, and by miraculous accidents God hath declared his diſpleaſure againſt ſuch *encloſure.* *Taylor.*

4. State of being ſhut up in any place; encompaſſed, or environed.

This expreſſes particularly the *encloſure* of the waters within the earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

For the young, during its *encloſure* in the womb, there are formed membranes inveloping it, called ſecundines. *Ray.*

5. The ſpace encloſed; the ſpace comprehended within certain limits.

And all, that elſe this world's *encloſure* baſe
Hath great or glorious in mortal eye,
Adorns the perſon of her majeſty. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *can.* 2.

They are to live all in a body, and generally within the ſame *encloſure;* to marry among themſelves, and to eat no meats that are not prepared their own way. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

6. Several; ground encloſed; ground ſeparated from the common.

'Tis not the common, but the *encloſure* muſt make him rich. *South's Sermons.*

ENCO'MIAST. *n. ſ.* [ἐγκωμιαστής.] A panegyriſt; a proclaimer praiſe; a praiſer.

The Jeſuits are the great *encomiaſts* of the Chineſe. *Locke.*

ENCOMIA'STICAL. } *adj.* [ἐγκωμιαστικός.] Panegyrical; laudatory; containing praiſe; beſtowing praiſe.
ENCOMIA'STICK. }

ENCO'MIUM. *n. ſ.* [ἐγκώμιον.] Panegyrick; praiſe; elogy.

How eagerly do ſome men propagate every little *encomium* their paraſites make of them. *Government of the Tongue, ſ.* 9.

A vile *encomium* doubly ridicules;
There's nothing blackens like the ink of fools. *Pope.*

To ENCO'MPASS. *v. a.* [from *compaſs.*]

1. To encloſe; to encircle.

Look how my ring *encompaſſeth* thy finger;
Ev'n ſo thy breaſt encloſeth my poor heart. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Two ſtrong ligaments *encompaſs* the whole head of the femur. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Poetick fields *encompaſs* me around,
And ſtill I ſeem to tread on claſſick ground. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſhut in; to ſurround; to environ.

He, having ſcarce ſix thouſand in his troop,
By three and twenty thouſand of the French
Was round *encompaſſed,* and ſet upon. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

3. To go round any place: as, *Drake* encompaſſed *the world.*

ENCO'MPASSMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *encompaſs.*] Circumlocution; remote tendency of talk.

Finding
By this *encompaſſment* and drift of queſtion,
That they do know my ſon, come you more near. *Shakeſ.*

ENCO'RE. *adv.* [French.] Again; once more. A word uſed at publick ſhows when a ſinger, or fiddler, or buffoon is deſired by the audience to do the ſame thing again.

To the ſame notes thy ſons ſhall hum or ſnore,
And all thy yawning daughters cry *encore.* *Dunciad, b.* iv.

ENCO'UNTER. *n. ſ.* [*encontre,* French.]

1. Duel; ſingle fight; conflict.

Thou haſt beat me out
Twelve ſeveral times, and I have nightly ſince
Dreamt of *encounters* 'twixt thyſelf and me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let's leave this keen *encounter* of our wits,
And fall ſomething into a ſlower method. *Shakeſ. Rich.* III.

Pallas th' *encounter* ſeeks; but e're he throws,
To Tuſcan Tiber thus addreſs'd his vows:
O ſacred ſtream, direct my flying dart,
And give to paſs the proud Haleſus' heart. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Battle; fight in which enemies ruſh againſt each other.

Two black clouds
With heav'n's artillery fraught, come rattling on
Over the Caſpian; then ſtand front to front,
Hov'ring a ſpace, 'till winds the ſignal blow
To join their dark *encounter* in mid air. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

3. Eager and warm converſation, either of love or anger.

The peaking cornuto comes to me in the inſtant of our *encounter,* after we had ſpoke the prologue of our comedy. *Shak.*

4. Accidental congreſs; ſudden meeting.

Propitious Pallas, to ſecure her care,
Around him ſpread a veil of thicken'd air,
To ſhun th' *encounter* of the vulgar crowd. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

5. Accoſting.

But in what habit will you go along?
—Not like a woman; for I would prevent the looſe *encounters* of laſcivious men. *Shakeſpeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Three parts of Brutus
Is ours already; and the man entire,
Upon the next *encounter,* yields him ours. *Shakeſ. Jul. Cæſ.*

6. Caſual incident; occaſion. This ſenſe is ſcarcely Engliſh.

An equality is not ſufficient for the unity of character: 'tis further neceſſary, that the ſame ſpirit appear in all ſort of *encounters.* *Pope's View of Epick Poetry.*

To ENCO'UNTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To meet face to face.

If I muſt die,
I will *encounter* darkneſs as a bride,
And hug it in mine arms. *Shakeſ. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

The faſhion of the world is to avoid coſt, and you *encounter* it. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

Thoſe

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Thou ſtronger may'ſt endure the flood of light;
And, while in ſhades I chear my fainting ſight,
Encounter the deſcending excellence. *Dryd. State of Innocence.*

2. To meet in a hoſtile manner; to ruſh againſt in conflict.

Putting themſelves in order of battle, they *encountered* their enemies. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

3. To meet with reciprocal kindneſs.

See, they *encounter* thee with their hearts thanks;
Both ſides are even. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

4. To attack; to meet in the front.

Which way ſoever we turn ourſelves, we are *encountered* with clear evidences and ſenſible demonſtrations of a Deity. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 1.

5. To oppoſe; to oppugn.

Jurors are not bound to believe two witneſſes, if the probability of the fact does reaſonably *encounter* them. *Hale.*

6. To meet by accident.

I am moſt fortunate thus to *encounter* you:
You have ended my buſineſs, and I will merrily
Accompany you home. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To ENCO'UNTER. *v. n.*

1. To ruſh together in a hoſtile manner; to conflict.

And let belief and life *encounter* ſo,
As doth the fury of two deſperate men,
Which, in the very meeting, fall and die. *Shakeſ. K. John.*
Five times, Marcius,
Have I fought with thee; ſo often haſt thou beat me:
And wouldſt do ſo, I think, ſhould we *encounter*
As often as we eat. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

2. To engage; to fight.

Our wars
Will turn into a peaceful comick ſport,
When ladies crave to be *encounter'd* with. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

Both the wings of his fleet had begun to *encounter* with the Chriſtians. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Thoſe who have the moſt dread of death, muſt in a little time be content to *encounter* with it, whether they will or no. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

3. To meet face to face.

4. To come together by chance.

ENCO'UNTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *encounter.*]

1. Opponent; antagoniſt; enemy.

The lion will not kick with his feet, but he will ſtrike ſuch a ſtroke with his tail, that he will break the back of his *encounterer* with it. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

The doctrines of the reformation have kept the field againſt all *encounterers*, and does he think they may be foiled by two or three remarks? *Atterbury's Pref. to Anſ. on Conſid. on Luther.*

2. One that loves to accoſt others. An old term.

Oh, theſe *encounterers!* ſo gilt of tongue,
They give a coaſting welcome ere it comes;
And wide unclaſp the tables of their thoughts
To every ticklish reader. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

To ENCO'URAGE. *v. a.* [*encourager*, French.]

1. To animate; to incite to any thing.

They *encourage* themſelves in an evil matter. *Pſ.* lxiv. 5.

2. To give courage to; to ſupport the ſpirits; to inſpirit; to embolden.

I would neither *encourage* the rebels, nor diſcourage the proteſtants loyalty. *King Charles.*

3. To raiſe confidence; to make confident.

I doubt not but there are ways to be found, to aſſiſt our reaſon in this moſt uſeful part; and this the judicious Hooker *encourages* me to ſay. *Locke.*

ENCO'URAGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *encourage.*]

1. Incitement to any action or practice; incentive.

Such ſtrength of heart
Thy conduct and example gives; nor ſmall
Encouragement, Godolphin, wiſe and juſt. *Phillips.*

2. Favour; countenance; ſupport.

For when he dies, farewel all honour, bounty,
All generous *encouragement* of arts. *Otway's Orphan.*

The reproach of immorality will lie heavieſt againſt an eſtabliſhed religion, becauſe thoſe who have no religion will profeſs themſelves of that which has the *encouragement* of the law. *Rogers, Sermon* 9.

ENCO'URAGER. *n. ſ.* [from *encourage.*] One that ſupplies incitements to any thing; a favourer.

Live then, thou great *encourager* of arts,
Live ever in our thankful hearts. *Dryden.*

As the pope is himſelf a maſter of polite learning, and a great *encourager* of arts; ſo at Rome any of thoſe arts immediately thrives, under the encouragement of the prince. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

To ENCRO'ACH. *v. n.* [*accrocher*, from *croc*, a hook, Fr.]

1. To make invaſions upon the right of another; to put a hook into another man's poſſeſſions to draw them away.

Thoſe Iriſh captains of countries have *encroached* upon the queen's freeholders and tenants. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

2. To advance gradually and by ſtealth upon that to which one has no right.

The ſuperſtition that riſeth voluntarily, and by degrees mingleth itſelf with the rites, even of every divine ſervice, done to the only true God, muſt be conſidered of as a creeping and *encroaching* evil. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 3.

This hour is mine; if for the next I care, I grow too wide,
And do *encroach* upon death's ſide. *Herbert.*

They fabled how the ſerpent, whom they call'd
Ophion, with Eurynome, the wide
Encroaching Eve perhaps, had firſt the rule
Of high Olympus. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 582.

Th' *encroaching* ill you early ſhould oppoſe;
Flatter'd, 'tis worſe, and by indulgence grows. *Dryden.*

Next, fenc'd with hedges and deep ditches round,
Exclude th' *encroaching* cattle from thy ground. *Dryden.*

Tiſiphone, let looſe from under ground,
Before her drives diſeaſes and affright;
And every moment riſes to the ſight,
Aſpiring to the ſkies, *encroaching* on the light. *Dryden.*

ENCRO'ACHER. *n. ſ.* [from *encroach.*]

1. One who ſeizes the poſſeſſion of another by gradual and ſilent means.

The bold *encroachers* on the deep,
Gain by degrees huge tracts of land,
'Till Neptune, with one gen'ral ſweep,
Turns all again to barren ſtrand. *Swift.*

2. One who makes ſlow and gradual advances beyond his rights.

Full dreſs creates dignity, augments conſciouſneſs, and keeps at diſtance an *encroacher*. *Clariſſa.*

ENCRO'ACHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *encroach.*]

1. An unlawful gathering in upon another man. For example: if two mens grounds lying together, the one preſſes too far upon the other; or if a tenant owe two ſhillings rent-ſervice to the lord, and the lord takes three: ſo the Spencers encroached to themſelves royal power and authority. *Cowel.*

But this uſurper his *encroachment* proud
Stays not on man: to God his tow'r intends
Siege, and defiance. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 72.

As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, ſo he had no temptation to labour for more than he could make uſe of: this left no room for controverſy about the title, nor for *encroachment* on the right of others. *Locke.*

If it be a man's known principle to depart from his right, ill men will make unjuſt *encroachments* upon him. *Atterbury.*

The people, ſince the death of Solon, had already made great *encroachments*. *Swift on the Diſſent. in Athens and Rome.*

2. Advance into the territories or rights of another.

It gave the ancient Romans an opportunity of making ſo many *encroachments* on the ſea, and of laying the foundations of their palaces within the very borders of it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To ENCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, French.]

1. To clog; to load; to impede.

We have, by this many years experience, found that exceeding great good, not *encumbered* with any notable inconvenience. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 20.

Encumber'd with his veſt, without defence. *Dryden.*

2. To entangle; to embarraſs; to obſtruct.

The verbal copier is *encumbered* with ſo many difficulties at once, that he can never diſentangle himſelf. *Dryden.*

The god awak'd,
And thrice in vain he ſhook his wing,
Encumber'd in the ſilken ſtring. *Prior.*

3. To load with debts: as, *his eſtate is* encumbered *with mortgages.*

ENCU'MBRANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *encumber.*]

1. Clog; load; impediment.

Philoſophers agreed in deſpiſing riches, at beſt, conſidering them as unneceſſary *encumbrances* of life. *Temple.*

Dead limbs are an *encumbrance* to the body, inſtead of being of uſe to it. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº. 13.

2. Excreſcence; uſeleſs addition.

Strip from the branching Alps their piny load,
The huge *encumbrance* of horrifick woods. *Thomſ. Autumn.*

3. Burthen upon an eſtate.

In reſpect of the *encumbrances* of a living, conſider whether it be ſufficient for his family, and to maintain hoſpitality. *Ayl.*

ENCY'CLICAL. *adj.* [ἐγκυκλικὸς] Circular; ſent round through a large region.

This council was not received in patriarchal ſees, which is evident from Photius's *encyclical* epiſtle to the patriarch of Alexandria. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

ENCYCLOPE'DIA. } *n. ſ.* [ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία.] The circle of
ENCYCLOPE'DY } ſciences; the round of learning.

Every ſcience borrows from all the reſt, and we cannot attain any ſingle one without the *encyclopædy*. *Glanv. Sceps. c.* 25.

This art may juſtly claim a place in the *encyclopædia*, eſpecially ſuch as ſerves for a model of education for an able politician. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

ENCY'STED *adj.* [κύστις.] Encloſed in a veſicle or bag.

Encyſted tumours borrow their names from a cyſt or bag in which they are contained, and are farther diſtinguiſhed by the nature of their contents. *Sharp's Surgery.*

END. *n. ſ.* [enꝺ, Saxon.]

1. The extremity of any thing materially extended.

Jonathan put forth the *end* of the rod that was in his hand, and dipt it in a honeycomb. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 27.

The extremity and bounds of all bodies we have no difficulty to arrive at; but, when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progreſs into this endleſs expanſion: of that it can neither find, nor conceive any *end*. *Locke.*

2. The laſt particle of any aſſignable duration.

If the world's age and death be argu'd well
By the ſun's fall, which now tow'rds earth doth bend,
Then we might fear that virtue, ſince ſhe fell
So low as woman, ſhould be near her *end*. *Donne.*

3. The concluſion or ceſſation of any action.

Jacob had made an *end* of commanding his ſons. *Gen.* xlix.

Yet vainly moſt their age in ſtudy ſpend;
No *end* of writing books, and to no end. *Denham.*

The cauſes and deſigns of an action are the beginning: the effects of theſe cauſes, and the difficulties that are met with in the execution of theſe deſigns, are the middle; and the unravelling and reſolution of theſe difficulties, are the *end*. *Pope's View of Epic Poem.*

4. The concluſion or laſt part of any thing; as, the *end* of a chapter; the *end* of a diſcourſe.

5. Ultimate ſtate; final doom.

6. The point beyond which no progreſſion can be made.

They reel to and fro, and ſtagger like a drunken man, and are at their wits *end*. *Pſ.* cvii. 27.

7. Final determination; concluſion of debate or deliberation.

My guilt be on my head, and there's an *end!* *Shakeſp.*

8. Death; fate; deceaſe.

I determine to write the life and the *end*, the nature and the fortunes of George Villiers. *Wotton.*

The ſoul receives intelligence,
By her near genius, of the body's *end*,
And ſo imparts a ſadneſs to the ſenſe. *Daniel's Civil War.*

'Tis the great buſineſs of life to fit ourſelves for our *end*, and no man can live well that has not death in his eye. *L'Eſtr.*

Remember Milo's *end*,
Wedg'd in that timber which he ſtrove to rend. *Roſcommon.*

My God, my father, and my friend,
Do not forſake me in my *end*. *Roſcommon.*

Unblam'd through life, lamented in thy *end*. *Pope.*

9. Abolition; total loſs.

There would be an *end* of all civil government, if the aſſignment of civil power were by ſuch inſtitution. *Locke.*

10. Cauſe of death; deſtroyer.

Take heed you dally not before your king,
Leſt he that is the ſupreme king of kings,
Confound your hidden falſhood, and award
Either of you to be the other's *end*. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

11. Conſequence; event.

O, that a man might know
The *end* of this day's buſineſs ere it come!
But it ſufficeth that the day will end. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*

The *end* of theſe things is death. *Rom.* vi. 21.

12. Fragment; broken piece.

Thus I cloathe my naked villany
With old odd *ends*, ſtol'n forth of Holy Writ,
And ſeem a ſaint. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

13. Purpoſe; intention.

There was a purpoſe to reduce the monarchy to a republick, which was far from the *end* and purpoſe of that nation. *Claren.*

I have lov'd!
What can thy *ends*, malicious beauty, be?
Can he who kill'd thy brother, live for thee? *Dryd. Ind. Em.*

Heav'n, as its inſtrument, my courage ſends;
Heav'n ne'er ſent thoſe who fight for private *ends*. *Dryden.*

Others are apt to attribute them to ſome falſe *end* or intention. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 255.

14. Thing intended; final deſign.

Wiſdom may have framed one and the ſame thing to ſerve commodiouſly for divers *ends*, and of thoſe *ends* any one may be ſufficient cauſe for continuance, though the reſt have ceaſed. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 42.

All thoſe things which are done by him, have ſome *end* for which they are done; and the *end* for which they are done, is a reaſon of his will to do them. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſ.* 2.

Her only *end* is never-ending bliſs;
Which is, the eternal face of God to ſee,
Who laſt of ends, and firſt of cauſes is;
And to do this, ſhe muſt eternal be. *Davies.*

The *end* of the commandment is charity. 1 *Tim.* i. 5.

Two things I ſhall propound to you, as *ends*; ſince the wiſe men of this world have made them theirs. *Suckling.*

Such conditions did fully comply with all thoſe *ends*, for which the parliament had firſt taken up arms. *Clarendon.*

Hear and mark
To what *end* I have brought thee hither, and ſhewn
All this fair ſight. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained, b.* iii.

Life, with my Indamora, I would chuſe;
But, loſing her, the *end* of living loſe. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

For when ſucceſs a lover's toil attends,
Few aſk if fraud or force attain'd his *ends*. *Pope.*

The *end* of our faſt is to pleaſe God, and make him propitious. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

15. *An* END. [Probably corrupted from *on end.*] Upright; erect: as, his hair ſtands *an end*.

16. *An* END has a ſignification in low language not eaſily explained; as, *moſt an end, commonly*: perhaps it is properly *on end*, at the concluſion; or corrupted from ſome old word not eaſily recoverable.

Stay'ſt thou to vex me here?
Slave, that, ſtill *an end*, turns me to ſhame. *Shakeſpeare.*

To END. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To terminate; to conclude; to finiſh.

That but this blow
Might be the be-all, and the *end*-all. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

He would in one battle *end* quarrel with them, either win or loſe the empire. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

That expenſive war under which we have ſo long groaned, is not yet *ended*. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

2. To deſtroy; to put to death.

The lord of Stafford dear to-day hath bought
Thy likeneſs; for inſtead of thee, king Harry,
This ſword hath *ended* him. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

To END. *v. n.*

1. To come to an end; to be finiſhed.

Yet happy were my death, mine *ending* bleſt,
If this I could obtain, that, breaſt to breaſt,
Thy boſom might receive my yielded ſpright. *Fairfax, b.* ii.

Then eaſe your weary Trojans will attend,
And the long labours of your voyage *end*. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To terminate; to conclude; to ceaſe; to fail.

Our laughing, if it be loud and high, commonly *ends* in a deep ſigh; and all the inſtances of pleaſure have a ſting in the tail. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

His ſovereignty, built upon either of theſe titles, could not have deſcended to his heir, but muſt have *ended* with him. *Loc.*

To ENDA'MAGE. *v. a.* [from *damage.*] To miſchief; to prejudice; to harm.

Nor ought he car'd whom he *endamaged*
By tortous wrong, or whom bereav'd of right. *Fa. Queen.*

And it cometh ſometime to paſs, that a thing unneceſſary in itſelf, touching the whole direct purpoſe, doth notwithſtanding appear convenient to be ſtill held, even without uſe, leſt, by reaſon of that coherence which it hath with ſomewhat moſt neceſſary, the removal of the one ſhould *endamage* the other. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 42.

Where your good word cannot advantage him,
Your ſlander never can *endamage* him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gather our ſoldiers, ſcatter'd and diſperſt,
And lay new platforms to *endamage* them. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

The trial hath *endamag'd* thee no way;
Rather more honour left, and more eſteem. *Milton.*

When an erroneous opinion is publiſhed, the publick is *endamaged*, and therefore it becomes puniſhable by the magiſtrate. *South's Sermons.*

A great alteration doth ſeldom any wiſe *endamage* or diſorder the globe. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To ENDA'NGER. *v. a.* [from *danger.*]

1. To put into hazard; to bring into peril.

Every one deſires his own preſervation and happineſs, and therefore hath a natural dread of every thing that can deſtroy his being, or *endanger* his happineſs. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 4.

He rais'd the reſt,
To force the foes from the Lavinian ſhore,
And Italy's *endanger'd* peace reſtore. *Dryden's Æn. b.* vii.

My kingdom claims your birth; my late defence,
Of our *endanger'd* fleet, may claim your confidence. *Dryden.*

Volatile ſalts never exiſt in an animal body; the heat required to make them volatile, *endangers* the animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The intereſt *endangered* is no leſs than our title to heaven. *Rogers, Sermon* 4.

2. To incur the danger of; to hazard.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, *endangereth* malign ulcers. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

To ENDE'AR. *v. a.* [from *dear.*] To make dear; to make beloved.

All thoſe inſtances of charity which uſually *endear* each other, ſweetneſs of converſation, frequent admonition, all ſignifications of love muſt be expreſſed towards children. *Tayl.*

And in the mixture of all theſe appears
Variety, which all the reſt *endears*. *Denham.*

The only thing that can *endear* religion to your practice, will be to raiſe your affections above this world. *Wake.*

ENDE'ARMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *endear.*]

1. The cauſe of love; means by which any thing is endeared.

Her firſt *endearments*, twining round the ſoul. *Thomſon.*

2. The ſtate of being endeared; the ſtate of being loved.

Is not the ſeparate property of a thing the great cauſe of its *endearment* amongſt all mankind? *South's Sermons.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

When a man ſhall have done all that he can to make one his friend, and emptied his purſe to create *endearment* between them, he may, in the end, be forced to write vanity and fruſtration. *South's Sermons.*

ENDE'AVOUR. *n. ſ.* [*devoir*, French; *endevoir.*] Labour directed to ſome certain end; effort to obtain or avoid.

My ſtudied purpoſes went
Beyond all man's *endeavours.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Heav'n doth divide
The ſtate of man in divers functions,
Setting *endeavour* in continual motion. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Here their appointment we may beſt diſcover,
And look on their *endeavour.* *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

I take imitation of an author, in their ſenſe, to be an *endeavour* of a later poet to write like one, who has written before him on the ſame ſubject. *Dryden.*

The bold and ſufficient purſue their game with more paſſion, *endeavour*, and application, and therefore often ſucceed. *Temple.*

She could not make the leaſt *endeavour* towards the producing of any thing that hath vital and organical parts. *Ray.*

Such an aſſurance as will quicken mens *endeavours* for the obtaining of a leſſer good, ought to animate men more powerfully in the purſuit of that which is infinitely greater. *Tillotſ.*

This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of intellectual beings, in their conſtant *endeavours* after, and ſteady proſecution of true felicity. *Locke.*

To ENDEA'VOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To labour to a certain purpoſe; to work for a certain end.

I could wiſh that more of our country-clergy would *endeavour* after a handſome elocution. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 106.

Of old, thoſe met rewards who could excel;
And thoſe were prais'd, who but *endeavour'd* well. *Pope.*

To ENDEA'VOUR. *v. a.* To attempt; to try.

To pray'r, repentance, and obedience due,
Though but *endeavour'd* with ſincere intent,
Mine ear ſhall not be ſlow, mine ear not ſhut. *Milt. P. L.*

ENDEA'VOURER. *n. ſ.* [from *endeavour.*] One who labours to a certain end.

He appears an humble *endeavourer*, and ſpeaks honeſtly to no purpoſe. *Rymer's Tragedies of the laſt Age.*

ENDECA'GON. *n. ſ.* [ἐνδεκάγον.] A plain figure of eleven ſides and angles.

ENDE'MIAL. }
ENDE'MICAL. } *adj.* [ἔνδημος.] Peculiar to a country; uſed of any diſeaſe that affects ſeveral people together in the ſame country, proceeding from ſome cauſe peculiar to the country where it reigns: ſuch as the ſcurvy to the northern climes. *Quincy.*
ENDE'MICK. }

We may bring a conſumption under the notion of a pandemick, or *endemick*, or rather a vernacular diſeaſe, to England. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Solenander, from the frequency of the plants ſpringing up in any region, could gather what *endemial* diſeaſes the inhabitants were ſubject to. *Ray on the Creation.*

An *endemial* diſeaſe is what is common to the people of the country. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

What demonſtrates the plague to be *endemial* to Egypt, is its invaſion and going off at certain ſeaſons. *Arbuthn. on Air.*

To ENDE'NIZE. *v. a.* [from *denizen.*] To make free; to enfranchiſe.

It hath been beautified and enriched out of other good tongues, partly by enfranchiſing and *endenizing* ſtrange words. *Camden's Remains.*

To ENDI'CT. }
To ENDI'TE. } *v. a.* [*enditer*, French; *dictum*, Latin.]

1. To charge any man by a written accuſation before a court of juſtice: as, *he was* endited *for felony.*
2. To draw up; to compoſe; to write.

Your battles they hereafter ſhall *indite*,
And draw the image of our Mars in fight. *Waller.*

How ſhall Filbert unto me *indite*,
When neither I can read, nor he can write. *Gay.*

Hear how learn'd Greece her uſeful rules *indites*,
When to repreſs, and when indulge our flights! *Pope.*

ENDI'CTMENT. }
ENDI'TEMENT. } *n. ſ.* [from *endite.*] A bill or declaration made in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth; or an accuſation for ſome offence exhibited unto jurours, and by their verdict found and preſented to be true, before an officer can have power to puniſh the ſame offence. *Cowel.*

'Tis neceſſary that the ſpecies of the crime be deſcribed in the libel or articles, which our Engliſh lawyers call an *indictment* or information. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

We never draw any *indictment* at all againſt them, but think commendably even of them. *Hooker.*

The hand-writing againſt him may be cancelled in the court of heaven, and yet the *indictment* run on in the court of conſcience. *South's Sermons.*

Attend the court, and thou ſhalt briefly find
In that one place the manners of mankind;
Hear the endictments, then return again,
Call thyſelf wretch, and if thou dar'ſt, complain. *Dryden.*

E'NDIVE. *n. ſ.* [*endive*, French; *intybum*, Latin.]

Endive, or ſuccory, is of ſeveral ſorts; as the white, the green, and the curled, which are only propagated by ſeed, that is longiſh, of a white-grey colour, flat at one end, and roundiſh at the other. It grows upon the ſtocks or ſtems of the preceding year's growth. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

E'NDLESS. *adj.* [from *end.*]

1. Without end; without concluſion or termination.

Nothing was more *endleſs* than the common method of comparing eminent writers by an oppoſition of particular paſſages in them. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

2. Infinite in longitudinal extent.

As it is pleaſant to the eye to have an *endleſs* proſpect, ſo it is ſome pleaſure to a finite underſtanding to view unlimited excellencies. *Tillotſon.*

3. Infinite in duration; perpetual.

None of the heathens, how curious ſoever in ſearching out all kinds of outward ceremonies, could ever once endeavour to reſemble herein the church's care for the *endleſs* good of her children. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 18.

But after labours long, and ſad delay,
Brings them to joyous reſt, and *endleſs* bliſs. *Fairy Queen.*

All our glory extinct, and happy ſtate,
Here ſwallow'd up in *endleſs* miſery! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. Inceſſant; continual.

All the prieſts and friars in my realm,
Shall in proceſſion ſing her *endleſs* praiſe. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Each pleaſing Blount ſhall *endleſs* ſmiles beſtow,
And ſoft Belinda's bluſh for ever glow. *Pope.*

E'NDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *endleſs.*]

1. Inceſſantly; perpetually.

Though his promiſe has made a ſure entail of grace to all thoſe who humbly ſeek, yet it no where engages that it ſhall importunately and *endleſsly* renew its aſſaults on thoſe who have often repulſed it. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Without termination of length.

E'NDLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *endleſs.*]

1. Perpetuity; endleſs duration.
2. The quality of being round without an end.

The Tropick circles have,
Yea, and thoſe ſmall ones, which the poles engrave,
All the ſame roundneſs, evenneſs, and all
The *endleſſneſs* of the Equinoctial. *Donne.*

E'NDLONG. *adv.* [*end* and *long.*] In a ſtrait line.

Then ſpurring at full ſpeed, ran *endlong* on,
Where Theſeus ſat on his imperial throne. *Dryden.*

E'NDMOST. *adj.* [*end* and *moſt.*] Remoteſt; furtheſt; at the farther end. *Dict.*

To ENDO'RSE. *v. a.* [*endoſſer*, French; *dorſum*, Latin.]

1. To regiſter on the back of a writing; to ſuperſcribe.

A French gentleman ſpeaking with an Engliſh of the law ſalique, the Engliſh ſaid that was meant of the women themſelves, not of males claiming by women. The French gentleman ſaid, where do you find that gloſs? The Engliſh anſwered, look on the backſide of the record of the law ſalique, and there you ſhall find it *endorſed.* *Bacon's Apophth.*

Upon credential letters was *endorſed* this ſuperſcription, To the king who hath the ſun for his helmet. *Howel's Vocal Forr.*

All the letters I can find of your's I have faſtened in a folio cover, and the reſt in bundles *endorſed.* *Swift to Pope.*

2. To cover on the back.

Chariots, or elephants *endors'd* with tow'rs
Of archers. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd, b.* iii. *l.* 329.

ENDO'RSEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *endorſe.*]

1. Superſcription; writing on the back.
2. Ratification.

Th' *endorſement* of ſupreme delight,
Writ by a friend, and with his blood. *Herbert.*

To ENDO'W. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Latin; *end uairer*, French.]

1. To enrich with a portion.

He ſhall ſurely *endow* her to be his wife. *Exod.* xxii. 16.

2. To ſupply with any external goods.

An alms-houſe I intend to *endow* very handſomely for a dozen ſuperannuated huſbandmen. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. To enrich with any excellence.

I at firſt with two fair gifts
Created him *endow'd*; with happineſs
And immortality; that fondly loſt,
This other ſerv'd but to eternize woe. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

Among thoſe who are the moſt richly *endowed* by nature, and accompliſhed by their own induſtry, how few are there whoſe vertues are not obſcured? *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 255.

God did never command us to believe, nor his miniſters to preach any doctrine contrary to the reaſon he hath pleaſed to *endow* us with. *Swift.*

4. To be the fortune of any one.

I do not think
So fair an outward, and ſuch ſtuff within,
Endows a man but him. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

ENDO'WMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *endow.*]

1. Wealth beſtowed to any perſon or uſe.
2. The beſtowing or aſſuring a dower: the ſetting forth or ſevering a ſufficient portion for a vicar toward his perpetual maintenance, when the benefice is appropriated. *Cowel.*

A chapel will I build, with large *endowment.* *Dryden.*

3. Gifts of nature.

By a deſire of fame, great *endowments* are not ſuffered to lie idle and uſeleſs to the publick. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 255.

If providence ſhews itſelf even in the blemiſhes of theſe creatures, how much more does it diſcover itſelf in their ſeveral *endowments*, according to the condition in which they are poſted. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 121.

To ENDU'E. *v. a.* [*induo*, Latin.]

1. To ſupply with mental excellencies; to inveſt with intellectual powers.

Endue them with thy holy ſpirit. *Common Prayer.*

Wiſdom was Adam's inſtructor in Paradiſe: wiſdom *endued* the fathers, who lived before the law, with the knowledge of holy things. *Hooker, b.* ii. *ſ.* 7.

Theſe baniſh'd men that I have kept withal,
Are men *endu'd* with worthy qualities. *Shakeſpeare.*

With what eaſe,
Endu'd with royal virtues as thou art,
Appearing and beginning noble deeds,
Might'ſt thou expel this monſter from his throne. *Milton.*

Whatſoever other knowledge a man may be *endued* withal, he is but an ignorant perſon who doth not know God, the author of his being. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Every Chriſtian is *endued* with a power, whereby he is enabled to reſiſt and conquer temptations. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 6.

2. In the following paſſage it ſeems incorrectly printed for *endow.*

Leah ſaid, God hath *endued* me with a good dowry. *Gen.*

ENDU'RANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *endure.*]

1. Continuance; laſtingneſs.

Some of them are of very great antiquity and continuance, others more late and of leſs *endurance.* *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

2. Patience; the act of ſupporting; ſufferance.

Great things of ſmall
One can create; and in what place ſoe'er
Thrive under evil, and work eaſe out of pain,
Through labour and *endurance.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

Their fortitude was moſt admirable in their patience and *endurance* of all evils, of pain, and of death. *Temple.*

3. Delay; procraſtination. Obſolete.

I ſhould have ta'en ſome pains to bring together
Yourſelf and your accuſers, and have heard you,
Without *endurance* further. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

To ENDU'RE. *v. a.* [*endurer*, French; *durare*, Latin.] To bear; to undergo; to ſuſtain; to ſupport.

By thine own tongue thou art condemn'd, and muſt
Endure our law. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

The hardneſs of bodies is cauſed chiefly by the jejuneneſs of the ſpirits, and their imparity with the tangible parts, which make them not only hard, but fragile, and leſs *enduring* of preſſure. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº. 844.

So dear I love him, that with him all deaths
I could *endure*; without him, live no life. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

The gout haunts uſually the eaſy and the rich, the nice and the lazy, who grow to *endure* much, becauſe they can *endure* little. *Temple.*

I wiſh to die, yet dare not death *endure.* *Dryd. Aurengz.*

Both were of ſhining ſteel, and wrought ſo pure,
As might the ſtrokes of two ſuch arms *endure.* *Dryden.*

To ENDU'RE. *v. n.*

1. To laſt; to remain; to continue.

Labour not for the meat which periſheth, but for that meat which *endureth* unto everlaſting life. *John* vi. 27.

Doth the crown *endure* to every generation? *Prov.* xxvii.

By being able to repeat meaſures of time, or ideas of ſtated length of duration in our minds, we can imagine duration, where nothing does really *endure* or exiſt. *Locke.*

A charm, that ſhall to age *endure*
The mind benevolent and pure. *Anon.*

2. To brook; to bear; to admit.

For how can I *endure* to ſee the evil that ſhall come unto my people? Or how can I *endure* to ſee the deſtruction of my kindred? *Eſth.* viii. 6.

Our great Engliſh lords could not *endure* that any kings ſhould reign in Ireland but themſelves; nay, they could hardly *endure* that the crown of England ſhould have any power over them. *Davies on Ireland.*

ENDU'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *endure.*]

1. One that can bear or endure; ſuſtainer; ſufferer.

They are very valiant and hardy; for the moſt part great *endurers* of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardineſs. *Spenſer.*

2. Continuer; laſter.

E'NDWISE. *adv.* [*end* and *wiſe.*] Erectly; uprightly; on end.

A rude and unpoliſhed America, peopled with ſlothful and naked Indians, living in pitiful huts and cabbins, made of poles ſet *endwiſe.* *Ray on the Creation.*

To E'NECATE. *v. a.* [*eneco*, Latin.] To kill; to deſtroy.

Some plagues partake of ſuch a pernicious degree of malignity, that, in the manner of a moſt preſentaneous poiſon, they *enecate* in two or three hours, ſuddenly corrupting or extinguiſhing the vital ſpirits. *Harvey on the Plague.*

E'NEMY. *n. ſ.* [*ennemi*, French; *inimicus*, Latin.]

1. A publick foe.

All theſe ſtatutes ſpeak of Engliſh rebels and Iriſh *enemies*; as if the Iriſh had never been in condition of ſubjects, but always out of the protection of the law. *Davies on Ireland.*

The *enemy* thinks of raiſing threeſcore thouſand men for the next Summer. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

2. A private opponent; an antagoniſt.
3. Any one who regards another with malevolence; not a friend.

Kent, in diſguiſe,
Follow'd his *enemy* king, and did him ſervice
Improper for a ſlave. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

4. One that diſlikes.

He that deſignedly uſes ambiguities, ought to be looked on as an *enemy* to truth and knowledge. *Locke.*

Bold is the critick, who dares prove
Theſe heroes were no friends to love;
And bolder he who dares aver,
That they were *enemies* to war. *Prior.*

5. [In theology.] The fiend; the devil.

Defend us from the danger of the *enemy.* *Common Prayer.*

ENERGE'TICK. *adj.* [ἐνεργητικός.]

1. Forcible; active; vigorous; powerful in effect; efficacious.
2. Operative; active; working; not at reſt.

If then we will conceive of God truly, and, as far as we can, adequately, we muſt look upon him not only as an eternal Being, but alſo as a Being eternally *energetick.* *Grew.*

E'NERGY. *n. ſ.* [ἐνέργεια.]

1. Power not exerted in action.

They are not effective of any thing, nor leave no work behind them, but are *energies* merely; for their working upon mirrours, and places of echo, doth not alter any thing in thoſe bodies. *Bacon.*

2. Force; vigour; efficacy; influence.

Whether with particles of heav'nly fire
The God of nature did his ſoul inſpire;
Or earth, but new divided from the ſky;
And pliant ſtill, retain'd th' ethereal *energy.* *Dryden.*

God thinketh with operation infinitely perfect, with an omnipotent as well as an eternal *energy.* *Grew's Coſmol. Sac.*

Beg the bleſſed Jeſus to give an *energy* to your imperfect prayers, by his moſt powerful interceſſion. *Smalridge's Serm.*

What but God!
Inſpiring God! who, boundleſs ſpirit all,
And unremitting *energy*, pervades,
Adjuſts, ſuſtains, and agitates the whole. *Thomſon's Spring.*

3. Faculty; operation.

Matter, though divided into the ſubtileſt parts, moved ſwiftly, is ſenſeleſs and ſtupid, and makes no approach to vital *energy.* *Ray on the Creation.*

How can concuſſion of atoms beget ſelf-conſciouſneſs, and other powers and *energies* that we feel in our minds? *Bentley.*

4. Strength of expreſſion; force of ſignification; ſpirit; life.

Who did ever, in French authors, ſee
The comprehenſive Engliſh *energy.* *Roſcommon.*

Swift and ready, and familiar communication is made by ſpeech; and, when animated by elocution, it acquires a greater life and *energy*, raviſhing and captivating the hearers. *Holder.*

Many words deſerve to be thrown out of our language, and not a few antiquated to be reſtored, on account of their *energy* and ſound. *Swift.*

To ENE'RVATE. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Latin.] To weaken; to deprive of force; to emaſculate.

Great empires, while they ſtand, do *enervate* and deſtroy the forces of the natives which they have ſubdued, reſting upon their own protecting forces. *Bacon, Eſſay* 59.

Sheepiſh ſoftneſs often *enervates* thoſe who are bred like fondlings at home. *Locke.*

On each *enervate* ſtring they taught the note,
To pant, or tremble through an eunuch's throat. *Pope.*

Footmen exerciſe themſelves, whilſt their *enervated* lords are ſoftly lolling in their chariots. *Arbuthn. and Pope's M. Scrib.*

ENERVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *enerve.*]

1. The act of weakening; emaſculation.
2. The ſtate of being weakened; effeminacy.

To ENE'RVE. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Latin.] To weaken; to break the force of; to cruſh.

We ſhall be able perfectly to ſolve and *enerve* their force. *Digby on Bodies.*

Such object hath the pow'r to ſoft'n and tame
Severeſt temper, ſmooth the rugged'ſt brow,
Enerve, and with voluptuous hope diſſolve. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

To ENFA'MISH. *v. a.* [from *famiſh.*] To ſtarve; to famiſh; to kill with hunger. *Dict.*

To ENFE'EBLE. *v. a.* [from *feeble.*] To weaken; to enervate; to deprive of ſtrength.

I've

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I've belied a lady,
The princeſs of this country; and the air on't
Revengingly *enfeebles* me *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

My people are with ſickneſs much *enfeebled. Shak. H.* V.

Much hath hell debas'd, and pain
Enfeebl'd me, to what I was in heav'n! *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

Some there are that employ their time in affairs infinitely below the dignity of their perſons; and being called by God, or the republick, to bear great burdens, do *enfeeble* their underſtandings, and diſable their perſons, by ſordid and brutiſh buſineſs. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Sure, nature form'd me of her ſofteſt mould,
Enfeebled all my ſoul with tender paſſions,
And ſunk me even below my own weak ſex. *Addiſ. Cato.*

To ENFE'OFF. *v. a.* [*feoffamentum*, low Latin.] To inveſt with any dignities or poſſeſſions. A law term.

If the eldeſt ſon *enfeoff* the ſecond, reſerving homage, and that homage paid, and then the ſecond ſon dies without iſſue, it will deſcend to the eldeſt as heir, and the ſeignory is extinct. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

ENFE'OFFMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *enfeoff.*]

1. The act of enfeoffing.

2. The inſtrument or deed by which one is inveſted with poſſeſſions.

To ENFE'TTER. *v. a.* [from *fetter.*] To bind in fetters; to enchain.

His ſoul is ſo *enfetter'd* to her love,
That ſhe may make, unmake, do what ſhe liſt. *Sh. Othello.*

ENFILA'DE. n. ſ. [Fr.] A ſtrait paſſage; any thing through which a right line may be drawn.

To ENFILA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce in a right line.

The avenues, being cut through the wood in right lines, were *enfiladed* by the Spaniſh canon. *Expedition to Carthagena.*

To ENFI'RE. *v. a.* [from *fire.*] To fire; to ſet on fire; to kindle.

So hard thoſe heavenly beauties be *enfir'd*,
As things divine, leaſt paſſions do impreſs. *Spenſer.*

To ENFO'RCE. *v. a.* [*enforcir*, French.]

1. To give ſtrength to; to ſtrengthen; to invigorate.

2. To make or gain by force.

The idle ſtroke, *enforcing* furious way,
Miſſing the mark of his miſaimed ſight,
Did fall to ground. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 8. *ſtan.* 8.

3. To put in act by violence.

Sker away as ſwift as ſtones
Enforced from the old Aſſyrian ſlings. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

4. To inſtigate; to provoke; to urge on; to animate.

Fear gave her wings, and rage *enforc'd* my flight
Through woods and plains. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 4.

If you knew to whom you ſhew this honour,
I know you would be prouder of the work,
Than cuſtomary bounty can *enforce* you. *Sh. Merch. of Ven.*

5. To urge with energy.

Let them aſſemble;
And, on a ſafer judgment, all revoke
Your ignorant election; *enforce* his pride,
And his old hate to you. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

He prevailed with him, by *enforcing* the ill conſequence of his refuſal to take the office, which would be interpreted to his diſlike of the court. *Clarendon.*

To avoid all appearance of diſaffection, I have taken care to *enforce* loyalty by an invincible argument. *Swift.*

6. To compel; to conſtrain.

For competence of life I will allow you,
That lack of means *enforce* you not to evil. *Shak. H.* IV.

A juſt diſdain conceived by that queen, that ſo wicked a rebel ſhould prevail againſt her, did move and almoſt *enforce* her to ſend over that mighty army. *Davies on Ireland.*

7. To preſs with a charge. Little uſed.

In this point charge him home, that he affects
Tyrannick pow'r: if he evade us there,
Enforce him with his envy to the people,
And that the ſpoil got on the Antiates
Was ne'er diſtributed. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To ENFO'RCE. *v. n.* To prove; to evince; to ſhew beyond contradiction.

Which laws in ſuch caſe we muſt obey, unleſs there be reaſon ſhewed, which may neceſſarily *enforce* that the law of reaſon, or of God, doth enjoin the contrary. *Hooker, b.* i.

ENFO'RCE. *n. ſ.* [from *force.*] Power; ſtrength.

He now defies thee thrice to ſingle fight,
As a petty enterpriſe of ſmall *enforce. Milton's Agoniſtes.*

ENFO'RCEDLY. *adv.* [from *enforce.*] By violence; not voluntarily; not ſpontaneouſly; not by choice.

If thou didſt put this ſow'r cold habit on,
To caſtigate thy pride, 'twere well; but thou
Do'ſt it *enforcedly*: thoud'ſt courtier be,
Wert thou not beggar. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

ENFO'RCEMENT. *n ſ.* [from *enforce.*]

1. An act of violence; compulſion; force offered.

Confeſs 'twas her's, and by what rough *enforcement*
You got it from her. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

He that contendeth againſt theſe *enforcements*, may eaſily maſter or reſiſt them. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

2. Sanction; that which gives force to a law.

The rewards and puniſhments of another life, which the Almighty has eſtabliſhed as the *enforcements* of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice. *Locke.*

3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence.

The perſonal deſcent of God himſelf, and his aſſumption of our fleſh to his divinity, was an *enforcement* beyond all the methods of wiſdom that were ever made uſe of in the world. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

4. Preſſing exigence.

More than I have ſaid,
The leiſure and *enforcement* of the time
Forbids to dwell on. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

ENFO'RCER. *n. ſ.* [from *enforce.*] Compeller; one who effects by violence.

When a man tumbles a cylinder or roller down an hill, 'tis certain that the man is the violent *enforcer* of the firſt motion of it. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

ENFO'ULDRED. *adj.* [from *foudre*, French.] Mixed with lightning.

Heart cannot think what outrage and what cries,
With foul *enfouldred* ſmoak and flaſhing fire,
The hell-bred beaſt threw forth unto the ſkies. *Fairy Queen.*

To ENFRA'NCHISE *v. a.* [from *franchiſe.*]

1. To admit to the privileges of a freeman.

The Engliſh colonies, and ſome ſepts of the Iriſhry, *enfranchiſed* by ſpecial charters, were admitted to the benefit of the laws. *Davies on Ireland.*

Romulus was the natural parent of all thoſe people that were the firſt inhabitants of Rome, or of thoſe that were after incorporated and *enfranchiſed* into that name, city, or government. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. To ſet free from ſlavery.

Men, forbearing wine, come from drinking healths to a draught at a meal; and, laſtly, to diſcontinue altogether: but if a man have the fortitude and reſolution to *enfranchiſe* himſelf at once, that is the beſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

If they won a battle, priſoners became ſlaves, and continued ſo in their generations, unleſs *enfranchiſed* by their maſters. *Temple.*

3. To free or releaſe from cuſtody.

The gentleman, I told your ladyſhip,
Had come along with me, but that his miſtreſs
Did hold his eyes lockt in her cryſtal looks.
—Belike, that now ſhe hath *enfranchis'd* them,
Upon ſome other pawn for fealty. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To deniſen; to endeniſen.

Theſe words have been *enfranchiſed* amongſt us. *Watts.*

ENFRA'NCHISEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *enfranchiſe.*]

1. Inveſtiture of the privileges of a deniſen.

The incorporating a man into any ſociety, or body politick. For example, he that is by charter made denizen of England, is ſaid to be enfranchiſed; and ſo is he that is made a citizen of London, or other city, or burgeſs of any town corporate, becauſe he is made partaker of thoſe liberties that appertain to the corporation. *Cowel.*

His coming hither hath no farther ſcope,
Than for his lineal royalties, and to beg
Enfranchiſement immediate on his knees. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

2. Releaſe from priſon or from ſlavery.

Never did captive with a freer heart
Caſt off his chains of bondage, and embrace
His golden uncontroul'd *enfranchiſement. Shakeſ. Richard* II.

ENFRO'ZEN. *particip.* [from *frozen.*] Congealed with cold.

Yet to augment the anguiſh of my ſmart,
Thou haſt *enfrozen* her diſdainful breaſt,
That no one drop of pity there doth reſt. *Spenſer on Love.*

To ENGA'GE. *v. a.* [*engager*, French.]

1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor.

I have *engag'd* myſelf to a dear friend,
Engag'd my friend to his meer enemy,
To feed my means. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. To impawn; to ſtake.

They moſt perfidiouſly condemn
Thoſe that *engag'd* their lives for them. *Hudibras, p.* ii.

3. To enliſt; to bring into a party.

All wicked men are of a party againſt religion: ſome luſt or intereſt *engageth* them againſt it. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

4. To embark in an affair; to enter in an undertaking.

So far had we *engaged* ourſelves, unfortunate ſouls, that we liſted not to complain, ſince our complaints could not but carry the greateſt accuſation to ourſelves. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Before I *engage* myſelf in giving any anſwer to this objection of inconſumptible lights, I would ſee the effect certainly averred. *Digby on Bodies.*

5. To unite; to attach; to make adherent.

This humanity and good-nature *engages* every body to him, ſo that when he is pleaſant upon any of them, all his family are in good humour. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 106.

6. To

2

6. To induce; to win by pleaſing means; to gain.

To ev'ry duty he cou'd minds *engage*,
Provoke their courage, and command their rage. *Waller.*

His beauty theſe, and thoſe his blooming age,
The reſt his houſe and his own fame *engage. Dryden's Æn.*

So ſhall I court thy deareſt truth,
When beauty ceaſes to *engage*;
So thinking on thy charming youth,
I'll love it o'er again in age. *Prior.*

7. To bind by any appointment or contract.

We have been firm to our allies, without declining any expence to which we had *engaged* ourſelves, and we have even exceeded our engagement. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

8. To ſeize by the attention.

9. To employ; to hold in buſineſs.

For I ſhall ſing of battles, blood and rage,
Which princes and their people did *engage. Dryden.*

10. To encounter; to fight.

The rebel knave, who dares his prince *engage*,
Proves the juſt victim of his royal rage. *Pope.*

To ENGA'GE. *v. n.*

1. To conflict; to fight.

Upon advertiſement of the Scots army, the earl of Holland was ſent with a body to meet and *engage* with it. *Clarendon.*

2. To embark in any buſineſs; to enliſt in any party.

'Tis not, indeed, my talent to *engage*
In lofty trifles, or to ſwell my page
With wind and noiſe. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.* 5.

ENGA'GEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *engage*; *engagement*, French.]

1. The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to a debt.

2. Obligation by contract.

We have, in expence of blood, exceeded our *engagements*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Adherence to a party or cauſe; partiality.

This practice may be obvious to any who impartially, and without *engagement*, is at the pains to examine. *Swift.*

4. Employment of the attention.

Play, either by our too conſtant or too long *engagement* in it, becomes like an employment or profeſſion. *Rogers's Serm.*

5. Fight; conflict; battle.

Our army, led by valiant Torriſmond,
Is now in hot *engagement* with the Moors. *Dryden.*

Encourag'd by deſpair, or obſtinate
To fall like men in arms, ſome dare renew
Feeble *engagement*, meeting glorious fate
On the firm land. *Phillips.*

6. Obligation; motive.

This is the greateſt *engagement* not to forfeit an opportunity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To ENGA'OL. *v. a.* [from *gaol.*] To impriſon; to confine.

Within my mouth you have *engaol'd* my tongue,
Doubly portcullis'd with my teeth and lips. *Shakeſ. R.* II.

To ENGA'RRISON. *v. a.* [from *garriſon*] To protect by a garriſon.

Neptune with a flying guard doth *engarriſon* her ſtrongly. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*

To ENGE'NDER. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, French.]

1. To beget between different ſexes.

This baſtard love is *engendered* betwixt luſt and idleneſs. *Sid.*

2. To produce; to form.

Oh nature! thou, who of the ſelf-ſame mettle,
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is pufft,
Engender'ſt the black toad and adder blue. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Again, if ſouls do other ſouls beget,
'Tis by themſelves, or by the body's pow'r:
If by themſelves, what doth their working let,
But they might ſouls *engender* ev'ry hour? *Davies.*

3. To excite; to cauſe; to produce.

Say, can you faſt? Your ſtomachs are too young,
And abſtinence *engenders* maladies. *Shakeſ. Love's Lab. Loſt.*

The preſence of a king *engenders* love
Amongſt his ſubjects and his loyal friends. *Shakeſ. Henry* VI.

That *engenders* thunder in his breaſt,
And makes him roar theſe accuſations forth. *Shakeſ. H.* VI.

It unloads the mind, *engenders* thoughts, and animates virtue. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 93.

4. To bring forth.

Vice *engenders* ſhame, and folly broods o'er grief. *Prior.*

To ENGE'NDER. *v. n.* To be cauſed; to be produced.

Thick clouds are ſpread, and ſtorms *engender* there. *Dryd.*

E'NGINE. *n. ſ.* [*engin*, French; *ingegno*, Italian.]

1. Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect.

2. A military machine.

This is our *engine*, towers that overthrows;
Our ſpear that hurts, our ſword that wounds our foes. *Fairf.*

3. Any inſtrument.

The ſword, the arrow, the gun, with many terrible *engines* of death, will be well employed. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

He takes the ſciſſars, and extends
The little *engine* on his fingers ends. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

4. Any inſtrument to throw water upon burning houſes.

Some cut the pipes, and ſome the *engines* play;
And ſome, more bold, mount ladders to the fire. *Dryden.*

5. Any means uſed to bring to paſs, or to effect. Uſually in an ill ſenſe.

Prayer muſt be divine and heavenly, which the devil with all his *engines* ſo violently oppoſeth. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

6. An agent for another. In contempt.

They had th' eſpecial *engines* been, to rear
His fortunes up into the ſtate they were.

ENGINE'ER. *n. ſ.* [*engingnier*, French.] One who manages engines; one who directs the artillery of an army.

For 'tis the ſport to have the *engineer*
Hoiſt with his own petard. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Him thus enrag'd,
Deſcrying from afar, ſome *engineer*,
Dext'rous to guide th' unerring charge, deſign'd
By one nice ſhot to terminate the war. *Phillips.*

An author, who points his ſatire at a great man, is like the *engineer* who ſignalized himſelf by this ungenerous practice. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 19.

E'NGINERY. *n. ſ.* [from *engine.*]

1. The act of managing artillery:

They may deſcend in mathematicks to fortification, architecture, *enginery*, or navigation. *Milton on Education.*

2. Engines of war; artillery.

We ſaw the foe
Approaching, groſs and huge, in hollow cube
Training his dev'liſh *enginery*. *Milton.*

To ENGI'RD. *v. a.* [from *gird.*] To encircle; to ſurround; to environ; to encompaſs.

My heart is drown'd with grief,
My body round *engirt* with miſery;
For what's more miſerable than diſcontent? *Shak. Hen.* VI.

That gold muſt round *engirt* theſe brows of mine. *Shakeſ.*

E'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [derived from the French *engluer*, to catch with birdlime.] A gull; a put; a bubble. *Hanmer.*

I ſpied
An ancient *engle* going down the hill,
Will ſerve our turn. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

An alteration of *Theobald*'s for *angel*.

E'NGLISH. *adj.* [enᵹleꞅ, Saxon.] Belonging to England; thence Engliſh is the language of England.

He hath neither Latin, French, nor Italian; and you may come into the court, and ſwear that I have a poor pennyworth in the *Engliſh*. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Of *Engliſh* talc, the coarſer ſort is called plaiſter, or parget; the finer, ſpoad. *Woodward.*

To E'NGLISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tranſlate into Engliſh.

We find not a word in the text can properly be rendered aniſe, which is what the Latins call anethum, and properly *Engliſhed* dill. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii. *c.* 7.

To ENGLU'T. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, French.]

1. To ſwallow up.

Neither my place, nor ought I heard of buſineſs,
Hath rais'd me from my bed; nor doth the general
Take hold on me: for my particular grief
Engluts and ſwallows other ſorrows. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Certainly, thou art ſo near the gulf,
Thou needs muſt be *englutted*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

How many prodigal bits have ſlaves and peaſants
This night *englutted*! *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

2. To glut; to pamper.

Whoſe grieved minds, which choler did *englut*,
Againſt themſelves turning their wrathful ſpight. *Fai. Qu.*

Being once *englutted* with vanity, he will ſtraightway loath all learning. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

To ENGO'RE. *v. a.* [from *gore.*] To pierce; to prick.

As ſavage bull, whom two fierce maſtiffs bait,
When rancour doth with rage him once *engore*,
Forgets with wary ward them to await,
But with his dreadful horns them drives afore. *Fairy Queen.*

To ENGO'RGE. *v. a.* [from *gorge*, French, a throat.] To ſwallow; to devour; to gorge.

Then fraught with rancour and *engorged* ire,
He caſt at once him to avenge for all. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

That is the gulf of greedineſs, they ſay,
That deep *engorgeth* all this world is prey. *Spenſer's Fa. Qu.*

To ENGO'RGE. *v. n.* To devour; to feed with eagerneſs and voracity; to riot.

Greedily ſhe *engorg'd* without reſtraint,
And knew not eating death! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

To ENGRA'IL. *v. a.* [from *grele*, French, hail.] To batter; to bruiſe as with hail. A word now uſed only in heraldry, for, to indent in curve lines.

Æacides then ſhews
A long lance, and a caldron, new, *engrail'd* with twenty hues. *Chapman's Iliads.*

Polwheel beareth a ſaultier *engrailed*. *Carew's Survey.*

To ENGRA'IN. *v. a.* [from *grain.*] To die deep; to die in grain.

8 C Sees

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Sees thou how fresh my flowers being spread,
Dyed in lilie white and crimson red,
With leaves *engrain'd* in lusty green. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

To ENGRA'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *grapple.*] To close with; to contend with hold on each other.

There shall young Hotspur, with a fury led,
Engrapple with thy son, as fierce as he. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

To ENGRA'SP. *v. a.* [from *grasp.*] To seize; to hold fast in the hand; to gripe.

Now 'gan Pyrrocles wax as wood as he,
And him affronted with impatient might;
And both together fierce *engrasped* he,
Whiles Guyon standing by, their uncouth strife does see.
Fairy Queen, b. ii. *cant.* 5. *stan.* 20.

To ENGRA'VE. *v. a.* preter. *engraved*; part. pass. *engraved* or *engraven.* [*engraver*, French.]

1. To picture by incisions in any matter.

Her ivory forehead, full of bounty brave,
Like a broad table, did itself dispread,
For love his lofty triumphs to *engrave*,
And write the battles of his great godhead. *Fairy Queen.*

O'er all, the heav'n's refulgent image shines;
On either gate were six *engraven* signs. *Addison's Ovid's Met.*

Names fresh *engrav'd* appear'd of wits renown'd;
I look'd again, nor could their trace be found. *Pope.*

2. To mark wood or stone.

Engrave the two stones with the names. *Ex.* xxviii. 11.

3. To impress deeply; to imprint.

It will scarce seem possible, that God should *engrave* principles, in men's minds, in words of uncertain signification. *Locke.*

Our Saviour makes this return, fit to be *engraven* in the hearts of all promoters of charity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Sounds which address the ear, are lost and die
In one short hour; but that which strikes the eye,
Lives long upon the mind: the faithful sight
Engraves the knowledge with a beam of light. *Watts.*

4. [from *grave.*] To bury; to inhume; to inter.

The son had charge of them now being dead,
In seemly sort their corses to *engrave*,
And deck with dainty flowers their bridal bed. *Fai. Queen.*

ENGRA'VER. *n. s.* [from *engrave*] A cutter in stone or other matter.

Images are not made in the brain itself, as the pencil of a painter or *engraver* makes the images in the table or metal, but are imprinted in a wonderful method in the very soul itself. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To ENGRI'EVE. *v. a.* [from *grieve.*] To pain; to vex; to afflict; to disconsolate.

The gnawing anguish, and sharp jealousy,
Which his sad speech infixed in my breast,
Rankled so sore, and fester'd inwardly,
That my *engrieved* mind could find no rest. *Fairy Queen.*

Aches, and hurts, and corns, do *engrieve* either towards rain, or towards frost. *Bacon's Natural History,* N°. 828.

To ENGRO'SS. *v. a.* [*grossir*, French.]

1. To thicken; to make thick.

But more happy he than wise,
Of that sea's nature did him not avise;
The waves thereof so flow and sluggish were,
Engross'd with mud, which did them foul agriese,
That every weighty thing they did upbear. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To encrease in bulk.

Though pillars, by channeling, be seemingly *engrossed* to our sight, yet they are truly weakened in themselves. *Wotten.*

3. To fatten; to plump up.

Not sleeping, to *engross* his idle body;
But praying, to enrich his watchful soul. *Shakesp. Rich.* III.

4. To seize in the gross; to seize the whole of any thing.

If thou *engrossest* all the griefs as thine,
Thou robb'st me of a moiety. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

Those two great things that so *engross* the desires and designs of both the nobler and ignobler sort of mankind, are to be found in religion; namely, wisdom and pleasure. *South's Serm.*

A dog, a parrot, or an ape,
Or some worse brute in human shape,
Engross the fancies of the fair. *Swift.*

5. To purchase the whole of any commodity for the sake of selling at a high price.

6. To copy in a large hand.

Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,
Which in a set hand fairly is *engross'd.* *Shakesp. Rich.* III.

A clerk, foredoom'd his father's soul to cross,
Who pens a stanza when he should *engross.* *Pope's Epistles.*

ENGRO'SSER. *n. s.* [from *engross.*] He that purchases large quantities of any commodity, in order to sell it at a high price.

A new sort of *engrossers*, or forestallers, having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen in the woollen manufactures, out of their warehouses, set the price upon the poor landholder. *Locke.*

ENGRO'SSMENT. *n. s.* [from *engross.*] Appropriation of things in the gross; exorbitant acquisition.

Our thighs are packt with wax, our mouths with honey:
We bring it to the hive; and, like the bees,
Are murder'd for our pains! This bitter taste
Yield his *engrossments* to the dying father. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

Those held their immoderate *engrossments* of power and favour by no other tenure than presumption. *Swift.*

To ENGUA'RD. *v. a.* [from *guard.*] To protect; to defend; to surround as guards.

A hundred knights! yes, that on ev'ry dream
He may *enguard* his dotage with their pow'rs,
And hold our lives at mercy. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

To ENHA'NCE. *v. a.* [*hausser*, *enhausser*, French.]

1. To lift up; to raise on high. A sense now obsolete.

Both of them high at once their hands *enhanc'd*,
And both at once their huge blows down did sway. *Fa. Qu.*

2. To raise; to advance; to heighten in price.

The desire of money is every where the same; its vent varies very little, but as its greater scarcity *enhances* its price, and increases the scramble. *Locke.*

3. To raise in esteem.

What is it but the experience of want that *enhances* the value of plenty. *L'Estrange.*

The remembrance of the difficulties we now undergo, will contribute to *enhance* our pleasure. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. To aggravate; to increase from bad to worse.

To believe or pretend that whatever our hearts incite is the will of God within us, is the principle of villainy that hath acted in the children of disobedience, *enhanced* and improved with circumstances of greater impudence than the most abominable heathens were guilty of. *Hammond.*

The relation which those children bore to the priesthood, contributed to *enhance* their guilt, and increase their punishment. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ENHA'NCEMENT. *n. s.* [from *enhance.*]

1. Encrease; augmentation of value.

Their yearly rents are not improved, the landlords making no less gain by fines than by *enhancement* of rents. *Bacon.*

2. Aggravation; encrease of ill.

Jocular slanders have, from the slightness of the temptation, an *enhancement* of guilt. *Government of the Tongue, s.* 5.

ENI'GMA. *n. s.* [*ænigma*, Latin; αἴνιγμα.] A riddle; an obscure question; a position expressed in remote and ambiguous terms.

The dark *enigma* will allow
A meaning; which, if well I understand,
From sacrilege will free the god's command. *Dryden.*

A custom was amongst the ancients of proposing an *enigma* at festivals, and adjudging a reward to him that solved it. *Pope.*

ENIGMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *enigma.*]

1. Obscure; ambiguously or darkly expressed.

Your answer, sir, is *enigmatical.* *Sh. Much Ado about Noth.*

Enigmatical deliveries comprehend useful verities; but being mistaken by liberal expositors at first, they have been misunderstood by most since. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Cloudy; obscurely conceived or apprehended.

Faith here is the assent to those things which come to us by hearing, and are so believed by adherence, or dark *enigmatical* knowledge, but hereafter are seen or known demonstratively. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

ENIGMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *enigma.*] In a sense different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply.

Homer speaks *enigmatically*, and intends that these monsters are merely the creation of poetry. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

ENI'GMATIST. *n. s.* [from *enigma.*] One who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters; maker of riddles.

That I may deal more ingenuously with my reader than the abovementioned *enigmatist* has done, I shall present him with a key to my riddle; which, upon application, he will find exactly fitted to all the words of it. *Addison's Whig Exam.*

To ENJO'IN. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, French.] To direct; to order; to prescribe. It is more authoritative than *direct*, and less imperious than *command.*

To satisfy the good old man,
I would bend under any heavy weight
That he'll *enjoin* me to. *Shakesp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

Monks and philosophers, and such as do continually *enjoin* themselves. *Bacon's Natural History,* N°. 292.

It endeavours to secure every man's interest, by *enjoining* that truth and fidelity be inviolably preserved. *Tillots. Sermons.*

ENJO'INER. *n. s.* [from *enjoin.*] One who gives injunctions. *Dict.*

ENJO'INMENT. *n. s.* [from *enjoin.*] Direction; command.

Critical trial should be made by publick *enjoinment*, whereby determination might be settled beyond debate. *Brown's V. Err.*

To ENJO'Y. *v. a.* [*jouir*, *enjouir*, French]

1. To feel or perceive with pleasure; to have a pleasing sense of; to be delighted with.

I could *enjoy* the pangs of death,
And smile in agony. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To

2. To obtain possession or fruition of.

Edward the saint, in whom it pleased God, righteous and just, to let England see what a blessing sin and iniquity would not suffer it to *enjoy.* *Hooker, b.* iv. *s.* 14.

He, who to *enjoy*
Plato's elysium, leap'd into the sea,
Cleombrotus. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* iii. *l.* 471.

3. To please; to gladden; to exhilarate; to glad; to delight. This sense is usual with the reciprocal pronoun, and is derived from *enjouir.*

Creatures are made to *enjoy* themselves, as well as to serve us. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

When a man shall, with a sober, sedate, diabolical rancour, look upon and *enjoy* himself in the sight of his neighbour's sin and shame, can he plead the instigation of any appetite in nature? *South's Sermons.*

To ENJO'Y. *v. n.* To live in happiness.

Then I shall be no more!
And Adam, wedded to another Eve,
Shall live with her *enjoying*, I extinct. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

ENJO'YER. *n. s.* [from *enjoy.*] One that has fruition or possession. *Dict.*

ENJO'YMENT. *n. s.* [from *enjoy.*] Pleasure; happiness; fruition.

His hopes and expectations are bigger than his *enjoyments.* *Tillotson, Sermon* 1.

To ENKI'NDLE. *v. a.* [from *kindle.*]

1. To set on fire; to inflame; to put in a flame.

Edmund, *enkindle* all the sparks of nature
To quit this horrid act. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

2. To rouse passions; to set the soul into a flame.

Your hand
Gave sign for me to leave you: so I did,
Fearing to strengthen that impatience,
Which seem'd too much *enkindled.* *Shak. Jul. Cæsar.*

3. To incite to any act or hope.

Do you not hope your children shall be kings?
When those that gave the thane of Cawder to me,
Promis'd no less to them?
——That, trusted home,
Might yet *enkindle* you unto the crown. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

To ENLA'RGE. *v. a.* [*elargir*, French.]

1. To make greater in quantity or appearance.

The wall, in lustre and effect like glass,
Which o'er each object casting various dyes,
Enlarges some, and others multiplies. *Pope's Temp. of Fame.*

2. To encrease any thing in magnitude; to extend.

Where there is something both lasting and scarce, and so valuable to be hoarded up, there men will not be apt to *enlarge* their possessions of land. *Locke.*

3. To encrease by representation; to magnify; to exaggerate.

4. To dilate; to expand.

O ye Corinthians, our mouth is open unto you, our heart is *enlarged.* 2 *Cor.* vi. 11.

5. To set free from limitation.

Though she appear honest to me, yet at other places she *enlargeth* her mirth so far, that there is shrewd construction made of her. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

6. To extend to more purposes or uses.

It hath grown from no other root than only a desire to *enlarge* the necessary use of the word of God, which desire hath begotten an errour, *enlarging* it farther than soundness of truth will bear. *Hooker, b.* ii. *s.* 1.

7. To amplify; to aggrandise.

This is that science which would truly *enlarge* mens minds, were it studied. *Locke.*

Could the mind, as in number, come to so small a part of extension or duration as excluded divisibility, that would be the indivisible unit, or idea; by repetition of which it would make its more *enlarged* ideas of extension and duration. *Locke.*

8. To release from confinement.

Enlarge the man committed yesterday,
That rail'd against our person. *Shakespeare's Henry* V.

9. To diffuse in eloquence.

They *enlarged* themselves upon this subject with all the invidious insinuations they could devise. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

To ENLA'RGE. *v. n.* To expatiate; to speak in many words.

They appointed the chancellor of the Exchequer to *enlarge* upon any of those particulars. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

This is a theme so unpleasant, I delight not to *enlarge* on it; rather wish the memory of it were extinct. *Decay of Piety.*

ENLA'RGEMENT. *n. s.* [from *enlarge.*]

1. Encrease; augmentation; farther extension.

The king afterwards enlarged the constant obedience of the city with *enlargement* both of liberties and of revenues. *Hayw.*

The ocean, which so long our hopes confin'd,
Could give no limits to his vaster mind:
Our bounds *enlargement* was his latest toil,
Nor hath he left us pris'ners to our isle. *Waller.*

There never were any islands, or other considerable parcels of land, amassed or heaped up; nor any *enlargement*, or

addition of earth, made to the continent by the mud that is carried down into the sea by rivers. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

The commons in Rome generally pursued the *enlargement* of their power by more set quarrels of one entire assembly against another. *Swift on the Dissent. in Athens and Rome.*

The Greek tongue received many *enlargements* between the time of Homer and that of Plutarch. *Swift.*

2. Release from confinement or servitude.

Lieutenant,
At our *enlargement* what are thy due fees? *Shak. Henry* VI.

If thou holdest thy peace at the time, then shall there *enlargement* and deliverance arise to the Jews from another place. *Esther* iv. 14.

3. Magnifying representation.

And all who told it, added something new;
And all who heard it, made *enlargements* too. *Pope.*

4. Expatiating speech; copious discourse.

He concluded with an *enlargement* upon the vices and corruptions which were got into the army. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

ENLA'RGER. *n. s.* [from *enlarge.*] Amplifier; one that encreases or dilates any thing.

We shall not contentiously rejoin, but confer what is in us unto his name and honour, ready to be swallowed in any worthy *enlarger.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To ENLI'GHT. *v. a.* [from *light.*] To illuminate; to supply with light; to enlighten.

Wit from the first has shone on ages past,
Enlights the present, and shall warm the last. *Pope.*

To ENLI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *light.*]

1. To illuminate; to supply with light.

As one sun shineth to the whole world, so there is no faith but this one published, the brightness whereof must *enlighten* all that come to the knowledge of the truth. *Hooker, b.* v. *s.* 46.

2. To instruct; to furnish with encrease of knowledge.

This doctrine is so agreeable to reason, that we meet with it in the writings of the *enlightened* heathens. *Spectator.*

'Tis he who *enlightens* our understanding, corrects our wills, and enables us to subdue our affections to the law of God. *Rog.*

3. To cheer; to exhilarate; to gladden.

4. To supply with sight; to quicken in the faculty of vision.

Love never fails to master what he finds;
The fool *enlightens*, and the wise he blinds. *Dryden.*

ENLI'GHTENER. *n. s.* [from *enlighten.*]

1. Illuminator; one that gives light.

O, sent from heav'n,
Enlight'ner of my darkness! gracious things
Thou hast reveal'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* xii. *l.* 271.

2. Instructor.

To ENLI'NK. *v. a.* [from *link.*] To chain to; to bind.

What is it then to me, if impious war,
Array'd in flames like to the prince of fiends,
Do with his smirch'd complexion all fell feats,
Enlinkt to waste and desolation. *Shakesp. Henry* V.

To ENLI'VEN. *v. a.* [from *life*, *live.*]

1. To make quick; to make alive; to animate.

2. To make vigorous or active.

In a glass-house the workmen often fling in a small quantity of fresh coals, which seems to disturb the fire, but very much *enlivens* it. *Swift's Thoughts on various Subjects.*

3. To make sprightly or vivacious.

4. To make gay or cheerful in appearance.

ENLI'VENER. *n. s.* [from *enliven.*] That which animates; that which puts in motion; that which invigorates.

But fire, th' *enlivener* of the general frame,
Is one, its operation still the same:
Its principle is in itself; while ours
Works, as confederates war, with mingled pow'rs. *Dryden.*

To ENLU'MINE. *v. a.* [*enluminer*, French.] To illumine; to illuminate; to enlighten. See ILLUMINE.

For having yet, in his deducted spright,
Some sparks remaining of that heav'nly fire,
He is *enlumin'd* with that goodly light,
Unto like goodly semblance to aspire. *Spens. Hymn on Love.*

E'NMITY. *n. s.* [from *enemy*; as if *enemity*, *inamity.*]

1. Unfriendly disposition; malevolence; aversion.

Their being forced to their books, in an age at *enmity* with all restraint, has been the reason why many have hated books. *Locke.*

2. Contrariety of interests or inclinations; mutual malignity.

They shall within this hour,
On a dissension of a doit, break out
In bitterest *enmity.* *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Between thee and the woman I will put
Enmity; and between thine and her seed:
Her seed shall bruise thy head, thou bruise his heel. *Milton.*

How far these controversies, and appearing *enmities* of those glorious creatures, may be carried, is not my business to shew or determine. *Dryden's Juven. Dedication.*

3. State of opposition.

Know ye not that the friendship of the world is *enmity* with God? *Jam.* iv. 4.

You must firmly be convinced, that every sin you commit

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ſets you at *enmity* with heaven, and will, if not forſaken, render you incapable of it. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

4. Malice; miſchievous attempts.

I abjure all roofs, and chuſe
To wage againſt the *enmity* o' th' air. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*

He who performs his duty in a ſtation of great power, muſt needs incur the utter *enmity* of many, and the high diſpleaſure of more. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To Enma'rble. *v. a.* [from *marble.*] To turn to marble; to harden.

Their dying to delay,
Thou do'ſt *enmarble* the proud heart of her,
Whoſe love before their life they do prefer. *Spenſer.*

To Enme'sh. *v. a.* [from *meſh.*] To net; to intangle; to intrap.

So will I turn her virtue into pitch;
And out of her own goodneſs make the net
That ſhall *enmeſh* them all. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Enne'agon. *n. ſ.* [ἔννεα and γωνία.] A figure of nine angles.

Ennea'tical. *adj.* [ἔννεα.] *Enneatical days*, are every ninth day of a ſickneſs; and *enneatical years*, every ninth year of one's life.

To Enno'ble. *v. a.* [*ennoblir*, French.]

1. To raiſe from commonalty to nobility.

Many fair promotions
Are given daily to *ennoble* thoſe,
That ſcarce ſome two days ſince were worth a noble. *Shak.*

2. To dignify; to aggrandiſe; to exalt; to raiſe.

God raiſed up the ſpirit of this great perſon, and *ennobled* his courage and conduct with the entire overthrow of this mighty hoſt. *South's Sermons.*

What can *ennoble* ſots, or ſlaves, or cowards!
Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards. *Pope's Eſſays.*

3. To elevate; to magnify.

None ſo lovely, ſweet and fair,
Or do more *ennoble* love. *Waller.*

Ennobled, yet unchang'd, if nature ſhine. *Anon.*

4. To make famous or illuſtrious.

The breath of Scotland the Spaniards could not endure; neither durſt they as invaders land in Ireland, but only *ennobled* ſome of the coaſts thereof with ſhipwrecks. *Bacon.*

Enno'blement. *n. ſ.* [from *ennoble.*]

1. The act of raiſing to the rank of nobility.

He added during parliament, to his former creations, the *ennoblement* or advancement in nobility of a few others. *Bacon.*

2. Exaltation; elevation; dignity.

The eternal wiſdom enriched us with all *ennoblements*, ſuitable to the meaſures of an unſtraitned goodneſs. *Glanv. Scepſ.*

Enoda'tion. *n. ſ.* [*enodatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of untying a knot.

2. Solution of a difficulty. *Dict.*

Eno'rmity. *n. ſ.* [from *enormous.*]

1. Deviation from rule; irregularity.

2. Deviation from right; depravity; corruption.

We ſhall ſpeak of the particular abuſes and *enormities* of the government. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

That the mean, which this law provideth, will be always ſufficient to bridle or reſtrain *enormity*, no man can warrant. *Hooker, b.* iii. *ſ.* 10.

There are many little *enormities* in the world, which our preachers would be very glad to ſee removed; but at the ſame time dare not meddle with them, for fear of betraying the dignity of the pulpit. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N°. 116.

3. Atrocious crimes; flagitious villanies; crimes exceeding the common meaſure.

It is not a bare ſpeculation that kings may run into *enormities*; the practice may be proved by examples. *Swift.*

ENO'RMOUS. *adj.* [*enormis*, Latin.]

1. Irregular; out of rule; not regulated by any ſtated meaſures; excurſive beyond the limits of a regular figure.

Nature here
Wanton'd, as in her prime; and plaid at will
Her virgin fancies, pouring forth more ſweets,
Wild above rule, or art, *enormous* bliſs! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The *enormous* part of the light in the circumference of every lucid point, ought to be leſs diſcernible in ſhorter teleſcopes than in longer, becauſe the ſhorter tranſmit leſs light to the eye. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Diſordered; confuſed.

I ſhall find time
From this *enormous* ſtate, and ſeek to give
Loſſes their remedies. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. Wicked beyond the common meaſure.

4. Exceeding in bulk the common meaſures: always uſed with ſome degree of diſlike, or horror, or wonder.

A giant-ſhepherd here his flock maintains,
Far from the reſt, and ſolitary reigns,
A form *enormous!* far unlike the race
Of human birth, in ſtature, or in face. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Eno'rmously. *adv.* [from *enormous.*] Beyond meaſure.

One who could ever eſpouſe a notion ſo *enormouſly* abſurd and ſenſeleſs, as that the world was framed by chance. *Woodw.*

Eno'rmousness. *n. ſ.* [from *enormous.*] Immeaſurable wickedneſs.

When thoſe who have no opportunity to examine our faith, ſee the *enormouſneſs* of our works, what ſhould hinder them from meaſuring the maſter by the diſciples? *Dec. of Piety.*

Eno'ugh. *adj.* [ȝenoh, Saxon; *ganah*, Gothick; *genoeg*, Dut. It is not eaſy to determine whether this word be an adjective or adverb; perhaps, when it is joined with a ſubſtantive, it is an adjective, of which *enow* is the plural. In other ſituations it ſeems an adverb; except that after the verb to *have*, or to *be*, either expreſſed or underſtood, it may be accounted a ſubſtantive. It is pronounced as if it were written *enuf.*] In a ſufficient meaſure; ſo as may ſatisfy; ſo as may ſuffice.

Why wou'dſt thou go, with one conſent they cry,
When thou hadſt gold *enough*, and Emily. *Dryden.*

When there was not room *enough* for their herds, they by conſent ſeparated, and enlarged their paſture. *Locke.*

Eno'ugh. *n. ſ.*

1. Something ſufficient in greatneſs or excellence.

'Tis *enough* for me to have endeavoured the union of my country, whilſt I continued in publick employments. *Temple.*

The indolency and enjoyment we have, ſufficing for our preſent happineſs, we deſire not to venture the change, being content, and that is *enough*. *Locke.*

Enough for me that to the liſt'ning ſwains,
Firſt in thoſe fields I ſung the ſilvan ſtrains. *Pope.*

I will not quarrel with the preſent age: it has done *enough* for me, in making and keeping you two my friends. *Pope.*

2. Something equal to a man's powers or faculties.

He could not have been without ſome great defects and main errours in his nature, cuſtoms, and proceedings, which he had *enough* to do to ſave and help, with a thouſand little induſtries and watches. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Eno'ugh. *adv.*

1. In a ſufficient degree; in a degree that gives ſatisfaction.

2. It notes a ſlight augmentation of the poſitive degree: as, *I am ready* enough *to quarrel*; that is, I am rather quarrelſome than peaceable.

I am apt *enough* to think, that this ſame binarium of a ſtronger and a weaker, like unto maſculine and feminine, doth hold in all living bodies. *Bacon.*

It is ſometimes pleaſant *enough* to conſider the different notions which different perſons have of the ſame thing. *Addiſon.*

They are now in priſon at Florence; and, as it is ſaid, treated hardly *enough*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. Sometimes it notes diminution; as, the ſong is well *enough*; that is, not quite well, though not much amiſs.

4. An exclamation noting fulneſs or ſatiety.

Macbeth, beware Macduff!
Beware the thane of Fife! Diſmiſs me.—*Enough. Shakeſp.*

Henceforth I'll bear
Affliction, 'till it do cry out itſelf,
Enough, enough, and die. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Eno'w. The plural of *enough*. In a ſufficient number.

The earth hath ſince born *enow* bleeding witneſſes, that it was no want of true courage. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The walls of the church there are *enow* contented to build, and to underſet it with goodly pillars: the marbles are poliſhed, the roofs ſhine with gold, the altar hath precious ſtones to adorn it, and of Chriſt's miniſters no choice at all. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 15.

As if
Man had not ſelfiſh foes *enow* beſides,
That, day and night, for his deſtruction wait. *Milt. P. Loſt.*

My conquering brother will have ſlaves *enow*,
To pay his cruel vows for victory. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

There are at Rome *enow* modern works of architecture to employ any reaſonable man. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

EN PASSANT. adv. [French.] By the way.

To Enra'ge. *v. a.* [*enrager*, French.] To irritate; to provoke; to make furious; to exaſperate.

The juſtice of their quarrel ſhould not ſo much encourage as *enrage* them, being to revenge the diſhonour done to their king, and to chaſtiſe the deceitful dealings of their enemies. *Hayward.*

Enrag'd at this, upon the bawd I flew;
And that which moſt *enrag'd* me was, 'twas true. *Walſh.*

To Enra'nge. *v. a.* [from *range.*] To place regularly; to put into order.

In their jaw
Three ranks of iron teeth *enranged* were. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

As fair Diana, in freſh Summer's day,
Beholds her nymphs *enrang'd* in ſhady wood. *Fai. Queen.*

To Enra'nk. *v. a.* [from *rank.*] To place in orderly ranks.

No leiſure had he to *enrank* his men. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

To Enra'pt. *v. a.* [from *rapt.*]

1. To throw into an extaſy; to tranſport with enthuſiaſm.

I myſelf
Am, like a prophet, ſuddenly *enrapt*
To tell thee, that this day is ominous. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

2. In the following quotation it ſeems erroneouſly written for *enwrapt*, involved; wrapt up.

Nor hath he been ſo *enrapt* in thoſe ſtudies as to neglect the polite arts of painting, architecture, muſick, and poetry. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

To Enra'pture. *v. a.* [from *rapture.*] To tranſport with pleaſure; to delight highly.

To Enra'vish. *v. a.* [from *raviſh.*] To throw into extaſy; to tranſport with delight.

What wonder,
Frail men, whoſe eyes ſeek heavenly things to ſee,
At ſight thereof ſo much *enraviſh'd* be? *Spenſer.*

Enra'vishment. *n. ſ.* [from *enraviſh.*] Extaſy of delight.

They contract a kind of ſplendor from the ſeemingly obſcuring vail, which adds to the *enraviſhments* of her tranſported admirers. *Glanv. Sceps.*

To Enri'ch. *v. a.* [*enricher*, French.]

1. To make wealthy; to make opulent.

The king will *enrich* him with great riches, and will give him his daughter. 1 *Sa.* xvii. 25.

Henry is able to *enrich* his queen,
And not to ſeek a queen to make him rich. *Shak. Henry* VI.

The city, which thou ſeeſt, no other deem
Than great and glorious Rome, queen of the earth,
So far renown'd, and with the ſpoils *enrich'd*
Of nations. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd, b.* iv. *l.* 446.

Thoſe are ſo unhappy as to rob others, without *enriching* themſelves. *Denham.*

2. To fertiliſe; to make fruitful.

See the ſweet brooks in ſilver mazes creep,
Enrich the meadows, and ſupply the deep. *Blackm. Creation.*

3. To ſtore; to ſupply with augmentation of any thing deſireable.

There is not any one among them that could ever *enrich* his own underſtanding with any certain truth, or ever edify others therein. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Enri'chment. *n. ſ.* [from *enrich.*]

1. Augmentation of wealth.

2. Amplification; improvement by addition.

I have procured a tranſlation of that book into the general language, not without great and ample additions, and *enrichment* thereof. *Bacon's Holy War.*

It is a vaſt hindrance to the *enrichment* of our underſtandings, if we ſpend too much of our time and pains among infinites and unſearchables. *Watts's Logick.*

To Enri'dge. *v. a.* [from *ridge.*] To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges.

He had a thouſand noſes,
Horns walk'd and wav'd like the *enridged* ſea:
It was ſome fiend. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To Enri'ng. *v. a.* [from *ring.*] To bind round; to encircle.

Ivy ſo
Enrings the barky fingers of the elm. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Enri'pen. *v. a.* [from *ripe.*] To ripen; to mature; to bring to perfection.

The Summer, how it *enripen'd* the year;
And Autumn, what our golden harveſts were. *Donne.*

To Enro'be. *v. a.* [from *robe.*] To dreſs; to cloath; to habit; to inveſt.

Her mother hath intended,
That, quaint in green, ſhe ſhall be looſe *enrob'd*,
With ribbands pendant, flaring 'bout her head. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Enro'll. *v. a.* [*enroller*, French.]

1. To inſert in a roll or regiſter.

There be *enrolled* amongſt the king's forces about thirty thouſand men of the Jews. 1 *Mac.* x. 36.

We find ourſelves *enrolled* in this heavenly family as ſervants, and as ſons. *Spratt's Sermons.*

The champions, all of high degree,
Who knighthood lov'd, and deeds of chivalry,
Throng'd to the liſts, and envy'd to behold
The names of others, not their own, *enroll'd*. *Dryden.*

Mentes, an ever-honour'd name of old,
High in Ulyſſes' ſocial liſt *enroll'd* *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* i.

Heroes and heroines of old,
By honour only were *enroll'd*
Among their brethren of the ſkies;
To which, though late, ſhall Stella riſe. *Swift.*

2. To record; to leave in writing.

He ſwore conſent to your ſucceſſion;
His oath *enrolled* in the parliament. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Laws, which none ſhall find
Left them *enroll'd*; or what the ſpirit within
Shall on the heart engrave. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

3. To involve; to inwrap.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in duſkiſh ſmoak and brimſtone blue. *Fairy Queen.*

Enro'ller. *n. ſ.* [from *enrol.*] He that enrols; he that regiſters.

Enro'lment. *n. ſ.* [from *enrol.*] Regiſter; writing in which any thing is recorded; record.

The king himſelf cauſed to be enrolled, and teſtified by a

notary publick; and delivered the *enrolments*, with his own hands, to the biſhop of Saliſbury. *Davies on Ireland.*

To Enro'ot. *v. a.* [from *root.*] To fix by the root; to implant deep.

Full well he knows
He cannot ſo preciſely weed this land;
As his miſdoubts preſent occaſion:
His foes are ſo *enrooted* with his friends,
That, plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth unfaſten ſo and ſhake a friend. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

To Enro'und. *v. a.* [from *round.*] To environ; to ſurround; to encircle; to incloſe.

Upon his royal face there is no note
How dread an army hath *enrounded* him. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

ENS. n. ſ. [Latin.]

1. Any being or exiſtence.

2. [In chymiſtry.] Some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients they are drawn from in a little room.

ENSA'MPLE. *n. ſ.* [*eſſempio*, Italian.] Example; pattern; ſubject of imitation. This orthography is now juſtly diſuſed.

Such life ſhould be the honour of your light;
Such death, the ſad *enſample* of your might. *Spenſer's Sonnets.*

Ye have us for an *enſample*. *Phil.* iii. 17.

Such perſons as would be willing to make uſe of our *enſample* to do the ſame thing, where there is not the ſame neceſſity, may do it upon their own ſcore, and not be able to vouch our practice for their excuſe. *Sanderſon's Judgment.*

To Ensa'mple. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exemplify; to ſhew by example; to give as a copy.

I have followed all the ancient poets hiſtorical: firſt, Homer, who, in the perſon of Agamemnon, *enſampled* a good governor and a virtuous man. *Spenſer.*

To Ensa'nguine. *v. a.* [*ſanguis*, Latin; *enſanglanter*, Fr.] To ſmear with gore; to ſuffuſe with blood.

With cruel tournament the ſquadrons join,
Where cattle paſtur'd late; now ſcatter'd lies,
With carcaſſes and arms, th' *enſanguin'd* field
Deſerted. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 654.

To Ensche'dule. *v. a.* [from *ſchedule.*] To inſert in a ſchedule or writing.

You muſt buy that peace
With full accord to all our juſt demands,
Enſchedul'd here. *Shak. Hen.* V.

To Ensco'nce. *v. a.* [from *ſconce.*] To cover as with a fort; to ſecure. *Hanmer.*

I myſelf ſometimes, hiding mine honour in my neceſſity, am fain to ſhuffle, to hedge, and to lurch; and yet your rogue will *enſconce* your rags, your cat-a-mountain looks, your red lettice phraſes, your bold bearing oaths under the ſhelter of your honour. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

She ſhall not ſee me: I will *enſconce* me behind the arras. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

We make trifles of terrours, *enſconcing* ourſelves in ſeeming knowledge. *Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.*

A fort of error to *enſconce*
Abſurdity and ignorance. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* 3.

This he courageouſly invaded;
And having enter'd, barricado'd,
Enſconc'd himſelf as formidable
As could be underneath a table. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* 1.

To Ense'am. *v. a.* [from *ſeam.*] To ſow up; to incloſe by a ſeam or juncture of needlework.

A name engraved in the reveſtiary of the temple, watched by two brazen dogs, one ſtole away, and *enſeamed* it in his thigh. *Camden's Remains.*

To Ense'ar. *v. a.* [from *ſear.*] To cauteriſe; to ſtanch or ſtop with fire.

Enſear thy fertile and conceptious womb;
Let it no more bring out t' ingrateful man. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

To Enshi'eld. *v. a.* [from *ſhield.*] To ſhield; to cover; to protect.

Theſe black maſks
Proclaim an *enſhield* beauty, ten times louder
Than beauty could diſplay. *Shak. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

To Enshri'ne. *v. a.* [from *ſhrine.*] To incloſe in a cheſt or cabinet; to preſerve and ſecure as a thing ſacred.

He ſeems
A phœnix, gaz'd by all, as that ſole bird,
When to *enſhrine* his reliques in the ſun's
Bright temple, to Egyptian Thebes he flies. *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*

The ſots combine
With pious care a monkey to *enſhrine*. *Tate's Juv. Sat.*

Fair fortune next, with looks ſerene and kind,
Receives 'em, in her ancient fane *enſhrin'd*. *Addiſon.*

E'nsiform. *adj.* [*enſiformis*, Latin.] Having the ſhape of a ſword, as the xiphoeides or *enſiform* cartilage.

E'NSIGN. *n. ſ.* [*enſeigne*, French.]

1. The flag or ſtandard of a regiment.

Hang up your *enſigns*, let your drums be ſtill;
For here we entertain a ſolemn peace. *Shakeſpeare's H.* VI.

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The Turks ſtill preſſing on, got up to the top of the walls with eight *enſigns*, from whence they had repulſed the defendants. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Men taking occaſion from the qualities, wherein they obſerve often ſeveral individuals to agree, range them into ſorts, in order to their naming, for the convenience of comprehenſive ſigns; under which individuals, according to their conformity to this or that abſtract idea, come to be ranked as under *enſigns*. *Locke.*

2. Any ſignal to aſſemble.

He will lift up an *enſign* to the nations from far. *Iſ.* v.

3. Badge; or mark of diſtinction, rank or office.

Princes that fly, their ſceptres left behind,
Contempt or pity, where they travel, find;
The *enſigns* of our pow'r about we bear,
And ev'ry land pays tribute to the fair. *Waller.*

The marks or *enſigns* of virtues contribute not a little, by their nobleneſs, to the ornament of the figures; ſuch, for example, as are the decorations belonging to the liberal arts, to war or ſacrifices. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

4. The officer of foot who carries the flag. [Formerly written *ancient*.]

E'NSIGNBEARER. *n. ſ.* [*enſign* and *bear*.] He that carries the flag; the enſign.

If it be true that the giants ever made war againſt heaven, he had been a fit *enſignbearer* for that company. *Sidney, b.* ii.

To ENSLA'VE. *v. a.* [from *ſlave*.]

1. To reduce to ſervitude; to deprive of liberty.

The conquer'd alſo, and *enſlav'd* by war,
Shall, with their freedom loſt, their virtue loſe. *Milt. P. L.*

2. To make over to another as his ſlave or bondman.

I to do this! I, whom you once thought brave,
To ſell my country, and my king *enſlave*. *Dryd Ind. Emp.*

Long draughts of ſleep his monſtrous limbs *enſlave*;
He reels, and falling fills the ſpacious cave. *Dryden's Æn.*

He is certainly the moſt ſubjected, the moſt *enſlaved*, who is ſo in his underſtanding. *Locke.*

While the balance of power is equally held, the ambition of private men gives neither danger nor fear, nor can poſſibly *enſlave* their country. *Swift.*

No man can make another man to be his ſlave, unleſs he hath firſt *enſlaved* himſelf to life and death, to pleaſure or pain, to hope or fear: command thoſe paſſions, and you are freer than the Parthian king. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

The more virtuouſly any man lives, and the leſs he is *enſlaved* to any luſt, the more ready he is to entertain the principles of religion. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 1.

A man, not having the power of his own life, cannot by compact, or his own conſent, *enſlave* himſelf to any one, nor put himſelf under the abſolute arbitrary power of another, to take away life when he pleaſes. *Locke.*

ENSLA'VEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *enſlave*.] The ſtate of ſervitude; ſlavery; abject ſubjection.

The children of Iſrael, according to their method of ſinning, after mercies, and thereupon returning to a freſh *enſlavement* to their enemies, had now paſſed ſeven years in cruel ſubjection. *South's Sermons.*

ENSLA'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *enſlave*.] He that reduces others to a ſtate of ſervitude.

What indignation in her mind,
Againſt *enſlavers* of mankind! *Swift.*

To ENSU'E. *v. a.* [*enſuiver*, French.] To follow; to purſue.

Flee evil, and do good; ſeek peace, and *enſue* it. *Com. Pray.*

But now theſe Epicures begin to ſmile,
And ſay, my doctrine is more ſafe than true;
And that I fondly do myſelf beguile,
While theſe receiv'd opinions I *enſue*. *Davies.*

To ENSU'E. *v. n.*

1. To follow as a conſequence to premiſes.

Let this be granted, and it ſhall hereupon plainly *enſue*, that the light of Scripture once ſhining in the world, all other light of nature is therewith in ſuch ſort drowned, that now we need it not. *Hooker, b.* ii. *ſ.* 4.

2. To ſucceed in a train of events, or courſe of time.

The man was noble;
But with his laſt attempt he wip'd it out,
Deſtroy'd his country, and his name remains
To the *enſuing* age abhorr'd. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Biſhops are placed by collation of the king, without any precedent election or confirmation *enſuing*. *Hayward.*

Of worſe deeds worſe ſufferings muſt *enſue*. *Milt. P. L.*
With mortal heat each other ſhall purſue;
What wars, what wounds, what ſlaughter ſhall *enſue!* *Dryd.*

Impute not then thoſe ills which may *enſue*
To me, but thoſe who with inceſſant hate
Purſue my life. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

Then grave Clariſſa graceful wav'd her fan;
Silence *enſu'd*, and thus the nymph began. *Pope.*

ENSU'RANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *enſure*.]

1. Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain ſum.

2. The ſum paid for ſecurity.

ENSU'RANCER. *n. ſ.* [from *enſurance*.] He who undertakes to exempt from hazard.

The vain *enſuranceers* of life,
And they who moſt perform'd, and promis'd leſs,
Ev'n Short and Hobbes, forſook th' unequal ſtrife. *Dryden.*

To ENSU'RE. *v. a.* [from *ſure*, *aſſurer*, French.]

1. To aſcertain; to make certain; to ſecure.

It is eaſy to entail debts on ſucceeding ages, but how to *enſure* peace for any term of years is difficult enough. *Swift.*

2. To exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain ſum, on condition of being reimburſed for miſcarriage.

3. To promiſe reimburſement of any miſcarriage for a certain reward ſtipulated.

A mendicant contracted with a country fellow for a quantity of corn, to *enſure* his ſheep for that year. *L'Eſtrange.*

ENSU'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *enſure*.] One who makes contracts of enſurance; one who for a certain ſum exempts any thing from hazard.

ENTA'BLATURE. } *n. ſ.* [from *table*.] [In architecture.] Sig-
ENTA'BLEMENT. } nifies the architrave, friſe, and cornice of a pillar; being in effect the extremity of the flooring, which is either ſupported by pillars, or by a wall, if there be no columns. *Harris.*

ENTA'IL. *n. ſ.* [*feudum talliatum*, from the French *entaillè*, cut, from *tailler*, to cut.]

1. The eſtate entailed or ſettled, with regard to the rule of its deſcent.

2. The rule of deſcent ſettled for any eſtate.

3. Engraver's work; inlay. Obſolete.

Well it appeared to have been of old
A work of rich *entail*, and curious mold,
Woven with anticks and wild imagery. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

To ENTA'IL. *v. a.* [*tailler*, to cut; *entailler*, French.]

1. To ſettle the deſcent of any eſtate ſo that it cannot be by any ſubſequent poſſeſſor bequeathed at pleaſure.

I here *entail*
The crown to thee and to thine heirs for ever. *Shak. H.* VI.

Had Richard unconſtrain'd reſign'd the throne,
A king can give no more than is his own:
The title ſtood *entail'd*, had Richard had a ſon. *Dryden.*

2. To fix unalienably upon any perſon or thing.

None ever had a privilege of infallibility *entailed* to all he ſaid. *Digby on Bodies.*

The intemperate and unjuſt tranſmit their bodily infirmities and diſeaſes to their children, and *entail* a ſecret curſe upon their eſtates. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 4.

3. To cut. Obſolete.

The mortal ſteel diſpiteouſly *entail'd*,
Deep in their fleſh, quite through the iron walls,
That a large purple ſtream adown their giambeux falls. *F. Q.*

To ENTA'ME. *v. a.* [from *tame*.] To tame; to ſubjugate; to ſubdue.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black ſilk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, and your cheek of cream,
That can *entame* my ſpirits to your worſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENTA'NGLE. *v. a.* [A word of uncertain etymology.]

1. To inwrap or enſnare with ſomething not eaſily extricable, as a net; or ſomething adheſive, as briars.

2. To loſe in multiplied involutions; as in a labyrinth.

3. To twiſt, or confuſe in ſuch a manner as that a ſeparation cannot eaſily be made; to make an *entangled* knot.

4. To involve in difficulties; to embarraſs; to perplex.

He knew not how to wreſtle with deſperate contingencies, and ſo abhorred to be *entangled* in ſuch. *Clarendon.*

5. To puzzle; to bewilder.

The duke, being queſtioned, neither held ſilence as he might, nor conſtantly denied it, but *entangled* himſelf in his doubtful tale. *Hayward.*

I ſuppoſe a great part of the difficulties that perplex mens thoughts, and *entangle* their underſtandings, would be eaſily reſolved. *Locke.*

6. To enſnare by captious queſtions or artful talk.

The Phariſees took counſel how they might *entangle* him in his talk. *Mat.* xxii. 15.

7. To diſtract with variety of cares.

No man that warreth *entangleth* himſelf with the affairs of this life. 2 *Tim.* ii. 4.

8. To multiply the intricacies or difficulties of a work.

Now all labour,
Marrs what it does, yea very force *entangles*
Itſelf with ſtrength. *Shakeſpeare's Anth. and Cleopatra.*

ENTA'NGLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *entangle*.]

1. Involution of any thing intricate or adheſive.

The higheſt and moſt improved ſpirits are frequently caught in the *entanglements* of a tenacious imagination. *Glanv. Sceps.*

2. Perplexity; puzzle.

There will be no greater *entanglements*, touching the notion of God and his providence. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

It is to fence againſt the *entanglements* of equivocal words, and the art of ſophiſtry, that diſtinctions have been multiplied. *Locke.*

ENTA'NGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *entangle*.] One that entangles.

To E'NTER. *v. a.* [*entrer*, French.]

1. To go or come into any place.

A king of repute and learning *entered* the liſts againſt him. *Atterbury.*

2. To initiate in a buſineſs, method, or ſociety.

The eldeſt being thus *entered*, and then made the faſhion, it would be impoſſible to hinder them. *Locke.*

3. To introduce or admit into any counſel.

So your opinion is, Aufidius,
That they of Rome are *enter'd* in our counſels,
And know how we proceed. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

4. To ſet down in a writing.

Mr. Phang, have you *enter'd* the action?
—It is *enter'd*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Agues and fevers are *entered* promiſcuouſly, yet in the few bills they have been diſtinguiſhed. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

To E'NTER. *v. n.*

1. To come in; to go in.

Be not ſlothful to go and to *enter* to poſſeſs the land. *Judg.*

Other creature here,
Beaſt, bird, inſect, or worm, durſt *enter* none. *Milton.*

2. To penetrate mentally; to make intellectual entrance.

He is particularly pleaſed with Livy for his manner of telling a ſtory, and with Salluſt for his *entering* into internal principles of action. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 409.

They were not capable of *entering* into the numerous concurring ſprings of action. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. To engage in.

The French king hath often *entered* on ſeveral expenſive projects, on purpoſe to diſſipate wealth. *Addiſon on the War.*

Gentlemen did not care to *enter* upon buſineſs 'till after their morning draught. *Tatler*, N°. 86.

4. To be initiated in.

As ſoon as they once *entered* into a taſte of pleaſure, politeneſs, and magnificence, they fell into a thouſand violences, conſpiracies and diviſions. *Addiſon on Italy.*

ENTERDE'AL. *n. ſ.* [*entre* and *deal*.] Reciprocal tranſactions.

For he is practis'd well in policy,
And thereto doth his courting moſt apply;
To learn the *enterdeal* of princes ſtrange,
To mark th' intent of counſels, and the change
Of ſtates. *Hubberd's Tale.*

E'NTERING. *n. ſ.* [from *enter*.] Entrance; paſſage into a place.

It is laid waſte, ſo that there is no houſe, no *entering* in. *Iſ.*

To ENTERLA'CE. *v. a.* [*entrelaſſer*, French.] To intermix; to interweave.

This lady walked outright, 'till ſhe might ſee her enter into a fine cloſe arbor: it was of trees, whoſe branches ſo lovingly *enterlaced* one another, that it could reſiſt the ſtrongeſt violence of the ſight. *Sidney.*

ENTERO'CELE. *n. ſ.* [*enterocele*, Latin.] A rupture from the bowels preſſing through or dilating the peritonæum, ſo as to fall down into the groin. The remedy in ſuch caſes, is chiefly by truſſes and bolſters. *Quincy.*

If the inteſtine only is fallen, it becomes an *enterocele*; if the omentum or epiploon, epipocele; and if both, enteroepiplocele. *Sharp's Surgery.*

ENTERO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ἔντερον and λόγος.] The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTERO'MPHALOS. *n. ſ.* [ἔντερον and ὀμφαλός.] An umbilical or navel rupture.

ENTERPA'RLANCE. *n. ſ.* [*entre* and *parler*, French.] Parley; mutual talk; conference.

During the *enterparlance* the Scots diſcharged againſt the Engliſh without harm, but not without breach of the laws of the field. *Hayward.*

ENTERPLE'ADER. *n. ſ.* [*entre* and *plead*.] The diſcuſſing of a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cauſe can take end. For example: two ſeveral perſons, being found heirs to land by two ſeveral officers in one county, the king is brought in doubt whether livery ought to be made; and therefore, before livery be made to either, they muſt enterplead; that is, try between themſelves who is the right heir. *Cowel.*

E'NTERPRISE. *n. ſ.* [*entrepriſe*, French.] An undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt.

Now is the time to execute mine *enterpriſes* to the deſtruction of the enemies. *Judith* ii. 5.

Whet on Warwick to this *enterpriſe*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

The day approach'd, when fortune ſhould decide
Th' important *enterpriſe*, and give the bride. *Dryden.*

To E'NTERPRISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To undertake; to attempt; to eſſay.

Nor ſhall I to the work thou *enterpriſeſt*
Be wanting, but afford thee equal aid. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

Princes were only chiefs of thoſe aſſemblies, by whoſe conſultations and authority the great actions were reſolved and *enterpriſed*. *Temple.*

An epick poem, or the heroick action of ſome great commander, *enterpriſed* for the common good and honour of the Chriſtian cauſe, and executed happily, may be as well written now as it was of old by the heathens. *Dryden's Juv. Dedicat.*

Haſte then, and loſe no time:
The buſineſs muſt be *enterpris'd* this night;
We muſt ſurpriſe the court in its delight. *Dryden.*

2. To receive; to entertain. Obſolete.

In goodly garments, that her well became,
Fair marching forth in honourable wiſe,
Him at the threſhold met, and well did *enterpriſe*. *Fa. Qu.*

E'NTERPRISER. *n. ſ.* [from *enterpriſe*.] A man of enterpriſe; one who undertakes great things; one who engages himſelf in important and dangerous deſigns.

They commonly proved great *enterpriſers* with happy ſucceſs. *Hayward on Edward* VI.

To ENTERTA'IN. *v. a.* [*entretenir*, French.]

1. To converſe with; to talk with.

His head was ſo well ſtored a magazine, that nothing could be propoſed which he was not readily furniſhed to *entertain* any one in. *Locke.*

2. To treat at the table.

You ſhall find an apartment fitted up for you, and ſhall be every day *entertained* with beef or mutton of my own feeding. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 549.

3. To receive hoſpitably.

Be not forgetful to *entertain* ſtrangers; for thereby ſome have *entertained* angels unawares. *Heb.* iii. 2.

Heav'n, ſet ope thy everlaſting gates,
To *entertain* my vows of thanks and praiſe. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

4. To keep in one's ſervice.

How many men would you require to the furniſhing of this which you take in hand? And how long ſpace would you have them *entertained?* *Spenſer's Ireland.*

You, ſir, I *entertain* for one of my hundred; only, I do not like the faſhion of your garments. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

I'll weep and ſigh,
And, leaving ſo his ſervice, follow you,
So pleaſe you *entertain* me. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

5. To reſerve in the mind.

This is the ſevereſt purpoſe God can *entertain* towards us. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To pleaſe; to amuſe; to divert.

David *entertained* himſelf with the meditations of God's law, not his hidden decrees or counſels. *Decay of Piety.*

The hiſtory of the Royal Society ſhews how well philoſophy becometh a narration: the progreſs of knowledge is as *entertaining* as that of arms. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

They were capable of *entertaining* themſelves on a thouſand different ſubjects, without running into the common topicks. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

In gardens, art can only reduce the beauties of nature to a figure which the common eye may better take in, and is therefore more *entertained* with. *Pope's Pref. to the Iliads.*

7. To admit with ſatisfaction.

Reaſon can never permit the mind to *entertain* probability, in oppoſition to knowledge and certainty. *Locke.*

ENTERTA'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *entertain*.]

1. He that keeps others in his ſervice.

He was, in his nature and conſtitution of mind, not very apprehenſive or forecaſting of future events afar off, but an *entertainer* of fortune by the day. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. He that treats others at his table.

He ſhews both to the gueſts and to the *entertainer* their great miſtake. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

It is little the ſign of a wiſe or good man to ſuffer temperance to be tranſgreſſed, in order to purchaſe the repute of a generous *entertainer*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. He that pleaſes, diverts, or amuſes.

ENTERTA'INMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *entertain*.]

1. Converſation.

2. Treatment at the table; convivial proviſion.

Arrived there, the little houſe they fill,
Ne look for *entertainment* where none was;
Reſt is their feaſt, and all things at their will;
The nobleſt mind the beſt contentment has. *Fairy Queen.*

With Britiſh bounty in his ſhip he feaſts
Th' Heſperian princes, his amazed gueſts,
To find that watry wilderneſs exceed
The *entertainment* of their great Madrid. *Waller.*

3. Hoſpitable reception.

4. Reception; admiſſion.

It is not eaſy to imagine how it ſhould at firſt gain *entertainment*, but much more difficult to conceive how it ſhould be univerſally propagated. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 1.

5. The ſtate of being in pay as ſoldiers or ſervants.

Have you an army ready, ſay you?
——A moſt royal one. The centurions and their charges diſtinctly billeted, already in the *entertainment*, and to be on foot at an hour's warning. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

6. Payment of ſoldiers or ſervants. Now obſolete.

The *entertainment* of the general, upon his firſt arrival, was but ſix ſhillings and eight pence. *Davies on Ireland.*

The captains did covenant with the king to ſerve him with certain numbers of men, for certain wages and *entertainments*. *Davies on Ireland.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

7. Amuſement; diverſion.

Becauſe he that knoweth leaſt is fitteſt to aſk queſtions, it is more reaſon, for the *entertainment* of the time, that he aſk me queſtions than that I aſk you. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Paſſions ought to be our ſervants, and not our maſters; to give us ſome agitation for *entertainment*, but never to throw reaſon out of its ſeat. *Temple.*

8. Dramatick performance; the lower comedy.

A great number of dramatick *entertainments* are not comedies, but five-act farces. *Gay's Pref. to What d'ye Call it.*

ENTERTI'SSUED. *adj.* [*entre* and *tiſſue.*] Enterwoven or intermixed with various colours or ſubſtances.

The ſword, the mace, the crown imperial,
The *entertiſſued* robe of gold and pearl. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

To ENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [from *throne.*]

1. To place on a regal ſeat.

Mercy is above this ſcepter'd ſway;
It is *enthroned* in the hearts of kings;
It is an attribute to God himſelf. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

On a tribunal ſilver'd,
Cleopatra and himſelf, in chairs of gold,
Were publickly *enthron'd.* *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Beneath a ſculptur'd arch he ſits *enthron'd*,
The peers, encircling, form an awful round. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To inveſt with ſovereign authority.

This pope was no ſooner elected and *enthroned*, but that he began to exerciſe his new rapines. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ENTHU'SIASM. *n. ſ.* [ἐνθουσιασμὸς.]

1. A vain belief of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour or communication.

Enthuſiaſm is founded neither on reaſon nor divine revelation, but riſes from the conceits of a warmed or overweening brain. *Locke.*

2. Heat of imagination; violence of paſſion; confidence of opinion.

3. Elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas.

Imaging is, in itſelf, the very height and life of poetry, which, by a kind of *enthuſiaſm*, or extraordinary emotion of ſoul, makes it ſeem to us that we behold thoſe things which the poet paints. *Dryden's Juv. Preface.*

ENTHU'SIAST. *n. ſ.* [ἐνθουσιάω.]

1. One who vainly imagines a private revelation; one who has a vain confidence of his intercourſe with God.

Let an *enthuſiaſt* be principled that he or his teacher is inſpired, and acted by an immediate communication of the Divine Spirit, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reaſons againſt his doctrine. *Locke.*

2. One of a hot imagination, or violent paſſions.

Chapman ſeems to have been of an arrogant turn, and an *enthuſiaſt* in poetry. *Pope's Pref. to the Iliads.*

3. One of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

At laſt divine Cecilia came,
Inventreſs of the vocal frame;
The ſweet *enthuſiaſt*, from her ſacred ſtore,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to ſolemn ſounds,
With nature's mother-wit, and arts unknown before. *Dryd.*

ENTHUSIA'STICAL. } *adj.* [ἐνθουσιαστικὸς.]
ENTHUSIA'STICK. }

1. Perſuaded of ſome communication with the Deity.

He pretended not to any ſeraphick *enthuſiaſtical* raptures, or inimitable unaccountable tranſports of devotion. *Calamy.*

2. Vehemently hot in any cauſe.

3. Elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas.

It commonly happens in an *enthuſiaſtick* or prophetick ſtyle, that, by reaſon of the eagerneſs of the fancy, it doth not always follow the even thread of diſcourſe. *Burnet.*

At laſt, ſublim'd
To rapture and *enthuſiaſtick* heat,
We feel the preſent Deity. *Thomſon's Spring, l.* 895.

E'NTHYMEME. *n. ſ.* [ἐνθύμημα.] An argument conſiſting only of an antecedent and conſequential propoſition; a ſyllogiſm where the major propoſition is ſuppreſſed, and only the minor and conſequence produced in words.

Playing much upon the ſimple or luſtrative argumentation, to induce their *enthymemes* unto the people, they take up popular conceits. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 9.

What is an *enthymeme*, quoth Cornelius. Why, an *enthymeme*, replied Crambe, is when the major is indeed married to the minor, but the marriage kept ſecret. *Arb. and Pope's M. S.*

To ENTI'CE. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology.] To allure; to attract; to draw by blandiſhments or hopes to ſomething ſinful or deſtructive.

The readieſt way to entangle the mind with falſe doctrine, is firſt to *entice* the will to wanton living. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

If a man *entice* a maid that is not betrothed, he ſhall ſurely endow her to be his wife. *Ex.* xxii. 16.

So ſang the ſyrens, with enchanting ſound,
Enticing all to liſten, and be drown'd. *Granville.*

ENTI'CEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *entice.*]

1. The act or practice of alluring to ill.

Suppoſe we that the ſacred word of God can at their hands receive due honour, by whoſe *enticement* the holy ordinances of the church endure every where open contempt? *Hooker.*

And here to every thirſty wanderer,
By ſly *enticement* gives his baneful cup,
With many murmurs mixt. *Milton.*

2. The means by which one is allured to ill; blandiſhment; allurement.

In all theſe inſtances we muſt ſeparate intreaty and *enticements* from deceit or violence. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

ENTI'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *entice.*] One that allures to ill.

ENTICI'NGLY. *adv.* [from *entice.*] Charmingly; in a winning manner.

She ſtrikes a lute well, and ſings moſt *enticingly.* *Addiſ. Spect.*

E'NTIERTY. *n. ſ.* [*entierté*, French.] The whole; not barely a part.

Sometime the attorney thruſteth into the writ the uttermoſt quantity; or elſe ſetteth down an *entierty*, where but a moiety was to be paſſed. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

ENTI'RE. *adj.* [*entier*, French; *integer*, Latin.]

1. Whole; undivided.

It is not ſafe to divide, but to extol the *entire*, ſtill in general. *Bacon's Collection of Good and Evil.*

2. Unbroken; complete in its parts.

An antique model of the famous Laocoon is the more remarkable, as it is *entire* in thoſe parts where the ſtatue is maimed. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Water and earth, compoſed of old worn particles and fragments of particles, would not be of the ſame nature and texture now with water and earth compoſed of *entire* particles in the beginning. *Newton's Opt.*

3. Full; complete; compriſing all requiſites in itſelf.

The church of Rome hath rightly alſo conſidered that publick prayer is a duty *entire* in itſelf, a duty requiſite to be performed much oftener than ſermons can poſſibly be made. *Hook.*

Love's not love,
When it is mingled with regards that ſtand
Aloof from th' *entire* point. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

An action is *entire* when it is complete in all its parts; or, as Ariſtotle deſcribes it, when it conſiſts of a beginning, a middle, and an end. *Spectator*, Nº. 267.

4. Sincere; hearty.

He run a courſe more *entire* with the king of Arragon, but more laboured and officious with the king of Caſtile. *Bacon.*

5. Firm; ſure; ſolid; fixed.

Entire and ſure the monarch's rule muſt prove,
Who founds her greatneſs on her ſubjects love. *Prior.*

6. Unmingled; unallayed.

Wrath ſhall be no more
Thenceforth, but in thy preſence joy *entire.* *Milt. P. Loſt.*

7. Honeſt; firmly adherent; faithful.

No man had ever a heart more *entire* to the king, the church, or his country; but he never ſtudied the eaſieſt ways thoſe ends. *Clarendon.*

They had many perſons, of whoſe *entire* affections they were well aſſured. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

8. In full ſtrength; with vigour unabated; with power unbroken.

Then back to fight again, new breathed and *entire.* *F. Q.*

ENTI'RELY. *adv.* [from *entire.*]

1. In the whole; without diviſion.

Euphrates, running, ſinketh partly into the lakes of Chaldea, and falls not *entirely* into the Perſian ſea. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

2. Completely; fully.

Here finiſh'd he, and all that he had made
View'd, and beheld! all was *entirely* good. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Chyle may be ſaid to be a vegetable juice in the ſtomach and inteſtines; and, poured upon blood, it ſeems like oil: as it paſſeth into the lacteals it grows ſtill more animal, and when it has circulated often with the blood, it is *entirely* ſo. *Arbuth.*

General conſent *entirely* altered the whole frame of their government. *Swift.*

3. With firm adherence; faithfully.

Which when his penſive lady ſaw from far,
Great woe and ſorrow did her ſoul aſſay,
As weening that the ſad end of the war,
And 'gan to higheſt God *entirely* pray. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

ENTI'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *entire.*]

1. Totality; compleatneſs; fulneſs.

In an arch where each ſingle ſtone, which, if ſevered from the reſt, would be perhaps defenceleſs, is ſufficiently ſecured by the ſolidity and *entireneſs* of the whole fabrick, of which it is a part. *Boyle.*

2. Honeſty; integrity.

To ENTI'TLE. *v. a.* [*entituler*, French.]

1. To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation.

2. To give a title or diſcriminative appellation; as, to *entitle* a book.

Beſides the Scripture, the books which they call eccleſiaſtical were thought not unworthy ſome time to be brought into publick audience, and with that name they *entitled* the books which we term apocryphal. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 20.

Next favourable thou,
Who highly thus to *entitle* me vouchſaf'ſt,
Far other name deſerving! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

3. To ſuperſcribe or prefix as a title.

How ready zeal for party is to *entitle* chriſtianity to their deſigns, and to charge atheiſm on thoſe who will not ſubmit. *Locke.*

4. To give a claim to any thing.

But we, deſcended from your ſacred line,
Entitled to your heav'n, and rites divine,
Are baniſh'd earth. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*

He diſcovers the martyr and confeſſor without the trial of flames and tortures, and will hereafter *entitle* many to the reward of actions which they had never the opportunity of performing. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 257.

He *entitled* himſelf to the continuance of the divine protection and goodneſs, by humiliation and prayer. *Atterbury.*

Thus hardly even is the penitent ſinner ſaved; thus difficult is that duty, by which alone he can be reconciled to his Creator, and *entitled* to the mercies of the goſpel. *Rogers.*

5. To grant any thing as claimed by a title.

This is to *entitle* God's care how and to what we pleaſe. *Loc.*

E'NTITY. *n. ſ.* [*entitas*, low Latin.]

1. Something which really is; a real being.

Dear hope! earth's dowry and heaven's debt,
The *entity* of things that are not yet:
Subt'leſt, but ſureſt being. *Craſhaw.*

Fortune is no real *entity*, nor phyſical eſſence, but a mere relative ſignification. *Bentley's Sermons.*

God's decrees of ſalvation and damnation both Romiſh and Reformed affix to mens particular *entity*, abſolutely conſidered, without any reſpect to demeanours. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Here *entity* and quiddity
The ſouls of defunct bodies fly. *Hudibras.*

2. A particular ſpecies of being.

All eruptions of air, though ſmall and ſlight, give an *entity* of ſound, which we call crackling, puffing, and ſpitting; as in bay ſalt and bay leaves, caſt into the fire. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To ENTO'IL. *v. a.* [from *toil.*] To enſnare; to intangle; to bring into toils or nets.

He cut off their land forces from their ſhips, and *entoiled* both their navy and their camp with a greater power than their's, both by ſea and land. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

To ENTO'MB. *v. a.* [from *tomb.*] To put into a tomb; to bury.

Theſe proceſſions were firſt begun for the interring of holy martyrs, and the viſiting of thoſe places where they were *entombed.* *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 41.

The cry went once for thee,
And yet it may again,
If thou would'ſt not *entomb* thyſelf alive,
And caſe thy reputation in a tent. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſ.*

They, within the beaſt's vaſt womb,
The choice and flow'r of all their troops *entomb.* *Denham.*

E'NTRAILS. *n. ſ.* without a ſingular. [*entrailles*, Fr. ἔντερα.]

1. The inteſtines; the bowels; the inward parts; the guts.

What, hath thy fiery heart ſo parch'd thine *entrails*,
That not a tear can fall? *Shak. H.* VI.

As for the *entrails*, they are all without bones; ſave that a bone is ſometimes found in the heart of a ſtag, and it may be in ſome other creature. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº. 749.

The earth hath loſt
Moſt of her ribs, as *entrails*; being now
Wounded no leſs for marble than for gold. *Ben. Johnſ. Catil.*

I tear that harden'd heart from out her breaſt,
Which with her *entrails* makes my hungry hounds a feaſt. *Dr.*

2. The internal parts; receſs; caverns.

A precious ring that lightens all the hole,
And ſhews the ragged *entrails* of this pit. *Shakeſ. Tit. Andr.*

He had brought to light but little of that treaſure, that lay ſo long hid in the dark *entrails* of America. *Locke.*

To ENTRA'IL. *v. a.* To mingle; to interweave; to diverſify.

Over him, art ſtriving to compare
With nature, did an arbor green diſpred,
Framed of wanton ivy, flow'ring fair,
Through which the fragrant eglantine did ſpread,
His pricking arms *entrail'd* with roſes red. *Fairy Queen.*

A little wicker baſket,
Made of fine twigs, *entrailed* curiouſly,
In which they gather'd flowers. *Spenſer's Prothal.*

E'NTRANCE. *n. ſ.* [*entrant*, French.]

1. The power of entering into a place.

Whence are you, ſir? Has the porter his eyes in his head, that he gives *entrance* to ſuch companions? Pray, get you out. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Where diligence opens the door of the underſtanding, and impartially keeps it, truth is ſure to find both an *entrance* and a welcome too. *South's Sermons.*

2. The act of entering.

The reaſon, that I gather, he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner,
Of his own door being ſhut againſt his *entrance.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Better far, I gueſs,
That we do make our *entrance* ſeveral ways. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

All the world's a ſtage,
And all the men and women meerly players;
They have their exits and their *entrances.* *Shak. As you like it.*

3. The paſſage by which a place is entered; avenue.

He charged them to keep the paſſages of the hilly country; for by them there was an *entrance* into Judea. *Judith* iv. 7.

Palladio did conclude, that the principal *entrance* was never to be regulated by any certain dimenſions, but by the dignity of the maſter. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Many are the ways that lead
To his grim cave, all diſmal! yet to ſenſe
More terrible at th' *entrance* than within. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

Let this, and every other anxious thought,
At th' *entrance* of my threſhold be forgot. *Dryden's Juven.*

4. Initiation; commencement.

This is that which, at firſt *entrance*, balks and cools them: they want their liberty. *Locke.*

5. Intellectual ingreſs; knowledge.

He that travelleth into a country before he hath ſome *entrance* into the language, goeth to ſchool, and not to travel. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

6. The act of taking poſſeſſion of an office or dignity.

From the firſt *entrance* of this king to his reign, never was king either more loving, or better beloved. *Hayw. Edw.* VI.

7. The beginning of any thing.

St. Auguſtine, in the *entrance* of one of his ſermons, makes a kind of apology. *Hakewill on Providence.*

The earl of Holland we have had occaſion to mention before in the firſt *entrance* upon this diſcourſe. *Clarendon.*

To ENTRA'NCE. *v. n.* [from *trance*; *tranſe*, French, from *tranſeo*, Latin, to paſs over; to paſs for a time from one region to another.]

1. To put into a trance; to withdraw the ſoul wholly to other regions, while the body appears to lye in dead ſleep.

2. To put into an extaſy; to make inſenſible of preſent objects.

With delight I was all the while *entranced*, and carried ſo far from myſelf, as that I am right ſorry that you ended ſo ſoon. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Adam, now enforc'd to cloſe his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his ſpirits became *entranc'd.* *Milton.*

And I ſo raviſh'd with her heav'nly note,
I ſtood *entranc'd*, and had no room for thought;
But all o'erpower'd with ecſtaſy of bliſs,
Was in a pleaſing dream of paradiſe. *Dryden.*

To ENTRA'P. *v. a.* [from *trap.*]

1. To enſnare; to catch in a trap or ſnare.

Take heed, mine eyes, how ye do ſtare
Henceforth too raſhly on that guileful net;
In which, if ever eyes *entrapped* are,
Out of her bands ye by no means ſhall get. *Spenſer.*

2. To involve unexpectedly in difficulties or diſtreſſes; to entangle.

Misfortune waits advantage to *entrap*
The man moſt wary, in her whelming lap. *Fairy Queen.*

The fraud of England, not the force of France,
Hath now *entrapt* the noble minded Talbot. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

He ſought to *entrap* me by intelligence. *Shakeſ. Hen.* IV.

3. To take advantage of.

An injurious perſon lies in wait to *entrap* thee in thy words. *Eccluſ.* viii. 11.

To ENTRE'AT. *v. a.* [*traeter*, French.]

1. To petition; to ſolicite; to importune.

Iſaac *entreated* the Lord for his wife. *Gen.* xxv. 21.

2. To prevail upon by ſolicitation.

I have a wife, whom, I protect, I love;
I would ſhe were in heaven, ſo ſhe could
Entreat ſome pow'r to change this curriſh Jew. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Lord was *entreated* of him, and Rebecah his wife conceived. *Gen.* xxv. 21.

It were a fruitleſs attempt to appeaſe a power, whom no prayers could *entreat*, no repentance reconcile. *Rogers's Serm.*

3. To treat or uſe well or ill.

Whereas thy ſervant worketh truly, *entreat* him not evil. *Eccluſ.* vii. 20.

Muſt you, ſir John, protect my lady here?
Entreat her not the worſe in that I pray
You uſe her well. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

Well I *entreated* her, who well deſerv'd:
I call'd her often; for ſhe always ſerv'd:
Uſe made her perſon eaſy to my ſight,
And eaſe inſenſibly produc'd delight. *Prior.*

4. To entertain; to amuſe.

My lord, I muſt *entreat* the time alone.
—God ſhield I ſhould diſturb devotion. *Sh. Rom. and Juliet.*

5. To entertain; to receive.

The garden of Proſerpina this hight,
And in the midſt thereof a ſilver ſeat,
With a thick arbour goodly overdight,
In which ſhe often us'd, from open heat,
Herſelf to ſhroud, and pleaſures to *entreat.* *Fairy Queen.*

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To Entre'at. *v. n.*

1. To offer a treaty or compact.

Alexander was the firſt that *entreated* peace with them. 1 *Mac.* xvi. 47.

2. To treat; to diſcourſe.

The moſt admirable myſtery of nature is the turning of iron, touched with the loadſtone, toward the North pole, of which I ſhall have farther occaſion to *entreat.* *Hakewill.*

3. To make a petition.

They charged me, on pain of perpetual diſpleaſure, neither to ſpeak of him, *entreat* for him, or any way ſuſtain him. *Shak.*

The Janizaries *entreated* for them, as valiant men. *Knolles.*

Entre'atance. *n. ſ.* [from *entreat.*] Petition; entreaty; ſolicitation.

These two *entreatance* made they might be heard,
Nor was their juſt petition long deny'd. *Fairfax, b.* ii.

Entre'aty. *n. ſ.* [from *entreat.*] Petition; prayer; ſolicitation; ſupplication; requeſt.

If my weak orator
Can from his mother win the duke of York,
Anon expect him here; but if ſhe be
Obdurate to *entreaties*, God forbid
We ſhould infringe the holy privilege
Of ſanctuary. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

ENTREMETS. *n. ſ.* [French.] Small plates ſet between the main diſhes.

Chards of beet are plants of white beet tranſplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midſt, have a large white main ſhoot, which is the true chard uſed in pottages and *entremets.* *Mortimer's Art of Huſbandry.*

E'ntry. *n. ſ.* [from *enter*; *entree*, French.]

1. The paſſage by which any one enters a houſe

Some there are that know the reſorts and falls of buſineſs, that cannot ſink into the main of it; like a houſe that hath convenient ſtairs and *entries*, but never a fair room. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

A ſtrait long *entry* to the temple led,
Blind with high walls, and horror over head. *Dryden.*

Is all this hurry made
On this account, becauſe thou art afraid
A dirty hall or *entry* ſhould offend
The curious eyes of thy invited friend? *Dryden's Juven.*

We proceeded through the *entry*, and were neceſſarily kept in order by the ſituation. *Tatler*, N°. 86.

2. The act of entrance; ingreſs.

Bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emollition; and the mixture of oil and water is better than either of them alone, becauſe water entereth better into the pores, and oil after *entry* ſofteneth better. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.* N°. 730.

I took horſe to the lake of Conſtance, which lies at two leagues diſtance from it, and is formed by the *entry* of the Rhine. *Addiſon on Italy.*

By the *entry* of the chyle and air into the blood, by the lacteals, the animal may again revive. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The act of taking poſſeſſion of any eſtate.

4. The act of regiſtering or ſetting down in writing.

A notary made an *entry* of this act. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

5. The act of entering publickly into any city.

The day being come, he made his *entry*: he was a man of middle ſtature and age, and comely. *Bacon.*

To Enu'bilate. *v. a.* [*e* and *nubile*, Latin.] To clear from clouds. *Dict.*

To Enu'cleate. *v. a.* [*enucleo*, Latin.] To ſolve; to clear; to diſentangle. *Dict.*

To Enve'lop. *v. a.* [*enveloper*, French]

1. To inwrap; to cover; to inveſt with ſome integument.

2. To cover; to hide; to ſurround.

The beſt and wholeſom'ſt ſpirits of the night *envelop* you, good provoſt. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

A cloud of ſmoke *envelops* either hoſt,
And all at once the combatants are loſt:
Darkling they join adverſe, and ſhock unſeen,
Courſers with courſers juſting, men with men. *Dryden.*

It is but to approach nearer, and that miſt that *enveloped* them will remove. *Locke.*

Nocturnal ſhades
This world *envelop*, and th' inclement air
Perſuades men to repel benumming froſts. *Phillips.*

3. To line; to cover on the inſide.

His iron coat, all over grown with ruſt,
Was underneath *enveloped* with gold,
Darkned with filthy duſt. *Fairy Queen.*

Envelo'pe. *n. ſ.* [French.] A wrapper; an outward caſe; an integument; a cover.

Send theſe to paper-ſparing Pope;
And, when he ſits to write,
No letter with an *envelope*
Could give him more delight *Swift.*

To Enve'nom. *v. a.* [from *venom*]

1. To tinge with poiſon; to poiſon; to impregnate with venom. It is never uſed of the perſon to whom poiſon is given, but of the draught, meat, or inſtrument by which it is conveyed.

The treacherous inſtrument is in thy hand,
Unbated and *envenom'd.* *Shakſpeare.*

Alcides, from Oechalia, crown'd
With conqueſt, felt th' *envenom'd* robe, and tore,
Through pain, up by the roots Theſſalian pines. *Milton.*

Nor with *envenom'd* tongue to blaſt the fame
Of harmleſs men. *Phillips.*

2. To make odious.

Oh, what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it! *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

3. To enrage.

With her full force ſhe threw the pois'nous dart,
And fix'd it deep within Amata's heart;
That thus *envenom'd* ſhe might kindle rage,
And ſacrifice to ſtrife her houſe and huſband's age. *Dryden.*

E'nviable. *adj.* [from *envy.*] Deſerving envy; ſuch as may excite envy.

They, in an *enviable* mediocrity of fortune, do happily poſſeſs themſelves. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

E'nvier. *n. ſ.* [from *envy.*] One that envies another; a maligner; one that deſires the downfall of another.

Men had need beware how they be too perfect in compliments; for that *enviers* will give them that attribute, to the diſadvantage of their virtues. *Bacon's Eſſays, Civ. and Mor.*

They ween'd
That ſelf-ſame day, by fight or by ſurprize,
To win the mount of God, and on his throne
To ſet the *envier* of his ſtate, the proud
Aſpirer; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain. *Milton.*

All preferments in church and ſtate were given by him, all his kindred and friends promoted, and all his enemies and *enviers* diſcountenanced. *Clarendon.*

E'nvious *adj.* [from *envy.*] Infected with envy; pained by the excellence or happineſs of another.

A man of the moſt *envious* diſpoſition that ever infected the air with his breath, whoſe eyes could not look right upon any happy man, nor ears bear the burden of any man's praiſe. *Sidn.*

Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
To ſilence *envious* tongues. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Be not thou *envious* againſt evil men. *Prov.* xxiv. 19.

Neither be thou *envious* at the wicked. *Prov.* xxiv. 19.

Sure you miſtake the precept, or the tree;
Heav'n cannot *envious* of his bleſſings be. *Dryden.*

E'nviously. *adj.* [from *envious.*] With envy; with malignity; with ill will.

Damned ſpirits, being fallen from heaven, endeavour *enviouſly* to obſtruct the ways that may lead us thither. *Duppa.*

How *enviouſly* the ladies look,
When they ſurpriſe me at my book!
And ſure as they're alive at night,
As ſoon as gone, will ſhew their ſpight. *Swift.*

To Envi'ron. *v. a.* [*environner*, French.]

1. To ſurround; to encompaſs; to encircle.

I ſtand as one upon a rock,
Environ'd with a wilderneſs of ſea. *Shakeſ. Tit. Andronicus.*

The country near unto the city of Sultania is on every ſide *environed* with huge mountains. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

The manifold ſtreams of goodly navigable rivers, as ſo many chains, *environed* the ſame ſite and temple. *Bacon.*

On a plain, within the *environing* rocks, ſtood the city. *Sandys's Journey.*

A wand'ring
Compact of unctuous vapour, which the night
Condenſes, and the cold *environs* round. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

Thought following thought, and ſtep by ſtep led on,
He enter'd now the bordering deſart wild,
And with dark ſhades and rocks *environ'd* round,
His holy meditation thus purſu'd. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*

God hath ſcattered ſeveral degrees of pleaſure and pain in all the things that *environ* and affect us, and blended them together in almoſt all that our thoughts. *Locke.*

2. To involve; to envelope.

May never glorious ſun reflect his beams
Upon the country where you make abode!
But darkneſs and the gloomy ſhade of death
Environ you, 'till miſchief and deſpair
Drive you to break your necks. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Since ſhe muſt go, and I muſt mourn, come, night,
Environ me with darkneſs whilſt I write. *Donne.*

3. To ſurround in a hoſtile manner; to beſiege; to hem in.

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and howled in mine ears
Such hideous cries, that with the very thought
I trembling wak'd. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

In thy danger,
If ever danger do *environ* thee,
Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer. *Shakeſpeare.*

I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs,
By the known rules of ancient liberty,
When ſtraight a barbarous noiſe *environs* me. *Milton.*

4. To incloſe; to inveſt.

The

The ſoldier, that man of iron,
Whom ribs of horrour all *environ.* *Cleaveland.*

Envi'rons. *n. ſ.* [*environs*, French.] The neighbourhood or neighbouring places round about the country.

To ENU'MERATE. *v. a.* [*enumero*, Latin.] To reckon up ſingly; to count over diſtinctly; to number.

You muſt not only acknowledge to God that you are a ſinner, but muſt particularly *enumerate* the kinds of ſin whereof you know yourſelf guilty. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Beſides *enumerating* the groſs defect of duty to the queen; I ſhew how all things were managed wrong. *Swift.*

Enumera'tion. *n. ſ.* [*enumeratio*, Latin.] The act of numbering or counting over; number told out.

Whoſoever reads St. Paul's *enumeration* of duties incumbent upon it, muſt conclude, that well nigh the buſineſs of Chriſtianity is laid on charity. *Sprat's Sermons.*

The chemiſts make ſpirit, ſalt, ſulphur, water, and earth their five elements, though they are not all agreed in this *enumeration* of elements. *Watts's Logick.*

To ENU'NCIATE. *v. a.* [*enuncio*, Latin.] To declare; to proclaim; to relate; to expreſs.

Enuncia'tion. *n. ſ.* [*enunciatio*, Latin.]

1. Declaration; publick atteſtation; open proclamation.

This preaching is to ſtrangers and infants in Chriſt, to produce faith; but this ſacramental *enunciation* is the declaration and confeſſion of it by men in Chriſt, declaring it to be done, and owned, and accepted, and prevailing. *Taylor.*

2. Intelligence; information.

It remembers and retains ſuch things as were never at all in the ſenſe; as the conceptions, *enunciations*, and actions of the intellect and will. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Enu'nciative. *adj.* [from *enunciate.*] Declarative; expreſſive.

This preſumption only proceeds in reſpect of the diſpoſitive words, and not in regard of the *enunciative* terms thereof. *Ayl.*

Enu'nciatively. *adv.* [from *enunciative.*] Declaratively.

E'nvoy. *n. ſ.* [*envoye*, French.]

1. A publick miniſter ſent from one power to another.

Now the Lycian lots conſpire
With Phœbus; now Jove's *envoy* through the air
Brings diſmal tydings. *Denham.*

Perſeus ſent *envoys* to Carthage, to kindle their hatred againſt the Romans. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. A publick meſſenger, in dignity below an ambaſſador.

3. A meſſenger.

The watchful ſentinels at ev'ry gate,
At ev'ry paſſage to the ſenſes wait;
Still travel to and fro' the nervous way,
And their impreſſions to the brain convey;
Where their report the vital *envoys* make,
And with new orders are commanded back. *Blackm. Creat.*

To E'NVY. *v. a.* [*envier*, French; *invidere*, Latin.]

1. To hate another for excellence, happineſs, or ſucceſs.

Envy thou not the oppreſſor, and chuſe none of his ways. *Prov.* iii. 31.

A woman does not *envy* a man for fighting courage, nor a man a woman for her beauty. *Collier of Envy.*

2. To grieve at any qualities of excellence in another.

I have ſeen the fight,
When I have *envied* thy behaviour. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

You cannot *envy* your neighbour's wiſdom, if he gives you good counſel; nor his riches, if he ſupplies you in your wants; nor his greatneſs, if he employs it to your protection. *Swift.*

3. To grudge; to impart unwillingly; to withold maliciouſly.

Johnſon, who, by ſtudying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, ſeemed to *envy* others that knowledge. *Dryden.*

To E'nvy. *v. n.* To feel envy; to feel pain at the ſight of excellence or felicity.

In ſeeking tales and informations
Againſt this man, whoſe honeſty the devil
And his diſciples only *envy* at,
Ye blew the fire that burns ye. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

He that loves God is not diſpleaſed at accidents which God chuſes, nor *envies* at thoſe gifts he beſtows. *Taylor.*

Who would *envy* at the proſperity of the wicked, and the ſucceſs of perſecutors? *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

E'nvy. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Pain felt and malignity conceived at the ſight of excellence or happineſs.

Envy is a repining at the proſperity or good of another, or anger and diſpleaſure at any good of another which we want, or any advantage another hath above us. *Ray on the Creation.*

All the conſpirators, ſave only he,
Did that they did in *envy* of great Cæſar. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

Many ſuffered death merely in *envy* to their virtues and ſuperiour genius. *Swift.*

Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a ſlave,
Is emulation in the learn'd or brave. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

2. Rivalry; competition.

You may ſee the parliament of women, the little *envies* of them to one another. *Dryden on Dramatick Poeſy.*

3. Malice; malignity.

Madam, this is a meer diſtraction;
You turn the good we offer into *envy.* *Shakeſ. Henry* VIII.

4. Publick odium; ill repute.

Edward Plantagenet ſhould be, in the moſt publick and notorious manner, ſhewed unto the people; to diſcharge the king of the *envy* of that opinion and bruit, how he had been put to death privily. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To Enwhe'el. *v. a.* [from *wheel.*] To encompaſs; to encircle. A word probably peculiar to *Shakeſpeare.*

Hail to thee, lady! and the grace of heav'n,
Before, behind thee, and on ev'ry hand
Enwheel thee round. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

To Enwo'mb. *v. a.* [from *womb.*]

1. To make pregnant.

Me then he left *enwombed* of this child,
This luckleſs child, whom thus ye ſee with blood. *Fa. Qu.*

I'm your mother;
And put you in the catalogue of thoſe
That were *enwombed* mine. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

2. To bury; to hide as in a womb.

Or as the Africk niger ſtream *enwombs*
Itſelf into the earth, and after comes,
Having firſt made a natural bridge to paſs;
For many leagus, far greater than it was;
May't not be ſaid, that her grave ſhall reſtore
Her greater, purer, finer than before. *Donne.*

Eo'lipile. *n. ſ.* [from *Æolus* and *pila.*] A hollow ball of metal with a long pipe; which ball, filled with water, and expoſed to the fire, ſends out, as the water heats, at intervals, blaſts of cold wind through the pipe.

Conſidering the ſtructure of that globe, the exterior cruſt, and the waters lying round under it, both expoſed to the ſun; we may fitly compare it to an *eolipile*, or an hollow ſphere with water in it, which the heat of the fire rarefies, and turns into vapours and wind. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Epa'ct. *n. ſ.* [ἐπακτη.] A number, whereby we note the exceſs of the common ſolar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. For the ſolar year conſiſting of 365 days, the lunar but of 354, the lunations every year get eleven days before the ſolar year; and thereby, in 19 years, the moon completes 20 times 12 lunations, or gets up one whole ſolar year; and having finiſhed that circuit, begins again with the ſun, and ſo from 19 to 19 years. For the firſt year afterwards the moon will go before the ſun but 11 days; the ſecond year 22 days; the third 33 days: but 30 being an entire lunation, caſt that away, and the remainder 3 ſhall be that year's epact; and ſo on, adding yearly 11 days. To find the epact, having the prime or golden number given, you have this rule:

Divide by three; for each one left add ten;
Thirty reject: the prime makes *epact* then. *Harris.*

As the cycle of the moon ſeems to ſhew the *epacts*, and that of the ſun the dominical letter, throughout all their variations; ſo this Dionyſian period ſerves to ſhew theſe two cycles both together, and how they proceed or vary all along, 'till at laſt they accompliſh their period, and both together take their beginning again, after every 532d year. *Holder on Time.*

Epa'ulment. *n. ſ.* [French, from *epaule*, a ſhoulder.] In fortification, a ſidework made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of faſcines and earth; of which latter are made the epaulments of the places of arms for the cavalry behind the trenches. It ſometimes denotes a ſemibaſtion and a ſquare orillion, or maſs of earth faced and lined with a wall, deſigned to cover the cannon of a cazemate. *Harr.*

Epe'nthesis. *n. ſ.* [ἐπένθεσις.] [In grammar.] The addition of a vowel or conſonant in the middle of a word. *Harris.*

E'PHA. *n. ſ.* [Hebrew.] A meaſure among the Jews, containing fifteen ſolid inches.

The *epha* and the bath ſhall be of one meaſure; that the bath may contain the tenth part of an homer, and the *epha* the tenth part of an homer. *Ezek.* xlv. 11

Ephe'mera. *n. ſ.* [ἐφήμερα.]

1. A fever that terminates in one day.

2. An inſect that lives only one day.

Ephe'meral. } *n. ſ.* [ἐφημέρος.] Diurnal; beginning and ending in a day.
Ephe'merick. }

This was no more than a meer bubble or blaſt, and like an *ephemeral* fit of applauſe. *Wotton.*

EPHE'MERIS. *n. ſ.* [ἐφημερίς.]

1. A journal; an account of daily tranſactions.

2. An account of the daily motions and ſituations of the planets.

When caſting up his eyes againſt the light,
Both month, and day, and hour he meaſur'd right;
And told more truly than the *ephemeris*;
For art may err, but nature cannot miſs. *Dryd. Nun's Tale.*

Ephe'merist. *n. ſ.* [from *ephemeris.*] One who conſults the planets; one who ſtudies or practiſes aſtrology.

The night immediately before, he was diſcourſing of and ſlighting the art of thoſe fooliſh aſtrologers, and genethiacal *ephemeriſts*, that uſe to pry into the horoſcope of nativities. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*

Ephemeron-

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EPHEMERON-WORM. *n. ſ.* [from ἐφήμερον and *worm.*] A ſort of worm that lives but a day.

Swammerdam obſerves of the *ephemeron-worms,* that their food is clay, and that they make their cells of the ſame. *Derh.*

E'PHOD. *n. ſ.* [.אפוד] A ſort of ornament worn by the Hebrew prieſts. That worn by the high prieſt was richly compoſed of gold, blue, purple, crimſon, and twiſted cotton; and upon the part which came over his two ſhoulders, were two large precious ſtones, upon which were engraven the names of the twelve tribes of Iſrael, upon each ſtone ſix names Where the ephod croſſed the high prieſt's breaſt, was a ſquare ornament, called the breaſt-plate; in which twelve precious ſtones were ſet, with the names of the twelve tribes of Iſrael engraved on them, one on each ſtone. The ephods worn by the other prieſts were only of plain linen. *Calmet.*

He made the *ephod* of gold, blue, and purple, and ſcarlet, and fine twined linen. *Ex.* xxxix. 2.

Array'd in *ephods*; nor ſo few
As are thoſe pearls of morning dew,
Which hang on herbs and flowers. *Sandys's Paraphr.*

E'PIC. *adj.* [*epicus,* Latin; ἔπος] Narrative; compriſing narrations, not acted, but rehearſed. It is uſually ſuppoſed to be heroick, or to contain one great action atchieved by a hero.

Holmes, whoſe name ſhall live in *epic* ſong,
While muſic numbers, or while verſe has feet. *Dryden.*

The *epic* poem is more for the manners, and the tragedy for the paſſions. *Dryden.*

From morality they formed that kind of poem and fable which we call *epic.* *Pope's View of Epic Poems.*

EPICE'DIUM. *n. ſ.* [ἐπικήδιος] An elegy; a poem upon a funeral.

You from above ſhall hear each day
One dirge diſpatch'd unto your clay;
Theſe, your own anthems, ſhall become
Your laſting *epicedium.* *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

E'PICURE. *n. ſ.* [*epicureus,* Latin.] A follower of Epicurus; a man given wholly to luxury.

Then fly falſe thanes,
And mingle with the Engliſh *epicures.* *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The *epicure* buckles to ſtudy, when ſhame, or the deſire to recommend himſelf to his miſtreſs, ſhall make him uneaſy in the want of any ſort of knowledge. *Locke.*

EPICURE'AN. *n. ſ.* [*epicureus,* Latin.] One who holds the phyſiological principles of Epicurus.

The Platoniſts have their ſoul of the world, and the *Epicureans* their ſoul of the world, and the *Epicureans* their endeavour towards motion in their atoms when at reſt. *Locke.*

EPICU'REAN. *adj.* Luxurious; contributing to luxury.

Tie up the libertine in a field of feaſts,
Keep his brain fuming; *epicurean* cooks,
Sharpen with cloyleſs ſauce his appetite. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

What a damn'd *epicurean* raſcal is this! *Shakeſpeare.*

EPICU'RISM. *n. ſ.* [from *epicure.*] Luxury; ſenſual enjoyment; groſs pleaſure.

Here you do keep a hundred knights and ſquires;
Men ſo diſorder'd, ſo debauch'd and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn; *epicuriſm* and luſt
Make it a tavern or a brothel. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

There is not half ſo much *epicuriſm* in any of their moſt ſtudied luxuries, as a bleeding fame at their mercy. *Government of the Tongue, ſ.* 6.

Some good men have ventured to call munificence, the greateſt ſenſuality; a piece of *epicuriſm.* *Calamy's Sermons.*

EPICY'CLE. *n. ſ.* [ἐπὶ and κύκλος.] A little circle whoſe center is in the circumference of a greater; or a ſmall orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion; and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet faſtened to it round about its proper center. *Harris.*

In regard of the *epicycle,* or leſſer orb, wherein it moveth, the motion of the moon is various and unequal. *Brown.*

Gird the ſphere
With centric and eccentric, ſcribbl'd o'er;
Cycle and *epicycle,* orb in orb. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

EPICY'CLOID. *n. ſ.* [ἐπικυκλοειδής.] A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle. *Harris.*

EPIDE'MICAL. } *n. ſ.* [ἐπὶ and δῆμος.]
EPIDE'MICK. }

1. That which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague.

It was conceived not to be an *epidemick* diſeaſe, but to proceed from a malignity in the conſtitution of the air, gathered by the prediſpoſitions of ſeaſons. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

As the proportion of acute and *epidemical* diſeaſes ſhews the aptneſs of the air to ſudden and vehement impreſſions, ſo the chronical diſeaſes ſhew the ordinary temper of the place. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers.

The more *epidemical* and prevailing this evil is, the more honourable are thoſe who ſhine as exceptions. *South's Sermons.*

He ought to have been buſied in loſing his money, or in other amuſements equally laudable and *epidemick* among perſons of honour. *Swift.*

3. General; univerſal.

They're citizens o' th' world, they're all in all;
Scotland's a nation *epidemical.* *Cleaveland.*

EPIDE'RMIS. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιδερμίς.] The ſcarf-ſkin of a man's body.

EPIGRA'M. *n. ſ.* [*epigramma,* Latin.] A ſhort poem terminating in a point.

A college of witcrackers cannot flout me out of my humour: do'ſt thou think I care for a ſatire or an *epigram?* *Shak.*

What can be more witty than the *epigram* of Moore upon the name of Nicolaus, an ignorant phyſician, that had been the death of thouſands? *Peacham of Poetry.*

I writ
An *epigram* that boaſts more truth than wit. *Gay.*

EPIGRAMMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [*epigrammaticus,* Latin.]
EPIGRAMMA'TICK. }

1. Dealing in epigrams; writing epigrams.

Our good *epigrammatical* poet, old Godfrey of Wincheſter, thinketh no ominous foreſpeaking to lie in names. *Camden.*

2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams.

He is every where above conceits of *epigrammatick* wit and groſs hyperboles: he maintains majeſty in the midſt of plainneſs; he ſhines, but glares not; and is ſtately, without ambition. *Addiſon.*

He has none of thoſe little points and puerilities that are ſo often to be met with in Ovid; none of the *epigrammatick* turns of Lucan; none of thoſe ſwelling ſentiments which are ſo frequent in Statius and Claudian; none of thoſe mixt embelliſhments of Taſſo. *Addiſon's Spectator,* N°. 279.

EPIGRA'MMATIST. *n. ſ.* [from *epigram.*] One who writes or deals in epigrams.

A jeſt upon a poor wit, at firſt might have had an *epigrammatiſt* for its father, and been afterwards gravely underſtood by ſome painful collector. *Pope.*

Such a cuſtomer the *epigrammatiſt* Martial meets withal, one who, after he had walked through the faireſt ſtreet twice or thrice, cheapening jewels, plate, rich hangings, came away with a wooden diſh. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

EPI'GRAPHE. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιγραφή.] An inſcription on a ſtatue. *Dict.*

E'PILEPSY. *n. ſ.* [ἐπίληψις.] An convulſion, or convulſive motion of the whole body, or of ſome of its parts, with a loſs of ſenſe. A convulſive motion happens when the blood, or nervous fluid, runs into any parts with ſo great violence, that the mind cannot reſtrain them from attraction. *Quincy.*

My lord is fell into an *epilepſy:*
This is the ſecond fit. *Shak. Othello.*

Melancholy diſtempers are deduced from ſpirits drawn from that cacochymia; the phrenitis from cholerick ſpirits, and the *epilepſy* from fumes. *Floyer on the Humours.*

EPILE'PTICK. *adj.* [from *epilepſy.*] Convulſed; diſeaſed with an epilepſy.

A plague upon your *epileptick* viſage!
Smile you my ſpeeches, as I were a fool? *Shakeſ. K. Lear.*

Epilepticks ought to breathe a pure air, unaffected with any ſteams, even ſuch as are very fragrant. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

E'PILOGUE. *n. ſ.* [*epilogus,* Latin.] The poem or ſpeech at the end of a play.

If it be true that good wine needs no buſh, 'tis true that a good play needs no *epilogue*; yet to good wine they do uſe good buſhes, and good plays prove the better by the help of good *epilogues.* *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

Are you mad, you dog;
I am to riſe and ſpeak the *epilogue.* *Dryden's Tyran. Love.*

EPINY'CTIS. *n. ſ.* [ἐπινυκτίς.] A ſore at the corner of the eye.

The *epinyctis* is of the bigneſs of a lupin, of a duſky red, and ſometimes of a livid and pale colour, with great inflammation and pain: it diſchargeth firſt a ſanies of bloody matter. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

EPI'PHANY. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιφανεία.] A church feſtival, celebrated on the twelth day after Chriſtmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifeſted to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing ſtar, which conducted the magi to the place where he was. *Dict.*

EPIPHONE'MA. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιφώνημα.] An exclamation; a concluſive ſentence not cloſely connected with the words forgoing.

I know a gentleman, who made it a rule in reading to ſkip over all ſentences where he ſpied a note of admiration at the end. I believe, if thoſe preachers who abound in *epiphonemas* would but look about them, they would find one part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other aſleep, except perhaps an old female beggar or two in the iſles; who, if they be ſincere, may probably groan at the ſound. *Swift.*

EPI'PHORA. *n. ſ.* [ἐπίφορα.] An inflammation of any part, but more eſpecially a defluxion of humours on the eyes. *Harris.*

EPIPHYLLOSPE'RMOUS. *adj.* [from ἐπὶ, φύλλον and σπέρμα.] Is applied to plants that bear their ſeed on the back part of their leaves, being the ſame with capillaries. *Harris.*

EPI'PHYSIS. *n. ſ.* [ἐπίφυσις.] Accretion; the part added by accretion; one bone growing to another by ſimple contiguity, without any proper articulation. *Quincy.*

The *epiphyſis* of the os femoris is a diſtinct bone from it in a child, whereas in a man they do entirely unite. *Wiſeman.*

EPI'PLOCE. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιπλοκή.] A figure of rhetorick, by which one aggravation, or ſtriking circumſtance, is added in due gradation to another; as, *he not only ſpared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued, but advanced them.*

EPI'SCOPACY. *n. ſ.* [*epiſcopatus,* Latin.] The government of biſhops; the government of the church eſtabliſhed by the apoſtles.

They durſt not conteſt with the aſſembly in juriſdiction; ſo that there was little more than the name of *epiſcopacy* preſerved. *Clarendon.*

Prelacy itſelf cannot be proved by preſcription, ſince *epiſcopacy* is not preſcribed by any time whatſoever. *Ayliffe's Par.*

EPI'SCOPAL. *adj.* [from *epiſcopus,* Latin.]

1. Belonging to a biſhop.

The apoſtle commands Titus not only to be a pattern of good works himſelf, but to uſe his *epiſcopal* authority in exhorting every rank and order of men. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Veſted in a biſhop.

The plot of diſcipline ſought to erect a popular authority of elders, and to take away *epiſcopal* juriſdiction. *Hooker.*

EPI'SCOPATE. *n. ſ.* [*epiſcopatus,* Latin.] A biſhoprick; the office and dignity of a biſhop.

E'PISODE. *n. ſ.* [ἐπίσωδη.] An incidental narrative, or digreſſion in a poem, ſeparable from the main ſubject, yet riſing naturally from it.

The poem, which we have now under our conſideration, hath no other *epiſodes* than ſuch as naturally ariſe from the ſubject. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

EPISO'DICAL. } *adj.* [from *epiſode.*] Contained in an epiſode;
EPISO'DICK. } pertaining to an epiſode.

Epiſodical ornaments, ſuch as deſcriptions and narrations, were delivered to us from the obſervations of Ariſtotle. *Dryd.*

I diſcover the difference between the *epiſodick* and principal action, as well as the nature of epiſodes. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

EPISPA'STICK. *n. ſ.* [ἔπι and σπάω.]

1. Drawing.
2. Bliſtering. This is now the more frequent, though leſs proper ſenſe.

The matter ought to be ſolicited, by all poſſible methods, to the lower parts, by fomentations, bathing, *epiſpaſticks,* and bliſtering. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

EPI'STLE. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιςολή.] A letter. This word is ſeldom uſed but in poetry, or on occaſions of dignity and ſolemnity.

When looſe *epiſtles* violate chaſte eyes,
She half conſents, who ſilently denies. *Dryden.*

EPI'STOLARY. *adj.* [from *epiſtle.*]

1. Relating to letters; ſuitable to letters.
2. Tranſacted by letters.

I ſhall carry on an *epiſtolary* correſpondence between the two heads. *Addiſon's Guardian,* N°. 114.

EPI'STLER. *n. ſ.* [from *epiſtle.*] A ſcribbler of letters.

EPITAPH. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιτάφιο.] An inſcription upon a tomb.

Live ſtill, and write mine *epitaph.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Some thy lov'd duſt in Parian ſtones enſhrine,
Others immortal *epitaphs* deſign;
With wit, and ſtrength, that only yields to thine. *Smith.*

EPITHALA'MIUM. *n. ſ.* [ἐπὶ θάλαμος.] A nuptial ſong; a compliment upon marriage.

I preſume to invite you to theſe ſacred nuptials: the *epithalamium* ſung by a crowned muſe. *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

The forty-fifth pſalm is an *epithalamium* to Chriſt and the church, or to the lamb and his ſpouſe. *Burnet.*

E'PITHEM. *n. ſ.* [ἐπίθημα.] A liquid medicament externally applied.

Epithems, or cordial applications, are juſtly applied unto the left breaſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 1.

Cordials and *epithems* are alſo neceſſary, to reſiſt the putrefaction and ſtrengthen the vitals. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

E'PITHET. *n. ſ.* [ἐπίθετον.]

1. An adjective denoting any quality good or bad: as, the *verdant* grove, the *craggy* mountain's *lofty* head.

I affirm with phlegm, leaving the *epithets* of falſe, ſcandalous and villainous to the author. *Swift.*

2. It is uſed by ſome writers improperly for *title, name.*

The *epithet* of ſhades belonged more properly to the darkneſs than the refreſhment. *Decay of Piety.*

3. It is uſed improperly for *phraſe, expreſſion.*

For which of my good parts did you firſt ſuffer love for me? —Suffer love! a good *epithet*: I do ſuffer love indeed; for I love thee againſt my will. *Shakeſpeare.*

EPI'TOME. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιτομή.] Abridgment; abbreviature; compendious abſtract; compendium.

This is a poor *epitome* of your's,

Which, by th' interpretation of full time,
May ſhew like all yourſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Epitomes are helpful to the memory, and of good private uſe; but ſet forth for publick monuments, accuſe the induſtrious writers of delivering much impertinency. *Wotton.*

I think it would be well, if there were a ſhort and plain *epitome* made, containing the chief and moſt material heads. *Locke on Education.*

Such abſtracts and *epitomes* may be reviewed in their proper places. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To EPI'TOMISE. *v. a.* [from *epitome.*]

1. To abſtract; to contract into a narrow ſpace.

Who did the whole world's ſoul contract, and drove
Into the glaſſes of your eyes;
So made ſuch mirrours and ſuch ſpies,
That they did all to you *epitomiſe.* *Donne.*

2. Leſs properly, to diminiſh; to curtail.

We have *epitomiſed* many particular words, to the detriment of our tongue. *Addiſon's Spectator,* N°. 135.

EPI'TOMISER. } *n. ſ.* [from *epitomiſe.*] An abridger; an ab-
EPI'TOMIST. } ſtracter; a writer of epitomes.

E'POCH. } *n. ſ.* [ἐποχή.] The time at which a new compu-
E'POCHA. } tation is begun; the time from which dates are numbered.

Moſes diſtinctly ſets down this account, computing by certain intervals, memorable æras and *epochas,* or terms of time. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 1.

Theſe are the practices of the world, ſince the year ſixty; the grand *epoch* of falſhood, as well as debauchery. *South.*

Some lazy ages, loſt in ſleep and eaſe,
No action leave to buſy chronicles;
Such whoſe ſupine felicity but makes
In ſtory chaſms, in *epochas* miſtakes. *Dryden.*

Their ſeveral *epochas* or beginnings, as from the creation of the world, from the flood, from the firſt olympiad, from the building of Rome, or from any remarkable paſſage or accident, give us a pleaſant proſpect into the hiſtories of antiquity and of former ages. *Holder on Time.*

Time is always reckoned from ſome known parts of this ſenſible world, and from ſome certain *epochs* marked out to us by the motions obſerveable in it. *Locke.*

Time, by neceſſity compel'd, ſhall go
Through ſcenes of war, and *epochas* of woe. *Prior.*

EPO'DE. *n. ſ.* [ἔπωδος.] The ſtanza following the ſtrophe and antiſtrophe.

EPOPE'E. *n. ſ.* [ἐποποιία.] An epick or heroick poem.

Tragedy borrows from the *epopee,* and that which borrows is of leſs dignity, becauſe it has not of its own. *Dryd. Virgil.*

EPULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*epulatio,* Latin.] Banquet; feaſt.

Contented with bread and water, when he would dine with Jove, and pretended to *epulation,* he deſired no other addition than a piece of cheeſe. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii. *c.* 17.

EPULO'TICK. *n. ſ.* [ἐπουλωτικός.] A cicatriſing medicament.

The ulcer, incarned with common ſarcoticks, and the ulcerations about it, were cured by ointment of tuty, and ſuch like *epuloticks.* *Wiſeman of Inflammation.*

EQUABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *equable.*] Equality to itſelf; evenneſs; uniformity.

For the celeſtial bodies, the *equability* and conſtancy of their motions argue them ordained by Wiſdom. *Ray.*

The *equability* of the temperature of the air rendered the Aſiaticks lazy. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

E'QUABLE. *adj.* [*æquabilis,* Latin.] Equal to itſelf; even; uniform in reſpect to form, motion, or temperature.

He would have the vaſt body of a planet to be as elegant and round as a factitious globe repreſents it; to be every where ſmooth and *equable,* and as plain as elyſian fields. *Bentley.*

Nothing abates acrimony of the blood more than an *equable* motion of it, neither too ſwift nor too ſlow; for too quick a motion produceth an alkaline, and too ſlow an acid acrimony. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

E'QUABLY. *adv.* [from *equable.*] Uniformly; in the ſame tenour; evenly; equally to itſelf.

If bodies move *equably* in concentrick circles, and the ſquares of their periodical times be as the cubes of their diſtances from the common center, their centripetal forces will be reciprocally as the ſquares of the diſtances. *Cheyne.*

E'QUAL. *adj.* [*æqualis,* Latin.]

1. Like another in bulk, excellence, or any other quality that admits compariſon; neither greater nor leſs; neither worſe nor better.

If thou be among great men, make not thyſelf *equal* with them. *Eccluſ.* xxxii. 9.

Equal lot
May join us; *equal* joy, as *equal* love. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Although there were no man in the world to take notice of it, every triangle would contain three angles *equal* to two right angles. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Adequate to any purpoſe.

The Scots truſted not their own numbers, as *equal* to fight with the Engliſh, *Clarendon, b.* viii.

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3. Even; uniform.

He laughs at all the vulgar cares and fears,
At their vain triumphs, and their vainer tears;
An *equal* temper in his mind he found,
When fortune flatter'd him, and when ſhe frown'd. *Dryden.*

Think not of me: perhaps my *equal* mind
May learn to bear the fate the gods allot me. *Smith.*

4. In juſt proportion.

It is not permitted me to make my commendations *equal* to your merit. *Dryden's Fab. Dedication.*

5. Impartial; neutral.

Each to his proper fortune ſtand or fall;
Equal and unconcern'd I look on all:
Rutilians, Trojans, are the ſame to me,
And both ſhall draw the lots their fates decree. *Dryd. Æn.*

6. Indifferent.

They who are not diſpoſed to receive them, may let them alone, or reject them; it is *equal* to me. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

7. Equitable; advantageous alike to both parties.

He ſubmitted himſelf, and ſware to all *equal* conditions. 2 *Mac.* xiii. 23.

8. Upon the ſame terms.

They made the married, orphans, widows, yea and the aged alſo, *equal* in ſpoils with themſelves. 2 *Mac.* viii. 30.

E'QUAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. One not inferiour or ſuperiour to another.

He is enamoured on Hero: I pray you, diſſuade him from her; ſhe is no *equal* for his birth. *Sh. Much Ado about Nothing.*

He would make them all *equals* to the citizens of Rome. 2 *Mac.* ix. 15.

Thoſe who were once his *equals*, envy and defame him, becauſe they now ſee him their ſuperiour; and thoſe who were once his ſuperiours, becauſe they look upon him as their *equal.* *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 256.

To my dear *equal*, in my native land,
My plighted vow I gave: I his receiv'd:
Each ſwore with truth; with pleaſure each believ'd:
The mutual contract was to heav'n convey'd. *Prior.*

2. One of the ſame age.

I profited in the Jews religion above many my *equals* in mine own nation. *Gal.* i. 14.

To E'QUAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make one thing or perſon equal to another.
2. To riſe to the ſame ſtate with another perſon.

I know no body ſo like to *equal* him, even at the age he wrote moſt of them, as yourſelf. *Trumbull to Pope.*

3. To be equal to.

One whoſe all not *equals* Edward's moiety. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To recompenſe fully.

Then ſought Sicheus through the ſhady grove,
Who anſwer'd all her cares, and *equal'd* all her love. *Dryd.*

Nor you, great queen, theſe offices repent,
Which he will *equal*, and perhaps augment. *Dryden's Virg.*

To E'QUALISE. *v. a.* [from *equal.*]

1. To make even.

To *equaliſe* accounts we will allow three hundred years, and ſo long a time as we can manifeſt from the Scripture. *Bro.*

2. To be equal to: a ſenſe not uſed.

That would make the moved body, remaining what it is, in regard of its bigneſs, to *equaliſe* and fit a thing bigger than it is. *Digby on Bodies.*

Ye lofty beeches, tell this matchleſs dame,
That if together ye fed all one flame,
It could not *equaliſe* the hundredth part
Of what her eyes have kindled in my heart. *Waller.*

EQUA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *equal.*]

1. Likeneſs with regard to any quantities compared.

Equality of two domeſtick powers,
Breeds ſcrupulous faction: the hated, grown to ſtrength,
Are newly grown to love. *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

2. The ſame degree of dignity.

One ſhall riſe,
Of proud ambition; who, not content
With fair *equality*, fraternal ſtate,
Will arrogate dominion undeſerv'd,
Over his brethren. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. xii. l. 26.

According to this *equality* wherein God hath placed all mankind, with relation to himſelf, in all the relations between man and man there is a mutual dependance. *Swift.*

3. Evenneſs; uniformity; conſtant tenour; equability.

Meaſure out the lives of men, and periodically define the alterations of their tempers, conceive a regularity in mutations, with an *equality* in conſtitutions, and forget that variety which phyſicians therein diſcover. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

E'QUALLY. *adv.* [from *equal.*]

1. In the ſame degree with another perſon or thing; alike.

To reconcile mens vices to their fears is the aim of all the various ſchemes and projects of ſin, and is *equally* intended by atheiſm and immorality. *Rogers, Sermon* 15.

They are *equally* impatient of their condition, *equally* tempted with the wages of unrighteouſneſs, as if they were indeed poor. *Rogers, Sermon* 2.

2. Evenly; equably; uniformly.

If the motion of the ſun were as unequal as of a ſhip, ſometimes ſlow, and at others ſwift; or, if being conſtantly *equally* ſwift, it yet was not circular, and produced not the ſame appearances, it would not help us to meaſure time more than the motion of a comet does. *Locke.*

3. Impartially.

We ſhall uſe them,
As we ſhall find their merits and our ſafety
May *equally* determine. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

EQU'ANGULAR. *adj.* [from *equus* and *angulus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of equal angles.

EQUANI'MITY. *n. ſ.* [*æquanimitas*, Latin.] Evenneſs of mind neither elated nor depreſſed.

EQUA'NIMOUS. *adj.* [*æquanimis*, Latin.] Even; not dejected; not elated.

EQUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*æquare*, Latin.] The inveſtigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of exceſs and defect, to be applied to the whole.

We are to find out the extremities on both ſides, and from and between them the middle daily motions of the ſun along the Ecliptick; and to frame tables of *equation* of natural days, to be applied to the mean motion by addition or ſubſtraction, as the caſe ſhall require. *Holder on Time.*

By an argument taken from the *equations* of the times of the eclipſes of Jupiter's ſatellites, it ſeems that light is propagated in time, ſpending in its paſſage from the ſun to us about ſeven minutes of time. *Newton's Opt.*

EQUATION. [In algebra.] Is an expreſſion of the ſame quantity in two diſſimilar terms, but of equal value; as 3 *s.*=36 *d.* *Dict.*

EQUATION. [In aſtronomy.] The difference between the time marked out by the ſun's apparent motion, and the time that is meaſured by its real or middle motion; according to which clocks and watches ought to be adjuſted. *Dict.*

EQUA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*æquator*, Latin.] On the earth, or equinoctial in the heavens, is a great circle, whoſe poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and ſouthern hemiſpheres. It paſſes through the eaſt and weſt points of the horizon; and at the meridian is raiſed as much above the horizon as is the complement of the latitude of the place. Whenever the ſun comes to this circle, it makes equal days and nights all round the globe, becauſe he then riſes due eaſt and ſets due weſt, which he doth at no other time of the year. *Harris.*

By reaſon of the convexity of the earth, the eye of man, under the *equator*, cannot diſcover both the poles; neither would the eye, under the poles, diſcover the ſun in the *equator.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. vi. c. 5.

On the other ſide the *equator* there is much land ſtill remaining undiſcovered. *Ray on the Creation.*

Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,
That on the high *equator* ridgy riſe,
Whence many a burſting ſtream auriferous plays. *Thomſon.*

EQUATO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *equator.*] Pertaining to the equator; taken at the equator.

The planets have ſpheroidical figures, and obliquities of their *equatorial* to their ecliptick planes. *Cheyne.*

EQUE'STRIAN. *adj.* [*equeſtris*, Latin.]

1. Appearing on horſeback.

An *equeſtrian* lady appeared upon the plains. *Spectator.*

2. Skilled in horſemanſhip.
3. Belonging to the ſecond rank in *Rome.*

EQUE'RRY. *n. ſ.* [*ecurie*, Dutch.] Maſter of the horſe.

EQUICRU'RAL. } EQUICRU'RE. } *adj.* [*æquus* and *crus*, Latin.]

1. Having the legs of an equal length.
2. Having the legs of an equal length, and longer than the baſe; iſoſceles.

An *equicrure* triangle goes upon a certain proportion of length and breadth. *Digby on the Soul.*

We begin with Saturn, and ſucceſſively draw lines from angle to angle, until ſeven *equicrural* triangles be deſcribed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. v. c. 22.

EQUIDI'STANT. *adj.* [*æquus* and *diſtans*, Latin.] At the ſame diſtance.

The fixt ſtars are not all placed in the ſame concave ſpherical ſuperficies, and *equidiſtant* from us, as they ſeem to be. *Ray on the Creation.*

EQUIDI'STANTLY. *adv.* [from *equidiſtant.*] At the ſame diſtance.

The liver, though ſeated on the right ſide, yet by the ſubclavian diviſion *equidiſtantly* communicates unto either arm. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 4.

EQUIFO'RMITY. *n. ſ.* [*æquus* and *forma*, Latin.] Uniform equality.

No diverſity or difference, but a ſimplicity of parts and *equiformity* of motion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 5.

EQUILA'TERAL. *adj.* [*æquus* and *latus*, Latin.] Having all ſides equal.

Circles or ſquares, or triangles *equilateral*, which are all figures of equal lines, can differ but in greater or leſſer. *Bacon.*

Trifling futility appears in their twelve ſigns of the zodiack

2

diack and their aſpects: why no more aſpects than diametrically oppoſite, and ſuch as make *equilateral* figures? *Bentley.*

To EQUILI'BRATE. *v. a.* [from *equilibrium.*] To balance equally; to keep even with equal weight on each ſide.

If the point of the knife, drawn over the loadſtone, have in this affriction been drawn from the equator of the loadſtone towards the pole, it will attract one of the extremes of an *equilibrated* magnetick needle. *Boyle's Experiments.*

The bodies of fiſhes are *equilibrated* with the water in which they ſwim. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

EQUILIBRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *equilibrate.*] Equipoiſe; the act of keeping the balance even.

The acceſſion of bodies upon, or ſeceſſion thereof from the earth's ſurface, perturb not the *equilibration* of either hemiſphere. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. i. c. 2.

In ſo great a variety of motions, as running, leaping, and dancing, nature's laws of *equilibration* are always obſerved. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

EQUILI'BRIUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. Equipoiſe; equality of weight.
2. Equality of evidence, motives, or powers of any kind.

Things are not left to an *equilibrium*, to hover under an indifference whether they ſhall come to paſs, or not come to paſs. *South's Sermons.*

It is in *equilibrio*
If deities deſcend or no;
Then let th' affirmative prevail,
As requiſite to form my tale. *Prior.*

Health conſiſts in the *equilibrium* between thoſe two powers, when the fluids move ſo equally that they don't preſs upon the ſolids with a greater force than they can bear. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

EQUINE'CESSARY. *adj.* [*æquus* and *neceſſarius*, Latin.] Needful in the ſame degree.

For both to give blows and to carry,
In fights, are *equineceſſary.* *Hudibras*, p. i. *cant.* 3.

EQUINO'CTIAL. *n. ſ.* [*æquus* and *nox*, Latin.] The line that encompaſſes the world at an equal diſtance from either pole, to which circle when the ſun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe.

EQUINO'CTIAL. *adj.* [from *equinox.*]

1. Pertaining to the equinox.

Thrice th' *equinoctial* line
He circled; four times croſs'd the car of night
From pole to pole, traverſing each colure. *Milton's Pa. Loſt.*

Some ſay the ſun
Was bid turn reins from th' *equinoctial* road,
Like diſtant breadth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. x.

2. Happening about the time of the equinoxes.
3. Being near the equinoctial line; having the properties of things near the equator.

In vain they covet ſhades, and Thracia's gales,
Pining with *equinoctial* heat. *Phillips.*

EQUINO'CTIALLY. *adv.* [from *equinoctial.*] In the direction of the equinoctial.

They may be refrigerated inclanaterly, or ſomewhat *equinoctially*; that is, towards the eaſtern and weſtern points. *Brown.*

E'QUINOX. *n. ſ.* [*æquus* and *nox*, Latin.]

1. Equinoxes are the preciſe times in which the ſun enters into the firſt point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal. This he doth twice a year, about the 21ſt of *March* and 23d of *September*, which therefore are called the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. *Harris.*

It ariſeth not unto Biarmia, and heliacally about the autumnal *equinox.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. c. 13.

The time when this kid was taken out of the womb was about the vernal *equinox.* *Ray on the Creation.*

'Twas now the month in which the world began,
If March beheld the firſt created man;
And ſince the vernal *equinox*, the ſun
In Aries twelve degrees or more had run. *Dryden.*

2. Equality; even meaſure. Improper.

Do but ſee his vice;
'Tis to his virtues a juſt *equinox*,
The one as long as th' other. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

3. Equinoctial wind: a poetical uſe.

The paſſage yet was good; the wind, 'tis true,
Was ſomewhat high, but that was nothing new,
No more than uſual *equinoxes* blew. } *Dryden.*

EQUINU'MERANT. *adj.* [*æquus* and *numerus*, Latin.] Having the ſame number; conſiſting of the ſame number.

This talent of gold, though not *equinumerant*, nor yet equiponderant, as to any other; yet was equivalent to ſome correſpondent talent in braſs. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To E'QUIP. *v. a.* [*equipper*, French.]

1. To furniſh for a horſeman or cavalier.
2. To furniſh; to accoutre; to dreſs out.

The country are led aſtray in following the town; and *equipped* in a ridiculous habit, when they fancy themſelves in the height of the mode. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 129.

E'QUIPAGE. *n. ſ.* [*equipage*, French.]

1. Furniture for a horſeman.

2. Carriage of ſtate; vehicle.

Winged ſpirits, and chariots wing'd,
From th' armory of God; where ſtand of old
Myriads, between two brazen mountains lodg'd
Againſt a ſolemn day, harneſs'd at hand,
Celeſtial *equipage!* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. vii. l. 203.

3. Attendance; retinue.

Think what an *equipage* thou haſt in air,
And view with ſcorn two pages and a chair. *Pope.*

4. Accoutrements; furniture.

Soon as thy dreadful trump begins to ſound,
The god of war, with his fierce *equipage*,
Thou do'ſt awake, ſleep never he ſo ſound. *Fairy Queen.*

I will not lend thee a penny.—
I will retort the ſum in *equipage.*
Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.

E'QUIPAGED. *adj.* [from *equipage.*] Accoutred; attended; with fine habits; with ſplendid retinue.

She forth iſſued with a goodly train
Of ſquires and ladies, *equipaged* well,
And entertained them right fairly, as befell. *Fairy Queen.*

EQUIPE'NDENCY. *n. ſ.* [*æquus* and *pendeo*, Latin.] The act of hanging in equipoiſe; not determined either way.

Doubtleſs the will of man, in the ſtate of innocence, had an entire freedom, a perfect *equipendency* and indifference to either part of the contradiction, to ſtand or not to ſtand. *South.*

EQUI'PMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *equip.*]

1. The act of equipping or accoutering.
2. Accoutrement; equipage.

E'QUIPOISE. *n. ſ.* [*æquus*, Latin, and *poids*, French.] Equality of weight; equilibration; equality of force.

In the temperate zone of our life there are few bodies at ſuch an *equipoiſe* of humours; but that the prevalency of ſome one indiſpoſeth the ſpirits. *Glanv. Sceps.* c. 14.

EQUIPO'LLENCE. *n. ſ.* [*æquus* and *pollentia*, Latin.] Equality of force or power.

EQUIPO'LLENT. *adj.* [*æquipollens*, Lat.] Having equal power or force; equivalent.

Votary reſolution is made *equipollent* to cuſtom, even in matter of blood. *Bacon's Eſſays, Civil and Moral.*

EQUIPO'NDERANCE. } EQUIPO'NDERANCY. } *n. ſ.* [*æquus* and *pondus*, Latin.] Equality of weight; equipoiſe. *Dict.*

EQUIPO'NDERANT. *adj.* [*æquus* and *ponderans*, Latin.] Being of the ſame weight.

Their lungs may ſerve to render their bodies *equiponderant* to the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

A column of air, of any given diameter, is *equiponderant* to a column of quickſilver of between twenty-nine and thirty inches height. *Locke.*

To EQUIPO'NDERATE. *v. n.* [*æquus* and *pondero*, Latin.] To weigh equal to any thing.

The heavineſs of any weight doth increaſe proportionably to its diſtance from the center: thus one pound A at D, will *equiponderate* unto two pounds at B, if the diſtance A D is double unto A B. *Wilkins's Mathem. Magick.*

EQUIPO'NDIOUS. *adj.* [*æquus* and *pondus*, Lat.] Equilibrated; equal on either part.

The Scepticks affected an indifferent *equipondious* neutrality, as the only means to their ataraxia. *Glanv. Sceps.* c. 27.

E'QUITABLE. *adj.* [*equitable*, French.]

1. Juſt; due to juſtice.

It ſeems but *equitable* to give the artiſts leave to name them as they pleaſe. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

2. Loving juſtice; candid; impartial.

E'QUITABLY. *adv.* [from *equitable.*] Juſtly; impartially.

E'QUITY. *n. ſ.* [*equite*, French; *æquitas*, Latin.]

1. Juſtice; right; honeſty.

Foul ſubornation is predominant,
And *equity* exil'd your highneſs' land. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Chriſtianity ſecures both the private intereſts of men and the publick peace, enforcing all juſtice and *equity.* *Tillotſon.*

2. Impartiality.

Liking their own ſomewhat better than other mens, even becauſe they are their own, they muſt in *equity* allow us to be like unto them in this affection. *Hooker*, b. iv. ſ. 13.

3. [In law.] The rules of deciſion obſerved by the court of Chancery.

EQUI'VALENCE. } EQUI'VALENCY. } *n. ſ.* [*æquus* and *valeo*, Latin.] Equality of power or worth.

Muſt the ſervant of God be aſſured that which he nightly prays for ſhall be granted? Yes, either formally or by way of *equivalence*, either that or ſomething better. *Hamm. Pract. Cat.*

That there is any *equivalence* or parity of worth betwixt the good we do to our brother, and the good we hope for from God, all good Proteſtants do deny. *Smalridge.*

Civil cauſes are equivalent unto criminal cauſes, and of as great importance; but that this *equivalency* only reſpects the careful and diligent admiſſion of proofs. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To EQUI'VALENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To equiponderate; to be equal to.

Whether the tranſgreſſion of Eve ſeducing did not exceed Adam ſeduced, or whether the reſiſtibility of his reaſon did

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not *equivalence* the facility of her ſeduction, we ſhall refer to ſchoolmen. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 1.

EQUI'VALENT. *adj.* [*æquus* and *valens*, Latin.]

1. Equal in value.

Things
Well nigh *equivalent*, and neighb'ring value,
By lot are parted; but the value, high heav'n, thy ſhare,
In equal balance laid with earth and hell,
Flings up the adverſe ſcale, and ſhuns proportion. *Prior.*

2. Equal in value, or in any excellence.

No fair to thine
Equivalent, or ſecond! which compell'd
Me thus, though importune perhaps, to come
And gaze, and worſhip thee. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

3. Equal in force or power.

The dread of Iſrael's foes, who, with a ſtrength
Equivalent to angels, walk'd their ſtreets,
None offering fight. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 342.

4. Of the ſame cogency or weight.

The conſideration of publick utility is, by very good advice, judged at the leaſt *equivalent* with the eaſier kind of neceſſity. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 9.

5. Of the ſame import or meaning.

The uſe of the word miniſter is brought down to the literal ſignification of it, a ſervant; for now to ſerve and to miniſter, ſervile and miniſterial, are terms *equivalent*. *South's Sermons.*

EQUI'VALENT. *n. ſ.* A thing of the ſame weight, dignity, or value.

The ſlave without a ranſom ſhall be ſent;
It reſts for you to make th' *equivalent*. *Dryden's Homer.*

Fancy a regular obedience to one law will be a full *equivalent* for their breach of another. *Rogers, Sermon* 13.

EQUI'VOCAL. *adj.* [*æquivocus*, Latin.]

1. Of doubtful ſignification; meaning different things; ſtanding for different notions.

Theſe ſentences to ſugar, or to gall,
Being ſtrong on both ſides, are *equivocal*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Words of different ſignifications, taken in general, are of an *equivocal* ſenſe; but being conſidered with all their particular circumſtances, they have their ſenſe reſtrained. *Stillingfleet.*

The greater number of thoſe who held this were miſguided by *equivocal* terms. *Swift.*

2. Uncertain; doubtful; happening different ways.

Equivocal generation is the production of plants without ſeed, or of inſects or animals without parents in the natural way of coition between male and female; which is now believed never to happen, but that all bodies are univocally produced. *Harr.*

My affirmation is, that there is no ſuch thing as *equivocal* or ſpontaneous generation; but that all animals are generated by animal parents of the ſame ſpecies with themſelves. *Ray.*

Thoſe half-learn'd witlings, num'rous in our iſle
As half-form'd inſects on the banks of Nile;
Unfiniſh'd things, one knows not what to call,
Their generation's ſo *equivocal*. *Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.*

EQUI'VOCAL. *n. ſ.* Ambiguity; word of doubtful meaning.

Shall two or three wretched *equivocals* have the force to corrupt us. *Dennis.*

EQUI'VOCALLY. *adv.* [from *equivocal.*]

1. Ambiguouſly; in a doubtful or double ſenſe.

Words abſtracted from their proper ſenſe and ſignification, loſe the nature of words, and are only *equivocally* ſo called. *South.*

2. By uncertain or irregular birth; by equivocal generation; by generation out of the ſtated order.

No inſect or animal did ever proceed *equivocally* from putrefaction, unleſs in miraculous caſes; as in Egypt by the Divine judgments. *Bentley's Sermons.*

EQUI'VOCALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *equivocal.*] Ambiguity; double meaning

Diſtinguiſh the *equivocalneſs* or latitude of the word, and then point out that determinate part which is the ground of my demonſtration. *Norris.*

To EQUI'VOCATE. *v. n.* [*æquivocatio*, Latin.] To uſe words of double meaning; to uſe ambiguous expreſſions; to mean one thing and expreſs another.

Not only Jeſuits can *equivocate*. *Dryden's Hind and Panth.*

My ſoul diſdain'd a promiſe;
But yet your falſe *equivocating* tongue,
Your looks, your eyes, your ev'ry motion promis'd:
But you are ripe in frauds, and learn'd in falſhoods. *Smith.*

EQUIVOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*æquivocatio*, Latin.] Ambiguity of ſpeech; double meaning.

Reproof is eaſily miſapplied, and, through *equivocation*, wreſted. *Hooker, b.* ii. *ſ.* 8.

I pull in reſolution, and begin
To doubt the *equivocation* of the fiend,
That lies like truth. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

EQUIVOCA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *equivocate.*] One who uſes ambiguous language; one who uſes mental reſervation.

Here's an *equivocator*, that could ſwear in both the ſcales againſt either ſcale; who committed treaſon, yet could not equivocate to heaven. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

ER, a ſyllable in the middle of names or places, comes by contraction from the Saxon papa, dwellers. *Gibſon's Camden.*

E'RA. *n. ſ.* [*æra*, Latin.] The account of time from any particular date or epoch.

From the bleſſings they beſtow
Our times are dated, and our *eras* move:
They govern, and enlighten all below,
As thou do'ſt all above. *Prior.*

ERADIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*e* and *radius*, Latin.] Emiſſion of radiance.

God gives me a heart humbly to converſe with him, from whom alone are all the *eradiations* of true majeſty. *K. Charles.*

To ERA'DICATE. *v. a.* [*eradico*, Latin]

1. To pull up by the root.

He ſuffereth the poiſon of Nubia to be gathered, and Aconite to be *eradicated*, yet this not to be moved. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. To completely deſtroy; to end; to cut off.

If a gouty perſon can bring himſelf entirely to a milk diet, he may ſo change the whole juices of his body as to *eradicate* the diſtemper. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

If vice cannot wholly be *eradicated*, it ought at leaſt to be confined to particular objects. *Swift's Examiner*, N°. 27.

ERADICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *eradicate.*]

1. The act of tearing up by the root; deſtruction; exciſion.

2. The ſtate of being torn up by the roots.

They affirm the roots of mandrakes give a ſhriek upon *eradication*, which is falſe below confutation. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ERA'DICATIVE. *adj.* [from *eradicate.*] That which cures radically; that which drives quite away.

To ERA'SE. *v. a.* [*raſer*, French.] To deſtroy; to exſcind; to expunge; to rub out.

The heads of birds, for the moſt part, are given *eraſed*; that is, plucked off. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

ERA'SEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *eraſe.*]

1. Deſtruction; devaſtation.

2. Expunction; abolition.

ERE. *adv.* [æɲ, Saxon; *air*, Gothick; *eer*, Dutch. This word is ſometimes vitiouſly written *e'er*, as if from *ever*. It is likewiſe written *or* before *ever*, oɲ and æɲ in Saxon being indiſcriminately written. Mr. *Lye.*]

1. Before; ſooner than.

Ere he would have hang'd a man for the getting a hundred baſtards, he would have paid for the nurſing a thouſand. *Shak.*

The lions brake all their bones in pieces *or ever* they came to the bottom of the den. *Daniel.*

Juſt trial, *ere* I merit
My exaltation without change or end. *Milt. Par. Regain'd.*

The mountain trees in diſtant proſpect pleaſe,
Ere yet the pine deſcended to the ſeas;
Ere ſails were ſpread new oceans to explore. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Our fruitful Nile
Flow'd *ere* the wonted ſeaſon. *Dryden's All for Love.*

The birds ſhall ceaſe to tune their ev'ning ſong,
The winds to breathe, the waving woods to move,
And ſtreams to murmur, *ere* I ceaſe to love. *Pope's Autumn.*

ERELO'NG. *adv.* [from *ere* and *long.*] Before a long time had elapſed. *Nec longum tempus.*

The wild horſe having enmity with the ſtag, came to a man to deſire aid, who mounted upon his back, and, following the ſtag, *erelong* ſlew him. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The anger already began to paint revenge in many colours, *erelong* he had not only gotten pity but pardon. *Sidney.*

Nothing is laſting that is feigned: it will have another face than it had *erelong*. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

They ſwim in joy,
Erelong to ſwim at large, and laugh, for which
The world *erelong* a world of tears muſt weep. *Milt. P. Loſt.*

I ſaw two ſtock-doves billing, and *erelong*
Will take the neſt. *Dryden's Virgil, Paſt.* 3.

It pleaſes me to think, that I who know ſo ſmall a portion of the works of the Creator, and with ſlow and painful ſteps creep up and down on the ſurface of this globe, ſhall *erelong* ſhoot away with the ſwiftneſs of imagination, and trace the ſprings of nature's operations. *Spectator*, N°. 635.

ERENO'W. *adv.* [from *ere* and *now.*] Before this time.

Ah, gentle ſoldiers, ſome ſhort time allow;
My father has repented him *erenow*. *Dryd. Conq. of Granad.*

Had the world eternally been, ſcience had been brought to perfection long *erenow*. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

EREWHI'LE. } *adv.* [from *ere* and *while.*] Some time ago;
EREWHI'LES. } before a little while.

I am as fair now as I was *erewhile*:
Since night you lov'd me, yet ſince night you left me. *Shak.*

We ſit down to our meals, ſuſpect not the intruſion of armed uninvited gueſts, who *erewhiles*, we know, were wont to ſurpriſe us. *Decay of Piety.*

To ERE'CT. *v. a.* [*erectus*, Latin.]

1. To raiſe in a ſtrait line; to place perpendicularly to the horizon.

2. *To* ERECT *a Perpendicular.* To croſs one line by another at right angles.

3. To raiſe; to build.

Happier walls expect,
Which, wand'ring long, at laſt thou ſhalt *erect*. *Dryd. Virg.*

There are many monuments *erected* to benefactors to the republick. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

4. To eſtabliſh anew; to ſettle.

Great difference there is between their proceedings, who *erect* a new commonwealth which is to have neither regiment nor religion the ſame that was, and theirs who only reform a decayed eſtate. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 17.

He ſuffers ſeventy-two diſtinct nations to be *erected* out of the firſt monarchy, under diſtinct governours. *Raleigh.*

5. To elevate; to exalt.

I, who am a party, am not to *erect* myſelf into a judge. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

I am far from pretending infallibility: that would be to *erect* myſelf into an apoſtle. *Locke on St. Paul's Epiſtles.*

6. To raiſe conſequences from premiſes.

Men being too haſty to *erect* to themſelves general notions and ill-grounded theories, find themſelves deceived in their ſtock of knowledge. *Locke.*

Malebranche *erects* this propoſition, of ſeeing all things in God, upon their ruin. *Locke.*

7. To animate; not to depreſs; to encourage.

Why ſhould not hope
As much *erect* our thoughts, as fear deject them. *Denham.*

To ERE'CT. *v. n.* To riſe upright.

The trefoil againſt rain ſwelleth in the ſtalk, and ſo ſtandeth more upright; for by wet ſtalks do *erect*, and leaves bow down. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 827.

ERE'CT. *adj.* [*erectus*, Latin.]

1. Upright; not leaning; not prone.

Birds, far from proneneſs, are almoſt *erect*; advancing the head and breaſt in progreſſion, only prone in volitation. *Brown.*

Baſil tells us, that the ſerpent went *erect* like man. *Brown.*

2. Directed upwards.

Vain were vows,
And plaints, and ſuppliant hands, to heav'n *erect*. *Phillips.*

3. Bold; confident; unſhaken.

Let no vain fear thy gen'rous ardour tame;
But ſtand *erect*, and ſound as loud as fame. *Granville.*

4. Vigorous; not depreſſed.

That vigilant and *erect* attention of mind, which in prayer is very neceſſary, is waſted or dulled. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 33.

ERE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *erect.*]

1. The act of raiſing, or ſtate of being raiſed upward.

We are to conſider only the *erection* of the hills above the ordinary land. *Brerewood on Languages.*

2. The act of building or raiſing edifices.

The firſt thing which moveth them thus to caſt up their poiſon, are certain ſolemnities uſual at the firſt *erection* of churches. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 12.

Pillars were ſet up above one thouſand four hundred and twenty-ſix years before the flood, counting Seth to be an hundred years old at the *erection* of them. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

3. Eſtabliſhment; ſettlement.

It muſt needs have a peculiar influence upon the *erection*, countinuance, and diſſolution of every ſociety. *South's Serm.*

4. Elevation; exaltation of ſentiments.

Her peerleſs height my mind to high *erection* draws up. *Sidn.*

ERE'CTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *erect.*] Uprightneſs of poſture or form.

We take *erectneſs* ſtrictly as Galen defined it: they only, ſayeth he, have an erect figure, whoſe ſpine and thighbone are carried on right lines. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 1.

E'REMITE. *n. ſ.* [*eremita*, Latin; ἐρημῖτης.] One who lives in a wilderneſs; one who lives in ſolitude; an hermit; a ſolitary.

Antonius the *eremite* findeth a fifth commodity not inferior to any of theſe four. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

And many more too long,
Embryoes and idiots, *eremites* and friars,
White, black, and grey, with all their trumpery. *Milton.*

EREMI'TICAL. *adj.* [from *eremite.*] Religiouſly ſolitary; leading the life of an hermit.

They have multitudes of religious orders, *eremitical* and cenobitical. *Stillingfleet.*

EREPTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*erepto*, Latin.] A creeping forth. *Bail.*

ERE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*ereptio*, Latin.] A ſnatching or taking away by force. *Bail.*

E'RGOT. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ſtub, like a piece of ſoft horn, about the bigneſs of a cheſnut, which is placed behind and below the paſtern joint, and is commonly hid under the tuft of the fetlock. *Farrier's Dict.*

ERI'NGO. *n. ſ.* Sea-holly, a plant.

ERI'STICAL. *adj.* [ἔρις.] Controverſial; relating to diſpute; containing controverſies.

ERKE. *n. ſ.* [eaɲʒ, Saxon.] Idle; lazy; ſlothful. An old word.

For men therein ſhould hem delite;
And of that dede be not *erke*,
But oft ſithes haunt that werke. *Chaucer.*

E'RMELIN. *n. ſ.* [*diminutive*, of *ermin*; *armelin*, French.] An ermine. See ERMINE.

Silver ſkins,
Paſſing the hate ſpot *ermelins*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

E'RMINE. *n. ſ.* [*hermine*, French, from *armenius*, Latin.] An animal that is found in cold countries, and which very nearly reſembles a weaſle in ſhape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furniſhing a choice and valuable fur. The fellmongers and furriers put upon it little bits of Lombardy lambſkin, which is noted for its ſhining black colour, the better to ſet off the whiteneſs of the ermine. *Trevoux.*

Ermine is the fur of a little beaſt, about the bigneſs of a weaſel, called Mus Armenius; for they are found in Armenia. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

A lady's honour muſt be touch'd;
Which, nice as *ermines*, will not bear a ſoil. *Dryden.*

Fair *ermines*, ſpotleſs as the ſnows they preſs. *Thomſon.*

E'RMINED. *adj.* [from *ermine.*] Cloathed with ermine.

Arcadia's counteſs, here in *ermin'd* pride,
Is there Paſtora by a fountain ſide. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

E'RNE. } Do immediately flow from the Saxon eɲn, eaɲn, a
E'RON. } cottage, or place of retirement. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To ERO'DE. *v. a.* [*erodo*, Latin.] To canker, or eat away; to corrode.

It hath been anciently received, that the ſea-hare hath antipathy with the lungs, if it cometh near the body, and *erodeth* them. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 983.

The blood, being too ſharp or thin, *erodes* the veſſel. *Wiſe.*

EROGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*erogatio*, Latin.] The act of giving or beſtowing; diſtribution.

ERO'SION. *n. ſ.* [*eroſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of eating away.

2. The ſtate of being eaten away; canker; corroſion.

As ſea-ſalt is a ſharp ſolid body, when taken in too great quantities, in a conſtant diet of ſalt meat, it breaks the veſſels, produceth *eroſions* of the ſolid parts, and all the ſymptoms of the ſea-ſcurvy. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To ERR. *v. n.* [*erro*, Latin.]

1. To wander; to ramble.

A ſtorm of ſtrokes, well meant, with fury flies,
And *errs* about their temples, ears, and eyes. *Dryden's Virg.*

The rains ariſe, and fires their warmth diſpenſe;
And fix'd and *erring* ſtars diſpoſe their influence. *Dryd. Virg.*

2. To miſs the right way; to ſtray.

We have *erred* and ſtrayed like loſt ſheep. *Common Prayer.*

3. To deviate from any purpoſe.

But *errs* not nature from this gracious end,
From burning ſuns when livid deaths deſcend. *Pope's Eſſays.*

4. To commit errours; to miſtake.

It is a judgment maim'd and moſt imperfect;
That will confeſs perfection ſo could *err*,
Againſt all rules of nature. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Do they not *err* that deviſe evil? *Prov.* xiv. 22.

Poſſibly the man may *err* in his judgment of circumſtances, and therefore let him fear; but becauſe it is not certain he is miſtaken, let him not deſpair. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Nor has it only been the heat of *erring* perſons that has been thus miſchievous, but ſometimes men of right judgments have too much contributed to the breach. *Decay of Piety.*

The muſes' friend, unto himſelf ſevere,
With ſilent pity looks on all that *err*. *Waller.*

He who from the reflected image of the ſun in water would conclude of light and heat, could not *err* more groſly. *Cheyne.*

E'RRAND. *n. ſ.* [æɲenð, Saxon; *ærend*, Daniſh.] A meſſage; ſomething to be told or done by a meſſenger; a mandate; a commiſſion. It is generally uſed now only in familiar language.

Servants being commanded to go, ſhall ſtand ſtill, 'till they have their *errand* warranted unto them. *Hooker, b.* ii. *ſ.* 8.

But haſt thou done thy *errand* to Baptiſta?
—I told him that your father was in Venice. *Shakeſpeare.*

A quean! have I not forbid her my houſe? She comes of *errands*, does ſhe? *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

When he came, behold the captains of the hoſt were ſitting, and he ſaid, I have an *errand* to thee, O captain. 2 *Kings* ix. 5.

From them I go
This uncouth *errand* ſole. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

His eyes,
That run through all the heav'ns, or down to th' earth,
Bear his ſwift *errands*, over moiſt and dry,
O'er ſea and land. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iii. *l.* 652.

Well thou do'ſt to hide from common ſight
Thy cloſe intrigues, too bad to bear the light;
Nor doubt I, but the ſilver-footed dame,
Tripping from ſea, on ſuch an *errand* came. *Dryd. Homer.*

E'RRABLE. *adj.* [from *err.*] Liable to err; liable to miſtake.

E'RRABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *errable.*] Liableneſs to error; liableneſs to miſtake.

We may infer, from the *errableneſs* of our nature, the reaſonableneſs of compaſſion to the ſeduced. *Decay of Piety.*

ERRA'NT. *adj.* [*errans*, Latin; *errant*, French.]

1. Wandering; roving; rambling. Particularly applied to

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an order of knights much celebrated in romances, who roved about the world in ſearch of adventures.

There are juſt ſeven planets, or *errant* ſtars, in the lower orbs of heaven; but it is now demonſtrable unto ſenſe, that there are many more. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 12.

Chief of domeſtick knights and *errant*,
Either for chartel or for warrant. *Hudibras.*

2. Vile; abandoned; completely bad. See ARRANT.

Any way, ſo thou wilt do it, good impertinence:
Thy company, if I ſlept not very well
A-nights, would make me an *errant* fool with queſtions.
Johnſon's Catiline.

E'RRANTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *errant*]

1. An errant ſtate; the condition of a wanderer.

After a ſhort ſpace of *errantry* upon the ſeas, he got ſafe back to Dunkirk. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº. 36.

2. The employment of a knight errant.

ERRA'TA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The faults of the printer inſerted in the beginning or end of the book.

If he meet with faults, beſides thoſe that the *errata* take notice of, he will conſider the weakneſs of the author's eyes. *Boyle.*

ERRA'TICK. *adj.* [*erraticus*, Latin.]

1. Wandering; uncertain; keeping no certain order; holding no eſtabliſhed courſe.

The earth, and each *erratick* world,
Around the ſun their proper center whirl'd,
Compoſe but one extended vaſt machine. *Blackm. Creation.*

Through the vaſt waves the dreadful wonders move,
Hence nam'd *erratick*. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* xii. *l.* 75.

2. Irregular; changeable.

They are incommoded with a ſlimy mattery cough, ſtink of breath, and an *erratick* fever. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

ERRA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *erratical* or *erratick.*] Without rule; without any eſtabliſhed method or order.

They come not forth in generations *erratical*, or different from each other; but in ſpecifical and regular ſhapes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 6.

E'RRHINE. *n. ſ.* [ἐῤῥινα.] Snuffed up the noſe; occaſioning ſneezing.

We ſee ſage or betony bruiſed, ſneezing powder, and other powders or liquors, which the phyſicians call *errhines*, put into the noſe to draw phlegm and water from the head. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº. 38.

ERRO'NEOUS. *adj.* [from *erro*, Latin.]

1. Wandering; unſettled.

They roam
Erroneous and diſconſolate, themſelves
Accuſing, and their chiefs improvident
Of military chance. *Phillips.*

This circle, by being placed here, ſtopped much of the *erroneous* light, which otherwiſe would have diſturbed the viſion. *Newton's Opt.*

Unblam'd abundance crown'd the royal board,
What time this done rever'd her prudent lord;
Who now, ſo heav'n decrees, is doom'd to mourn,
Bitter conſtraint! *erroneous* and forlorn. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* i.

2. Irregular; wandering from the right road.

If the veſſels, inſtead of breaking, yield, it ſubjects the perſon to all the inconveniencies of *erroneous* circulation; that is, when the blood ſtrays into the veſſels deſtined to carry ſerum or lymph. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Miſtaking; miſled by errour.

Thou art far from deſtroying the innocent with the guilty, and the *erroneous* with the malicious. *King Charles.*

There is the *erroneous* as well as the rightly informed conſcience. *South's Sermons.*

4. Miſtaken; not conformable to truth.

Their whole counſel is in this point utterly condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindneſs of thoſe times, or from negligence, or from deſire of honour and glory, or from an *erroneous* opinion that ſuch things might be for a while. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſ.* 14.

A wonderful *erroneous* obſervation that walketh about, is commonly received, contrary to all the true account of time and experience. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The phænomena of light have been hitherto explained by ſuppoſing that they ariſe from new modifications of the rays, which is an *erroneous* ſuppoſition. *Newton's Opt.*

ERRO'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *erroneous.*] By miſtake; not rightly.

The minds of men are *erroneouſly* perſuaded, that it is the will of God to have thoſe things done which they fancy. *Hook.*

I could not diſcover the lenity and favour of this ſentence; but conceived it, perhaps *erroneouſly*, rather to be rigorous than gentle. *Gulliver's Travels.*

ERRO'NEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *erroneous.*] Phyſical falſehood; inconformity to truth.

The phænomena may be explained by his hypotheſis, whereof he demonſtrates the truth, together with the *erroneouſneſs* of ours. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

E'RROUR. *n. ſ.* [*error*, Latin.]

1. Miſtake; involuntary deviation from truth.

Errour is a miſtake of our judgment giving aſſent to that which is not true. *Locke.*

Oh, hateful *errour*, melancholy's child!
Why do'ſt thou ſhew to the apt thoughts of men,
The things that are not? *Shakeſpeare's Jul. Cæſar.*

2. A blunder; an act or aſſertion in which a miſtake is committed.

In religion,
What damned *errour*, but ſome ſober brow
Will bleſs it. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

He look'd like nature's *errour*, as the mind
And body were not of a piece deſign'd,
But made for two, and by miſtake in one were join'd. *Dryd.*

3. Roving excurſion; irregular courſe.

What brought you living to the Stygian ſtate?
Driv'n by the winds and *errours* of the ſea,
Or did you heav'n's ſuperiour doom obey? *Dryden's Æn.*

4. [In theology.] Sin.

Blood he offered for himſelf, and for the *errours* of the people. *Heb.* ix. 7.

5. [In law, more eſpecially in our common law.] An errour in pleading, or in the proceſs; and the writ, which is brought for remedy of this overſight, is called a writ of errour, which lies to redreſs falſe judgment given in any court of record. *Cowel.*

ERST. *adv.* [*erſt*, German; ærɼτa, Saxon.]

1. Firſt.

Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this foreſtalled place at *erſt*,
For fear of further harm, I counſel thee. *Spenſ. Fai. Queen.*

2. At firſt; in the beginning.

Fame that her high worth to raiſe,
Seem'd *erſt* ſo laviſh and profuſe,
We may juſtly now accuſe
Of detraction from her praiſe. *Milton.*

3. Once; when time was.

He taught us *erſt* the heifer's tail to view. *Gay.*

The future few or more, howe'er they be,
Were deſtin'd *erſt*, nor can by fate's decree
Be now cut off. *Prior.*

4. Formerly; long ago.

5. Before; till then; till now.

As ſignal now in low dejected ſtate,
As *erſt* in higheſt, behold him. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 338.

Opener mine eyes,
Dim *erſt*; dilated ſpirits, ampler heart. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The Rhodians, who *erſt* thought themſelves at great quiet, were now overtaken with a ſudden and unexpected miſchief. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

ERUBE'SCENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*erubeſcentia*, Latin.] The act of grow-
ERUBE'SCENCY. } ing red; redneſs.

ERUBESCENT. *adj.* [*erubeſcens*, Latin.] Reddiſh; ſomewhat red; inclining to redneſs.

To ERU'CT. *v. a.* [*eructo*, Latin.] To belch; to break wind from the ſtomach.

ERUCTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *eruct.*]

1. The act of belching.

2. Belch; the matter vented from the ſtomach.

The ſigns of the functions of the ſtomach being depraved, are *eructations*, either with the taſte of the aliment, acid, inodorous, or fetid. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any ſudden burſt of wind or matter.

Thermæ, are hot ſprings, or fiery *eructations*; ſuch as burſt forth of the earth during earthquakes. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

ERUDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*eruditio*, Latin.] Learning; knowledge obtained by ſtudy and inſtruction.

Fam'd be thy tutor, and thy parts of nature;
Thrice fam'd beyond all *erudition*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The earl was of good *erudition*, having been placed at ſtudy in Cambridge very young. *Wotton.*

To your experience in ſtate affairs you have alſo joined no vulgar *erudition*, which all your modeſty is not able to conceal; for to underſtand critically the delicacies of Horace, is a height to which few of our noblemen have arrived. *Dryden.*

Some gentlemen, abounding in their univerſity *erudition*, are apt to fill their ſermons with philoſophical terms and notions, metaphyſical. *Swift.*

ERU'GINOUS. *adj.* [*æruginoſus*, Latin.] Partaking of the ſubſtance and nature of copper.

Agues depend upon a corrupt incinerated melancholy, or upon an aduſt ſtibial or *eruginous* ſulphur. *Harvey on Conſumpt.*

Copperas is a rough and acrimonious kind of ſalt, drawn out of ferreous and *eruginous* earths, partaking chiefly of iron and copper; the blue of copper, the green of iron. *Browne.*

ERU'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*eruptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking or burſting forth from any confinement.

In part of Media there are *eruptions* of flames out of plains. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº. 361.

Finding themſelves pent in by the exterior earth, they preſſed with violence againſt that arch, to make it yield and give

give way to their dilatation and *eruption*. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Burſt; emiſſion.

Upon a ſignal given the *eruption* began; fire and ſmoak; mixed with ſeveral unuſual prodigies and figures, made their appearance. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº. 103.

3. Sudden excurſion of an hoſtile kind.

Thither, if but to pry, ſhall be perhaps
Our firſt *eruption*, thither or elſewhere;
For this infernal pit ſhall never hold
Celeſtial ſpirits in bondage. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i.

Such command we had,
To ſee that none thence iſſu'd forth a ſpy,
Or enemy, while God was in his work;
Leſt he, incens'd at ſuch *eruption* bold,
Deſtruction with creation might have mix'd. *Milt. P. Loſt.*

4. Violent exclamation.

It did not run out in voice or indecent *eruptions*, but filled the ſoul, as God does the univerſe, ſilently and without noiſe. *South's Sermons.*

5. Efflorescence; piſtules.

Diſeaſed nature oftentimes breaks forth
In ſtrange *eruptions*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* i.

An *eruption* of humours, in any part, is not cured merely by outward applications, but by alterative medicines. *Government of the Tongue, ſ.* 6.

Unripe fruits are apt to occaſion foul *eruptions* on the ſkin. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ERU'PTIVE. *adj.* [*eruptus*, Latin.] Burſting forth.

'Tis liſtening fear, and dumb amazement all,
When to the ſtartled eye the ſudden glance
Appears far ſouth *eruptive* through the cloud. *Thomſon.*

ERYSI'PELAS. *n. ſ.* [ἐϱυσίπελας.]

An *eryſipelas* is generated by a hot ſerum in the blood, and affects the ſuperficies of the ſkin with a ſhining pale red, or citron colour, without pulſation or circumſcribed tumour, ſpreading from one place to another. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ESCALA'DE. *n. ſ.* [French.] The act of ſcaling the walls of a fortification.

In Geneva one meets with the ladders, petard, and other utenſils, which were made uſe of in their famous *eſcalade*. *Add.*

E'SCALOP. *n. ſ.* A ſhellfiſh, whoſe ſhell is regularly indented.

The ſhells of thoſe cockles, *eſcalops*, and periwinkles, which have greater gravity, were encloſed in the ſtrata of ſtone. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To ESCA'PE. *v. a.* [*echaper*, French.]

1. To obtain exemption from; to obtain ſecurity from; to fly; to avoid.

Since we cannot *eſcape* the purſuit of paſſions, and perplexity of thoughts, there is no way left but to endeavour all we can either to ſubdue or divert them. *Temple.*

Had David died ſooner, how much trouble had he *eſcaped*, which by living he endured in the rebellion of his ſon. *Wake.*

2. To paſs unobſerved.

Men are blinded with ignorance and errour: many things may *eſcape* them, and in many things they may be deceived. *Hooker, b.* ii. *ſ.* 7.

'Tis ſtill the ſame, although their airy ſhape
All but a quick poetick ſight *eſcape*. *Denham.*

The reader finds out thoſe beauties of propriety in thought and writing, which *eſcaped* him in the tumult and hurry of repreſenting. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian, Pref.*

To ESCA'PE. *v. n.* To fly; to get out of danger.

Benhadad, the king of Syria, *eſcaped* on horſe. *Chronicles.*

They *eſcaped* all ſafe to land. *Acts* xxvii. 44.

The ſinner ſhall not *eſcape* with his ſpoil, and the patience of the godly ſhall not be fruſtrated. *Eccluſ.* xvi. 13.

Eſcape for thy life; look not behind thee, neither ſtay thou in all the plain: *eſcape* to the mountain, leſt thou be conſumed. *Gen.* xix. 17.

Whoſo pleaſeth God ſhall *eſcape* from her, but the ſinner ſhall be taken by her. *Eccl.* vii. 26.

There is no woman's gown big enough for him; otherwiſe he might put on a hat, a muffler, and a kerchief, and ſo *eſcape*. *Shakeſ. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

To convince us that there was no way to *eſcape* by climbing up to the mountains, he aſſures us that the higheſt were all covered. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Laws are not executed, men of virtue are diſgraced, and murderers *eſcape*. *Watts's Logick.*

ESCA'PE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Flight; the act of getting out of danger.

I would haſten my *eſcape* from the windy ſtorm and tempeſt. *Pſ.* lv. 7.

He enjoyed neither his *eſcape* nor his honour long; for he was hewn in pieces. *Hayward.*

Men of virtue have had extraordinary *eſcapes* out of ſuch dangers as have encloſed them, and which have ſeemed inevitable. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº. 117.

2. Excurſion; ſally.

We made an *eſcape*, not ſo much to ſeek our own,
As to be inſtruments of your ſafety. *Denham's Sophy.*

3. [In law.] Violent or privy evaſion out of ſome lawful reſtraint. For example, if the ſheriff, upon a capias directed unto him, takes a perſon, and endeavours to carry him to gaol, and he in the way, either by violence or by flight, breaks from him, this is called an eſcape. *Cowel.*

4. Excuſe; ſubterfuge; evaſion.

St. Paul himſelf did not deſpiſe to remember whatſoever he found agreeable to the word of God among the heathen, that he might take from them all *eſcape* by way of ignorance. *Ral.*

5. Sally; flight; irregularity.

Thouſand *'ſcapes* of wit,
Make thee the father of their idle dreams;
And rack thee in their fancies. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*

Looſe *'ſcapes* of love. *Milton.*

6. Overſight; miſtake.

In tranſcribing there would be leſs care taken, as the language was leſs underſtood, and ſo the *eſcapes* leſs ſubject to obſervation. *Brerewood on Languages.*

ESCA'RGATOIRE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A nurſery of ſnails.

At the Capuchins I ſaw *eſcargatoires*, which I took the more notice of, becauſe I do not remember to have met with any thing of the ſame kind in other countries. It is a ſquare place boarded in, and filled with a vaſt quantity of large ſnails that are eſteemed excellent food, when they are well dreſſed. *Add.*

ESCHALO'T. *n. ſ.* [French.] Pronounced *ſhallot*.

Eſchalots are now from France become an Engliſh plant, being increaſed and managed after the ſame manner as garlick; only they are to be ſet earlier, becauſe they ſpring ſooner, and taken up as ſoon as the leaves begin to wither, leſt either they rot there, or the Winter kills them. They give a fine reliſh to moſt ſauces, and the breath of thoſe that eat them is not offenſive to others. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

E'SCHAR. *n. ſ.* [ἐσχάϱα.] A hard cruſt or ſcar made by hot applications.

When iſſues are made, or bones expoſed, the *eſchar* ſhould be cut out immediately. *Sharp's Surgery.*

ESCHA'ROTICK. *adj.* [from *eſchar.*] Cauſtick; having the power to ſear or burn the fleſh.

An eſchar was made by the catharetick, which we thruſt off, and continued the uſe of *eſcharoticks*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Eſcaroticks applied of aſh-aſhes, or bliſtering plaiſter. *Floyer.*

ESCHE'AT. *n. ſ.* [from the French *eſchevir.*] Any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or eſpecial. *Eſcheat* is alſo uſed ſometimes for the place in which the king, or other lord, has eſcheats of his tenants. Thirdly, eſcheat is uſed for a writ, which lies where the tenant, having eſtate of fee-ſimple in any lands or tenements holden of a ſuperiour lord, dies ſeiſed, without heir general or eſpecial; for, in this caſe, the lord brings this writ againſt him that poſſeſſes the lands after the death of his tenant, and ſhall thereby recover them. *Cowel.*

If the king's ordinary courts of juſtice do not extend to protect the people, if he have no certain revenue or *eſcheats*, I cannot juſtly ſay that ſuch a country is wholly conquered. *Davies on Ireland.*

To ESCHE'AT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture, or for want of heirs.

In the laſt general wars there, I knew many good freeholders executed by martial law, whoſe lands were thereby ſaved to their heirs, which ſhould have otherwiſe *eſcheated* to her majeſty. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He would forbear to alienate any of the forfeited *eſcheated* lands in Ireland, which ſhould accrue to the crown by reaſon of this rebellion. *Clarendon.*

ESCHE'ATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *eſcheat.*] An officer that obſerves the eſcheats of the king in the county whereof he is eſcheator, and certifies them into the Exchequer. *Cowel.*

At a Bartholomew fair at London an *eſcheator* of the city arreſted a clothier, and ſeiſed his goods. *Camden's Remains.*

To ESCHE'W. *v. a.* [*eſcheoir*, old French.] To fly; to avoid; to ſhun; to decline. A word almoſt obſolete.

She was like a young fawn, who, coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether it be a thing or no to be *eſchewed*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

So let us, which this change of weather view,
Change eke our minds, and former lives amend;
The old year's ſins forepaſt let us *eſchew*,
And fly the faults with which we did offend. *Spenſer.*

He who obeys, deſtruction ſhall *eſchew*;
A wiſe man knows both when and what to do. *Sandys.*

Of virtue and vice the obligations are ſuch, that men are univerſally to practiſe the one and *eſchew* the other. *Atterbury's Sermons, Preface.*

ESCHU'TCHEON. *n. ſ.* The ſhield of the family; the picture of the enſigns armorial.

Eſchutcheon is a French word, from the Latin *ſcutum*, leather; and hence cometh our Engliſh word buckler, lepe in the old Saxon ſignifying leather, and buck or bock a buck or ſtag; of whoſe ſkins, quilted cloſe together with horn or hard wood, the ancient Britons made their ſhields. *Peacham.*

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There be now, for martial encouragement, ſome degrees and orders of chivalry, and ſome remembrance perhaps upon the *eſchutcheon*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

We will paſs over the *eſchutcheons* of the tribes of Iſrael, as they are uſually deſcribed in the maps of Canaan. *Brown.*

ESCO'RT. *n. ſ.* [*eſcort*, French.] Convoy; guard from place to place.

To ESCO'RT. *v. a.* [*eſcorter*, French.] To convoy; to guard from place to place.

ESCO'T. *n. ſ.* [French.] A tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the ſupport of the community, which is called ſcot and lot.

To ESCO'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay a man's reckoning; to ſupport.

What, are they children? Who maintains them? How are they *eſcoted*? *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

ESCO'UT. *n. ſ.* [*eſcouter*, French.] Liſteners or ſpies; perſons ſent for intelligence.

They were well entrenched, having good *eſcout* abroad, and ſure watch within. *Hayward.*

ESCRI'TOIR. *n. ſ.* [French.] A box with all the implements neceſſary for writing.

ESCU'AGE. *n. ſ.* [from *eſcu*, French, a ſhield.]

Eſcuage, that is ſervice of the ſhield, is either uncertain or certain. *Eſcuage* uncertain is likewiſe twofold: firſt, where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord, going in perſon to the king's wars againſt his enemies, either himſelf, or to ſend a ſufficient man in his place, at his coſt, ſo many days as were agreed upon between the lord and his firſt tenant at the granting of the fee; and the days of ſuch ſervice ſeem to have been rated by the quantity of the land ſo holden: as, if it extend to a whole knight's fee, then the tenant was bound thus to follow his lord forty days. A knight's fee was ſo much land as, in thoſe days, was accounted a ſufficient living for a knight; and that was ſix hundred and eighty acres as ſome think, or eight hundred as others, or 15 *l. per Annum.* Sir Thomas Smith ſaith that *cenſus equeſtris* is 40 *l.* revenue in free lands. If the law extend but to half a knight's fee, then the tenant is bound to follow his lord, as above is ſaid, but twenty days. The other kind of this *eſcuage* uncertain is called caſtleward, where the tenant by his land is bound, either by himſelf or by ſome other, to defend a caſtle as often as it ſhall come to his courſe. *Eſcuage* certain is where the tenant is ſet at a certain ſum of money, to be paid in lieu of ſuch uncertain ſervices: as that a man yearly pay for a knight's fee twenty ſhillings; for half his fee, ten ſhillings, or ſome like rate. *Cowel.*

E'SCULENT. *adj.* [*eſculentus*, Latin.] Good for food; eatable.

I knew a man that would faſt five days; but the ſame man uſed to have continually a great wiſp of herbs that he ſmelled on, and ſome *eſculent* herbs of ſtrong ſcent, as garlick. *Bacon.*

E'SCULENT. *n. ſ.* Something fit for food.

This cutting off the leaves in plants, where the root is the *eſculent*, as radiſh and parſnips, it will make the root the greater, and ſo it will do to the heads of onions; and where the fruit is the *eſculent*, by ſtrengthening the root, it will make the fruit alſo the greater. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº. 474.

ESPA'LIER. *n. ſ.* Trees planted and cut ſo as to join.

Plant your faireſt tulips in places of ſhelter, and under *eſpaliers*. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Behold Villario's ten years toil complete,
His arbours darken, his *eſpaliers* meet. *Pope, Epiſtle* iv.

ESPA'RCET. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſaint-foin, and by ſome judged to be the ſame. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

ESPE'CIAL. *adj.* [*ſpecialis*, Latin.] Principal; chief.

They had th' *eſpecial* engines been, to rear
His fortunes up. *Daniel's Civil War.*

ESPE'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *eſpecial.*] Principally; chiefly; particularly; in an uncommon degree above any other.

I ſomewhat marvel, that they *eſpecially* ſhould think it abſurd to oppoſe church government, a plain matter of action, unto matter of faith, who know that themſelves divide the goſpel into doctrine and diſcipline. *Hooker, b.* iii. *ſ.* 3.

Would you proceed *eſpecially* againſt Caius Marcius? *Shak.*

This delight they take in doing of miſchief, whereby I mean ſpoiling of any thing to no purpoſe; but more *eſpecially* the pleaſure they take to put any thing to pain that is capable of it, I cannot perſuade myſelf to be any other than a foreign and introduced diſpoſition. *Locke.*

Providence hath planted in all men a natural deſire and curioſity of knowing things to come; and ſuch things *eſpecially* as concern our particular happineſs, or the general fate of mankind. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

ESPE'RANCE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Hope.

To be worſt,
The loweſt, moſt dejected things of fortune,
Stands ſtill in *eſperance*, lives not in fear. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Yet there is a credence in my heart,
An *eſperance* ſo obſtinately ſtrong,
That doth invert th' atteſt of eyes and ears. *Shakeſpeare.*

ESPI'AL. *n. ſ.* [French, from *eſpier.*] A ſpy; a ſcout; one ſent to bring intelligence.

Thoſe four garriſons, iſſuing forth at ſuch convenient times as they ſhall have intelligence, or *eſpial* upon the enemy, will drive him from one ſide to another. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

As he march'd along,
By your *eſpials* were diſcovered
Two mightier troops. *Shakeſp.*

'*Spials* have informed me,
The Engliſh in the ſuburbs cloſe entrench'd,
Went through a ſecret grate. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

She had ſome ſecret *eſpials* to look abroad for graceful youths, to make Plantagenets. *Bac. H.* VII.

ESPLANADE. *n. ſ.* [French.] In fortification, the ſame with the glacis of the counterſcarpe originally; but now it is taken for the empty ſpace between the glacis of a citadel and the firſt houſes of the town. *Harris.*

ESPO'USALS. *n. ſ.* without a ſingul. [*ſponſalia*, Latin; *eſpous*, French.] The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other; the act or ceremony of betrothing.

ESPO'USAL. *adj.* Uſed in the act of eſpouſing or betrothing.

The ambaſſador put his leg, ſtript naked to the knee, between the *eſpouſal* ſheets; that the ceremony might amount to a conſummation, *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To ESPO'USE. *v. a.* [*eſpouſer*, French.]

1. To contract or betroth to another.

Deliver me my wife Michal, which I *eſpouſed* to me. 2 *Sa.*

He had received him as a ſuppliant, protected him as a perſon fled for refuge, and *eſpouſed* him with his kinſwoman. *Bac.*

2. To marry; to wed.

Lavinia will I make my empereſs,
And in the ſacred Pantheon her *eſpouſe*. *Shakeſp. Tit. Andr.*

Here, in cloſe receſs,
With flow'rs, garlands, and ſweet ſmelling herbs,
Eſpouſed Eve deck'd firſt her nuptial bed. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

They ſoon *eſpous'd*; for they with eaſe were join'd,
Who were before contracted in the mind. *Dryden.*

If her ſire approves,
Let him *eſpouſe* her to the peer ſhe loves. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* ii.

3. To adopt; to take to himſelf.

In gratitude unto the duke of Bretagne, for his former favours, he *eſpouſed* that quarrel, and declared himſelf in aid of the duke. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

4. To maintain; to defend.

Their gods did not only intereſt themſelves in the event of wars, but alſo *eſpouſed* the ſeveral parties in a viſible corporeal deſcent. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

The city, army, court, *eſpouſe* my cauſe. *Dryd. Sp. Fry.*

Men *eſpouſe* the well-endowed opinions in faſhion, and then ſeek arguments either to make good their beauty, or varniſh over their deformity. *Locke.*

The righteouſneſs of the beſt cauſe may be over balanced by the iniquities of thoſe that *eſpouſe* it. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

The cauſe of religion and goodneſs, which is the cauſe of God, is ours by deſcent, and we are doubly bound to *eſpouſe* it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To E'SPY. *v. a.* [*eſpier*, French.]

1. To ſee a thing at a diſtance.

2. To diſcover a thing intended to be hid.

He who before he was *eſpied* was afraid, after being perceived was aſhamed, now being hardly rubbed upon, left both fear and ſhame, and was moved to anger. *Sidney.*

Few there are of ſo weak capacity but publick evils they eaſily *eſpy*; fewer ſo patient as not to complain, when the grievous inconveniencies thereof doth work ſenſible ſmart. *Hook.*

3. To ſee unexpectedly.

And as one of them opened his ſack, he *eſpied* his money. *Gen.* xl. 27.

4. To diſcover as a ſpy.

Moſes ſent me to *eſpy* out the land, and I brought him word again. *Joſ.* xiv. 7.

To ESPY'. *v. n.* To watch; to look about.

Stand by the way and *eſpy*; aſk him that fleeth what is done. *Jer.* xlvii. 19.

ESQU'IRE. *n. ſ.* [*eſcuer*, French.] See SQUIRE.

1. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight.

2. A title of dignity, and next in degree below a knight. Thoſe to whom this title is now of right due, are all the younger ſons of noblemen, and their heirs male for ever; the four eſquires of the king's body; the eldeſt ſons of all baronets; ſo alſo of all knights of the Bath, and knights batchelors, and their heirs male in the right line; thoſe that ſerve the king in any worſhipful calling, as the ſerjeant chirurgeon, ſerjeant of the ewry, maſter cook, &c. ſuch as are created eſquires by the king with a collar of S. S. of ſilver, as the heralds and ſerjeants at arms. The chief of ſome ancient families are likewiſe eſquires by preſcription; thoſe that bear any ſuperior office in the commonwealth, as high ſheriff of any county, who retains the title of eſquire during his life, in reſpect of the great truſt he has had of the *poſſe comitatus.* He who is a juſtice of the peace has it during the time he is in commiſſion, and no longer, if not otherwiſe qualified to bear it. Utter barriſters, in the acts of parliament for poll-money, were ranked among eſquires. *Blount.*

Where

What are our Engliſh dead?
—Sir Richard Ketley, Davy Gam *eſquire.* *Shakeſ. Hen.* V.

To ESSA'Y. *v. a.* [*eſſayer*, French.]

1. To attempt; to try; to endeavour.

While I this unexampled taſk *eſſay*,
Paſs awful gulphs, and beat my painful way,
Celeſtial dove, divine aſſiſtance bring. *Blackmore's Creation.*

No conqueſt ſhe, but o'er herſelf deſir'd;
No arts *eſſay'd*, but not to be admir'd. *Pope, Epiſtle* 5.

2. To make experiment of.

3. To try the value and purity of metals.

The ſtandard in our mint being now ſettled, the rules and methods of *eſſaying* ſuited to it ſhould remain unvariable. *Locke.*

E'SSAY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. The accent is uſed on either ſyllable.]

1. Attempt; endeavour.

Fruitleſs our hopes, though pious our *eſſays*;
Your's to preſerve a friend, and mine to praiſe. *Smith.*

2. A looſe ſally of the mind; an irregular indigeſted piece; not a regular and orderly compoſition.

My *eſſays*, of all my other works, have been moſt current. *Bac.*

Yet modeſtly he does his work ſurvey,
And calls his finiſh'd poem an *eſſay*. *Poem to Roſcommon.*

3. A trial; an experiment.

He wrote this but as an *eſſay*, or taſte of my virtue. *Shak.*

Repetitions wear us into a liking of what poſſibly, in the firſt *eſſay*, diſpleaſed us. *Locke.*

4. Firſt taſte of any thing; firſt experiment.

Tranſlating the firſt of Homer's Iliads, I intended as an *eſſay* to the whole work. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

E'SSENCE. *n. ſ.* [*eſſentia*, Latin.]

1. Eſſence is but the very nature of any being, whether it be actually exiſting or no: a roſe in Winter has an *eſſence*; in Summer it has exiſtence alſo. *Watts's Logick.*

One thinks the ſoul is air; another, fire;
Another, blood diffus'd about the Heart;
Another ſaith, the elements conſpire,
And to her *eſſence* each doth give a part. *Davies.*

I could wiſh the nature of a ſpirit were more unknown to me than it is, that I might believe its exiſtence, without meddling at all with its *eſſence*. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

He wrote the nature of things upon their names: he could view *eſſences* in themſelves, and read forms without the comment of their reſpective properties. *South's Sermons.*

2. Formal exiſtence; that which makes any thing to be what it is.

The viſible church of Jeſus is one in outward profeſſion of thoſe things, which ſupernaturally appertain to the very *eſſence* of Chriſtianity, and are neceſſarily required in every particular Chriſtian man. *Hooker, b.* iii. *ſ.* 1.

3. Exiſtence; the quality of being.

In ſuch cogitations have I ſtood, with ſuch a darkneſs and heavineſs of mind, that I might have been perſuaded to have reſigned my very *eſſence*. *Sidney.*

4. Being; exiſtent perſon.

As far as gods, and heav'nly *eſſences*
Can periſh. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 138.

5. Species of exiſtent being.

Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends: as for Eupolis, becauſe he is temperate, and without paſſion, he may be the fifth *eſſence*. *Bacon.*

6. Conſtituent ſubſtance.

For ſpirits, when they pleaſe,
Can either ſex aſſume, or both; ſo ſoft
And uncompounded is their *eſſence* pure;
Not ty'd or manacled with joint or limb. *Milton's Pa. Loſt.*

7. The cauſe of exiſtence. This ſenſe is not proper.

She is my *eſſence*; and I leave to be,
If I be not by her fair influence
Foſter'd, illumin'd, cheriſh'd, kept alive. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. [In medicine.] The chief properties or virtues of any ſimple, or compoſition collected in a narrow compaſs.

9. Perfume; odour; ſcent.

Our humble province is to 'tend the fair;
To ſave the powder from too rude a gale,
Nor let th' impriſon'd *eſſences* exhale. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

To E'SSENCE. *v. a.* [from *eſſence.*] To perfume; to ſcent.

The huſband rails, from morning to night, at *eſſenced* fops and tawdry courtiers. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 128.

ESSE'NTIAL. *adj.* [*eſſentialis*, Latin.]

1. Neceſſary to the conſtitution or exiſtence of any thing.

The diſcipline of our church, although it be not an *eſſential* part of our religion, ſhould not be raſhly altered, as the very ſubſtance of our religion will be intereſted in it. *Bacon.*

From that original of doing good, that is *eſſential* to the infinite being of our Creator, we have an excellent copy tranſcribed. *Spratt's Sermon.*

This power cannot be innate and *eſſential* to matter; and if it be not *eſſential*, it is conſequently moſt manifeſt it could never ſupervene to it, unleſs impreſſed and infuſed into it by an immaterial and divine power. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A great miniſter puts you a caſe, and aſks your opinion;

but conceals an *eſſential* circumſtance, upon which the whole weight of the matter turns. *Swift.*

And if each ſyſtem in gradation roll,
Alike *eſſential* to th' amazing whole,
The leaſt confuſion but in one, not all
That ſyſtem only, but the whole muſt fall. *Pope.*

2. Important in the higheſt degree; principal.

Judgment's more *eſſential* to a general,
Than courage. *Denham's Sophy.*

3. Pure; highly rectified; ſubtilly elaborated; extracted ſo as to contain all the virtues of its elemental parts contracted into a narrow compaſs.

The juice of the ſeed is an *eſſential* oil or balm, deſigned by nature to preſerve the ſeed from corruption. *Arbuthnot.*

ESSE'NTIAL. *n. ſ.*

1. Exiſtence; being.

His utmoſt ire to the height enrag'd,
Will either quite conſume us, or reduce
To nothing this *eſſential*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.

2. Nature; firſt or conſtituent principles.

The plague of ſin has even altered his nature, and eaten into his very *eſſentials*. *South's Sermons.*

3. The chief point; that which is in any reſpect of great importance.

ESSE'NTIALLY. *adv.* [*eſſentialiter*, Latin.] By the conſtitution of nature.

He that loves himſelf,
Hath not *eſſentially*, but by circumſtance,
The name of valour. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

Body and ſpirit are *eſſentially* divided, though not locally diſtant. *Glanville.*

All ſin *eſſentially* is, and muſt be, mortal. *South's Sermons.*

Knowledge is that which, next to virtue, truly and *eſſentially* raiſes one man above another. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

ESSO'INE. *n. ſ.* [of the French *eſſonie*, or *exonnie.*]

1. He that has his preſence forborn or excuſed upon any juſt cauſe; as ſickneſs.

2. Allegment of an excuſe for him that is ſummoned, or ſought for, to appear and anſwer to an action real, or to perform ſuit to a court-baron, upon juſt cauſe of abſence. *Cowel.*

3. Excuſe; exemption.

From every work he challenged *eſſoin*,
For contemplation ſake; yet otherwiſe
His life he led in lawleſs riotiſe. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *c.* 4.

To ESTA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*etablir*, French.]

1. To ſettle firmly; to fix unalterably.

He may *eſtabliſh* thee to-day for a people unto himſelf. *Deut.*

Upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to *eſtabliſh* it with judgment and with juſtice. *Iſ.* ix.

I will *eſtabliſh* my covenant with him for an everlaſting covenant, *Gen.* xvii. 19.

The Normans never obtained this kingdom by ſuch a right of conqueſt, as did or might alter the *eſtabliſhed* laws of the kingdom. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

2. To ſettle in any privilege or poſſeſſion; to confirm.

Soon after the rebellion broke out, the Preſbyterian ſect was *eſtabliſhed* in all its forms by an ordinance of the lords and commons. *Swift.*

3. To make firm; to ratify.

Every vow, and every binding oath to afflict the ſoul, her huſband may *eſtabliſh* it, or her huſband may make it void. *Num.*

4. To fix or ſettle in an opinion.

So were the churches *eſtabliſhed* in the faith. *Acts* xvi. 5.

5. To form or model.

He appointed in what manner his family ſhould be *eſtabliſhed*. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

6. To found; to build firmly; to fix immoveably. A ſenſe not in uſe.

For he hath founded it upon the ſeas, and *eſtabliſhed* it upon the floods. *Pſ.* xxiv. 12.

7. To make a ſettlement of any inheritance. A ſenſe not in uſe.

We will *eſtabliſh* our eſtate upon
Our eldeſt Malcolm, whom we name hereafter
The prince of Cumberland. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

ESTA'BLISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *eſtabliſh*; *etabliſſement*, French.]

1. Settlement; fixed ſtate.

All happy peace, and goodly government,
Is ſettled there in ſure *eſtabliſhment*. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *c.* 11.

2. Confirmation of ſomething already done; ratification.

He had not the act penned by way of recognition of right; as, on the other ſide, he avoided to have it by new law; but choſe rather a kind of middle way, by way of *eſtabliſhment*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. Settled regulation; form; model of a government or family.

Now come unto that general reformation, and bring in that *eſtabliſhment* by which all men ſhould be contained in duty. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

4. Foundation; fundamental principle; ſettled law.

The ſacred order to which you belong, and even the *eſtabliſhment* on which it ſubſiſts, have often been ſtruck at; but in vain. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

8 H

5. Allowance;

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

5. Allowance; income; ſalary.

His excellency, who had the ſole diſpoſal of the emperor's revenue, might eaſily provide againſt that evil, by gradually leſſening your *eſtabliſhment*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

ESTA'TE. *n. ſ.* [*eſtat*, French.]

1. The general intereſt; the buſineſs of the government; the publick. In this ſenſe it is now commonly written *ſtate*.

Many times the things adduced to judgment may be *meum & tuum*, when the reaſon and conſequence thereof may reach to point of *eſtate*: I call matters of *eſtate* not only the parts of ſovereignty, but whatſoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifeſtly any great portion of people. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. Condition of life, with regard to proſperity or adverſity.

Thanks to giddy chance,
She caſt us headlong from our high *eſtate*. *Dryden.*

3. Condition; circumſtances in general.

Truth and certainty are not at all ſecured by innate principles; but men are in the ſame uncertain, floating *eſtate* with as without them. *Locke.*

4. Fortune; poſſeſſion: generally meant of poſſeſſions in land, or realities.

She accuſed us to the king, as though we went about to overthrow him in his own *eſtate*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Go, miſer! go; for lucre ſell thy ſoul;
Truck wares for wares, and trudge from pole to pole,
That men may ſay, when thou art dead and gone,
See what a vaſt *eſtate* he left his ſon! *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.*

5. Rank; quality.

Who hath not heard of the greatneſs of your *eſtate*? Who ſeeth not that your *eſtate* is much excelled with that ſweet uniting of all beauties. *Sidney, b.* ii.

6. A perſon of high rank. This ſenſe is diſuſed.

She is a dutcheſs, a great *eſtate*. *Latimer.*

Herod, on his birthday, made a ſupper to his lords, high captains, and chief *eſtates* of Galilee. *Mar.* vi. 21.

To ESTA'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſettle as a fortune.

Why hath thy queen
Summon'd me hither?
—A contract of true love to celebrate,
And ſome donation freely to *eſtate*
On the bleſs'd lovers. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

To ESTE'EM. *v. a.* [*eſtimer*, French; *æſtimo*, Latin.]

1. To ſet a value whether high or low upon any thing.

The worth of all men by their end *eſteem*,
And then due praiſe, or due reproach them yield. *Fa. Queen.*

I preferred her before ſceptres and thrones, and *eſteemed* riches nothing in compariſon of her. *Wiſd.* vii. 8.

2. To compare; to eſtimate by proportion.

Beſides, thoſe ſingle forms ſhe doth *eſteem*,
And in her balance doth their values try. *Davies.*

3. To prize; to rate high; to regard with reverence.

Who would not be loved more, though he were *eſteemed* leſs? *Dryden.*

4. To hold in opinion; to think; to imagine.

One man *eſteemeth* one day above another: another *eſteemeth* every day alike. *Rom.* xiv. 5.

ESTE'EM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] High value; reverential regard.

Who can ſee,
Without *eſteem* for virtuous poverty,
Severe Fabritius, or can ceaſe t' admire
The ploughman conſul in his coarſe attire. *Dryden's Æn.*

Both thoſe poets lived in much *eſteem* with good and holy men in orders. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

I am not uneaſy that many, whom I never had any *eſteem* for, are likely to enjoy this world after me. *Pope.*

ESTE'EMER. *n. ſ.* [from *eſteem*.] One that highly values; one that ſets an high rate upon any thing.

This might inſtruct the proudeſt *eſteemer* of his own parts, how uſeful it is to talk and conſult with others. *Locke.*

E'STIMABLE. *adj.* [French.]

1. Valuable; worth a large price.

A pound of man's fleſh, taken from a man,
Is not ſo *eſtimable* or profitable
As fleſh of muttons, beefs, or goats. *Shak. Mer. of Venice.*

2. Worthy of eſteem; worthy of ſome degree of honour and reſpect.

A lady ſaid of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more *eſtimable*.

You loſt one who gave hopes of being, in time, every thing that was *eſtimable* and good. *Temple.*

E'STIMABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *eſtimable*.] The quality of deſerving regard.

To E'STIMATE. *v. a.* [*æſtimo*, Latin.]

1. To rate; to adjuſt the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to ſomething elſe.

When a man ſhall ſanctify his houſe to the Lord, then the prieſt ſhall *eſtimate* it whether it be good or bad: as the prieſt ſhall *eſtimate* it, ſo ſhall it ſtand. *Lev.* xxvii. 14.

It is by the weight of ſilver, and not the name of the piece, that men *eſtimate* commodities and exchange them. *Locke.*

2. To calculate; to compute.

E'STIMATE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Computation; calculation.

Upon a moderate *eſtimate* and calculation of the quantity of water now actually contained in the abyſs, I found that this alone was full enough to cover the whole globe to the height aſſigned by Moſes. *Woodward.*

2. Value.

I'd love
My country's good, with a reſpect more tender,
More holy and profound than mine own life,
My dear wife's *eſtimate*, her womb's increaſe,
The treaſure of my loins. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Valuation; aſſignment of proportional value; comparative judgment.

The only way to come to a true *eſtimate* upon the odds betwixt a publick and a private life, is to try both. *L'Eſtrange.*

Outward actions can never give a juſt *eſtimate* of us, ſince there are many perfections of a man which are not capable of appearing in actions. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 257.

ESTIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *eſtimate*.]

1. The act of adjuſting proportional value.

If a man ſhall ſanctify unto the Lord ſome part of a field, the *eſtimation* ſhall be according to the ſeed, and homer of barley. *Levit.*

2. Calculation; computation.

3. Opinion; judgment.

In our own *eſtimation* we account ſuch particulars more worthy than thoſe that are already tried and known. *Bacon.*

4. Eſteem; regard; honour.

Crimes there were laid to his charge many, the leaſt whereof being juſt, had bereaved him of *eſtimation* and credit with men. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 42.

Of your brace of unprizeable *eſtimations*, the one is but frail, and the other caſual. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

I know the gentleman
To be of worth and worthy *eſtimation*,
And not without deſert ſo well reputed. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſhall have *eſtimation* among the multitude, and honour with the elders. *Wiſd.* viii. 10.

A plain reaſon of the publick honours due to the magiſtrate is, that he may be in due *eſtimation* and reverence. *Atterbury.*

E'STIMATIVE. *adj.* [from *eſtimate*.] Having the power of comparing and adjuſting the preference.

We find in animals an *eſtimative* or judicial faculty, an appetition or averſation, and loco-motive faculty anſwering the will. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ESTIMA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *eſtimate*.] A ſetter of rates; a computiſt.

E'STIVAL. *adj.* [*æſtivus*, Latin]

1. Pertaining to the Summer.

2. Continuing for the Summer.

ESTIVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*æſtivatio*, Latin.] The act of paſſing the Summer.

A grotto is a place of ſhade, or *eſtivation*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

ESTRA'DE. *n. ſ.* [French; *ſtratum*, Latin.] An even or level ſpace. *Dict.*

To ESTRA'NGE. *v. a.* [*eſtranger*, French.]

1. To keep at a diſtance; to withdraw.

Had we not only cut off their corruptions, but alſo *eſtranged* ourſelves from them in things indifferent, who ſeeth not how greatly prejudicial this might have been to ſo good a cauſe? *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſ.* 7.

They know it is our cuſtom of ſimple reading, not for converſion of infidels *eſtranged* from the houſe of God, but for inſtruction of men baptized, bred, and brought up in the boſom of the church. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 22.

See, ſhe weeps;
Thinks me unkind, or falſe, and knows not why
I thus *eſtrange* my perſon from her bed. *Dryden.*

2. To alienate; to divert from its original uſe or poſſeſſor.

They have *eſtranged* this place, and have burnt incenſe in it to other gods. *Jer.* xix. 4.

3. To alienate from affection; to turn from kindneſs to malevolence or indifference.

How comes it now, my huſband, oh, how comes it,
That thou art thus *eſtranged* from thyſelf?
Thyſelf I call it, being ſtrange to me. *Shakeſ. Com. of Err.*

Adam, *eſtrang'd* in look, and alter'd ſtyle,
Speech intermitted, thus to Eve renew'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

I came to grieve a father's heart *eſtrang'd*;
But little thought to find a miſtreſs chang'd. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

I do not know, to this hour, what it is that has *eſtranged* him from me. *Pope.*

4. To withdraw or withold.

We muſt endeavour to *eſtrange* our belief from every thing which is not clearly and diſtinctly evidenced to our faculties. *Glanv. Scepſ. c.* 14.

ESTRA'NGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *eſtrange*.] Alienation; diſtance; removal; voluntary abſtraction.

Deſires, by a long *eſtrangement* from better things, come at length perfectly to loath, and fly off from them. *South.*

ESTRAPA'DE. n ſ. [French.] The defence of a horſe that will

will not obey, who, to get rid of his rider, riſes mightily before; and while his forehand is yet in the air, yerks furiouſly with his hind legs. *Farrier's Dict.*

ESTRE'ATE. *n. ſ.* [*extractum*, Latin.] The true copy of an original writing: for example, of amerciaments or penalties, ſet down in the rolls of a court, to be levied by the bailiff, or other officer, of every man for his offence. A law term. *Cowel.*

ESTRE'PEMENT. *n. ſ.* [of the French word *eſtreſier*.] Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods, to the prejudice of him in the reverſion. *Cowel.*

E'STRICH. *n. ſ.* [commonly written *oſtrich*.] The largeſt of birds.

To be furious,
Is to be frighted out of fear; and, in that mood,
The dove will peck the *eſtridge*. *Shak Anth. and Cleopatra.*

The peacock, not at thy command, aſſumes
His glorious train; nor *eſtrich* her rare plumes. *Sandys.*

E'STUARY. *n. ſ.* [*æſtuarium*, Latin.] An arm of the ſea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates; a frith.

To E'STUATE. *v. a.* [*æſtuo*, Latin.] To ſwell and fall reciprocally; to boil; to be in a ſtate of violent commotion. *Dict.*

ESTUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *æſtuo*, Latin.] The ſtate of boiling; reciprocation of riſe and fall; agitation; commotion.

Rivers and lakes, that want fermenting parts at the bottom, are not excited unto *eſtuations*; therefore ſome ſeas flow higher than others. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii. *c.* 13.

The motion of the will is accompanied with a ſenſible commotion of the ſpirits, and an *eſtuation* of the blood. *Norris.*

E'STURE. *n. ſ.* [*æſtus*, Latin.] Violence; commotion.

The ſeas retain
Not only their outrageous *eſture* there,
But ſupernatural miſchief they expire. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

E'SURIENT. *adj.* [*eſuriens*, Latin.] Hungry; voracious. *Dict.*

E'SURINE. *adj.* [*eſurio*, Latin.] Corroding; eating.

Over much piercing is the air of Hampſtead, in which ſort of air there is always ſomething *eſurine* and acid. *Wiſeman.*

ETC. A contraction of the two Latin words *et cætera*, which ſignifies *and ſo on*; *and the reſt*; *and others of the like kind.*

To ETCH. *v. a.* [*etizen*, German.]

1. A way uſed in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, *&c.* and well blacked with the ſmoke of a link, in order to take off the figure of the drawing or print; which having its backſide tinctured with white lead, will, by running over the ſtrucken out lines with a ſtift, impreſs the exact figure on the black or red ground; which figure is afterwards with needles drawn deeper quite through the ground, and all the ſhadows and hatchings put in; and then a wax border being made all round the plate, there is poured on a ſufficient quantity of well tempered *aqua fortis*, which, inſinuating into the ſtrokes made by the needles, uſually eats, in about half an hour, into the figure of the print or drawing on the copper plate. *Harris.*

2. To ſcetch; to draw; to delineate [unleſs this word be miſtaken by *Locke* for *eke*.]

There are many empty terms to be found in ſome learned writers, to which they had recourſe to *etch* out their ſyſtems. *Locke.*

3. [This word is evidently miſtaken by *Ray* for *edge*.] To move forwards towards one ſide.

When we lie long awake in the night, we are not able to reſt one quarter of an hour without ſhifting of ſides, or at leaſt *etching* this way and that way, more or leſs. *Ray.*

ETCH. *n. ſ.* A country word, of which I know not the meaning.

When they ſow their *etch* crops, they ſprinkle a pound or two of clover on an acre. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Where you find dunging of land makes it rank, lay dung upon the *etch*, and ſow it with barley. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

ETE'RNAL. *adj.* [*æternus*, Latin.]

1. Without beginning or end.

The *eternal* God is thy refuge. *Deut.* xxxiii. 27.

2. Without beginning.

It is a queſtion quite different from our having an idea of eternity, to know whether there were any real being, whoſe duration has been *eternal*. *Locke.*

3. Without end; endleſs; immortal.

Thou know'ſt that Banquo and his Fleance lives.
—But in them nature's copy's not *eternal*. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

4. Perpetual; conſtant; unintermitting.

Burnt off'rings morn and ev'ning ſhall be thine,
And fires *eternal* in thy temple ſhine. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*

5. Unchangeable.

Hobbes believed the *eternal* truths which he oppoſed. *Dryd.*

ETE'RNAL. *n. ſ.* [*eternel*, French.] One of the appellations of the Godhead.

That law whereby the *eternal* himſelf doth work. *Hooker.*

The *eternal*, to prevent ſuch horrid fray,
Hung out of heav'n his golden ſcales. *Milton.*

ETE'RNALIST. *n. ſ.* [*æternus*, Latin.] One that holds the paſt exiſtence of the world infinite.

I would aſk the *eternaliſts* what mark is there that they could expect or deſire of the novelty of a world, that is not found in this? Or what mark is there of eternity that is found in this? *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To ETE'RNALISE. *v. a.* [from *eternal*.] To make eternal. *Dict.*

ETE'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *eternal*.]

1. Without beginning or end.

2. Unchangeably; invariably.

That which is morally good, or evil, at any time, or in any caſe, muſt be alſo *eternally* and unchangeably ſo, with relation to that time and to that caſe. *South's Sermons.*

3. Perpetually; without intermiſſion.

Bear me, ſome god, to Baja's gentle ſeats,
Or cover me in Umbria's green retreats,
Where weſtern gales *eternally* reſide,
And all the ſeaſons laviſh all their pride. *Addiſon.*

ETE'RNE. *adj.* [*æternus*, Latin.] Eternal; perpetual; endleſs.

The Cyclops hammers fall
On Mars his armour, forg'd for proof *eterne*. *Shak. Hamlet.*

ETE'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [*æternitas*, Latin.]

1. Duration without beginning or end.

In this ground his precious root
Still lives, which, when weak time ſhall be pour'd out
Into *eternity*, and circular joys
Dancing an endleſs round, again ſhall riſe. *Craſhaw.*

Thy immortal rhyme
Makes this one ſhort point of time,
To fill up half the orb of round *eternity*. *Cowley.*

By repeating the idea of any length of duration which we have in our minds, with all the endleſs addition of number, we come by the idea of *eternity*. *Locke.*

2. Duration without end.

Beyond is all abyſs,
Eternity, whoſe end no eye can reach! *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

Eternity, thou pleaſing, dreadful thought!
Through what variety of untried being,
Through what new ſcenes and changes muſt we paſs. *Add.*

To ETE'RNIZE. *v. a.* [*æterno*, Latin.]

1. To make endleſs; to perpetuate.

I with two fair gifts
Created him endow'd; with happineſs,
And immortality: that fondly loſt,
This other ſerv'd but to *eternize* woe. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

2. To make for ever famous; to immortalize.

Mankind by all means ſeeking to *eternize* himſelf, ſo much the more as he is near his end, doth it by ſpeeches and writings. *Sidney.*

And well beſeems all knights of noble name,
That covet in th' immortal book of fame
To be *eternized*, that ſame to haunt. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

I might relate of thouſands, and their names
Eternize here on earth; but thoſe elect
Angels, contented with their fame in heav'n,
Seek not the praiſe of men. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vi.

The four great monarchies have been celebrated by the writings of many famous men, who have *eternized* their fame, and thereby their own. *Temple.*

Both of them are ſet on fire by the great actions of heroes, and both endeavour to *eternize* them. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Hence came its name, in that the grateful Jove
Hath *eterniz'd* the glory of his love. *Creech's Manilius.*

E'THER. *n. ſ.* [*æther*, Latin; αἰθήρ.]

1. An element more fine and ſubtle than air; air refined or ſublimed.

If any one ſhould ſuppoſe that *ether*, like our air, may contain particles which endeavour to recede from one another; for I do not know what this *ether* is; and that its particles are exceedingly ſmaller than thoſe of air, or even than thoſe of light, the exceeding ſmallneſs of its particles may contribute to the greatneſs of the force, by which thoſe particles may recede from one another. *Newton's Opt.*

The parts of other bodies are held together by the eternal preſſure of the *ether*, and can have no other conceivable cauſe of their coheſion and union. *Locke.*

2. The matter of the higheſt regions above.

There fields of light and liquid *ether* flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. *Dryden.*

ETHE'REAL. *adj.* [from *ether*.]

1. Formed of ether.

Man feels me, when I preſs th' *ethereal* plains. *Dryden.*

2. Celeſtial; heavenly.

Go, heav'nly gueſt, *ethereal* meſſenger,
Sent from whoſe ſov'reign goodneſs I adore. *Milton.*

Thrones and imperial pow'rs, offſpring of heav'n,
Ethereal virtues! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 311.

Such as theſe, being in good part freed from the entanglements of ſenſe and body, are employed, like the ſpirits above, in contemplating the Divine Wiſdom in the works of nature; a kind of anticipation of the *ethereal* happineſs and employment. *Glanv. Apol.*

Vaſt

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Vaſt chain of being, which from God began,
Natures *ethereal*, human; angel, man. *Pope.*

ETHE'REOUS. *adj.* [from *ether.*] Formed of ether; heavenly.

Behold the bright ſurface
Of this *ethereous* mould, whereon we ſtand. *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*

E'THICAL. *adj.* [ἠθικός.] Moral; treating on morality.

E'THICALLY. *adv.* [from *ethical.*] According to the doctrines of morality.

My ſubject leads me not to diſcourſe *ethically*, but chriſtianly of the faults of the tongue. *Government of the Tongue.*

E'THICK. *adj.* [ἠθικός.] Moral; delivering precepts of morality. Whence *Pope* entitled part of his works *Ethick* Epiſtles.

E'THICKS. *n. ſ.* without the ſingular. [ἠθική.] The doctrine of morality; a ſyſtem of morality.

For of all moral virtues, ſhe was all
That *ethicks* ſpeak of virtues cardinal. *Donne.*

I will never ſet politicks againſt *ethicks*; eſpecially for that true *ethicks* are but as a handmaid to divinity and religion. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Perſius profeſſes the ſtoick philoſophy; the moſt noble, generous, and beneficial amongſt all the ſects who have given rules of *ethicks*. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.*

If the atheiſts would live up to the *ethicks* of Epicurus himſelf, they would make few or no proſelytes from the Chriſtian religion. *Bentley's Sermons.*

E'THNICK. *adj.* [ἐθνικός.] Heathen; Pagan; not Jewiſh; not Chriſtian.

Such contumely as the *ethnick* world durſt not offer him, is the peculiar inſolence of degenerated Chriſtians. *Gov. of Tongue.*

I ſhall begin with the agreement of profane, whether Jewiſh or *ethnick*, with the Sacred Writings. *Grew's Coſm. Sac.*

E'THNICKS. *n. ſ.* Heathens; not Jews; not Chriſtians.

This firſt Jupiter of the *ethnicks* was then the ſame Cain, the ſon of Adam. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

ETHOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [ἦθος and λόγος.] Treating of morality.

ETIO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [αἰτιολογία.] An account of the cauſes of any thing, generally of a diſtemper.

I have not particulars enough to enable me to enter into the *etiology* of this diſtemper. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

ETYMOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *etymology.*] Relating to etymology; relating to the derivation of words.

Excuſe this conceit, this *etymological* obſervation. *Locke.*

ETYMO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [from *etymology.*] One who ſearches out the original of words; one who ſhows the derivation of words from their original.

ETYMO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [*etymologia*, Lat. [ἔτυμος and λόγος.]

1. The deſcent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word; the analyſis of compound words into primitives.

Conſumption is generally taken for any univerſal diminution and colliquation of the body, which acception its *etymology* implies. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

When words are reſtrained, by common uſage, to a particular ſenſe, to run up to *etymology*, and conſtrue them by dictionary, is wretchedly ridiculous. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

Pelvis is uſed by comick writers for a looking-glaſs, by which means the *etymology* of the word is viſible, and pelvidera will ſignify a lady who looks in her glaſs. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

If the meaning of a word could be learned by its derivation or *etymology*, yet the original derivation of words is oftentimes very dark. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

E'TYMON. *n. ſ.* [ἔτυμον.] Origin; primitive word.

Blue hath its *etymon* from the High Dutch blaw; from whence they call himmel-blue, that which we call ſky-colour or heaven's blue. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To EVA'CATE. *v. a.* [*vaco*, Latin.] To empty out; to throw out.

Dry air opens the ſurface of the earth to diſincarcerate venene bodies, or to *evacate* them. *Harvey on the Plague.*

To EVA'CUATE. *v. a.* [*evacuo*, Latin.]

1. To make empty; to clear.

There is no good way of prevention but by *evacuating* clean, and emptying the church. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſ.* 10.

We tried how far the air would manifeſt its gravity in ſo thin a medium, as we could make in our receiver, by *evacuating* it. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. To throw out as noxious, or offenſive.

3. To void by any of the excretory paſſages.

Boerhaave gives an inſtance of a patient, who, by a long uſe of whey and water, and garden fruits, *evacuated* a great quantity of black matter, and recovered his ſenſes. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To make void; to evacate; to nullify; to annul.

The defect, though it would not *evacuate* a marriage, after cohabitation and actual conſummation; yet it was enough to make void a contract. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

If the prophecies recorded of the Meſſiah are not fulfilled in Jeſus of Nazareth, it is impoſſible to know when a prophecy is fulfilled, and when not, in any thing or perſon whatſoever, which would utterly *evacuate* the uſe of them. *South.*

5. To quit; to withdraw from out of a place.

As this neutrality was never obſerved by the emperor, ſo he never effectually *evacuated* Catalonia. *Swift.*

EVA'CUANT. *n. ſ.* [*evacuans*, Latin.] Medicine that procures evacuation by any paſſage.

EVACUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *evacuate.*]

1. Such emiſſions as leave a vacancy; diſcharge.

Conſider the vaſt *evacuations* of men that England hath had, by aſſiſtances lent to foreign kingdoms. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

2. Abolition; nullification.

Popery hath not been able to re-eſtabliſh itſelf in any place, after proviſion made againſt it by utter *evacuation* of all Romiſh ceremonies. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſ.* 9.

2. The practice of emptying the body by phyſick.

The uſual practice of phyſick among us, turns in a manner wholly upon *evacuation*, either by bleeding, vomit, or ſome purgation. *Temple.*

3. Diſcharges of the body by any vent natural or artificial.

To EVA'DE. *v. a.* [*evado*, Latin.]

1. To elude; to eſcape by artifice or ſtratagem.

In this point charge him home, that he affects
Tyrannick power: if he *evade* us there,
Inforce him with his envy to the people. *Shakeſ. Coriolanus.*

Or, if thou covet death, as utmoſt end
Of miſery, ſo thinking to *evade*
The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God
Hath wiſelier arm'd his vengeful ire, than ſo
To be foreſtall'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 1021.

He might *evade* the accompliſhment of theſe afflictions he now gradually endureth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

2. To avoid; to decline by ſubterfuge.

Our queſtion thou *evad'ſt*; how did'ſt thou dare
To break hell bounds? *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

3. To eſcape or elude by ſophiſtry.

My argument evidently overthrows all that he brings to *evade* the teſtimonies of the fathers. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To eſcape as imperceptible, or unconquerable, as too great or too ſubtle to be ſeized or ſubdued.

We have ſeen how a contingent event baffles man's knowledge, and *evades* his power. *South's Sermons.*

To EVA'DE. *v. n.*

1. To eſcape; to ſlip away.

His wiſdom, by often *evading* from perils, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himſelf from dangers, than into a providence to prevent. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. To practiſe ſophiſtry or evaſions.

Unarm'd they might
Have eaſily, as ſpirits, *evaded* ſwift
By quick contraction, or remove. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The miniſters of God are not to *evade* or take refuge in any of theſe two forementioned ways. *South's Sermons.*

EVAGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*evagor*, Latin.] The act of wandering; excurſion; ramble; deviation.

Theſe long chains of lofty mountains, which run through whole continents eaſt and weſt, ſerve to ſtop the *evagation* of the vapours to the north and ſouth in hot countries. *Ray.*

EVANE'SCENT. *adj.* [*evaneſcens*, Latin.] Vaniſhing; imperceptible; leſſening beyond the perception of the ſenſes.

As the canal is wire-drawn, it grows ſtill ſmaller and ſlenderer, ſo as that the *evaneſcent* ſolid and fluid will ſcarce differ. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The difference between right and wrong, on ſome petty caſes, is almoſt *evaneſcent*. *Wollaſton.*

The downy orchard, and the melting pulp
Of mellow fruit, the nameleſs nations feed
Of *evaneſcent* inſects. *Thomſon's Spring, l.* 300.

EVANGE'LICAL. *adj.* [*evangelique*, French; *evangelicus*, Latin.]

1. Agreeable to goſpel; conſonant to the Chriſtian law revealed in the holy goſpel.

This diſtinction between moral goodneſs and *evangelical* perfection, ought to have been obſerved. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

God will indeed judge the world in righteouſneſs; but 'tis by an *evangelical*, not a legal righteouſneſs, and by the intervention of the man Chriſt Jeſus, who is the Saviour as well as the judge of the world. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Contained in the goſpel.

Thoſe *evangelical* hymns they allow not to ſtand in our liturgy. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 35.

EVANGE'LISM. *n. ſ.* [from *evangely.*] The promulgation of the bleſſed goſpel.

Thus was this land ſaved from infidelity, through the apoſtolical and miraculous *evangeliſm*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

EVA'NGELIST. *n. ſ.* [εὐαγγελιστής.]

1. A writer of the hiſtory of our Lord Jeſus.

Each of theſe early writers aſcribe to the four *evangeliſts* by name their reſpective hiſtories. *Addiſon's Chriſt. Religion.*

2. A promulgator of the Chriſtian laws.

Thoſe to whom he firſt entruſted the promulgating of the goſpel, had inſtructions; and it were fit our new *evangeliſts* ſhould ſhow their authority. *Decay of Piety.*

To EVANGE'LIZE. *v. a.* [*evangelizo*, Latin; εὐαγγελίζω.] To inſtruct in the goſpel, or law of Jeſus.

The

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The ſpirit
Pour'd firſt on his apoſtles, whom he ſends
T' *evangelize* the nations; then on all
Baptiz'd, ſhall them with wond'rous gifts endue. *Milton.*

EVA'NGELY. *n. ſ.* [εὐαγγέλιον, that is, good tidings.] Good tidings; the meſſage of pardon and ſalvation; the holy goſpel; the goſpel of *Jeſus.*

Good Lucius,
That firſt received Chriſtianity,
The ſacred pledge of Chriſt's *evangely*. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

EVA'NID. *adj.* [*evanidus*, Latin.] Faint; weak; evaneſcent.

Where there is heat and ſtrength enough in the plant to make the leaves odorate, there the ſmell of the flower is rather *evanid* and weaker than that of the leaves. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The decoctions of ſimples, which bear the viſible colours of bodies decocted, are dead and *evanid*, without the commixtion of allum, argol, and the like. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I put as great difference between our new lights and ancient truths, as between the ſun and an *evanid* meteor. *Glanv. Scepſ.*

To EVA'NISH. *v. a.* [*evaneſco*, Latin.] To vaniſh; to eſcape from notice or perception.

EVA'PORABLE. *adj.* [from *evaporate.*] Eaſily diſſipated in fumes or vapours.

Such cordial powders as are aromatick, their virtue lies in parts that are of themſelves volatile, and eaſily *evaporable*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

To EVA'PORATE. *v. n.* [*evaporo*, Latin.] To fly away in vapours or fumes; to waſte inſenſibly as a volatile ſpirit.

Poeſy is of ſo ſubtile a ſpirit, that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all *evaporate*. *Denham.*

Our works unhappily *evaporated* into words; we ſhould have talked leſs, and done more. *Decay of Piety.*

Being weary with attending the ſo ſlow conſumption of the liquor, we ſet it in a digeſting furnace to *evaporate* more nimbly. *Boyle on Saltpetre.*

This vapour falling upon joints which have not heat enough to diſpel it, cannot be cured otherwiſe than by burning, by which it *evaporates*. *Temple.*

The enemy takes a ſurer way to conſume us, by letting our courage *evaporate* againſt ſtones and rubbiſh. *Swift.*

To EVA'PORATE. *v. a.*

1. To drive away in fumes; to diſperſe in vapours.

If we compute that prodigious maſs of water daily thrown into the ſea from all the rivers, we ſhould then know how much is perpetually *evaporated*, and caſt again upon the continents to ſupply thoſe innumerable ſtreams. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Convents abroad are ſo many retreats for the ſpeculative, the melancholy, the proud, the ſilent, the politick, and the moroſe, to ſpend themſelves, and *evaporate* the noxious particles. *Swift's Argument againſt aboliſhing Chriſtianity.*

We perceive clearly, that fire will warm or burn us, and will *evaporate* water. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To give vent to; to let out in ebullition or ſallies.

My lord of Eſſex *evaporated* his thoughts in a ſonnet to be ſung before the queen. *Wotton.*

EVAPORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *evaporate.*]

1. The act of flying away in fumes or vapours; vent; diſcharge.

They are but the fruits of aduſted choler, and the *evaporations* of a vindicative ſpirit. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*

Evaporations are at ſome times greater, according to the greater heat of the ſun; ſo wherever they alight again in rain, 'tis ſuperior in quantity to the rain of colder ſeaſons. *Woodw.*

2. The act of attenuating matter, ſo as to make it fume away.

Thoſe waters, by rarifaction and *evaporation*, aſcended. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

3. [In pharmacy.] An operation by which liquids are ſpent or driven away in ſteams, ſo as to leave ſome part ſtronger, or of a higher conſiſtence than before. *Quincy.*

EVA'SION. *n. ſ.* [*evaſum*, Latin.] Excuſe; ſubterfuge; ſophiſtry; artifice; artful means of eluding or eſcaping.

We are too well acquainted with thoſe anſwers;
But his *evaſion*, wing'd thus ſwift with ſcorn,
Cannot outfly our apprehenſions. *Shak. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Him, after all diſputes,
Forc'd I abſolve: all my *evaſions* vain,
And reaſonings, though through mazes, lead me ſtill
But to my own conviction. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

In vain thou ſtriv'ſt to cover ſhame with ſhame;
For by *evaſions* thy crime uncover'ſt more. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

EVA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *evade.*]

1. Practiſing evaſion; eluſive.

Thus he, though conſcious of th' etherial gueſt,
Anſwer'd *evaſive* of the ſly requeſt. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* i.

2. Containing an evaſion; ſophiſtical; diſhoneſtly artful.

EVA'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *evaſive.*] By evaſion; eluſively; ſophiſtically.

EU'CHARIST. *n. ſ.* [εὐχαριστία.] The act of giving thanks; the ſacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper.

Himſelf did better like of common bread to be uſed in the *euchariſt*. *Hooker, Preface.*

Some receive the ſacrament as a means to procure great graces and bleſſings, others as an *euchariſt* and an office of thankſgiving for what they have received. *Taylor.*

EUCHARI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *euchariſt.*]

1. Containing acts of thankſgiving.

The latter part was *euchariſtical*, which began at the breaking and bleſſing of the bread. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v.

It would not be amiſs to put it into the *euchariſtical* part of our daily devotions: we praiſe thee, O God, for our limbs and ſenſes. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Relating to the ſacrament of the ſupper of the Lord.

EUCHO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [εὐχολόγιον.] A formulary of prayers.

EUCRASY. *n. ſ.* [εὐκρασία.] An agreeable well proportioned mixture of qualities, whereby a body is ſaid to be in a good ſtate of health. *Quincy.*

EVE. }
E'VEN. } *n. ſ.* [æfen, Saxon; *avend*, or *avond*, Dutch.]

1. The cloſe of the day; the latter part of the day; the interval between bright light and darkneſs.

They like ſo many Alexanders,
Have in theſe parts from morn 'till *even* fought,
And ſheath'd their ſwords for lack of argument. *Sh. H.* V.

Such ſights as youthful poets dream
On Summer *eves* by haunted ſtream. *Milton.*

O, nightingale, that on yon bloomy ſpray
Warbleſt at *eve*, when all the woods are ſtill. *Milton.*

When the ſun's orb both *even* and morn is bright,
Then let no fear of ſtorms thy mind affright. *May's Virgil.*

Th' unerring ſun by certain ſigns declares,
What the late *ev'n*, or early morn prepares. *Dryd. Virgil.*

Winter, oft at *eve*, reſumes the breeze,
Chills the pale morn. *Thomſon's Spring, l.* 20.

2. The vigil or faſt to be obſerved before an holiday. In this ſenſe only *eve* is uſed, not *even*.

Let the immediate preceding day be kept as the *eve* to this great feaſt. *Duppa's Rule to Devotion.*

E'VEN. *adj.* [efen, Saxon; *even*, Dutch; *æquus*, Latin.]

1. Level; not rugged; not unequal.

To ſee a beggar's brat in riches flow,
Adds not a wrinkle to my *even* brow. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.* 6.

The preſent face of Rome is much more *even* and level than it was formerly. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

The ſuperficies of ſuch plates are not *even*, but have many cavities and ſwellings, which, how ſhallow ſoever, do a little vary the thickneſs of the plate. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Uniform; equal to itſelf; ſmooth as oppoſed to rough.

Lay the rough paths of peeviſh nature *ev'n*,
And open in each heart a little heav'n. *Prior.*

3. Level with; parallel to.

That the net may be *even* to the midſt of the altar. *Ex.*

And ſhall lay thee *even* with the ground. *Luk.* xix. 44.

4. Without inclination any way; not leaning to any ſide.

He was
A noble ſervant to them; but he could not
Carry his honours *even*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

5. Without any part higher or lower than the other.

When Alexander demanded of one what was the fitteſt ſeat of his empire, he laid a dry hide before him, and deſired him to ſet his foot on one ſide thereof; which being done, all the other parts of the hide did riſe up; but when he did ſet his foot in the middle, all the other parts lay flat and *even*. *Davies.*

Upheld by me, yet once more he ſhall ſtand
On *even* ground againſt his mortal foe. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

6. Equal on both ſides: as, the account is *even*.

Even reckoning makes laſting friends; and the way to make reckonings *even*, I am ſure, is to make them often. *South.*

7. Without any thing owed, either good or ill; out of debt.

We reckon with your ſeveral loves,
And make us *even* with you;
Henceforth be earls. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

I will be *even* with thee, doubt it not. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

I do confeſs
The blind lad's pow'r, whilſt he inhabits there;
But I'll be *ev'n* with him neverthelefs. *Suckling.*

In taking revenge, a man is but *even* with his enemy; but in paſſing it over, he is ſuperior. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The publick is always *even* with an author who has not a juſt deference for them: the contempt is reciprocal. *Addiſon.*

The true reaſon of their flying to this ſtrange doctrine was to be *even* with the magiſtrate, who, they found, was againſt them; and they reſolved, therefore, at any rate to be againſt him. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

8. Calm; not ſubject to elevation or depreſſion.

Deſires compos'd, affections ever *ev'n*,
Tears that delight, and ſighs that waft to heav'n. *Pope.*

9. Capable to be divided into equal parts; not odd.

Let him tell me whether the number of the ſtars be *even* or odd. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

What verity there is in that numeral conceit, in the lateral

8 I

diviſion

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diviſion of man by *even* and odd, aſcribing the odd unto the right ſide, and *even* unto the left. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To E'VEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make even.

2. To make out of debt; to put in a ſtate in which either good or ill is fully repaid.

Nothing can, or ſhall content my ſoul,
'Till I am *evened* with him, wife for wife. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

3. To level; to make level.

This temple Xerxes *evened* with the ſoil, which Alexander is ſaid to have repaired. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Beat, roll, and mow carpet-walks and cammomile; for now the ground is ſupple, and it will *even* all inequalities. *Evelyn.*

To E'VEN. *v. n.* To be equal to. Now diſuſed.

A like ſtrange obſervation taketh place here as at Stonehenge, that a redoubled numbering never *eveneth* with the firſt. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

E'VEN. *adv.* [often contracted to *ev'n.*]

1. A word of ſtrong aſſertion; verily.

Even ſo did thoſe Gauls poſſeſs the coaſts. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Thou waſt a ſoldier
Even to Cato's wiſh; not fierce, and terrible
Only in ſtrokes. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Dang'rous rocks,
Which, touching but my gentle veſſel's ſide,
Would ſcatter all the ſpices on the ſtream,
Enrobe the roaring waters with my ſilks;
And, in a word, yea *even* now worth this,
And now worth nothing. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

It is not much that the good man ventures; and after this life, if there be no God, is as well as the bad; but if there be a God, is infinitely better, *even* as much as unſpeakable and eternal happineſs is better than extreme and endleſs miſery. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

2. Notwithſtanding; though it was ſo that.

All I can ſay for thoſe paſſages is, that I knew they were bad enough to pleaſe, *even* when I wrote them. *Dryden.*

3. Likewiſe; not only ſo, but alſo.

The motions of all the lights of heaven might afford meaſures of time, if we could number them; but moſt of thoſe motions are not evident, and the great lights are ſufficient, and ſerve alſo to meaſure *even* the motions of thoſe others. *Holder.*

He might *even* as well have employed his time, as ſome princes have done, in the frivolous and low delights of catching moles. *Atterbury.*

Here all their rage, and *ev'n* their murmurs ceaſe,
And ſacred ſilence reigns, and univerſal peace. *Pope.*

4. So much as.

Books give the ſame turn to our thoughts that company does to our converſation, without loading our memories, or making us *even* ſenſible of the change. *Swift.*

5. A word of exaggeration in which a ſecret compariſon is implied: as, *even* the great, that is, *the great like the mean.*

Nor death itſelf can wholly waſh your ſtains,
But long contracted filth *ev'n* in the ſoul remains. *Dryden.*

I have made ſeveral diſcoveries which appear new, *even* to thoſe who are verſed in critical learning. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

6. A term of conceſſion.

Since you refined the notion, and corrected the malignity, I ſhall *e'en* let it paſs. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

EVENHA'NDED. *adj.* [*even* and *hand.*] Impartial; equitable.

Evenhanded juſtice
Returns th' ingredients of our poiſon'd chalice
To our own lips. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

E'VENING. *n. ſ.* [æꝼen, Saxon; *avend*, Dutch.] The cloſe of the day; the beginning of night.

I ſhall fall
Like a bright exhalation in the *evening*,
And no man ſee me more. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

The devil is now more laborious than ever, the long day of mankind drawing faſt towards an *evening*, and the world's tragedy and time near at an end. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Mean time the ſun deſcended from the ſkies,
And the bright *evening* ſtar began to riſe. *Dryden's Æn.*

It was a ſacred rule among the Pythagoreans, that they ſhould every *evening* thrice run over the actions and affairs of the day. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p.* i.

E'VENLY. *adj.* [from *even.*]

1. Equally; uniformly; in an equipoiſe.

In an infinite chaos nothing could be formed; no particles could convene by mutual attraction; for every one there muſt have infinite matter around it, and therefore muſt reſt for ever, being *evenly* balanced between infinite attractions. *Bentley.*

2. Levelly; without aſperities.

The firſt ſhall be a paliſh clearneſs, *evenly* and ſmoothly ſpread; not overthin and waſhy, but of a pretty ſolid conſiſtence. *Wotton.*

3. Without inclination to either ſide; in a poſture parallel to the horizon; horizontally.

The upper face of the ſea is known to be level by nature, and *evenly* diſtant from the center, and waxes deeper and deeper the farther one ſaileth from the ſhore. *Brerewood.*

4. Impartially; without favour or enmity.

You ſerve a great and gracious maſter, and there is a moſt hopeful young prince: it behoves you to carry yourſelf wiſely and *evenly* between them both. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

E'VENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *even.*]

1. State of being even.

2. Uniformity; regularity.

The ether moſt readily yieldeth to the revolutions of the celeſtial bodies, and the making them with that *evenneſs* and celerity is requiſite in them all. *Grew's Coſmolog. Sacr. b.* i.

3. Equality of ſurface; levelneſs.

4. Freedom from inclination to either ſide.

A crooked ſtick is not ſtraitned, unleſs it be bent as far on the clear contrary ſide, that ſo it may ſettle itſelf at the length in a middle eſtate of *evenneſs* between both. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſ.* 8.

5. Impartiality; equal reſpect.

6. Calmneſs; freedom from perturbation.

Though he appeared to reliſh theſe bleſſings as much as any man, yet he bore the loſs of them, when it happened, with great compoſure and *evenneſs* of mind. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

E'VENSONG. *n. ſ.* [*even* and *ſong.*]

1. The form of worſhip uſed in the evening.

Thee, 'chantreſs of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy *evenſong*. *Milton.*

If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he laſts 'till *evenſong*, and then ſays his compline an hour before the time. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. The evening; the cloſe of the day.

He tun'd his notes both *evenſong* and morn. *Dryden.*

EVENTI'DE. *n. ſ.* [*even* and *tide.*] The time of evening.

A ſwarm of gnats at *eventide*,
Out of the fens of Allan do ariſe,
Their murmuring ſmall trumpets ſounding wide. *Fa. Queen.*

Iſaac went out to meditate at the *eventide*. *Gen.* xxiv. 63.

EVE'NT. *n. ſ.* [*eventus*, Latin.]

1. An incident; any thing that happens, good or bad.

There is one *event* to the righteous, and to the wicked. *Eccl.*

Oh heavy times, begetting ſuch *events!* *Shak. Hen.* VI.

2. The conſequence of an action; the concluſion; the upſhot.

Two ſpears from Meleager's hand were ſent,
With equal force, but various in th' *event*;
The firſt was fixt in earth, the ſecond ſtood
On the boar's briſtled back, and deeply drank his blood. *Dry.*

To EVE'NTERATE. *v. a.* [*eventero*, Latin.] To rip up; to open by ripping the belly.

In a bear, which the hunters *eventerated*, or opened, I beheld the young ones with all their parts diſtinct. *Brown.*

EVE'NTFUL. *adj.* [*event* and *full.*] Full of incidents; full of changes of fortune.

Laſt ſcene of all,
That ends this ſtrange *eventful* hiſtory,
Is ſecond childiſhneſs. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

To EVE'NTILATE. *v. n.* [*eventilo*, Latin.]

1. To winnow; to ſift out.

2. To examine; to diſcuſs. *Dict.*

EVE'NTUAL. *adj.* [from *event.*] Happening in conſequence of any thing; conſequential.

EVE'NTUALLY. *adv.* [from *eventual.*] In the event; in the laſt reſult; in the conſequence.

Hermione has but intentionally, not *eventually*, diſobliged you; and hath made your flame a better return, by reſtoring you your own heart, than ſhe could have done by exchanging her's for it. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

E'VER. *adv.* [æꝼꞃe, Saxon.]

1. At any time.

Men know by this time, if *ever* they will know, whether it be good or evil which hath been ſo long retained. *Hooker.*

If thou haſt that, which I have greater reaſon to believe now than *ever*, I mean valour, this might ſhew it. *Sh. Othello.*

You ſerve a maſter who is as free from the envy of friends, as *ever* any king was. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

So few tranſlations deſerve praiſe, that I ſcarce *ever* ſaw any which deſerved pardon. *Denham.*

The moſt ſenſual man that *ever* was in the world, never felt ſo delicious a pleaſure as a clear conſcience. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

By repeating any ſuch idea of any length of time, as of a minute, a year, or an age, as often as we will in our own thoughts, and adding them to one another, without *ever* coming to the end of ſuch addition, we come by the idea of eternity. *Locke.*

2. At all times; always; without end.

God hath had *ever*, and *ever* ſhall have, ſome church viſible upon the earth. *Hooker, b.* iii. *ſ.* 1.

I ſee things may ſerve long, but not ſerve *ever*. *Shakeſp.*

Riches endleſs is as poor as Winter,
To him that *ever* fears he ſhall be poor. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Blinded greatneſs, *ever* in turmoil,
Still ſeeking happy life, makes life a toil. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

There under ebon ſhades, and low-brow'd rocks,
In dark cimmerian deſart *ever* dwell. *Milton.*

The inclinations of the people muſt *ever* have a great influence. *Temple.*

He ſhall *ever* love, and always be
The ſubject of my ſcorn and cruelty. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

Mankind is *ever* the ſame, and nothing loſt out of nature, though every thing is altered. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

Ever ſince that time Liſander has been at the houſe. *Tatler.*

Immortal Vida! on whoſe honour'd brow
The poet's bays and critick's ivy grow,
Cremona now ſhall *ever* boaſt thy name,
As next in place to Mantua, next in fame. *Pope's Eſſays.*

3. For ever; eternally; to perpetuity.

Men are like a company of poor inſects, whereof ſome are bees, delighted with flowers and their ſweetneſs; others beetles, delighted with other kinds of viands; which, having enjoyed for a ſeaſon, they ceaſe to be, and exiſt no more for *ever*. *Loc.*

We'll to the temple: there you'll find your ſon;
And there be crown'd, or give him up for *ever*. *A. Phillips.*

4. It is ſometimes reduplicated.

For ever, and for *ever*, farewel, Caſſius. *Shakeſpeare.*

I know a lord who values no leaſe, though for a thouſand years, nor any eſtate that is not for *ever* and *ever*. *Temple.*

The meeting points the fatal lock diſſever
From the fair head, for *ever* and for *ever*. *Pope.*

5. At one time, as, *ever* and anon: that is, at one time and another; now and then.

So long as Guyon with her communed,
Unto the ground ſhe caſt her modeſt eye;
And *ever* and anon, with roſy red,
The baſhful blood her ſnowy cheeks did dye. *Fairy Queen.*

The fat ones would be *ever* and anon making ſport with the lean, and calling them ſtarvelings. *L'Eſtrange.*

He lay ſtretch'd along,
And *ever* and anon a ſilent tear
Stole down and trickled from his hoary beard. *Dryden.*

6. In any degree.

Let no man fear that harmful creature *ever* the leſs, becauſe he ſees the apoſtle ſafe from that poiſon. *Hall.*

For a mine undiſcovered, neither the owner of the ground or any body elſe are *ever* the richer. *Collier on Pride.*

It ſuffices to the unity of any idea, that it be conſidered as one repreſentation or picture, though made up of *ever* ſo many particulars. *Locke.*

There muſt be ſomewhere ſuch a rank as man;
And all the queſtion, wrangle *e'er* ſo long,
Is only this, if God has plac'd him wrong. *Pope's Eſſays.*

7. A word of enforcement, or aggravation. *As ſoon as* ever *he had done it*; that is, immediately after he had done it. In this ſenſe it is ſcarcely uſed but in familiar language.

That *ever* this fellow ſhould have fewer words than a parrot, and yet the ſon of a woman. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* I.

They brake all their bones in pieces, or *ever* they came at the bottom of the den. *Dan.* iv. 24.

That purſe in your hand, as a twin brother, is as like him as *ever* he can look. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

As ſoon as *e'er* the bird is dead,
Opening again, he lays his claim
To half the profit, half the fame. *Prior.*

The title of duke had been ſunk in the family *ever* ſince the attainder of the great duke of Suffolk. *Addiſon on Italy.*

8. EVER A. Any: [as *every*, that is, everich or ever each is each one, all.] This word is ſtill retained in the Scottiſh dialect.

I am old, I am old.
—I love thee better than I love *e'er a* ſcurvy young boy of them all. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

9. It is often contracted into *e'er.*

10. It is much uſed in compoſition in the ſenſe of always: as, *evergreen*, green throughout the year; *everduring*, enduring without end. It is added almoſt arbitrarily to neutral participles and adjectives, and will be ſufficiently explained by the following inſtances.

EVERBU'BBLING. *adj.* [*ever* and *bubbling.*] Boiling up with perpetual murmurs.

Panting murmurs, ſtill'd out of her breaſt,
That *everbubbling* ſpring. *Craſhaw.*

EVERBU'RNING. *adj.* [*ever* and *burning.*] Unextinguiſhed.

His tail was ſtretched out in wond'rous length,
That to the houſe of heavenly gods it raught;
And with extorted power and borrow'd ſtrength,
The *everburning* lamps from thence it brought. *Fai. Queen.*

Torture without end
Still urges, and a fiery deluge, fed
With *everburning* ſulphur unconſum'd! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

EVERDU'RING. *adj.* [*ever* and *during.*] Eternal; enduring without end.

Our ſouls, piercing through the impurity of fleſh, behold the higheſt heavens, and thence bring knowledge to contemplate the *everduring* glory and termleſs joy. *Raleigh.*

Heav'n open'd wide
Her *everduring* gates, harmonious ſound!
On golden hinges moving. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii.

EVERGRE'EN. *adj.* [*ever* and *green.*] Verdant throughout the year.

There will I build him
A monument, and plant it round with ſhade

Of laurel, *evergreen*, and branching palm. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

The juice, when in greater plenty than can be exhaled by the ſun, renders the plant *evergreen*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

E'VERGREEN. *n. ſ.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the ſeaſons.

Some of the hardieſt *evergreens* may be tranſplanted, eſpecially if the weather be moiſt and temperate. *Evelyn's Kalend.*

I find you are againſt filling an Engliſh garden with *evergreens*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 477.

EVERHO'NOURED. *adj.* [*ever* and *honoured.*] Always held in honour or eſteem.

Mentes, an *everhonour'd* name, of old
High in Ulyſſes' ſocial liſt enroll'd. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* i.

EVERLA'STING. *adj.* [*ever* and *laſting.*]

1. Laſting or enduring without end; perpetual; immortal; eternal.

Whether we ſhall meet again, I know not;
Therefore our *everlaſting* farewel take:
For ever, and for ever, farewel, Caſſius. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

The *everlaſting* life, both of body and ſoul, in that future ſtate, whether in bliſs or woe, hath been added. *Hammond.*

And what a trifle is a moment's breath,
Laid in the ſcale with *everlaſting* death! *Denham.*

2. It is uſed of paſt as well as future eternity, though not ſo properly.

EVERLA'STING. *n. ſ.* Eternity; eternal duration whether paſt or future.

From *everlaſting* to *everlaſting* thou art God. *Pſ.* xc. 2.

We are in God through the knowledge which is had of us, and the love which is born towards us, from *everlaſting*. *Hooker.*

EVERLA'STINGLY. *adv.* [from *everlaſting.*] Eternally; without end.

I'll hate him *everlaſtingly*,
That bids me be of comfort any more. *Shakeſ. Rich.* II.

Many have made themſelves *everlaſtingly* ridiculous. *Swift.*

EVERLA'STINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *everlaſting.*] Eternity; perpetuity; an indefinite duration.

Nothing could make me ſooner to confeſs,
That this world had an *everlaſtingneſs*,
Than to conſider that a year is run
Since both this lower world's, and the ſun's ſun,
The luſtre and the vigour of this all,
Did ſet. *Donne.*

EVERLI'VING. *adj.* [*ever* and *living.*] Living without end; immortal; eternal; inceſſant.

Is not from hence the way, that leadeth right
To that moſt glorious houſe, that gliſt'reth bright
With burning ſtars and *everliving* fires. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

In that he is man, he received life from the Father, as from the fountain of that *everliving* Deity. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 56.

God's juſtice in the one, and his goodneſs in the other, is exerciſed for evermore, as the *everliving* ſubjects of his reward and puniſhment. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

The inſtinct of brutes and inſects can be the effect of nothing elſe than the wiſdom and ſkill of a powerful *everliving* Agent. *Newton's Opt.*

EVERMO'RE. *adv.* [*ever* and *more.*] Always; eternally. *More* ſeems an expletive accidentally added, unleſs it ſignified originally *from this time:* as, *evermore, always henceforward*; but this ſenſe has not been ſtrictly preſerved.

It govern'd was, and guided *evermore*,
Through wiſdom of a matron grave and hoare. *Fa. Queen.*

Sparks by nature *evermore* aſpire,
Which makes them now to ſuch a highneſs flee. *Davies.*

Religion prefers thoſe pleaſures which flow from the preſence of God for *evermore*, infinitely before the tranſitory pleaſures of this world. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

EVERO'PEN. *adv.* [*ever* and *open.*] Never cloſed; not at any time ſhut.

God is the great eye of the world, always watching over our actions, and has an *everopen* ear to hear all our words. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

EVERPLE'ASING. *adj.* [*ever* and *pleaſing.*] Delighting at all times; never ceaſing to give pleaſure.

The *everpleaſing* Pamela was content to urge a little farther for me. *Sidney.*

Forſaking Scheria's *everpleaſing* ſhore,
The winds to Marathon the virgin bore. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To EVE'RSE. *v. a.* [*everſus*, Latin.] To overthrow; to ſubvert; to deſtroy.

The foundation of this principle is totally *everſed* by the ingenious commentator upon immaterial beings. *Glanv. Sceps.*

To EVE'RT. *v. a.* [*everto*, Latin.] To deſtroy; to overthrow.

A proceſs is valid, if the juriſdiction of the judge is not yet *everted* and overthrown. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EVERWA'TCHFUL. *adj.* [*ever* and *watchful.*] Always vigilant.

Plac'd at the helm he ſat, and mark'd the ſkies,
Nor cloſ'd in ſleep his *everwatchful* eyes. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* iv.

E'VERY. *adj.* [in old language *everich*, that is, ever each; æꝼeꞃ ealc, Saxon.]

1. Each one of all. *Every* has therefore no plural ſignification.

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He propoſeth unto God their neceſſities, and they their own requeſts for relief in *every* of them. *Hooker*, *b*. v. *ſ*. 39.

All the congregation are holy, *every* one of them. *Num*. xvi.

The king made this ordonance, that *every* twelve years there ſhould be ſet forth two ſhips. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The virtue and force of *every* of theſe three is ſhrewdly allayed. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Ariſtotle has long ſince obſerved, how unreaſonable it is to expect the ſame kind of proof for *every* thing, which we have for ſome things. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Every one, that has any idea of a foot, finds that he can repeat that idea, and, joining it to the former, make the idea of two feet. *Locke.*

From pole to pole the thunder roars aloud,
And broken lightnings flaſh from *ev'ry* cloud. *Pope's Statius.*

2. Every-where. In all places; in each place.

The ſubſtance of the body of Chriſt was not *every-where* ſeen, nor did it *every-where* ſuffer death; *every-where* it could not be entombed: it is not *every-where* now, being exalted into heaven. *Hooker*, *b*. v. *ſ*. 55.

If I ſend my ſon abroad, how is it poſſible to keep him from vice, which is *every-where* ſo in faſhion? *Locke.*

'Tis no-where to be found, or *every-where*. *Pope.*

E'veryoung. *adj*. [*ever* and *young*.] Not ſubject to old age, or decay; undecaying.

Joys *everyoung*, unmix'd with pain or fear,
Fill the wide circle of th' eternal year. *Pope's Odyſſey*, *b*. iv.

E'vesdropper. *n. ſ*. [*eves* and *dropper*.] Some mean fellow that ſkulks about a houſe in the night.

What makes you liſtening there? Get farther off; I preach not to thee, thou wicked *eveſdropper*. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

Do but think how decent a habit you have on, and how becoming your function it is to be diſguiſed like a ſlave, and an *eveſdropper*, under the women's windows. *Dryd. Don Sebaſt.*

To Eve'stigate. *v. a*. [*eveſtigo*, Lat.] To ſearch out. *Dict.*

Eugh. *n. ſ* [This word is ſo written by moſt writers; but ſince the original ıp, Saxon, or Welſh *ywen*, more favours the eaſier orthography of *yew*, I have referred it thither.] A tree.

At the firſt ſtretch of both his hands he drew,
And almoſt join'd the horns of the tough *eugh*. *Dryd. Æn.*

To EVI'CT. *v. a*. [*evinco*, Latin.]

1. To diſpoſſeſs of by a judicial courſe.

The law of England would ſpeedily *evict* them out of their poſſeſſion, and therefore they held it the beſt policy to caſt off the yoke of Engliſh law. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. To take away by a ſentence of law.

His lands were *evicted* from him. *K. James's Declaration.*

3. To prove; to evince. Little uſed.

This nervous fluid has never been diſcovered in live animals by the ſenſes, however aſſiſted; nor its neceſſity *evicted* by any cogent experiment. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

Evi'ction. *n. ſ*. [from *evict*.]

1. Diſpoſſeſſion or deprivation by a definitive ſentence of a court of judicature.

If any of the parties be laid aſleep, under pretence of arbitrement, and the other party doth cautiouſly get the ſtart at common law, yet the pretorian court will ſet back all things, and no reſpect had to *eviction* or diſpoſſeſſion. *Bacon.*

2. Proof; evidence; certain teſtimony.

A plurality of voices carries the queſtion, in all our debates, but rather as an expedient for peace than an *eviction* of the right. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

E'VIDENCE. *n. ſ*. [French.]

1. The ſtate of being evident; clearneſs; indubitable certainty; notoriety.

2. Teſtimony; proof.

I had delivered the *evidence* of the purchaſe unto Baruch. *Jer*. xxxii. 16.

Unreaſonable it is to expect the ſame kind of proof and *evidence* for every thing, which we have for ſome things. *Tillot.*

Cato major, who had borne all the great offices, has left us an *evidence*, under his own hand, how much he was verſed in country affairs. *Locke.*

They bear *evidence* to a hiſtory in defence of Chriſtianity, the truth of which hiſtory was their motive to embrace Chriſtianity. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

3. Witneſs; one that gives evidence. In this ſenſe it is ſometimes plural; as, *the* evidence *were ſworn*: but ſometimes regularly augmented, as *evidences*.

To ſwear he ſaw three inches through a door,
As Aſiatick *evidences* ſwore. *Dryden's Juvenal*, *Sat*. vii.

There are books extant, which they muſt needs allow of as proper *evidence*; even the mighty volumes of viſible nature, and the everlaſting tables of right reaſon. *Bentley.*

To E'vidence. *v. a*. [from the noun.]

1. To prove; to evince.

If they be principles evident of themſelves, they need nothing to *evidence* them. *Tillotſon's Sermons*, *Preface.*

Theſe things the Chriſtian religion require, as might be *evidenced* from texts. *Tillotſon*, *Sermon* v.

2. To ſhew; to make diſcovery of.

Thou on earth had'ſt proſper'd, which thy looks
Now alſo *evidence*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b*. x. *l*. 361.

E'vident. *adj*. [French.] Plain; apparent; notorious.

It is *evident*, in the general frame of nature, that things moſt manifeſt unto ſenſe have proved obſcure unto the underſtanding. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b*. vi. *c*. 10.

In this ſtate they are incapable of making conqueſts upon their neighbours, which is *evident* to all that know their conſtitutions. *Temple.*

Children minded not what was ſaid, when it was *evident* to them that no attention was ſufficient. *Locke.*

E'vidently. *adv*. [from *evident*.] Apparently; certainly; undeniably.

Laying their eggs, they *evidently* prove
The genial pow'r and full effects of love. *Prior.*

The printing private letters is the worſt ſort of betraying converſation, as it has *evidently* the moſt extenſive ill conſequences. *Pope.*

E'VIL. *adj*. [ẏpel, Saxon; *euvel*, Dutch.]

1. Having bad qualities of any kind; not good.

He hath brought up an *evil* name upon a virgin of Iſrael. *Deut* xxii. 19.

An *evil* diſeaſe cleaveth faſt unto him; and now that he lieth, he ſhall riſe up no more. *Pſ*. xli. 8.

The good fig's very good, and the *evil* very *evil*, that cannot be eaten they are ſo *evil*. *Jeremiah* xxiv. 3.

That hour he cured many of *evil* ſpirits. *Luke* vii. 21.

2. Wicked; bad; corrupt.

Is thine eye *evil*, becauſe I am good? *Matt* xx. 15.

The imagination of man's heart is *evil* from his youth. *Gen.*

3. Unhappy; miſerable; calamitous.

And the officers did ſee that they were in *evil* caſe. *Ex*. v.

All the days of the afflicted are *evil*. *Prov*. xv. 15.

4. Miſchievous; deſtructive; ravenous.

It is my ſon's coat; an *evil* beaſt hath devoured him. *Gen.*

E'vil. *n. ſ*. [generally contracted to *ill*.]

1. Wickedneſs; a crime.

Not in the legions
Of horrid hell can come a devil more damn'd
In *evils* to top Macbeth. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. Injury; miſchief.

Whoſo rewardeth *evil* for good, *evil* ſhall not depart from his houſe. *Prov*. xvii. 13.

Let thine enemies, and they that ſeek *evil* to my Lord, be as Nabal. 1 *Sa*. xxv. 26.

3. Malignity; corruption.

The heart of the ſons of men is full of *evil*. *Eccleſ*. ix. 3.

4. Misfortune; calamity.

Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and ſhall we not receive *evil*. *Job* ii. 10.

A prudent man foreſeeth the *evil*, and hideth himſelf. *Prov.*

If we will ſtand boggling at imaginary *evils*, let us never blame a horſe for ſtarting at a ſhadow. *L'Eſtrange.*

Evil is what is apt to produce or increaſe any pain, or diminiſh any pleaſure in us; or elſe to procure us any *evil*, or deprive us of any good. *Locke.*

5. Malady; diſeaſe: as, the *king's evil*.

At his touch,
Such ſanctity hath heaven given his hand,
They preſently amend.
——What's the diſeaſe he means?
——'Tis call'd the *evil*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

E'vil. *adv*. [commonly contracted to *ill*.]

1. Not well in whatever reſpect.

Ah, froward Clarence, *evil* it beſeems thee,
To flatter Henry, and forſake thy brother! *Shak. Hen*. VI.

2. Not well; not virtuouſly; not innocently.

If I have ſpoken *evil*, bear witneſs of the *evil*; but if well, why ſmiteſt thou me. *John* xviii. 22.

3. Not well; not happily; not fortunately.

It went *evil* with his houſe. *Deut*. vii. 23.

4. Injuriouſly; not kindly.

The Egyptians *evil* entreated us, and afflicted us. *Deut*. xxvi.

5. It is often uſed in compoſition to give a bad meaning to a word; but in this, as in all other caſes, it is in the modern dialect generally contracted to *ill*.

Evilaffe'cted. *adj*. [*evil* and *affected*.] Not kind; not diſpoſed to kindneſs.

The unbelieving Jews ſtirred up the Gentiles, and made their minds *evilaffected* againſt the brethren. *Acts* xiv. 2.

Evildo'er. *n. ſ*. [*evil* and *doer*.] Malefactor; one that commits crimes.

Whereas they ſpeak evil againſt you as *evildoers*, they may by your good works glorify God. 1 *Pet*. ii. 12.

Evilfa'voured. *adj*. [*evil* and *favour*.] Illcountenanced; having no good aſpect.

Machiavel well noteth, though in an *evilfavoured* inſtance, there is no truſting to the force of nature, nor the bravery of words, except it be corroborate by cuſtom. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Evilfa'vouredness. *n. ſ*. [from *evilfavoured*.] Deformity.

Thou ſhalt not ſacrifice unto the Lord any bullock, or ſheep, wherein is blemiſh or any *evilfavouredneſs*. *Deutr*. xvii.

E'villy. *adv*. [from *evil*.] Not well.

This act, ſo *evilly* born, ſhall cool the hearts
Of all his people, and freeze up their zeal. *Shak. K. John.*

Evilmi'nded. *adj*. [*evil* and *mind*.] Malicious; miſchievous; malignant; wicked; inſidious.

But moſt ſhe fear'd, that travelling ſo late,
Some *evilminded* beaſts might lie in wait,
And, without witneſs, wreak their hidden hate. *Dryden.*

E'vilness. *n. ſ*. [from *evil*.] Contrariety to goodneſs; badneſs of whatever kind.

The moral goodneſs and congruity, or *evilneſs*, unfitneſs, and unſeaſonableneſs of moral or natural actions, falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty. *Hale's Orig of Mankind.*

Evilspe'aking. *n. ſ*. [*evil* and *ſpeaking*.] Slander; defamation; calumny; cenſoriouſneſs.

Wherefore laying aſide all malice and all guile, and hypocriſies and envies, and all *evilſpeakings*. 1 *Pet*. ii. 1.

Evilwi'shing. *adj*. [*evil* and *wiſh*.] Wiſhing evil to; having no good will.

They having heard of this ſudden going out with ſo ſmall a company, in a country full of *evilwiſhing* minds towards him, followed him. *Sidney*, *b*. ii.

Evilwo'rker. *n. ſ*. [*evil* and *work*.] One who does ill.

Beware of dogs, beware of *evilworkers*. *Phil*. iii. 3.

To EVI'NCE. *v. a*. [*evinco*, Latin.] To prove; to ſhow; to manifeſt; to make evident.

Doubt not but that ſin
Will reign among them, as of thee begot;
And therefore was law given them, to *evince*
Their natural pravity. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b*. xii.

That religion, teaching a future ſtate of ſouls, is a probability; and that its contrary cannot, with equal probability, be proved, we have *evinced*. *South's Sermons.*

The greater the abſurdities are, the more ſtrongly do they *evince* the falſity of that ſuppoſition from whence they flow. *Atterbury's Sermons*, *Preface.*

Evi'ncible. *adj*. [from *evince*.] Capable of proof; demonſtrable.

Implanted inſtincts in brutes are in themſelves highly reaſonable and uſeful to their ends, and *evincible* by true reaſon to be ſuch. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Evi'ncibly. *adv*. [from *evincible*.] In ſuch a manner as to force conviction.

To E'virate. *v. a*. [*eviratus*, Latin.] To deprive of manhood; to emaſculate. *Dict.*

To Evi'scerate. *v. a*. [*eviſcero*, Latin.] To embowel; to draw; to deprive of the entrails; to ſearch within the entrails.

E'vitable. *adj*. [*evitabilis*, Latin.] Avoidable; that may be eſcaped or ſhunned.

Of divers things evil, all being not *evitable*, we take one; which one, ſaving only in caſe of ſo great urgency, were not otherwiſe to be taken. *Hooker*, *b*. i. *ſ*. 8.

To E'VITATE. *v. a*. [*evito*, Latin.] To avoid; to ſhun; to eſcape.

Therein ſhe doth *evitate* and ſhun
A thouſand irreligious curſed hours,
Which forced marriage would have brought upon her *Shak.*

Evita'tion. *n. ſ*. [from *evitate*.] The act of avoiding. *Dict.*

Evite'rnal. *adj*. [*æviternus*, Latin.] Eternal in a limited ſenſe; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

Evite'rnity. *n. ſ*. [*æviternitas*, low Lat.] Duration not infinitely, but indefinitely long.

Eu'logy. *n. ſ*. [εὐ and λόγος.] Praiſe; encomium; panegyrick.

Many brave young minds have oftentimes, through hearing the praiſes and famous *eulogies* of worthy men, been ſtirred up to affect the like commendations. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

EU'NUCH. *n. ſ*. [ἔυνȣχος.] One that is caſtrated or emaſculated.

He hath gelded the commonwealth, and made it an *eunuch*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p*. ii.

It hath been obſerved by the ancients, that much of Venus doth dim the ſight; and yet *eunuchs*, which are unable to generate, are nevertheleſs alſo dimſighted. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

So charm'd you were, you ceas'd awhile to doat
On nonſenſe gargl'd in an *eunuch*'s throat. *Fenton.*

To Eu'nuchate. *v. a*. To make an eunuch.

It were an impoſſible act to *eunuchate* or caſtrate themſelves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b*. viii. *c*. 4.

Evoca'tion. *n. ſ* [*evocatio*, Latin.] The act of calling out.

Inſtead of a deſcent into hell, it ſeems rather a conjuring up or an *evocation* of the dead from hell. *Notes to Pope's Odyſſey.*

Evola'tion. *n. ſ*. [*evolo*, Latin.] The act of flying away.

To EVO'LVE. *v. a*. [*evolvo*, Latin.] To unfold; to diſentangle.

The animal ſoul ſooner expands and *evolves* itſelf to its full orb and extent than the human ſoul *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

This little active principle, as the body increaſeth and dilateth, *evolveth*, diffuſeth, and expandeth, if not his ſubſtantial exiſtence, yet his energy. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To Evo'lve. *v. n*. To open itſelf; to diſcloſe itſelf.

Ambroſial odours
Does round the air *evolving* ſcents diffuſe;
The holy ground is wet with heav'nly dews. *Prior.*

Evo'lvent. *n. ſ*. [*evolvens*, Latin.] *Harris.*

Evolu'tion. *n. ſ*. [*evolutus*, Latin.]

1. The act of unrolling or unfolding.

2. The ſeries of things unrolled or unfolded.

The whole *evolution* of ages, from everlaſting to everlaſting, is ſo collectedly and preſentifickly repreſented to God at once, as if all things which ever were, are, or ſhall be, were at this very inſtant, and ſo always, really preſent and exiſtent before him. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

3. [In geometry.] The equable evolution of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is ſuch a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unbend; ſo that the ſame line becomes ſucceſſively a leſs arch of a reciprocally greater circle, 'till at laſt they turn into a ſtrait line. In the Philoſ. Tranſactions, N°. 260. you have a new quadratrix to the circle, found by this means. *Harris.*

4. [In tacticks.] The motion made by a body of men in changing their poſture, or form of drawing up, either to make good the ground they are upon, or to poſſeſs themſelves of another; that ſo they may attack the enemy, or receive his onſet more advantageouſly. And theſe evolutions are doubling of ranks or files, countermarches, and wheelings. *Harris.*

This ſpontaneous coagulation of the little ſaline bodies was preceded by almoſt innumerable *evolutions*, which were ſo various, that the little bodies came to obvert to each other thoſe parts by which they might be beſt faſtened together. *Boyle.*

5. Evolution *of Powers* [in algebra]. Extracting of roots from any given power, being the reverſe of involution. *Harr.*

Evomi'tion. *n. ſ*. [*evomo*, Latin.] The act of vomiting out. *Dict.*

Eupho'nical. *adj*. [from *euphony*.] Sounding agreeably. *Dict.*

EU'PHONY. *n. ſ*. [εὐφωνία.] An agreeable ſound; the contrary to harſhneſs.

Eupho'rbium. *n. ſ*.

1. A plant.

It hath flowers and fruit like the ſpurge, and is alſo full of an hot ſharp milky juice. The plants are angular, and ſhaped ſomewhat like the cereus or torch-thiſtle. It is commonly beſet with ſpines, and for the moſt part hath no leaves. *Miller.*

2. A gum reſin, brought to us always in drops or grains, of a bright yellow, between a ſtraw and a gold colour, and a ſmooth gloſſy ſurface. It has no great ſmell; but its taſte is violently acrid and nauſeous. It is produced in the remoter parts of Africa, whence it is ſent to Sallee, and thence tranſported into Europe. The plant is alſo common on the coaſt of Malabar; but the Africans only know the ſecret of collecting the gum. It is uſed medicinally in ſinapiſms. *Hill.*

Eu'phrasy. *n. ſ*. [*euphraſia*, Latin.] The herb eyebright; a plant ſuppoſed to clear the ſight.

Then purg'd with *euphraſy*, and rue,
The viſual nerve; for he had much to ſee;
And from the well of life three drops inſtill'd. *Milt. P. Loſt.*

Euro'clydon. *n. ſ*. [εὐροκλύδων.] A wind which blows between the Eaſt and North, and is very dangerous in the Mediterranean. It is of the nature of a whirlwind, which falls ſuddenly on ſhips, makes them tack about, and ſometimes cauſes them to founder, as Pliny obſerves. *Calmet.*

There aroſe againſt it a tempeſtuous wind called *euroclydon*. *Acts* xxvii. 14.

Europe'an. *adj*. [*europæus*, Latin.] Belonging to Europe.

Mean while the Spaniards in America,
Near to the line the ſun approaching ſaw,
And hop'd their *European* coaſts to find
Clear'd from our ſhips by the autumnal wind. *Waller.*

What was the waſte of war, what fierce alarms
Shook Aſia's crown with *European* arms! *Dryden's Æn.*

He alone defy'd
The *European* thrones combin'd, and ſtill
Had ſet at nought their machinations vain. *Phillips.*

Eu'rus. *n. ſ*. [Latin.] The Eaſt wind.

Eurus, as all other winds, muſt be drawn with blown cheeks, wings upon his ſhoulders, and his body the colour of the tawny moon. *Peacham.*

E'urythmy. *n. ſ*. [εὔρυθμος.] Harmony; regular and ſymmetrical meaſure.

EUTHANASIA., Eutha'nasy. } *n. ſ*. [εὐθανασία.] An eaſy death.

A recovery, in my caſe, and at my age, is impoſſible: the kindeſt wiſh of my friends is *euthanaſia*. *Arbuthnot.*

Evu'lsion. *n. ſ* [*evulſio*, Latin.] The act of plucking out.

From a ſtrict enquiry we cannot maintain the *evulſion*, or biting off any parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b*. iii. *c*. 2.

Evulga'tion. *n. ſ*. [*evulgo*, Latin.] The act of divulging; publication. *Dict.*

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Ewe. *n. ſ.* [eope, Saxon.] The ſhe-ſheep; the female to the ram.

Abraham ſet ſeven *ewe* lambs by themſelves. *Gen.* xxi. 28.

Rams have more wreathed horns than *ewes.* *Bac. N. Hiſt.*

Haſte the ſacrifice;
Sev'n bullocks yet unyok'd, for Phœbus chuſe;
And for Diana ſeven unſpotted *ewes.* *Dryden's Æn. b.* viii.

E'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *eau,* perhaps anciently *eu,* water.] A veſſel in which water is brought for waſhing the hands.

I dreamt of a ſilver baſon and *ewer* to-night. *Shakeſ. Timon.*

Let one attend him with a ſilver baſon
Full of roſewater, and beſtrew'd with flowers;
Another bear the *ewer;* a third a diaper;
And ſay, wil't pleaſe your lordſhip cool your hands? *Shak.*

The golden *ewer* a maid obſequious brings,
Repleniſh'd from the cool, tranſlucent ſprings;
With copious water the bright vaſe ſupplies
A ſilver laver, of capacious ſize:
They waſh. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* i. *l.* 179.

E'wry. *n. ſ.* [from *ewer.*] An office in the king's houſhold, where they take care of the linen for the king's table, lay the cloth, and ſerve up water in ſilver *ewers* after dinner. *Dict.*

Ex. A Latin prepoſition often prefixed to compounded words; ſometimes meaning *out,* as *exhauſt,* to draw *out;* ſometimes only enforcing the meaning, and ſometimes producing little alteration.

To EXACE'RBATE. *v. a.* [*exacerbo,* Latin.] To imbitter; to exaſperate; to heighten any malignant quality.

Exacerba'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *exacerbate.*]

1. Encreaſe of malignity; augmented force or ſeverity.
2. Height of a diſeaſe; paroxyſm.

The patient may ſtrive, by little and little, to overcome the ſymptom in *exacerbation;* and ſo, by time, turn ſuffering into nature. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory,* N°. 61.

Watchfulneſs and delirium, and *exacerbation,* every other day. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Exacerva'tion. *n. ſ.* [*acervus,* Latin.] The act of heaping up. *Dict.*

EXA'CT. *adj.* [*exactus,* Latin.]

1. Nice; without failure; without deviation from rule.

All this, *exact* to rule, were brought about,
Were but in a combat in the liſts left out. *Pope's Eſſ. on Crit.*

2. Methodical; not negligently performed.

What if you and I enquire how money matters ſtand between us?—With all my heart, I love *exact* dealing; and let Hocus audit. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

3. Accurate; not negligent.

Many gentlemen turn out of the ſeats of their anceſtors, to make way for ſuch new maſters as have been more *exact* in their accounts than themſelves. *Spectator,* N°. 174.

4. Honeſt; ſtrict; punctual.

In my doings I was *exact.* *Ecclus.* li. 19.

To Exa'ct. *v. a.* [*exigo, exactus,* Latin.]

1. To require authoritatively.

Thou now *exact'ſt* the penalty,
Which is a pound of this poor merchant's fleſh. *Shakeſp.*

Of a foreigner thou mayeſt *exact* it again; but that which is thine with thy brother, thine hand ſhall releaſe. *Deut.* xv. 3.

Exact of ſervants to be faithful and diligent. *Taylor.*

From us his foes pronounc'd glory he *exacts.* *Milton.*

The hand of fate is over us, and heaven
Exacts ſeverity from all our thoughts. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. To demand of right.

Years of ſervice paſt,
From grateful ſouls *exact* reward at laſt. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*

Where they deſign a recompence for benefits received, they are leſs ſolicitous to make it when it is *exacted.* *Smalridge.*

3. To ſummon; to enjoin.

Let us deſcend now therefore from this top
Of ſpeculation; for the hour preciſe
Exacts our parting hence. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

Duty,
And juſtice to my father's ſoul, *exact*
This cruel piety. *Denham's Sophy.*

To Exa'ct. *v. n.* To practiſe extortion.

The enemy ſhall not *exact* upon him. *Pſ.* lxxx. 22.

Exa'cter. *n. ſ.* [from *exact.*]

1. Extortioner; one who claims more than his due, or claims his due with outrage and ſeverity.

The poller and *exacter* of fees juſtifies the common reſemblance of the courts of juſtice to the buſh, whereunto while the ſheep flies for defence in weather, he is ſure to loſe part of the fleece. *Bacon's Eſſays, Civ. and Mor.*

I will alſo make thy officers peace, and thine *exacters* righteouſneſs. *Iſ.* lx. 17.

2. He that demands by authority.

Light and lewd perſons, eſpecially that the *exacter* of the oath did neither uſe exhortation, nor examining of them for taking thereof, were eaſily ſuborned to make an affidavit for money. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

3. One who is ſevere in his injunctions or his demands.

No men are prone to be greater tyrants, and more rigorous *exacters* upon others, than ſuch whoſe pride was formerly leaſt diſpoſed to the obedience of lawful conſtitutions. *K. Charles.*

The grateful perſon being ſtill the moſt ſevere *exacter* of himſelf, not only confeſſes, but proclaims his debts. *South.*

There is no way to deal with this man of reaſon, this rigid *exacter* of ſtrict demonſtration for things which are not capable of it. *Tillotſon.*

Exa'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *exact.*]

1. The act of making an authoritative demand, or levying by force.

If he ſhould break his day, what ſhould I gain
By the *exaction* of the forfeiture? *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

2. Extortion; unjuſt demand.

They vent reproaches
Moſt bitterly on you, for putter-on
Of theſe *exactions.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Remove violence and ſpoil, and execute judgment and juſtice; take away your *exactions* from my people. *Ez.* xlv. 9.

As the firſt earl did firſt raiſe the greatneſs of that houſe, by Iriſh *exactions* and oppreſſions; ſo Girald the laſt earl did at laſt ruin and reduce it to nothing, by uſing the like extortions. *Davies's State of Ireland.*

3. A toll; a tribute ſeverely levied.

They have not made bridges over the rivers for the convenience of their ſubjects as well as ſtrangers, who pay an unreaſonable *exaction* at every ferry upon the leaſt uſing of the waters. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Exa'ctly. *adv.* [from *exact.*] Accurately; nicely; thoroughly.

Both of 'em knew mankind *exactly* well; for both of 'em began that ſtudy in themſelves. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

The religion they profeſs is ſuch, that the more *exactly* it is ſifted by pure unbiaſſed reaſon, the more reaſonable ſtill it will be found. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Exa'ctness. *n. ſ.* [from *exact.*]

1. Accuracy; nicety; ſtrict conformity to rule or ſymmetry.

The experiments were all made with the utmoſt *exactneſs* and circumſpection. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

In wit, as nature, what affects our hearts
Is not th' *exactneſs* of peculiar parts;
'Tis not a lip, or eye, we beauty call,
But the joint force and full reſult of all. *Pope's Eſſ. on Crit.*

The balance muſt be held by a third hand, who is to deal power with the utmoſt *exactneſs* into the ſeveral ſcales. *Swift.*

2. Regularity of conduct; ſtrictneſs of manners; care not to deviate.

I preferred not the outward peace of my kingdoms with men, before that inward *exactneſs* of conſcience before God. *King Charles.*

They think that their *exactneſs* in one duty will attone for their neglect of another. *Rogers.*

To EXA'GGERATE. *v. a.* [*exaggero,* Latin.] To heighten by repreſentation; to enlarge by hyperbolical expreſſions.

He had *exaggerated,* as pathetically as he could, the ſenſe the people generally had, even deſpair of ever ſeeing an end of the calamities. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

A friend *exaggerates* a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his crimes. *Addiſon's Spectator,* N°. 399.

Exaggera'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *exaggerate.*]

1. The act of heaping together; an heap; an accumulation.

Some towns, that were anciently havens and ports, are now, by *exaggeration* of ſand between thoſe towns and the ſea, converted into firm land. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Hyperbolical amplification.

Exaggerations of the prodigious condeſcenſions in the prince to paſs good laws, would have an odd ſound at Weſtminſter. *Swift.*

To Exa'gitate. *v. a.* [*exagito,* Latin.]

1. To ſhake; to put in motion.

The warm air of the bed *exagitates* the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To reproach; to purſue with invectives. This ſenſe is now diſuſed, being purely Latin.

This their defect and imperfection I had rather lament in ſuch caſe than *exagitate.* *Hooker, b.* iii.

Exagita'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *exagitate.*] The act of ſhaking, or agitating. *Dict.*

To EXA'LT. *v. a.* [*exalter,* French; *altus,* Latin; *exalto,* low Latin.]

1. To raiſe on high.

And thou, Capernaum, which art *exalted* unto heaven, ſhalt be brought down to hell. *Mat.* xi. 23.

2. To elevate to power, wealth, or dignity.

Exalt him that is low, and abaſe him that is high. *Ezek.*

As yet *exalteſt* thou thyſelf againſt my people, that thou wilt not let them go? *Ex.* ix. 17.

How long ſhall mine enemy be *exalted* over me? *Pſ.* xiii. 2.

3. To elevate to joy or confidence.

The covenanters who underſtood the court, and their own want of ſtrength, were very reaſonably *exalted* with this ſucceſs. *Clarendon, b.* iii.

How much ſoever the king's friends were dejected upon the paſſing thoſe two acts, it is certain, they who thought they got whatſoever he loſt were mightily *exalted,* and thought themſelves now ſuperior to any oppoſition. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

4. To praiſe; to extol; to magnify.

O magnify the Lord with me, and let us *exalt* his name together. *Pſ.* xxxiv. 3.

5. To raiſe up in oppoſition: a ſcriptural phraſe.

Againſt whom haſt thou *exalted* thy voice, and lift up thine eyes on high? 2 *Kings* xix. 22.

6. To intend; to enforce.

Now Mars, ſhe ſaid, let fame *exalt* her voice;
Nor let thy conqueſts only be her choice. *Prior.*

7. To heighten; to improve; to refine by fire, as in chemiſtry.

The wild animals have more exerciſe, have their juices more elaborated and *exalted;* but, for the ſame reaſon, the fibres are harder, eſpecially when old. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

With chymick art *exalts* the min'ral pow'rs,
And draws the aromatick ſouls of flow'rs. *Pope.*

They meditate what will be the effect of their compoſition, and whether the virtues of the one will *exalt* or diminiſh the force of the other, or correct any of its nocent qualities. *Watts.*

8. To elevate in diction or ſentiment.

But hear, oh hear, in what *exalted* ſtrains,
Sicilian muſes, through theſe happy plains,
Proclaim Saturnian times, our own Apollo reigns. *Roſc.*

Exalta'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *exalt.*]

1. The act of raiſing on high.
2. Elevation to power, or dignity.

She put off the garments of widowhood, for the *exaltation* of thoſe that were oppreſſed. *Judith* xvi. 8.

The former was an humiliation of Deity, the latter an humiliation of manhood; for which cauſe there followed, upon the latter, an *exaltation* of that which was humbled; for with power he created the world, but reſtored it by obedience. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 54.

3. Moſt elevated ſtate; ſtate of greatneſs or dignity.

I wonder'd at my flight and change
To this high *exaltation.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v. *l.* 90.

In God all perfections, in their higheſt degree and *exaltation,* meet together. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

You are as much eſteemed, and as much beloved, perhaps more dreaded, than ever you were in your higheſt *exaltation.* *Swift.*

4. [In pharmacy.] Raiſing a medicine to a higher degree of virtue, or an increaſe of the moſt remarkable property of any body. *Quincy.*

5. Dignity of a planet in which its powers are increaſed.

Aſtrologers tell us, that the ſun receives his *exaltation* in the ſign Aries. *Dryden.*

Exa'men. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Examination; diſquiſition; enquiry.

This conſidered together with a ſtrict account, and critical *examen* of reaſon, will alſo diſtract the witty determinations of aſtrology. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iv. *c.* 12.

Exa'minate. *n. ſ.* [*examinatus,* Latin.] The perſon examined.

In an examination where a freed ſervant, who having power with Claudius, very ſaucily had almoſt all the words, aſked in ſcorn one of the *examinates,* who was likewiſe a freed ſervant of Scribonianus; I pray, ſir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He anſwered, I would have ſtood behind his chair and held my peace. *Bacon.*

Examina'tion. *n. ſ.* [*examinatio,* Latin.] The act of examining by queſtions, or experiment; accurate diſquiſition.

I have brought him forth, that, after *examination* had, I might have ſomewhat to write. *Acts* xxv. 26.

Different men leaving out or putting in ſeveral ſimple ideas, according to their various *examination,* ſkill, or obſervation of the ſubject, have different eſſences. *Locke.*

Examina'tor. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] An examiner; an enquirer.

An inference, not of power to perſuade a ſerious *examinator.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 6.

To EXA'MINE. *v. a.* [*examino,* Latin.]

1. To try a perſon accuſed or ſuſpected by interrogatories.

Let them *examine* themſelves whether they repent them truly. *Ch. Cat.*

If we this day be *examined* of the good deed done to the impotent man. *Acts* iv. 9.

We ought, before it be too late, to *examine* our ſouls, and provide for futurity. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

2. To interrogate a witneſs.

Command his accuſers to come unto thee, by *examining* of whom thyſelf mayeſt take knowledge of all theſe things. *Acts.*

3. To try the truth or falſhood of any propoſition.
4. To try by experiment, or obſervation; narrowly ſift; ſcan.

To write what may ſecurely ſtand the teſt
Of being well read over thrice at leaſt,
Compare each phraſe, *examine* ev'ry line,
Weigh ev'ry word, and every thought refine.

5. To make enquiry into; to ſearch into; to ſcrutiniſe.

When I began to *examine* the extent and certainty of our knowledge, I found it had a near connexion with words. *Locke.*

Exa'miner. *n. ſ.* [from *examine.*]

1. One who interrogates a criminal or evidence.

A crafty clerk, commiſſioner, or *examiner,* will make a witneſs ſpeak what he truly never meant. *Hale's Law of Engl.*

2. One who ſearches or tries any thing; one who ſcrutiniſes.

So much diligence is not altogether neceſſary, but it will promote the ſucceſs of the experiments, and by a very ſcrupulous *examiner* of things deſerves to be applied. *Newt. Opt.*

Exa'mplary. *adj.* [from *example.*] Serving for example or pattern; propoſed to imitation.

We are not of opinion that nature, in working, hath before her certain *examplary* draughts or patterns, which ſubſiſting in the boſom of the Higheſt, and being thence diſcovered, ſhe fixeth her eye upon them. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſ.* 3.

EXA'MPLE. *n. ſ.* [*exemple,* French; *exemplum,* Latin.]

1. Copy or pattern; that which is propoſed to be reſembled or imitated.

The *example* and pattern of thoſe his creatures he beheld in all eternity. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

2. Precedent; former inſtance of the like.

So hot a ſpeed, with ſuch advice diſpos'd,
Such temp'rate order in ſo fierce a courſe,
Doth want *example.* *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

3. Precedent of good.

Let us ſhew an *example* to our brethren. *Judith* viii. 24.

Taught this by his *example,* whom I now
Acknowledge my Redeemer ever bleſt! *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

4. A perſon fit to be propoſed as a pattern.

Be thou an *example* of the believers. 1 *Tim.* iv. 12.

5. One puniſhed for the admonition of others.

Sodom and Gomorrah, giving themſelves over to fornication, are ſet forth for an *example,* ſuffering the vengeance of eternal fire. *Jude* vii.

6. Influence which diſpoſes to imitation.

When virtue is preſent, men take *example* at it; and when it is gone, they deſire it. *Wiſd.* iv. 2.

Example is a motive of a very prevailing force on the actions of men. *Rogers, Sermon* 4.

7. Inſtance; illuſtration of a general poſition by ſome particular ſpecification.

Can we, for *example,* give the praiſe of valour to a man, who, ſeeing his gods prophaned, ſhould want the courage to defend them? *Dryden's Virg. Æn. Dedication.*

8. Inſtance in which a rule is illuſtrated by an application.

My reaſon is ſufficiently convinced both of the truth and uſefulneſs of his precepts: it is to pretend that I have, at leaſt in ſome places, made *examples* to his rules. *Dryden.*

To Exa'mple. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To examplify; to give an inſtance of.

The proof whereof I ſaw ſufficiently *exampled* in theſe late wars of Munſter. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Exa'nguious. *adj.* [*exanguis,* Latin.] Having no blood; formed with animal juices, not ſanguineous.

Hereby they confound the generation of perfect animals with imperfect, ſanguineous with *exanguious.* *Brown.*

The inſects, if we take in the *exanguious,* both terreſtial and aquatick, may for number vie even with plants. *Ray.*

Exa'nimate. *adj.* [*exanimatus,* Latin.]

1. Lifeleſs; dead.
2. Spiritleſs; depreſſed.

The grey morn
Lifts her pale luſtre on the paler wretch,
Exanimate by love. *Thomſon's Spring, l.* 1045.

Exanima'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *exanimate.*] Deprivation of life. *Dict.*

Exa'nimous. *adj.* [*exanimis,* Latin.] Lifeleſs; dead; killed.

EXANTHE'MATA. *n. ſ.* [ἐξανθήματα.] Efflorescencies; eruptions; breaking out; puſtules.

Exanthe'matous. *adj.* [from *exanthemata.*] Puſtulous; efloreſcent; eruptive.

To EXANTLA'TE. *n. ſ.* [*exantlo,* Latin.]

1. To draw out.
2. To exhauſt; to waſte away.

By time thoſe ſeeds are wearied or *exantlated,* or unable to act their parts any longer. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

Exantla'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *exantlate.*] The act of drawing out; exhauſtion.

Exara'tion. *n. ſ.* [*exaro,* Lat.] The manual act of writing; the manner of manual writing. *Dict.*

Exarticula'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ex* and *articulus,* Latin.] The diſlocation of a joint. *Dict.*

To EXA'SPERATE. *v. a.* [*exaſpero,* Latin.]

1. To provoke; to enrage; to irritate; to anger; to make furious.

To take the widow,
Exaſperates, makes mad her ſiſter Goneril. *Shak. K. Lear.*

The people of Italy, who run into news and politicks, have ſomething to *exaſperate* them againſt the king of France. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

2. To heighten a difference; to aggravate; to embitter.

Matters grew more *exaſperate* between the two kings of England

SAMUEL JOHNSON A Dictionary of the English Language LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

England and France, for the auxiliary forces of French and Engliſh were much blooded one againſt another. *Bacon.*

When our ambition is unable to attain its end, it is not only wearied, but *exaſperated* too at the vanity of its labours. *Parnel to Pope.*

3. To exacerbate; to heighten malignity.

The plaiſter alone would pen the humour already contained in the part, and ſo *exaſperate* it *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

EXASPERA'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *exaſperate.*] He that exaſperates, or provokes; a provoker.

EXASPERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exaſperate.*]

1. Aggravation; malignant repreſentation.

My going to demand juſtice upon the five members, my enemies loaded with all the obloquies and *exaſperations* they could. *King Charles.*

2. Provocation; irritation; incitement to rage.

Their ill uſage and *exaſperations* of him, and his zeal for maintaining his argument, diſpoſed him to take liberty. *Woodw.*

To EXAU'CTORATE. *v. a.* [*exauctoro*, Latin.]

1. To diſmiſs from ſervice.

2. To deprive of a benefice.

Arch hereticks, in the primitive days of Chriſtianity, were by the church treated with no other puniſhment than excommunication, and by *exauctorating* and depriving them of their degrees therein. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXAUTORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exauctorate.*]

1. Diſmiſſion from ſervice.

2. Deprivation; degradation.

Depoſition, degradation, or *exauctoration*, is nothing elſe but the removing of a perſon from ſome dignity or order in the church, and the depriving him of his eccleſiaſtical preferments. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXCANDE'SCENCE. } EXCANDE'SCENCY. } *n. ſ.* [*excandeſco*, Latin.]

1. Heat; the ſtate of growing hot.

2. Anger; the ſtate of growing angry.

EXCANTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*excanto*, Latin.] Diſenchantment by a counter-charm.

To EXCA'RNATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *carnes*, Latin.] To clear from fleſh.

The ſpleen is moſt curiouſly *excarnated*, and the veſſels filled with wax, whereby its fibres and veſſels are very well ſeen. *Grew's Muſæum.*

EXCARNIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*excarnifico*, Latin.] The act of taking away the fleſh.

To E'XCAVATE. *v. a.* [*excavo*, Latin.] To hollow; to cut into hollows.

The cups, gilt with a golden border about the brim, were of that wonderful ſmalneſs, that Faber put a thouſand of them into an *excavated* pepper-corn. *Ray on the Creation.*

Though nitrous tempeſts, and clandeſtine death,
Fill'd the deep caves, and num'rous vaults beneath,
Which form'd with art, and wrought with endleſs toil,
Ran through the faithleſs *excavated* ſoil,
See the unweary'd Briton delves his way,
And to the caverns lets in war and day. *Blackm. Creation.*

Flat thecæ, ſome like hats, ſome like buttons, *excavated* in the middle. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

EXCAVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *excavate.*]

1. The act of cutting into hollows.

2. The hollow formed; the cavity.

While our eye meaſures the eminent and the hollowed parts of pillars, the total object appeareth the bigger; and ſo, as much as thoſe *excavations* do ſubſtract, is ſupplied by a fallacy of the ſight. *Wotton's Architecture.*

To EXCE'ED. *v. a.* [*excedo*, Latin.]

1. To go beyond; to outgo.

Nor did any of the cruſts much *exceed* half an inch in thickneſs. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

2. To excel; to ſurpaſs.

Solomon *exceeded* all the kings of the earth. 1 *Kings* x. 23.

To EXCE'ED. *v. n.*

1. To go too far; to paſs the bounds of fitneſs.

In your prayers, and places of religion, uſe reverent poſtures and great attention, remembering that we ſpeak to God, in our reverence to whom we cannot poſſibly *exceed.* *Taylor.*

2. To go beyond any limits.

Forty ſtripes he may give him, and not *exceed. Deutr.* xxv.

3. To bear the greater proportion.

Juſtice muſt puniſh the rebellious deed;
Yet puniſh ſo, as pity ſhall *exceed. Dryd. State of Innocence.*

EXCE'EDING. *participial adj.* [from *exceed.*] Great in quantity, extent, or duration.

He ſaith, that cities were built an *exceeding* ſpace of time before the great flood. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

EXCE'EDING. *adv.* [This word is not analogical, but has been long admitted and eſtabliſhed.] In a very great degree; eminently.

The country is ſuppoſed to be *exceeding* rich. *Abbot.*

The Genoeſe were *exceeding* powerful by ſea, and had many places in the Eaſt, and contended often with the Venetians for ſuperiority. *Raleigh.*

Talk no more ſo *exceeding* proudly; let not arrogance come out of your mouth. 1 *Sa.* ii. 3.

The action of the Iliad and that of the Æneid were in themſelves *exceeding* ſhort; but are beautifully extended and diverſified by the invention of epiſodes, and the machinery of the gods. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 267.

The ſerum of the blood affords, by diſtillation, an *exceeding* limpid water, neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthn. on Alim.*

EXCE'EDINGLY. *adv.* [from *exceeding*] To a great degree; greatly; very much.

They cried out the more *exceedingly*, crucify him. *Mar.* xv.

Iſaac trembled *exceedingly.* *Gen.* xxvii. 33.

The earl of Surrey, lieutenant of Ireland, was much feared of the king's enemies, and *exceedingly* beloved of the king's ſubjects. *Davies on Ireland.*

Precious ſtones look *exceedingly* well, when they are ſet in thoſe places which we would make to come out of the picture. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Is not this medium *exceedingly* more rare and ſubtile than the air, and *exceedingly* more elaſtick and active? *Newt. Opt.*

To EXCE'L. *v. a.* [*excello*, Latin.] To outgo in good qualities; to ſurpaſs.

Venus her myrtle, Phœbus has his bays;
Tea both *excels*, which you vouchſafe to praiſe. *Waller.*

How heroes riſe, how patriots ſet,
Thy father's bloom and death may tell;
Excelling others, theſe were great;
Thou, greater ſtill, muſt theſe *excel.* *Prior.*

To EXCE'L. *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great degree; to be eminent; to be excellent.

Then to Silvia let us ſing,
That Silvia is *excelling.* *Shakeſp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

Reuben, unſtable as water, thou ſhalt not *excel.* *Gen.* xlix.

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern, that is, the more intelligent; but there is no leſs required, courage to protect, and, above all, honeſty and probity to abſtain from injury: ſo fitneſs to govern is a perplexed buſineſs. Some men, ſome nations, *excel* in the one ability, ſome in the other. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Company are to be avoided that are good for nothing; thoſe to be ſought and frequented that *excel* in ſome quality or other. *Temple.*

He match'd their beauties where they moſt *excel*;
Of love ſung better, and of arms as well. *Dryden.*

Let thoſe teach others, who themſelves *excel*;
And cenſure freely, who have written well. *Pope.*

EXCELLE'NCE. } EXCELLE'NCY. } *n. ſ.* [*excellence*, French; *excellentia*, Latin.]

1. The ſtate of abounding in any good quality.

2. Dignity; high rank in exiſtence.

Is it not wonderful, that baſe deſires ſhould ſo extinguiſh in men the ſenſe of their own *excellency*, as to make them willing that their ſouls ſhould be like to the ſouls of beaſts, mortal and corruptible with their bodies? *Hooker*, *b.* v. *ſ.* 2.

I know not why a fiend may not deceive a creature of more *excellency* than himſelf, but yet a creature. *Dryden's Juv. Dedic.*

3. The ſtate of excelling in any thing.

I have, amongſt men of parts and buſineſs, ſeldom heard any one commended for having an *excellency* in muſick. *Locke.*

4. That in which one excels.

The criticiſms have been made rather to diſcover beauties and *excellencies* than their faults and imperfections. *Addiſ. Spect.*

5. Purity; goodneſs.

She loves him with that *excellence*,
That angels love good men with. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

6. A title of honour. It is now uſually applied to generals of an army, ambaſſadors, and governors.

They humbly ſue unto your *excellence*,
To have a goodly peace concluded of. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

E'XCELLENT. *adj.* [*excellens*, Latin.]

1. Of great virtue; of great worth; of great dignity.

Arts and ſciences are *excellent*, in order to certain ends. *Tayl.*

2. Eminent in any good quality.

He is *excellent* in power and in judgment. *Job* xxxvii. 23.

E'XCELLENTLY. *adv.* [from *excellent.*]

1. Well; in a high degree.

He determines that man was erect, becauſe he was made with hands, as he *excellently* declareth. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

That was *excellently* obſerved, ſays I, when I read a paſſage in an author, where his opinion agrees with mine. *Swift.*

2. To an eminent degree.

Comedy is both *excellently* inſtructive and extremely pleaſant; ſatyr laſhes vice into reformation; and humour repreſents folly, ſo as to render it ridiculous. *Dryd. St. of Inn. Pref.*

To EXCE'PT. *v. a.* [*excipio*, Latin]

1. To leave out, and ſpecify as left out of a general precept, or poſition.

But when he ſaith, all things are put under him, it is manifeſt, that he is *excepted* which did put all things under him. 1 *Cor.* xv. 27.

Adam, behold
Th' effects, which thy orig'nal crime hath wrought
In

In ſome to ſpring from thee, who never touch'd
Th' *excepted* tree. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* xi. *l.* 426.

To EXCE'PT. *v. n.* To object; to make objections.

A ſucceſſion which our author could not *except* againſt. *Locke.*

EXCE'PT. *prepoſit.* [from the verb. This word, long taken as a prepoſition or conjunction, is originally the participle paſſive of the verb; which, like moſt others, had for its participle two terminations, *except* or *excepted.* *All* except *one*, is *all*, *one* excepted. *Except* may be, according to the *Teutonick* idiom, the imperative mood: *all*, except *one*; that is, all but one, which you muſt except]

1. Excluſively of; without incluſion of.

Richard *except*, thoſe, whom we fight againſt,
Had rather have us win than him they follow. *Shak. R.* III.

God and his ſon *except*,
Nought valued he nor fear'd. *Milton.*

2. Unleſs.

It is neceſſary to know our duty, becauſe 'tis neceſſary for us to do it; and it is impoſſible to do it, *except* we know it. *Till.*

EXCE'PTING. *prepoſit.* [from *except.* See EXCEPT.] Without incluſion of; with exception of. An improper word.

What, ſince the pretor did my fetters looſe,
May I not live without controul and awe,
Excepting ſtill the letter of the law. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.* 5.

People come into the world in Turkey the ſame way they do here; and yet, *excepting* the royal family, they get but little by it. *Collier on Duelling.*

EXCE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [from *except*; *exceptio*, Latin.]

1. Excluſion from the things comprehended in a precept, or poſition; excluſion of any perſon from a general law.

When God renewed this charter of man's ſovereignty over the creatures to Noah and his family, we find no *exception* at all; but that Cham ſtood as fully inveſted with this right as any of his brethren. *South's Sermons.*

2. It ſhould have *from* before the rule or law to which the exception refers; but it is ſometimes inaccurately uſed with *to.*

Let the money be raiſed on land, with an *exception* to ſome of the more barren parts, that might be tax-free. *Addiſon.*

Pleads, in *exception to* all gen'ral rules,
Your taſte of follies with our ſcorn of fools. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

3. Thing excepted or ſpecified in exception.

Every act of parliament was not previous to what it enacted; unleſs thoſe two, by which the earl of Strafford and ſir John Fenwick loſt their heads may paſs for *exceptions.* *Swift.*

Who firſt taught ſouls enſlav'd, and realms undone,
Th' enormous faith of many made for one;
That proud *exception to* all nature's laws,
T' invert the world and counterwork its cauſe. *Pope's Eſſays.*

4. Objection; cavil. With *againſt* or *to.*

Your aſſertion hath drawn us to make ſearch whether theſe be juſt *exceptions againſt* the cuſtoms of our church, when ye plead that they are the ſame which the church of Rome hath, or that they are not the ſame which ſome other reformed churches have deviſed. *Hooker, Preface.*

He may have *exceptions* peremptory *againſt* the jurors, of which he then ſhall ſhew cauſe. *Spenſer.*

Revelations will ſoon be diſcerned to be extremely conducible to reforming men's lives, ſuch as will anſwer all objections and *exceptions* of fleſh and blood *againſt* it. *Hammond.*

I will anſwer what *exceptions* they can have *againſt* our account, and confute all the reaſons and explications they can give of their own. *Bentley's Sermons.*

5. Peeviſh diſlike; offence taken.

I fear'd to ſhew my father Julia's letter,
Leſt he ſhould take *exceptions* to my love. *Shakeſpeare.*

He firſt took *exception* at this badge,
Pronouncing, that the paleneſs of this flow'r
Bewray'd the faintneſs of my maſter's heart. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

Rodorigo, thou haſt taken againſt me an *exception*; but I proteſt I have dealt moſt directly in thy affair. *Sh. Othello.*

He gave ſir James Tirrel great thanks; but took *exception* to the place of their burial, being too baſe for them that were king's children. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

EXCE'PTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *exception.*] Liable to objection.

The only piece of pleaſantry is where the evil ſpirits rally the angels upon the ſucceſs of their artillery: this paſſage I look upon to be the moſt *exceptionable* in the whole poem. *Add.*

EXCE'PTIOUS. *adj.* [from *except.*] Peeviſh; froward; full of objections; quarrelſome.

They are ſo ſupercilious, ſharp, troubleſome, fierce, and *exceptious*, that they are not only ſhort of the true character of friendſhip, but become the very ſores and burdens of ſociety. *South's Sermons.*

EXCE'PTIVE. *adj.* [from *except.*] Including an exception.

Exceptive propoſitions will make complex ſyllogiſms, as none but phyſicians came to the conſultation: the nurſe is no phyſician, therefore the nurſe came not to the conſultation. *Watts's Logick.*

EXCE'PTLESS. *adj.* [from *except.*] Omitting or neglecting all exception; general; univerſal.

Forgive my gen'ral and *exceptleſs* raſhneſs,
Perpetual ſober gods! I do proclaim
One honeſt man. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

EXCE'PTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *except.*] Objecter; one that makes exceptions.

The *exceptor* makes a reflection upon the impropriety of thoſe expreſſions. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To EXCE'RN. *v. a.* [*excerno*, Latin.] To ſtrain out; to ſeparate or emit by ſtrainers; to ſend out by excretion.

That which is dead, or corrupted, or *excerned*, hath antipathy with the ſame thing when it is alive and ſound, and with thoſe parts which do *excern.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Exerciſe firſt ſendeth nouriſhment into the parts; and ſecondly, helpeth to *excern* by ſweat, and ſo maketh the parts aſſimilate. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº. 299.

An unguent or pap prepared, with an open veſſel to *excern* it into. *Ray on the Creation.*

EXCE'RPTION. *n. ſ.* [*excerptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of gleaning; ſelecting.

2. The thing gleaned or ſelected.

Times have conſumed his works, ſaving ſome few *excerptions.* *Raleigh.*

EXCE'SS. *n. ſ.* [*exceſſus*, Latin.]

1. More than enough; ſuperfluity.

Amongſt the heaps of theſe *exceſſes* and ſuperfluities, there is eſpied the want of a principal part of duty. *Hooker*, *b.* v. *ſ.* 43.

Goodneſs anſwers to the theological virtue charity, and admits no *exceſs* but error: the deſire of power in *exceſs* cauſed the angels to fall; the deſire of knowledge in *exceſs* cauſed man to fall; but in charity there is no *exceſs*, neither can angel or man come in danger by it. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Members are crooked or diſtorted, or diſproportionate to the reſt, either in *exceſs* or defect. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Exuberance; act of exceeding; comparative exuberance.

Let the ſuperfluous and luſt dieted man,
That braves your ordinance, feel your power quickly;
So diſtribution ſhall undo *exceſs*,
And each man have enough. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The ſeveral rays in that white light retain their colorifick qualities, by which thoſe of any ſort, whenever they become more copious than the reſt, do by their *exceſs* and predominance cauſe their proper colour to appear. *Newton's Opt.*

3. Intemperance; unreaſonable indulgence in meat and drink.

It was *exceſs* of wine that ſet him on,
And on his more advice we pardon him. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

There will be need firſt of temperance in diet; for the body, once heavy with *exceſs* and ſurfeits, hangs plummets on the nobler parts. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

4. Violence of paſſion.

5. Tranſgreſſion of due limits.

A popular ſway, by forcing kings to give
More than was fit for ſubjects to receive,
Ran to the ſame extremes; and one *exceſs*
Made both, by ſtriving to be greater, leſs. *Denham.*

Hoſpitality ſometimes degenerates into profuſeneſs: even parſimony itſelf, which ſits but ill upon a publick figure, is yet the more pardonable *exceſs* of the two. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

EXCE'SSIVE. *adj.* [*exceſſif*, French; from *exceſs.*]

1. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk.

If panicum be laid below and about the bottom of a root, it will cauſe the root to grow to an *exceſſive* bigneſs. *Bacon.*

2. Vehement beyond meaſure in kindneſs or diſlike.

Be not *exceſſive* toward any. *Ecclus.* xxxiii. 29.

The people whoſe property it is, by *exceſſive* favour, to bring great men to miſery, and then to be *exceſſive* in pity, departed away grieved and afraid. *Hayward.*

EXCE'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *exceſſive.*] Exceedingly; eminently; in a great degree.

A man muſt be *exceſſively* ſtupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own ſide. *Addiſon.*

To EXCHA'NGE. *v. a.* [*exchanger*, French; *excambiare*, low Latin.]

1. To give or quit one thing for the ſake of gaining another.

They ſhall not ſell of it, neither *exchange* nor alienate the firſt fruits. *Ezek.* xlviii. 14.

Exchange his ſheep for ſhells, or wool for a ſparkling pebble, or a diamond. *Locke.*

Take delight in the good things of this world, ſo as to remember that we are to part with them, and to *exchange* them for more excellent and durable enjoyments. *Atterbury's Serm.*

2. To give and take reciprocally.

Exchange forgiveneſs with me, noble Hamlet;
Mine and my father's blood, be not upon thee;
Nor thine on me. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Words having naturally no ſignification, the idea muſt be learned by thoſe who would *exchange* thoughts, and hold intelligible diſcourſe with others. *Locke.*

Here then *exchange* we mutually forgiveneſs,
So may the guilt of all my broken vows,
My perjuries to thee, be all forgotten. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

3. It has *with* before the perſon with whom the exchange is made, and *for* before the thing taken in exchange.

The king called in the old money, and erected exchanges where the weight of old money was *exchanged for* new. *Camd.*

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Leave them, as long as they keep their hardneſs and impenitent hearts, to thoſe gnawing and *excruciating* fears, thoſe whips of the Divine Nemeſis, that frequently ſcourge even atheiſts themſelves. *Bentley's Sermons.*

EXCUBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*excubatio*, Latin.] The act of watching all night. *Dict.*

To EXCU'LPATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *culpo*, Latin.] To clear from the imputation of a fault.

A good child will not ſeek to *exculpate* herſelf at the expence of the moſt revered characters. *Clariſſa.*

EXCU'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*excurſion*, French; *excurro*, Latin]

1. The act of deviating from the ſtated or ſettled path; a ramble.

The muſe whoſe early voice you taught to ſing,
Preſcrib'd her heights, and prun'd her tender wing;
Her guide now loſt, no more attempts to riſe,
But in low numbers ſhort *excurſions* tries. *Pope's Eſſays.*

2. An expedition into ſome diſtant part.

The mind extends its thoughts often even beyond the utmoſt expanſion of matter, and makes *excurſions* into that incomprehenſible *Locke.*

3. Progreſſion beyond fixed limits.

The cauſes of thoſe great *excurſions* of the ſeaſons into the extremes of cold and heat, are very obſcure. *Arbuthn. on Air.*

4. Digreſſion; ramble from a ſubject.

Expect not that I ſhould beg pardon for this *excurſion*, 'till I think it a digreſſion, to inſiſt on the bleſſedneſs of Chriſt in heaven. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

I am too weary to allow myſelf any *excurſion* from the main deſign. *Atterbury.*

EXCU'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *excurro*, Latin.] Rambling; wandering; deviating.

But why ſo far *excurſive?* when at hand
Along theſe bluſhing borders, bright with dew,
Fair-handed Spring unboſoms every grace? *Thomſ. Spring.*

EXCU'SABLE. *adj.* [from *excuſe.*] Pardonable; that for which ſome excuſe or apology may be admitted.

Though he were already ſtept into the winter of his age, he found himſelf warm in thoſe deſires, which were in his ſon far more *excuſable.* *Sidney, b.* ii.

Learned men are *excuſable* in particulars, whereupon our ſalvation dependeth not. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Not only that;
That were *excuſable*, that and thouſands more
Of ſemblable import. *Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra.*

For his intermeddling with arms he is the more *excuſable*, becauſe many others of his coat are not only martial directors, but commanders. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*

Before the Goſpel, impenitency was much more *excuſable*, becauſe men were ignorant. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 5.

EXCU'SABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *excuſable.*] Pardonableneſs; capability to be excuſed.

It may ſatisfy others of the *excuſableneſs* of my diſſatisfaction, to peruſe the enſuing relation. *Boyle's Phyſiol. Conſiderat.*

EXCUSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *excuſe.*] Excuſe; plea; apology.

Prefaces, *excuſations*, and other ſpeeches of reference to the perſon, though they ſeem to proceed of modeſty, they are bravery. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

And goodneſs to be admired, that it refuted not his argument in the puniſhment of his *excuſation.* *Brown's Vul. Err.*

EXCU'SATORY. *adj.* [from *excuſe.*] Pleading excuſe; apologetical; making apology.

To EXCU'SE. *v. a.* [*excuſo*, Latin.]

1. To extenuate by apology.

Bad men *excuſe* their faults, good men will leave them;
He acts the third crime that defends the firſt. *B. Johnſ. Catil.*

2. To diſengage from an obligation; remit attendance.

I have bought a piece of ground, and I muſt needs go and ſee it: I pray thee, have me *excuſed.* *Luke* xiv. 19.

Laud attended throughout that whole journey, which he was not obliged to do, and no doubt would have been *excuſed* from it. *Clarendon.*

3. To remit; not to exact.

4. To weaken or mollify obligation to any thing; to obtain remiſſion.

Nor could the real danger of leaving their dwellings to go up to the temple, *excuſe* their journey. *South's Sermons.*

5. To pardon by allowing an apology.

O thou, whoe'er thou art, *excuſe* the force
Theſe men have us'd; and O befriend our courſe. *Addiſon.*

Excuſe ſome courtly ſtrains;
No whiter page than Addiſon's remains. *Pope.*

6. To throw off imputation by a feigned apology.

Think you that we *excuſe* ourſelves unto you? 2 *Cor.* xii.

EXCU'SE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. The laſt ſyllable of the verb is ſounded as if written *excuze*, that of the noun with the natural ſound.]

1. Plea offered in extenuation; apology.

I was ſet upon by ſome of your ſervants, whom becauſe I have in my juſt defence evil entreated, I came to make my *excuſe* to you. *Sidney.*

Be gone, I will not hear thy vain *excuſe*;
But, as thou lov'ſt thy life, make ſpeed from hence. *Shakeſ.*

As good ſucceſs admits no examination, ſo the contrary allows of no *excuſe*, how reaſonable or juſt ſoever. *Raleigh.*

We find out ſome *excuſe* or other for deferring good reſolutions, 'till our intended retreat is cut off by death. *Addiſon.*

2. The act of excuſing or apologiſing.

Heav'n put it in thy mind to take it hence,
That thou might'ſt win the more thy father's love,
Pleading ſo wiſely in *excuſe* of it. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

3. Cauſe for which one is excuſed.

Let no vain hope your eaſy mind ſeduce;
For rich ill poets are without *excuſe.* *Roſcommon.*

Nothing but love this patience could produce;
And I allow your rage that kind *excuſe.* *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

EXCU'SELESS. *adj.* [from *excuſe.*] That for which no excuſe or apology can be given.

The voluntary enſlaving myſelf is *excuſeleſs.* *Decay of Piety.*

EXCU'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *excuſe.*]

1. One who pleads for another.

In vain would his *excuſers* endeavour to palliate his enormities, by imputing them to madneſs. *Swift.*

2. One who forgives another.

To EXCU'SS. *v. a.* [*excuſſus*, Lat.] To ſeize and detain by law.

The perſon of a man ought not, by the civil law, to be taken for a debt, unleſs his goods and eſtate has been firſt *excuſſed.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXCU'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*excuſſio*, Latin.] Seizure by law.

If upon an *excuſſion* there are not goods to ſatisfy the judgment, his body may be attached. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXE'CRABLE. *adj.* [*execrabilis*, Latin.] Hateful; deteſtable; accurſed; abominable.

For us to change that which he hath eſtabliſhed, they hold it *execrable* pride and preſumption. *Hooker, b.* iii. *ſ.* 10.

Of the viſible church of Jeſus Chriſt thoſe may be, in reſpect of their outward profeſſion; who, in regard of their inward diſpoſition, are moſt worthily both hateful in the ſight of God himſelf, and in the eyes of the ſounder parts of the viſible church moſt *execrable.* *Hooker, b.* iii. *ſ.* 1.

Give ſentence on this *execrable* wretch,
That hath been breeder of theſe dire events. *Shak. Tit. And.*

When *execrable* Troy in aſhes lay,
Through fires, and ſwords, and ſeas, they forc'd their way. *Dryden's Æn. b.* vii. *l.* 408.

EXE'CRABLY. *adv.* [from *execrable.*] Curſedly; abominably.

'Tis fuſtian all, 'tis *execrably* bad;
But if they will be fools, muſt you be mad? *Dryden'. Perſ.*

To E'XECRATE. *v. a.* [*execror*, Latin.] To curſe; to imprecate ill upon; to abominate.

Extinction of ſome tyranny, by the indignation of a people, makes way for ſome form contrary to that which they lately *execrated* and deteſted. *Temple.*

EXECRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *execrate.*] Curſe; imprecation of evil.

Miſchance and ſorrow go along with you,
And threefold vengeance tend upon your ſteps!
—Ceaſe, gentle queen, theſe *execrations.* *Shakeſ. Hen.* VI.

For this we may thank Adam! but his thanks
Shall be the *execration.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

The Indians, at naming the devil, did ſpit on the ground in token of *execration.* *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

To EXE'CT. *v. a.* [*execo*, Latin.] To cut out; to cut away.

Were it not for the effuſion of blood which would follow an exection, the liver might not only be *exected*, but its office ſupplied by the ſpleen and other parts. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

EXE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *exect.*] The act of cutting out. See EXECT.

To E'XECUTE. *v. a.* [*exequor*, Latin.]

1. To perform; to practiſe.

Againſt all the gods of Egypt I will *execute* judgment. *Ex.*

He caſts into the balance the promiſe of a reward to ſuch as ſhould *execute*, and of puniſhment to ſuch as ſhould neglect their commiſſion. *South's Sermons.*

2. To put in act; to do what is planned or determined.

Men may not deviſe laws, but are bound for ever to uſe and *execute* thoſe which God hath delivered. *Hooker, b.* iii. *ſ.* 7.

The government here is ſo regularly diſpoſed, that it almoſt *executes* itſelf. *Swift.*

Abſalom pronounced ſentence of death againſt his brother, and had it *executed* too. *Locke.*

3. To put to death according to form of juſtice; to puniſh capitally.

Sir William Bremingham was *executed* for treaſon. *Davies.*

Fitzoſborn was *executed* under him, or diſcarded into foreign ſervice for a pretty ſhadow of exilement. *Spenſer.*

O Tyburn, cou'dſt thou reaſon and diſpute,
Cou'dſt thou but judge as well as *execute*,
How often wou'dſt thou change the felon's doom,
And truſs ſome ſtern chief juſtice in his room. *Dryden.*

4. To put to death; to kill.

The treacherous Faſtolfe wounds my peace,
Whom with my bare fiſts I would *execute*,
If I now had him. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* i.

EXECU'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *execute.*]

1. Performance; practice.

When things are come to the *execution*, there is no ſecrecy comparable to celerity. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

I wiſh no better
Than have him hold that purpoſe, and to put it
In *execution.* *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

I like thy counſel; and how well I like it,
The *execution* of it ſhall make known. *Shakeſpeare.*

The excellency of the ſubject contributed much to the happineſs of the *execution.* *Dryden.*

2. The laſt act of the law in civil cauſes, by which poſſeſſion is given of body or goods.

Sir Richard was committed to the Fleet in *execution* for the whole ſix thouſand pounds. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

3. Capital puniſhment; death inflicted by forms of law.

Good reſt.
—As wretches have o'er night,
That wait for *execution* in the morn. *Shak. Two Gent. of Ver.*

I have ſeen,
When, after *execution*, judgment hath
Repented o'er his doom. *Shakeſ. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Laws ſupport thoſe crimes they checkt before,
And *executions* now affright no more. *Creech's Manilius.*

4. Deſtruction; ſlaughter.

Brave Macbeth, with his brandiſh'd ſteel,
Which ſmok'd with bloody *execution*, carv'd out his paſſage. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The *execution* had been too cruel, and far exceeding the bounds of ordinary hoſtility. *Hayward.*

When the tongue is the weapon, a man may ſtrike where he cannot reach, and a word ſhall do *execution* both further and deeper than the mightieſt blow. *South's Sermons.*

Ships of ſuch height and ſtrength, that his veſſels could do no *execution* upon them. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

EXECU'TIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *execution.*]

1. He that puts in act, or executes.

Is not the cauſer of the timeleſs deaths,
As blameful as the *executioner?* *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

It is a ſingular comfort to the *executioners* of this office, when they conſider that they cannot be guilty of oppreſſion. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

The heart of every man was in the hand of God, and he could have made them *executioners* of his wrath upon one another. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

In this caſe every man hath a right to puniſh the offender, and be the *executioner* of the law of nature. *Locke.*

2. He that inflicts capital puniſhment; he that puts to death according to the ſentence of the law.

He, born to the greateſt expectation, and of the greateſt blood, ſubmitted himſelf to be ſervant to the *executioner* that ſhould put to death Muſidorus. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The deluge was not ſent only as an *executioner* to mankind, but its prime errand was to reform the earth. *Woodward.*

3. He that kills; he that murthers.

I would not be thy *executioner*:
I fly thee, for I would not injure thee;
Thou tell'ſt me, there is murder in mine eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. The inſtrument by which any thing is performed.

All along
The walls, abominable ornaments!
Are tools of wrath, anvils of torments hung,
Fell *executioners* of foul intents. *Craſhaw.*

EXE'CUTIVE. *adj.* [from *execute.*]

1. Having the quality of executing or performing.

They are the nimbleſt, agil, ſtrongeſt inſtruments, fitteſt to be *executive* of the commands of the ſouls. *Hale.*

2. Active; not deliberative; not legiſlative; having the power to put in act the laws.

The Roman emperors were poſſeſſed of the whole legiſlative as well as *executive* power. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 51.

Hobbes confounds the *executive* with the legiſlative power, though all well inſtituted ſtates have ever placed them in different hands. *Swift.*

E'XECUTER. *n. ſ.* [from *execute.*]

1. He that performs or executes any thing.

My ſweet miſtreſs
Weeps when ſhe ſees me work, and ſays ſuch baſeneſs
Had ne'er like *executer.* *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Sophocles and Euripides, in their moſt beautiful pieces, are impartial *executers* of poetick juſtice. *Dennis.*

2. He that is intruſted to perform the will of a teſtator. In this ſenſe the accent is on the ſecond ſyllable.

Let's chuſe *executers*, and talk of wills;
And yet not ſo; for what can we bequeath? *Shak. R.* II.

3. An executioner; one who puts others to death. Diſuſed.

The ſad-ey'd juſtice, with his ſurly hum,
Delivers o'er to *executers* pale
The lazy yawning drone. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

EXE'CUTERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *executer.*] The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.

For fiſhing for teſtaments and *executorſhips* it is worſe, by how much men ſubmit themſelves to mean perſons, than in ſervice. *Bacon's Eſſays, Civil and Moral.*

EXE'CUTRIX. *n. ſ.* [from *execute.*] A woman intruſted to perform the will of the teſtator.

He did, after the death of the earl, buy of his *executrix* the remnant of the term. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

EXEGE'SIS. *n. ſ.* [ἐξήγησις.] An explanation.

EXEGE'TICAL. *adj.* [ἐξηγητικ☉.] Explanatory; expoſitory.

I have here and there interſperſed ſome critical and ſome *exegetical* notes, fit for learners to know, and not unfit for ſome teachers to read. *Walker's Pref. to Ex. of the Lat. Synt.*

EXE'MPLAR. *n. ſ.* [*exemplar*, Latin.] A pattern; an example to be imitated.

The idea and *exemplar* of the world was firſt in God. *Raleigh.*

They began at a known body, a barleycorn, the weight whereof is therefore called a grain; which ariſeth, being multiplied to ſcruples, drachms, ounces, and pounds, and then thoſe weights, as they happen to take them, are fixed by authority, and *exemplars* of them publickly kept. *Holder.*

If he intends to murder his prince, as Cromwel did, he muſt perſuade him that he reſolves nothing but his ſafety; as the ſame grand *exemplar* of hypocriſy did before. *South.*

Beſt poet! fit *exemplar* for the tribe
Of Phœbus. *Phillips.*

EXE'MPLARILY. *adv.* [from *exemplary.*]

1. In ſuch a manner as deſerves imitation.

She is *exemplarily* loyal in a high exact obedience. *Howel.*

2. In ſuch a manner as may warn others.

If he had ſhut the commons houſe to have been quiet, whilſt their champions were *exemplarily* puniſhed, their juriſdiction would probably in a ſhort time have been brought within the due limits. *Clarendon.*

EXE'MPLARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *exemplary.*] State of ſtanding as a pattern to be copied.

In Scripture we find ſeveral titles given to Chriſt, which import his *exemplarineſs* as of a prince and a captain, a maſter and a guide. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

EXE'MPLARY. *adj.* [from *exemplar.*]

1. Such as may deſerve to be propoſed to imitation, whether perſons or things.

The archbiſhops and biſhops have the government of the church: be not you the mean to prefer any to thoſe places, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth: their lives and doctrine ought to be *exemplary.* *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

If all theſe were *exemplary* in the conduct of their lives, religion would receive a mighty encouragement. *Swift.*

2. Such as may give warning to others.

Had the tumults been repreſſed by *exemplary* juſtice, I had obtained all that I deſigned. *King Charles.*

3. Such as may attract notice and imitation.

Awaking therefore, as who long had dream'd,
Much of my women and their gods aſham'd,
From this abyſs of *exemplary* vice
Reſolv'd, as time might aid my thought, to riſe. *Prior.*

When any duty is fallen under a general diſuſe and neglect, in ſuch a caſe the moſt viſible and *exemplary* performance is required. *Rogers, Sermon* 18.

EXEMPLIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exemplify.*] A copy; a tranſcript.

An ambaſſador of Scotland demanded an *exemplification* of the articles of peace. *Hayward.*

A love of vice as ſuch, a delighting in ſin for its own ſake, is an imitation, or rather an *exemplification* of the malice of the devil. *South's Sermons.*

To EXE'MPLIFY. *v. a.* [from *exemplar.*]

1. To illuſtrate by example.

This might be *exemplified* even by heaps of rites and cuſtoms, now ſuperſtitious in the greateſt part of the Chriſtian world. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 3.

Our author has *exemplified* his precepts in the very precepts themſelves. *Spectator*, N°. 253.

A ſatire may be *exemplified* by pictures, characters, and *examples.* *Pope to Swift.*

2. To tranſcribe; to copy.

To EXE'MPT. *v. a.* [*exemptus*, Latin.] To privilege; to grant immunity from.

Things done well,
And with a care, *exempt* themſelves from fear:
Things done without example, in their iſſue
Are to be fear'd. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

The religious were not *exempted*, but fought among the other ſoldiers. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The emperors *exempted* them from all taxes, to which they ſubjected merchants without exception. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

EXE'MPT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Free by privilege.

Be it my wrong you are from me *exempt*;
But wrong not that wrong with a mere contempt. *Shakeſp.*

An abbot cannot, without the advice of his convent, ſubject a monaſtery to any, from whoſe juriſdiction ſuch monaſtery was *exempted.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

2. Not ſubject; not liable to.

Do not once hope, that thou canſt tempt
A ſpirit ſo reſolved to tread
Upon thy throat, and live *exempt*
From all the nets that thou canſt ſpread. *Ben. Johnſon.*

No man, not even the moſt wealthy and powerful among the ſons of men, is *exempt* from the chances of human life. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The god conſtrains the Greek to roam,
A hopeleſs exile from his native home,
From death alone *exempt*. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* i. *l.* 96.

3. Clear; not included.

His dreadful imprecation hear;
'Tis laid on all, not any one *exempt*. *Lee's Oedipus.*

4. Cut off from. Diſuſed.

Was not thy father for treaſon 'headed?
And by his treaſon ſtand'ſt not thou attainted,
Corrupted, and *exempt* from ancient gentry? *Shak. Hen.* VI.

EXE'MPTION. *n. ſ.* [from *exempt.*] Immunity; privilege; freedom from impoſts or burdenſome employments.

The like *exemption* hath the writ to enquire of a man's death, which alſo muſt be granted freely. *Bacon's Off. of Alien.*

The Roman laws gave particular *exemptions* to ſuch as built ſhips, or traded in corn. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

EXEMPTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *exemptus*, Latin.] Separable; that which may be taken from another.

If motion were looſe or *exemptitious* from matter, I could be convinced that it had extenſion of its own. *More.*

To EXE'NTERATE. *v. a.* [*exentero*, Latin.] To embowel; to deprive of the entrails.

A toad contains not thoſe urinary parts which are found in other animals to avoid that ſerous excretion, which may appear unto any that *exenterates* or diſſects them. *Brown.*

EXENTERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*exenteratio*, Lat.] The act of taking out the bowels; embowelling.

Belonius not only affirms that chamelions feed on flies, caterpillars, beetles, and other inſects; but upon *exenteration* he found theſe animals in their bellies. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

EXE'QUIAL. *adj.* [from *exequiæ*, Latin.] Funeral; relating to funerals. *Dict.*

EXE'QUIES. *n. ſ.* without a ſingular. [*exequiæ*, Lat.] Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial; the proceſſion of burial. For this word *obſequies* is often uſed, but not ſo properly.

Let's not forget
The noble duke of Bedford late deceas'd,
But ſee his *exequies* fulfill'd in Roan. *Shakeſpeare's Hen.* VI.

The tragical end of the two brothers, whoſe *exequies* the next ſucceſſor had leiſure to perform. *Dryden's Dedic. to Æn.*

EXE'RCENT. *adj.* [*exercens*, Latin.] Practiſing; following any calling or vocation.

The judge may oblige every *exercent* advocate to give his patronage and aſſiſtance unto a litigant in diſtreſs for want of an advocate. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

E'XERCISE. *n. ſ.* [*exercitium*, Latin.]

1. Labour of the body; labour conſidered as conducive to the cure or prevention of diſeaſes.

Men ought to beware that they uſe not *exerciſe* and a ſpare diet both; but if much *exerciſe*, a plentiful diet; if ſparing diet, little *exerciſe*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 298.

The wiſe for cure on *exerciſe* depend;
God never made his work for man to mend. *Dryden.*

He is exact in preſcribing the *exerciſes* of his patients, ordering ſome of them to walk eighty ſtadia in a day, which is about nine Engliſh miles. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

The pureſt *exerciſe* of health,
The kind refreſher of the Summer heats. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. Something done for amuſement.

As a watchful king, he would not neglect his ſafety, thinking neverthelеſs to perform all things rather as an *exerciſe* than as a labour. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. Habitual action by which the body is formed to gracefulneſs, air, and agility.

He was ſtrong of body, and ſo much the ſtronger as he, by a well diſciplined *exerciſe*, taught it both to do and to ſuffer. *Sidney, b.* ii.

The French apply themſelves more univerſally to their *exerciſes* than any nation: one ſeldom ſees a young gentleman that does not fence, dance, and ride. *Addiſon.*

4. Preparatory practice in order to ſkill: as, the *exerciſe* of ſoldiers.

5. Uſe; actual application of any thing.

The ſceptre of ſpiritual regimen over us in this preſent world, is at the length to be yielded up into the hands of the Father which gave it; that is, the uſe and *exerciſe* thereof ſhall ceaſe, there being no longer on earth any militant church to govern. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 54.

6. Practice; outward performance.

The ſame prince refuſed even thoſe of the church of England, who followed their maſter to St. Germain's, the publick *exerciſe* of their religion. *Addiſon on Italy.*

7. Employment.

The learning of the ſituation and boundaries of kingdoms, being only an *exerciſe* of the eyes and memory, a child with pleaſure will learn them. *Locke.*

Children, by the *exerciſe* of their ſenſes about objects that affect them in the womb, receive ſome few ideas before they are born. *Locke.*

Exerciſe is very alluring and entertaining to the underſtanding, while its reaſoning powers are employed without labour. *Watts.*

8. Taſk; that which one is appointed to perform.

Patience is more oft the *exerciſe*
Of ſaints, the trial of their fortitude
Making them each his own deliverer,
And victor over all
That tyranny or fortune can inflict. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

9. Act of divine worſhip whether publick or private.

Good ſir John,
I'm in your debt for your laſt *exerciſe*;
Come the next Sabbath, and I will content you. *Shakeſp.*

To E'XERCISE. *n. a.* [*exerceo*, Latin.]

1. To employ; to engage in employment.

This faculty of the mind, when it is *exerciſed* immediately about things, is called judgment. *Locke.*

2. To train by uſe to any act.

The Roman tongue was the ſtudy of their youth: it was their own language they were inſtructed and *exerciſed* in. *Locke.*

3. To make ſkilful or dexterous by practice; to habituate.

Strong meat belongeth to them who, by reaſon of uſe, have their ſenſes *exerciſed* to diſcern both good and evil. *Hebr.*

Reaſon, by its own penetration, where it is ſtrong and *exerciſed*, uſually ſees quicker and clearer without ſyllogiſm. *Locke.*

And now the goddeſs, *exercis'd* in ill,
Who watch'd an hour to work her impious will,
Aſcends the roof. *Dryden's Æn. b.* vii. *l.* 713.

4. To buſy; to keep buſy.

He will *exerciſe* himſelf with pleaſure, and without wearineſs, in that godlike employment of doing good which is aſſigned him. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

5. To taſk; to keep employed as a penal injunction.

Sore travel hath God given to the ſons of man, to be *exerciſed* therewith. *Eccl.* i. 13.

Where pain of unextinguiſhable fire
Muſt *exerciſe* us, without hope of end. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

6. To practiſe; to perform.

A man's body is confined to a place; but where friendſhip is, all offices are granted to him and his deputy: for he may *exerciſe* them by his friend. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Age's chief arts, and arms, are to grow wiſe;
Virtue to know, and, known, to *exerciſe*. *Denham.*

7. To exert; to put in uſe.

The princes of the Gentiles *exerciſe* dominion over them, and they that are great *exerciſe* authority upon them. *Mat.* xx.

Their conſciences oblige them to ſubmit to that dominion which their governours had a right to *exerciſe* over them. *Locke.*

8. To practiſe or uſe in order to habitual ſkill.

Mean while I'll draw up my Numidian troop
Within the ſquare, to *exerciſe* their arms. *Addiſon's Cato.*

To E'XERCISE. *v. n.* To uſe exerciſe; to labour for health or for amuſement.

The Lacedemonians were remarkable for the uſe of this ſport, and Alexander the Great frequently *exerciſed* at it. *Notes to the Odyſſey.*

E'XERCISER. *n. ſ.* [from *exerciſe.*] He that directs or uſes exerciſe. *Dict.*

EXERCITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*exercitatio*, Latin.]

1. Exerciſe.

It were ſome extenuation of the curſe, if *inſudore vultus tui* were confinable unto corporal *exercitations*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. Practice; uſe.

By frequent *exercitations* we form them within us. *Felton.*

To EXE'RT. *v. a.* [*exero*, Latin.]

1. To uſe with an effort; to uſe with ardour and vehemence.

When the ſervice of Britain requires your courage and conduct, you may *exert* them both. *Dryden's Fables, Dedicat.*

Whate'er I am, each faculty,
The utmoſt power of my *exerted* ſoul,
Preſerves a being only for your ſervice. *Rowe.*

2. To put forth; to perform.

When the will has *exerted* an act of command upon any faculty of the ſoul, or member of the body, it has done all that the whole man, as a moral agent, can do for the actual exerciſe or employment of ſuch a faculty or member. *South.*

3. To enforce; to puſh to an effort. With the reciprocal pronoun.

Strong virtue, like ſtrong nature, ſtruggles ſtill;
Exerts itſelf, and then throws off the ill. *Dryd. Aurengzebe.*

EXE'RTION. *n. ſ.* [from *exert.*] The act of exerting; effort.

EXE'SION. *n. ſ.* [*exeſus*, Latin.] The act of eating through.

Theophraſtus denieth the *exeſion* or forcing of vipers through the belly of the dam. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

EXESTUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*exæſtuo*, Latin.] The ſtate of boiling; tumultuous heat; effervеſcence; ebullition.

Saltpetre

Saltpetre is in operation a cold body: phyſicians and chymiſts give it in fevers, to allay the inward *exeſtuations* of the blood and humours. *Boyle.*

To EXFO'LIATE. *v. n.* [*ex* and *folium*, Latin.] To ſhell off; ſeparate, as a corrupt bone from the ſound part. A term of chirurgery.

Our work went on ſucceſsfully, the bone *exfoliating* from the edges. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

EXFOLIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exfoliate.*] The proceſs by which the corrupted part of the bone ſeparates from the ſound.

If the bone be dreſſed, the fleſh will ſoon ariſe in that cut of the bone, and make *exfoliation* of what is neceſſary, and incarn it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

EXFO'LIATIVE. *adj.* [from *exfoliate.*] That which has the power of procuring exfoliation.

Dreſs the bone with the milder *exfoliatives*, 'till the burnt bone is caſt off. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

EXHA'LABLE. *adj.* [from *exhale.*] That which may be evaporated or exhaled.

The fire may reſolve ſome of the more ſpirituous and *exhalable* parts, whereof diſtillation has ſhewn me that alabaſter is not deſtitute, into vapours. *Boyle.*

EXHALA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*exhalatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of exhaling or ſending out in vapours; emiſſion.
2. The ſtate of evaporating or flying out in vapours; evaporation.
3. That which riſes in vapours, and ſometimes takes the form of meteors.

No nat'ral *exhalation* in the ſky,
No 'ſcape of nature, no diſtemper'd day,
But they will pluck away its nat'ral cauſe,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and ſigns,
Abortives, and preſages, tongues of heav'n
Plainly denouncing vengeance upon John. *Shak. King John.*

While moving in ſo high a ſphere, and with ſo vigorous a luſtre, he muſt needs, as the ſun, raiſe many envious *exhalations*; which, condenſed by a popular odium, are capable to caſt a cloud upon the brighteſt merit and integrity. *K. Charles.*

Anon, out of the earth, a fabrick huge
Roſe like an *exhalation*, with the ſound
Of dulcet ſymphonies and voices ſweet. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

It is no wonder if the earth be often ſhaken, there being quantities of *exhalations* within thoſe mines, or cavernous paſſages, that are capable of rarefaction and inflammation. *Burn.*

The growing tow'rs like *exhalations* riſe,
And the huge columns heave into the ſkies. *Pope.*

To EXHA'LE. *v. a.* [*exhalo*, Latin.]

1. To ſend or draw out in vapours or fumes.

Yon light is not daylight, I know it well:
It is ſome meteor that the ſun *exhales*,
To be to thee this night a torch-bearer. *Sh. Rom. and Jul.*

I flattered myſelf with hopes that the vapour had been *exhaled*. *Temple.*

Fear freezes minds; but love, like heat,
Exhales the ſoul ſublime to ſeek her native ſeat. *Dryden.*

2. To draw out.

See, dead Henry's wounds
Open their congeal'd mouths, and bleed afreſh!
Bluſh, bluſh, thou lump of foul deformity;
For 'tis thy preſence that *exhales* this blood
From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells. *Shakeſ.*

EXHA'LEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *exhale.*] Matter exhaled; vapour.

Nor will poliſhed amber, although it ſend forth a groſs and corporal *exhalement*, be found a long time defective upon the exacteſt ſcales. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 5.

To EXHA'UST. *v. a.*

1. To drain; to diminiſh; to deprive by draining.

Single men be many times more charitable, becauſe their means are leſs *exhauſted*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Spermatick matter of a vitious ſort abounds in the blood, *exhauſts* it of its beſt ſpirits, and derives the flower of it to the ſeminal veſſels. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. To draw out totally; to draw 'till nothing is left.

Though the knowledge they have left us be worth our ſtudy, yet they *exhauſted* not all its treaſures: they left a great deal for the induſtry and ſagacity of after-ages. *Locke.*

The nurſling grove
Seems fair awhile, cheriſh'd with foſter earth;
But when the alien compoſt is *exhauſt*,
Its native poverty again prevails. *Phillips.*

EXHA'USTION. *n. ſ.* [from *exhauſt.*] The act of drawing or draining.

EXHA'USTLESS. *adj.* [from *exhauſt.*] Not to be emptied; not to be all drawn off; inexhauſtible.

Of heat and light, what everduring ſtores
Brought from the ſun's *exhauſtleſs* golden ſhores,
Through gulphs immenſe of intervening air,
Enrich the earth, and every loſs repair. *Blackm. Creation.*

To EXHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*exhibeo*, Latin.]

1. To offer to view or uſe; to offer or propoſe in a formal or publick manner.

If any claim redreſs of injuſtice, they ſhould *exhibit* their petitions in the ſtreet. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

He ſuffered his attorney-general to *exhibit* a charge of high treaſon againſt the earl. *Clarendon.*

2. To ſhow; to diſplay.

One of an unfortunate conſtitution is perpetually *exhibiting* a miſerable example of the weakneſs of mind and body. *Pope.*

EXHI'BITER. *n. ſ.* [from *exhibit.*] He that offers any thing, as a petition or charge, in a publick manner.

He ſeems indifferent,
Or rather ſwaying more upon our part,
Than cheriſhing th' *exhibiters* againſt us. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

EXHIBI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exhibit.*]

1. The act of exhibiting; diſplay; ſetting forth.

What are all mechanick works, but the ſenſible *exhibition* of mathematick demonſtrations? *Grew's Coſmol. Sac. b.* ii.

2. Allowance; ſalary; penſion.

I crave fit diſpoſition for my wife,
Due preference of place and *exhibition*,
As levels with her breeding. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

What maintenance he from his friends receives,
Like *exhibition* thou ſhalt have from me. *Shakeſpeare.*

All was aſſigned to the army and garriſons there, and ſhe received only a penſion or *exhibition* out of his coffers. *Bacon.*

He is now neglected, and driven to live in exile upon a ſmall *exhibition*. *Swift.*

EXHI'BITIVE. *adj.* [from *exhibit.*] Repreſentative; diſplaying.

Truths muſt have an eternal exiſtence in ſome underſtanding; or rather, they are the ſame with that underſtanding itſelf, conſidered as variouſly *exhibitive* or repreſentative, according to the various modes of inimitability or participation. *Norris.*

EXHI'LARATE. *v. a.* [*exhilaro*, Latin.] To make cheerful; to cheer; to fill with mirth; to enliven; to glad; to gladden.

The coming into a fair garden, the coming into a fair room richly furniſhed, a beautiful perſon, and the like, do delight and *exhilarate* the ſpirits much. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The force of that fallacious fruit,
That with *exhilarating* vapours bland
About their ſpirits, had play'd, and inmoſt pow'rs
Made err, was now exhal'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ix.

Continual tide
Flows from th' *exhilarating* fount. *Phillips.*

Let them thank
Boon nature, that thus annually ſupplies
Their vaults, and with her former liquid gifts
Exhilarates their languid minds, within
The golden mean confin'd. *Phillips.*

EXHILARA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exhilarate.*]

1. The act of giving gaiety.
2. The ſtate of being enlivened.

And therefore *exhilaration* hath ſome affinity with joy, though it be a much lighter motion. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To EXHO'RT. *v. a.* [*exhortor*, Latin.] To incite by words to any good action.

We beſeech you, and *exhort* you by the Lord Jeſus, that as ye have received of us, how you ought to walk, ſo ye would abound. 1 *Theſ.* iv. 1.

My duty is to *exhort* you to conſider the dignity of that holy myſtery. *Common Prayer.*

EXHORTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exhort.*]

1. The act of exhorting; incitement to good.

If we will not encourage publick beneficence, 'till we are ſecure that no ſtorm ſhall overturn what we help to build, there is no room for *exhortations* to charity. *Atterbury.*

2. The form of words by which one is exhorted.

I'll end my *exhortation* after dinner. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXHORTA'TORY. *adj.* [from *exhort.*] Tending to exhort.

EXHO'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *exhort.*] One who exhorts or encourages by words.

To EXI'CCATE. *v. a.* [*exſicco*, Latin.] To dry; to dry up. *Dict.*

EXICCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exiccate.*] Arefaction; act of drying up; ſtate of being dried up.

What is more eaſily refuted than that old vulgar aſſertion of an univerſal drought and *exiccation* of the earth? As if the ſun could evaporate the leaſt drop of its moiſture, ſo that it ſhould never deſcend again, but be attracted and elevated quite out of the atmoſphere. *Bentley's Sermons.*

EXI'CCATIVE. *adj.* [from *exiccate.*] Drying in quality; having the power of drying.

E'XIGENCE. } *n. ſ.* [This word is probably only a corruption
E'XIGENCY. } of *exigents*, vitiated by an unſkilful pronounciation.]

1. Demand; want; need.

As men, we are at our own choice, both for time and place and form, according to the *exigence* of our own occaſions in private. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 24.

You have heard what the preſent condition and *exigencies* of theſe ſeveral charities are. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

While our fortunes exceed not the meaſure of real convenience,

SAMUEL JOHNSON A Dictionary of the English Language LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

nience, and are adapted to the *exigencies* of our ſtation, we perceive the hand of providence in our gradual and ſucceſſive ſupplies. *Rogers, Sermon* 2.

2. Preſſing neceſſity; diſtreſs; ſudden occaſion.

This diſſimulation in war may be called ſtratagem and conduct; in other *exigencies* addreſs and dexterity. *Notes on the Ody.*

Now in ſuch *exigencies* not to need,
Upon my word you muſt be rich indeed!
A noble ſuperfluity it craves,
Not for yourſelf, but for your fools and knaves. *Pope.*

E'xigent. *n. ſ.* [*exigens*, Latin.]

1. Preſſing buſineſs; occaſion that requires immediate help.

In ſuch an *exigent* I ſee not how they could have ſtaid to deliberate about any other regiment than that which already was deviſed to their hands. *Hooker, Preface.*

The council met, your guards to find you ſent,
And know your pleaſure in this *exigent.* *Waller.*

2. [A law term.] A writ ſued when the defendant is not to be found, being part of the proceſs leading to an outlawry. *Shakeſpeare* uſes it for any extremity. *Hanmer.*

3. End.

Theſe eyes, like lamps whoſe waſting oil is ſpent,
Wax dim, as drawing to their *exigent.* *Shakeſ. Henry* VI.

Exigu'ity. *n. ſ.* [*exiguitas*, Latin.] Smallneſs; diminitiveneſs; ſlenderneſs.

The *exiguity* and ſhape of the extant particles is now ſuppoſed. *Boyle on Colours.*

Exigu'ous. *adj.* [*exiguus*, Latin.] Small; diminutive; little.

Their ſubtile parts and *exiguous* doſe are conſumed and evaporated in leſs than two hours time. *Harvey.*

E'XILE. *n. ſ.* [*exilium*, Latin. It ſeems anciently to have had the accent indifferently on either ſyllable: now it is uniformly on the firſt.]

1. Baniſhment; ſtate of being baniſhed from one's country.

Our ſtate of bodies would bewray what life
We've led ſince thy *exile.* *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Welcome is *exile*, welcome were my death. *Shak. H.*VI.

Let them pronounce the ſteep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond *exile*, flaying, pent to linger
But with a grain of day, I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

2. The perſon baniſhed.

O muſt the wretched *exiles* ever mourn,
Nor after length of rowling years return? *Dryden's Virg.*

Ulyſſes, ſole of all the victor train,
An *exile* from his dear paternal coaſt,
Deplor'd his abſent queen, and empire loſt. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Exi'le. *adj.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Small; ſlender; not full; not powerful. Not in uſe, except in philoſophical writings.

It were alſo good to enquire what other means may be to draw forth the *exile* heat which is in the air; for that may be a ſecret of great power to produce cold weather. *Bacon.*

In a virginal, when the lid is down, it maketh a more *exile* ſound than when the lid is open. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To E'xile. *v. a.* [from the noun. This had formerly the accent on the laſt ſyllable, now generally on the firſt, though *Dryden* has uſed both.] To baniſh; to drive from a country; to tranſport.

Call home our *exil'd* friends abroad,
That fled the ſnares of watchful tyranny. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

Foul ſubornation is predominant,
And equity *exil'd* your highneſs' land. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

For that offence,
Immediately we do *exile* him hence. *Shak. Rom. and Juliet.*

They fettered with the bonds of a long night, lay there *exiled* from the eternal providence. *Wiſd.* xvii. 2.

His brutal manners from his breaſt *exil'd*,
His mien he faſhion'd, and his tongue he fil'd. *Dryden.*

Arms and the man I ſing, who forc'd by fate,
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
Expel'd and *exil'd.* *Dryden's Virgil's Æn.*

Exi'lement. *n. ſ.* [from *exile.*] Baniſhment.

Fitzoſborn was diſcarded into foreign ſervice for a pretty ſhadow of *exilement.* *Wotton.*

Exili'tion. *n. ſ.* [*exilitio*, Latin.] The act of ſpringing or ruſhing out ſuddenly.

From ſaltpetre proceedeth the force and report; for ſulphur and ſmall-coal, mixt, will not take fire with noiſe or *exilition*; and powder, which is made of impure and greaſy petre, hath but a weak emiſſion, and gives but a faint report. *Brown.*

Exi'lity. *n. ſ.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Slenderneſs; ſmalneſs; diminution.

Certain flies, called ephemera, live but a day: the cauſe is the *exility* of the ſpirit, or perhaps the abſence of the ſun. *Bac.*

For *exility* of the voice, or other ſounds, it is certain that the voice doth paſs through ſolid and hard bodies, if they be not too thick; and through water, which is likewiſe a very cloſe body, and ſuch an one as letteth not in air. *Bacon.*

A body, by being ſubtilized, can loſe nothing of its corporeity; neither can it hereby gain any thing but *exility*; for all degrees of ſubtility are eſſentially the ſame thing. *Grew.*

Exi'mious. *adj.* [*eximius*, Latin.] Famous; eminent; conſpicuous; excellent. *Dict.*

Exinani'tion. *n ſ.* [*exinanitio*, Latin.] Privation; loſs.

He is not more impotent in his glory than he was in his *exinanition.* *Decay of Piety.*

To EXI'ST. *v. n.* [*exiſto*, Latin.] To be; to have a being.

It is as eaſy to conceive that an infinite Almighty Power might produce a thing out of nothing, and make that to *exiſt de novo*, which did not *exiſt* before; as to conceive the world to have had no beginning, but to have *exiſted* from eternity. *South's Sermons.*

It ſeems reaſonable to enquire, how ſuch a multitude comes to make but one idea, ſince that combination does not always *exiſt* together in nature. *Locke.*

One year is paſt; a different ſcene!
No farther mention of the dean:
Who now, alas, no more is miſt
Than if he never did *exiſt.* *Swift.*

Exi'stence. } *n. ſ.* [*exiſtentia*, low Latin.] State of being;
Exi'stency. } actual poſſeſſion of being.

Nor is only the *exiſtency* of this animal conſiderable, but many things delivered thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* iii.

It is impoſſible any being can be eternal with ſucceſſive eternal phyſical changes, or variety of ſtates or manner of *exiſtency*, naturally and neceſſarily concomitant unto it. *Hale.*

The ſoul, ſecur'd in her *exiſtence*, ſmiles
At the drawn dagger, and defies its point. *Addiſon's Cato.*

When a being is conſidered as poſſible, it is ſaid to have an eſſence or nature: ſuch were all things before the creation. When it is conſidered as actual, then it is ſaid to have *exiſtence* alſo. *Watts's Logick.*

Exi'stent. *adj.* [from *exiſt.*] In being; in poſſeſſion of being or of exiſtence.

Whatſoever ſign the ſun poſſeſſed, whoſe receſs or vicinity defineth the quarters of the year, thoſe ſeaſons were actually *exiſtent.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* vi. *c.* 2.

The eyes and minds are faſtened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly *exiſtent.* *Dryden.*

Existima'tion. *n. ſ.* [*exiſtimatio*, Latin.]

1. Opinion.
2. Eſteem.

E'xit. *n. ſ.* [*exit*, Latin.]

1. The term ſet in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off the ſtage.

2. Receſs; departure; act of quitting the ſtage; act of quitting the theatre of life.

All the world's a ſtage,
And all the men and women meerly players:
They have their *exits* and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts. *Shakeſpeare.*

A regard for fame becomes a man more towards the *exit* than at his entrance into life. *Swift.*

Many of your old comrades live a ſhort life, and make a figure at their *exit.* *Swift.*

3. Paſſage out of any place.

In ſuch a pervious ſubſtance as the brain, they might find an eaſy either entrance or *exit*, almoſt every where. *Glanville.*

4. Way by which there is a paſſage out.

The fire makes its way, forcing the water forth through its ordinary *exits*, wells, and the outlets of rivers. *Woodw.*

Exi'tal. } *adj.* [*exitialis*, Latin.] Deſtructive; fatal;
Exi'tious. } mortal.

Moſt *exitial* fevers, although not concomitated with the tokens, exanthemata, anthraces, or carbuncles, are to be cenſured peſtilential. *Harvey on the Plague.*

E'xodus. } *n. ſ.* [ἔξοδος.] Departure; journey from a place:
E'xody. } the ſecond book of *Moſes* is ſo called, becauſe it deſcribes the journey of the Iſraelites from Egypt.

In all probability their years continued to be three hundred and ſixty-five days, ever ſince the time of the Jewiſh *exody* at leaſt. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Exole'te. *adj.* [*exoletus*, Lat.] Obſolete; out of uſe. *Dict.*

To Exo'lve. *v. a.* [*exolvo*, Latin.] To looſe; to pay. *Dict.*

Exo'mphalos. *n. ſ.* [ἐξ and ὀμφαλός.] A navel rupture.

To EXO'NERATE. *v. a.* [*exonero*, Latin.] To unload; to diſburthen; to free from any heavy charge.

The glands being a congeries of veſſels curled, circumgyrated, and complicated, give the blood time to ſeparate through the capillary veſſels into the ſecretory ones, which afterwards all *exonerate* themſelves into one common ductus. *Ray.*

Exonera'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *exonerate.*] The act of diſburthening, or diſcharging.

The body is adapted unto eating, drinking, nutrition, and other ways of repletion and *exoneration.* *Grew.*

Exo'ptable. *adj.* [*exoptabilis*, Lat.] Deſireable; to be ſought with eagerneſs or deſire.

E'xorable. *adj.* [*exorabilis*, Latin.] To be moved by intreaty.

Exo'rbitance. } *n. ſ.* [from *exorbitance.*]
Exo'rbitancy. }

1. The act of going out of the track preſcribed.

I ſee ſome degree of this fault cleave to thoſe, who have eminently corrected all other *exorbitancies* of the tongue. *Government of the Tongue*, *ſ.* 4.

2. Enormity; groſs deviation from rule or right

The reverence of my preſence may be a curb to your *exorbitancies.* *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

The people were groſly impoſed on, to commit ſuch *exorbitancies* as could not end but in the diſſolution of the government. *Swift on the Diſſentions in Athens and Rome.*

3. Boundleſs depravity.

They riot ſtill,
Unbounded in *exorbitance* of ill. *Garth's Diſpenſary.*

Exo'rbitant. *adj.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Latin.]

1. Going out of the preſcribed track; deviating from the courſe appointed or rule eſtabliſhed.

What ſignifies the fiction of the tortoiſe riding upon the wings of the wind, but to preſcribe bounds and meaſures to our *exorbitant* paſſions? *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe phenomena are not peculiar to the earthquakes which have happened in our times, but have been obſerved in all ages, and particularly thoſe *exorbitant* commotions of the waters of the globe. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Anomalous; not comprehended in a ſettled rule or method.

The Jews, who had laws ſo particularly determining in all affairs what to do, were notwithſtanding continually inured with cauſes *exorbitant*, and ſuch as their laws had not provided for. *Hooker*, *b.* iii. *ſ.* 11.

3. Enormous; beyond due proportion; exceſſive.

Their ſubjects would live in great plenty, were not the impoſitions ſo very *exorbitant*; for the courts are too ſplendid for the territories. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

So endleſs and *exorbitant* are the deſires of men, that they will graſp at all, and can form no ſcheme of perfect happineſs with leſs. *Swift on the Diſſentions in Athens and Rome.*

To Exo'rbitate. *v. n.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Latin.] To deviate; to go out of the track or road preſcribed.

The planets ſometimes would have approached the ſun as near as the orb of Mercury, and ſometimes have *exorbitated* beyond the diſtance of Saturn. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To E'XORCISE. *v. a.* [ἐξορκίζω.]

1. To adjure by ſome holy name.
2. To drive away ſpirits by certain forms of adjuration.
3. To purify from the influence of malignant ſpirits by religious ceremonies.

And fry'rs, that through the wealthy regions run,
Reſort to farmers rich, and bleſs their halls,
And *exorciſe* the beds, and croſs the walls. *Dryden.*

E'xorciser. *n. ſ.* [from *exorciſe.*] One who practiſes to drive away evil ſpirits.

E'xorcism. *n. ſ.* [ἐξορκισμὸς.] The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant ſpirits are driven away.

Will his lordſhip behold and hear our *exorciſms?* *Shakeſp.*

Symptoms ſupernatural, muſt be only curable by ſupernatural means; namely, by devout prayers or *exorciſms.* *Harvey.*

E'xorcist. *n. ſ.* [ἐξορκιστὴς.]

1. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant ſpirits.

Then certain of the vagabond Jews, *exorciſts*, took upon them to call over them which had evil ſpirits. *Acts* xix. 13.

2. An enchanter; a conjurer. Improperly.

Soul of Rome!
Thou, like an *exorciſt*, haſt conjur'd up
My mortified ſpirit. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Is there no *exorciſt*
Beguiles the truer office of mine eyes?
Is't real that I ſee? *Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.*

EXO'RDIUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A formal preface; the proemial part of a compoſition.

Nor will I thee detain
With poets fictions, nor oppreſs thine ear
With circumſtance, and long *exordiums* here. *May's Virgil.*

I have been diſtaſted at this way of writing, by reaſon of long prefaces and *exordiums.* *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

Exorna'tion. *n. ſ.* [*exornatio*, Latin.] Ornament; decoration; embelliſhment.

It ſeemeth that all thoſe curious *exornations* ſhould rather ceaſe. *Hooker*, *b.* v. *ſ.* 15.

Hyperbolical *exornations* and elegancies many much affect. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Exo'ssated. *adj.* [*exoſſatus*, Latin.] Deprived of bones. *Dict.*

Exosto'sis. *n. ſ.* [ἐκ and ὀστέον.] Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural, as often happens in venereal caſes. *Quincy.*

Exo'sseous. *adj.* [*ex* and *oſſa*, Latin.] Wanting bones; boneleſs; formed without bones.

Thus we daily obſerve in the heads of fiſhes, as alſo in ſnails and ſoft *exoſſeous* animals, nature near the head hath placed a flat white ſtone, or teſtaceous concretion. *Brown.*

Exo'tick. *adj.* [ἐξωτικὸς.] Foreign; not produced in our own country; not domeſtick.

Some learned men treat of the nature of letters as of ſome remote *exotick* thing, whereof we had no knowledge but by fabulous relations. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Continue freſh hot-beds to entertain ſuch *exotick* plants as arrive not to their perfection without them. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Exo'tick. *n. ſ.* A foreign plant.

Claudian was ſeated on the other ſummit, which was barren, and produced, on ſome ſpots, plants that are unknown to Italy, and ſuch as the gardeners call *exoticks.* *Addiſon's Guard.*

To EXPA'ND. *v. a.* [*expando*, Latin.]

1. To ſpread; to lay open as a net or ſheet.
2. To dilate; to ſpread out every way; to diffuſe.

An animal growing, *expands* its fibres in the air as a fluid. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Along the ſtream of time thy name
Expanded flies, and gathers all its fame. *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

Expa'nse. *n. ſ.* [*expanſum*, Latin.] A body widely extended without inequalities.

A murmuring ſound
Of waters iſſu'd from a cave, and ſpread
Into a liquid plain; then ſtood unmov'd,
Pure as th' *expanſe* of heav'n. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* iv.

Bright as th' ethereal glows the green *expanſe.* *Savage.*

On the ſmooth *expanſe* of cryſtal lakes,
The ſinking ſtone at firſt a circle makes;
The trembling ſurface, by the motion ſtirr'd,
Spreads in a ſecond circle, then a third;
Wide, and more wide, the floating rings advance,
Fill all the watry plain, and to the margin dance. *Pope.*

Expansibi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *expanſible.*] Capacity of extenſion; poſſibility to be expanded or ſpread into a wider ſurface.

Together with the rotundity common to the atoms of all fluids, there is ſome difference in bulk, by which the atoms in one fluid are diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of another; elſe all fluids would be alike in weight, *expanſibility*, and all other qualities. *Grew's Coſmolog. Sacr.* *b.* i. *c.* 3.

Expa'nsible. *adj.* [from *expanſus*, Latin.] Capable to be extended; capable to be ſpread into a wider ſurface.

Bodies are not *expanſible* in proportion to their weight, or to the quantity of matter to be expanded. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Expa'nsion. *n. ſ.* [from *expand.*]

1. The ſtate of being expanded into a wider ſurface or greater ſpace.

'Tis demonſtrated that the condenſation and *expanſion* of any portion of the air is always proportional to the weight and preſſure incumbent upon it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. The act of ſpreading out.

The eaſy *expanſion* of the wing of a bird, and the lightneſs, ſtrength, and ſhape of the feathers, are all fitted for her better flight. *Grew's Coſmolog. Sac.* *b.* i. *c.* 5.

3. Extent; ſpace to which any thing is extended.

The capacious mind of man takes its flight farther than the ſtars, and cannot be confined by the limits of the world: it extends its thoughts often even beyond the utmoſt *expanſion* of matter, and makes excurſions into that incomprehenſible inane. *Locke.*

4. Pure ſpace, as diſtinct from extenſion in ſolid matter.

Diſtance or ſpace, in its ſimple abſtract conception, I call *expanſion*, to diſtinguiſh it from extenſion, which expreſſes this diſtance only as it is in the ſolid parts of matter. *Locke.*

It would for ever take an uſeleſs flight,
Loſt in *expanſion*, void and infinite. *Blackmore's Creation.*

Expa'nsive. *adj.* [from *expand.*] Having the power to ſpread into a wider ſurface, or greater ſpace.

The elaſtick or *expanſive* faculty of the air, whereby it dilates itſelf when compreſſed, hath been made uſe of in the common weather-glaſſes. *Ray on the Creation.*

Then no more
Th' *expanſive* atmoſphere is cramp'd with cold. *Thomſon.*

To Expa'tiate. *v. n.* [*expatior*, Latin.]

1. To range at large; to rove without any preſcribed limits.

Religion contracts the circle of our pleaſures, but leaves it wide enough for her votaries to *expatiate* in. *Addiſon's Spectat.*

He looks in heav'n with more than mortal eyes,
Bids his free ſoul *expatiate* in the ſkies;
Amidſt her kindred ſtars familiar roam,
Survey the region, and confeſs her home. *Pope.*

Expatiate free o'er all this ſcene of man;
A mighty maze! but not without a plan. *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

With wonder ſeiz'd, we view the pleaſing ground,
And walk delighted, and *expatiate* round. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To enlarge upon in language.

They had a cuſtom of offering the tongues to Mercury, becauſe they believed him the giver of eloquence: Dacier *expatiates* upon this cuſtom. *Notes on Pope's Odyſſey*, *b.* iii.

3. To let looſe; to allow to range. This ſenſe is very improper.

Make choice of a ſubject, which, being of itſelf capable of all that colours and the elegance of deſign can poſſibly give, ſhall afterwards afford art an ample field of matter wherein to *expatiate* itſelf. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To EXPE'CT. *v. a.* [*expecto*, Latin.]

1. To have a previous apprehenſion of either good or evil.

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2. To wait for; to attend the coming.

While, *expecting* there the queen, he rais'd
His wond'ring eyes, and round the temple gaz'd. *Dryden.*

To EXPE'CT. *v. n.* To wait; to ſtay.

Elihu had *expected* 'till Job had ſpoken. *Job.*

EXPE'CTABLE. *adj.* [from *expect.*] To be expected; to be hoped or feared.

Occult and ſpiritual operations are not *expectable* from ice; for being but water congealed, it can never make good ſuch qualities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

EXPE'CTANCE. } EXPE'CTANCY. } *n. ſ.* [from *expect.*]

1. The act or ſtate of expecting; expectation.

Every moment is *expectancy*
Of more arrivance. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Satyrs leave your petulance,
Or elſe rail upon the moon,
Your *expectance* is too ſoon;
For before the ſecond cock
Crow, the gates will not unlock. *Ben. Johnſ. Fairy Prince.*

This bleſſed *expectance* muſt be now my theme. *Boyle.*

But fy, my wand'ring muſe, how thou do'ſt ſtay!
Expectance calls thee now another way. *Milton.*

2. Something expected.

There is *expectance* here from both the ſides,
What further you will do. *Shakeſ. Troilus and Creſſida.*

3. Hope; that of which the expectation is accompanied with pleaſure.

Oh, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown!
The *expectancy* and roſe of the fair ſtate. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

EXPE'CTANT. *adj.* [French.] Waiting in expectation.

Her majeſty has offered conceſſions, in order to remove ſcruples raiſed in the mind of the *expectant* heir. *Swift.*

EXPE'CTANT. *n. ſ.* [from *expect.*] One who waits in expectation of any thing; one held in dependance by his hopes.

They, vain *expectants* of the bridal hour,
My ſtores in riotous expence devour. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* i.

This treatiſe was agreeable to the ſentiments of the whole nation, except of thoſe gentlemen who had employments, or were *expectants.* *Swift to Pope.*

EXPECTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*exſpectatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of expecting.

The trees
Should have borne men, and *expectation* fainted,
Longing for what it had not. *Shak. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

The reſt,
That are within the note of *expectation*,
Already are i' th' court. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. The ſtate of expecting either with hope or fear.

Live in a conſtant and ſerious *expectation* of that day, when we muſt appear before the Judge of heaven and earth. *Rogers.*

3. Proſpect of any thing good to come.

My ſoul, wait thou only upon God; for my *expectation* is from him. *Pſ.* lxii. 5.

4. The object of happy expectation; the Meſſiah expected.

Now clear I underſtand,
What oft my ſteadieſt thoughts have ſearch'd in vain,
Why our great *expectation* ſhould be call'd
The ſeed of woman. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

5. A ſtate in which ſomething excellent is expected from us.

How fit it will be for you, born ſo great a prince, and of ſo rare not only *expectation* but proof, to divert your thoughts from the way of goodneſs. *Sidney.*

You firſt came home
From travel with ſuch hopes as made you look'd on,
By all men's eyes, a youth of *expectation*;
Pleas'd with your growing virtue, I receiv'd you. *Otway.*

EXPE'CTER. *n. ſ.* [from *expect.*]

1. One who has hopes of ſomething.

Theſe are not great *expecters* under your adminiſtration, according to the period of governors here. *Swift.*

2. One who waits for another.

Signify this loving interview
To the *expecters* of our Trojan part. *Shak. Troil. and Creſſ.*

To EXPE'CTORATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *pectus*, Latin.] To eject from the breaſt.

Excrementitious humours are *expectorated* by a cough after a cold or an aſthma. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Morbifick matter is either attenuated ſo as to be returned into the channels, or *expectorated* by coughing. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPE'CTORATION. *n. ſ.* [from *expectorate.*]

1. The act of diſcharging from the breaſt.

2. That diſcharge which is made by coughing, as bringing up phlegm, or any thing that obſtructs the veſſels of the lungs, and ſtrengthens the breath. *Quincy.*

With water, vinegar, and honey, in pleuriſies and inflammations of the lungs, he mixeth ſpices, for promoting *expectoration.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EXPE'CTORATIVE. *adj.* [from *expectorate.*] Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

Syrups and other *expectoratives*, in coughs, muſt neceſſarily occaſion a greater cough. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

EXPE'DIENCE. } EXPE'DIENCY. } *n. ſ.* [from *expedient.*]

1. Fitneſs; propriety; ſuitableneſs to an end.

Solemn dedications of things ſet apart for Divine Worſhip, could never have been univerſally practiſed, had not right reaſon dictated the high *expediency* and great uſe of ſuch practices. *South's Sermons.*

2. It is uſed in *Shakeſpeare* for expedition; adventure; or attempt.

Let me hear
What yeſternight our council did decree,
In forwarding this dear *expedience.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

3. It is alſo uſed by *Shakeſpeare* for expedition; haſte; diſpatch.

I ſhall break
The cauſe of our *expedience* to the queen,
And get her leave to part. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

Eight tall ſhips, three thouſand men of war,
Are making hither with all due *expedience.* *Shak. Richard* II.

EXPE'DIENT. *adj.* [*expedit*, Latin.]

1. Proper; fit; convenient; ſuitable.

All things are not *expedient*: in things indifferent there is a choice; they are not always equally *expedient.* *Hooker, b.* ii.

When men live as if there were no God, it becomes *expedient* for them that there ſhould be none; and then they endeavour to perſuade themſelves ſo. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

2. In *Shakeſpeare*, quick; expeditious.

The adverſe winds,
Whoſe leiſure I have ſtaid, have given him time
To land his legions all as ſoon as I:
His marches are *expedient* to this town. *Shakeſ. King John.*

EXPE'DIENT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. That which helps forward; as means to an end.

God, who delights not to grieve the children of men, does not project for our ſorrow, but our innocence; and would never have invited us to the one, but as an *expedient* to the other. *Decay of Piety.*

2. A ſhift; means to an end which are contrived in an exigence.

Th' *expedient* pleas'd, where neither loſt his right;
Mars had the day, and Venus had the night. *Dryden.*

He flies to a new *expedient* to ſolve the matter, and ſuppoſes an earth of a make and frame like that of Des Cartes. *Woodw.*

EXPE'DIENTLY. *adv.* [from *expedient.*]

1. Fitly; ſuitably; conveniently.

2. Haſtily; quickly.

Let my officers of ſuch a nature
Make an extent upon his houſe and lands:
Do this *expediently*, and turn him going. *Shak. As you like it.*

To E'XPEDITE. *v. a.* [*expedio*, Latin.]

1. To facilitate; to free from impediment.

By ſin and death a broad way now is pav'd,
To *expedite* your glorious march. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. To haſten; to quicken.

An inquiſition would ſtill be a further improvement, and would *expedite* the converſion of the Papiſts. *Swift.*

3. To diſpatch; to iſſue from a publick office.

Though ſuch charters be *expedited* of courſe, and as of right, yet they are varied by diſcretion. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

E'XPEDITE. *adj.* [*expeditus*, Latin.]

1. Quick; haſty; ſoon performed.

Wholeſome advice, and *expedite* execution in freeing the ſtate of thoſe monſters. *Sandys.*

2. Eaſy; diſencumbered; clear from impediments.

Nature can teach the church but in part; neither ſo fully as is requiſite for man's ſalvation, nor ſo eaſily as to make the way plain and *expedite* enough, that many may come to the knowledge of it, and ſo be ſaved, and therefore the Scripture has been given. *Hooker, b.* iii. *ſ.* 3.

3. Nimble; active; agile.

The more any man's ſoul is cleanſed from ſenſual luſts, the more nimble and *expedite* it will be in its operations. *Tillot.*

4. It ſeems to be uſed by *Bacon* for *light armed* in the Roman ſignification.

He ſent the lord chamberlain with *expedite* forces to ſpeed to Exeter, to the reſcue of the town. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

E'XPEDITELY. *adv.* [from *expedite.*] With quickneſs, readineſs, haſte.

Nature hath left his ears naked, that he may turn them more *expeditely* for the reception of ſounds from every quarter. *Grew's Muſæum.*

EXPEDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *expedite.*]

1. Haſte; ſpeed; activity.

Prayers, whereunto devout minds have added a piercing kind of brevity, thereby the better to expreſs that quick and ſpeedy *expedition* wherewith ardent affections, the very wings of prayer, are delighted to preſent our ſuits in heaven. *Hooker.*

Ev'n with the ſpeedieſt *expedition*
I will diſpatch him to the emperor's court. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A march or voyage with martial intentions.

Young Octavius, and Mark Antony,
Come down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their *expedition* tow'rd Philippi. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

To

To EXPE'L. *v. a.* [*expello*, Latin.]

1. To drive out; to force away.

The Lord your God ſhall *expel* them from before you, and drive them from out of your ſight. *Joſ.* xxiii. 5.

I may know the let why gentle peace
Should not *expel* theſe inconveniencies. *Shakeſ. Henry* V.

Suppoſe a mighty rock to fall there, it would *expel* the waters out of their places with ſuch violence as to fling them among the clouds. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. To eject; to throw out.

Whatſoever cannot be digeſted by the ſtomach, is either put up by vomit, or put down to the guts, and other parts of the body are moved to *expel* by conſent. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

3. To baniſh; to drive from the place of reſidence.

Arms and the man I ſing, who forc'd by fate,
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
Expel'd and exil'd left the Trojan ſhore. *Dryden's Virg. Æn:*

EXPE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *expel.*] One that expels or drives away.

To EXPE'ND. *v. a.* [*expendo*, Latin.] To lay out; to ſpend.

If my death might make this iſland happy,
I would *expend* it with all willingneſs. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

The king of England waſted the French king's country, and thereby cauſed him to *expend* ſuch ſums of money as exceeded the debt. *Hayward.*

The publick burthens, though they may be a good reaſon for our not *expending* ſo much in charity, yet will not juſtify us in giving nothing. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

EXPE'NSE. *n. ſ.* [*expenſum*, Latin.] Coſt; charges; money expended.

Hence comes that wild and vaſt *expenſe*,
That hath enforc'd Rome's virtue thence,
Which ſimple poverty firſt made. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

A feaſt prepar'd with riotous *expenſe*,
Much coſt, more care, and moſt magnificence. *Dryden.*

I can ſee no reaſon by which we were obliged to make thoſe prodigious *expenſes.* *Swift.*

EXPE'NSEFUL. *adj.* [*expenſe* and *full.*] Coſtly; chargeable; expenſive.

No part of ſtructure is either more *expenceful* than windows or more ruinous, as being expoſed to all violence of weather. *Wotton's Architecture.*

EXPE'NSELESS. *adj.* [from *expenſe.*] Without coſt.

A phyſician may ſave any army by this frugal and *expenſeleſs* means only. *Milton on Education.*

What health promotes, and gives unenvy'd peace,
Is all *expenſeleſs*, and procur'd with eaſe. *Blackm. Creation.*

EXPE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *expenſe.*]

1. Given to expenſe; extravagant; luxurious.

Frugal and induſtrious men are friendly to the eſtabliſhed government, as the idle and *expenſive* are dangerous. *Temple.*

2. Coſtly; requiring expenſe: as, *expenſive* dreſs; an *expenſive* journey.

3. Liberal; generous; diſtributive.

This requires an active, *expenſive*, indefatigable goodneſs, ſuch as our apoſtle calls a work and labour of love. *Spratt.*

EXPE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *expenſive.*] With great expenſe; at great charge.

I never knew him live ſo great and *expenſively* as he hath done ſince his return from exile. *Swift.*

EXPE'NSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *expenſive.*]

1. Addiction to expenſe; extravagance.

2. Coſtlineſs.

Their highways, for their extent, ſolidity, or *expenſiveneſs*, are ſome of the greateſt monuments of the grandeur of the Roman empire. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

EXPE'RIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*experientia*, Latin.]

1. Practice; frequent trial.

Hereof *experience* hath informed reaſon, and time hath made thoſe things apparent which were hidden. *Raleigh.*

2. Knowledge gained by trial and practice.

Boys immature in knowledge,
Pawn their *experience* to their preſent pleaſure,
And ſo rebel to judgment. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

But if you'll proſper, mark what I adviſe,
Whom age and long *experience* render wiſe. *Pope.*

To EXPE'RIENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To try; to practiſe.

2. To know by practice.

EXPE'RIENCED. *participial adj.* [from *experience.*]

1. Made ſkilful by experience.

We muſt perfect, as much as we can, our ideas of the diſtinct ſpecies; or learn them from ſuch as are uſed to that ſort of things, and are *experienced* in them. *Locke.*

2. Wiſe by long practice.

To him *experienc'd* Neſtor thus rejoin'd,
O friend! what ſorrows do'ſt thou bring to mind! *Pope.*

EXPE'RIENCER. *n. ſ.* One who makes trials; a practiſer of experiments.

A curious *experiencer* did affirm, that the likeneſs of any object, if ſtrongly enlightned, will appear to another, in the eye of him that looks ſtrongly and ſteadily upon it, 'till he be dazzled by it; even after he ſhall have turned his eyes from it. *Digby on Bodies.*

EXPE'RIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*experimentum*, Latin.] Trial of any thing; ſomething done in order to diſcover an uncertain or unknown effect.

That which ſheweth them to be wiſe, is the gathering of principles out of their own particular *experiments*; and the framing of our particular *experiments*, according to the rule of their principles, ſhall make us ſuch as they are. *Hooker, b.* v.

It is good alſo not to try *experiments* in ſtates, except the neceſſity be urgent, or the utility evident. *Bacon.*

Adam! by ſad *experiment* I know,
How little weight with thee my words can find,
Found ſo erroneous. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

'Till his fall it was ignorant of nothing but of ſin; or, at leaſt, it reſted in the notion without the ſmart of the *experiment.* *South's Sermons.*

When we are ſearching out the nature or properties of any being by various methods of trial, this ſort of obſervation is called *experiment.* *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To EXPE'RIMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To try; to ſearch out by trial.

Franciſco Redi *experimented* that no putrified fleſh will of itſelf, if all inſects be carefully kept from it, produce any. *Ray.*

EXPERIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *experiment.*]

1. Pertaining to experiment.

2. Built upon experiment; formed by obſervation.

Call me a fool;
Truſt not my reading, nor my obſervations,
Which with *experimental* ſeal do warrant
The tenor of my book. *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*

The *experimental* teſtimony of Gillius is moſt conſiderable of any, who beheld the courſe thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

3. Known by experiment or trial.

We have no other evidence of univerſal impenetrability, beſides a large experience, without an *experimental* exception. *Newton's Opt.*

Theſe are ſo far from being ſubſervient to atheiſts in their audacious attempts, that they rather afford an *experimental* confirmation of the univerſal deluge. *Bentley's Sermons.*

EXPERIME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *experimental.*] By experience; by trial; by experiment; by obſervation.

The miſcarriage being ſometimes univerſal, has made us impart what we have *experimentally* learned by our own obſervations. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

While the man is under the ſcourge of affliction, he is willing to abjure thoſe ſins which he now *experimentally* finds attended with ſuch bitter conſequences. *Rogers's Sermons.*

EXPE'RIMENTER. *n. ſ.* [from *experiment.*] One who makes experiment.

Galileus and Marſenius, two exact *experimenters*, do think they find this verity by their experiences; but ſurely this is impoſſible to be done. *Digby on Bodies.*

EXPE'RT. *adj.* [*expertus*, Latin.]

1. Skilful; addreſsful; intelligent in buſineſs.

Now we will take ſome order in the town,
Placing therein ſome *expert* officers. *Shakeſ. Henry* VI.

Again fair Alma ſits confeſt,
On Florimel's *experter* breaſt;
When ſhe the riſing ſigh conſtrains,
And by concealing ſpeaks her pains. *Prior.*

2. Ready; dexterous.

The meaneſt ſculptor in th' Æmilian ſquare,
Can imitate in braſs the nails and hair;
Expert in trifles, and a cunning fool,
Able t' expreſs the parts, but not diſpoſe the whole. *Dryden.*

They have not the good luck to be perfectly knowing in the forms of ſyllogiſm, or *expert* in mode and figure. *Locke.*

3. Skilful by practice or experience. This ſenſe is rare.

Expert men can execute, and judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counſels, and the plots and marſhalling of affairs, come beſt from thoſe that are learned. *Bacon.*

4. It is uſed by *Pope* with *of* before the object of ſkill, generally with *in.*

Thy offspring bloom,
Expert of arms, and prudent in debate,
The gifts of heav'n to guard thy hoary ſtate. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

EXPE'RTLY. *adv.* [from *expert.*] In a ſkilful, ready and dexterous manner.

EXPE'RTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *expert.*] Skill; readineſs; dexterity.

What his reputation, what his valour, honeſty, and *expertneſs* in war. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

This army, for the *expertneſs* and valour of the ſoldiers, was thought ſufficient to have met the greateſt army of the Turks. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

E'XPIABLE. *adj.* [from *expiate.*] Capable to be expiated, or attoned.

To E'XPIATE. *v. a.* [*expio*, Latin.]

1. To annul the guilt of a crime by ſubſequent acts of piety; to attone for.

Strong and able petty felons, in true penitence, implore permiſſion

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permiſſion to *expiate* their crimes by their aſſiduous labours in ſo innocent and ſo hopeful a work. *Bacon's Phyſ. Remarks.*

The odium which ſome men's rigour or remiſſneſs had contracted upon my government, I reſolved to *expiate* by regulations. *King Charles.*

For the cure of this diſeaſe an humble, ſerious, hearty repentance is the only phyſick; not to *expiate* the guilt of it, but to qualify us to partake of the benefit of Chriſt's attonement. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To avert the threats of prodigies.

EXPIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *expiate.*]

1. The act of expiating or attoning for any crime.

2. The means by which we attone for crimes; attonement.

Law can diſcover ſin, but not remove,
Save by thoſe ſhadowy *expiations* weak,
The blood of bulls and goats. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xii.

The former part of this poem is but a due *expiation* for my not ſerving my king and country in it. *Dryden.*

Let a man's innocence be what it will, let his virtues riſe to the higheſt pitch of perfection, there will be ſtill in him ſo many ſecret ſins, ſo many human frailties, ſo many offences of ignorance, paſſion and prejudice, ſo many unguarded words and thoughts, that without the advantage of ſuch an *expiation* and attonement, as Chriſtianity has revealed to us, it is impoſſible he ſhould be ſaved. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 50.

3. Practices by which the threats of ominous prodigies were averted.

Upon the birth of ſuch monſters the Grecians and Romans did uſe divers ſorts of *expiations*, and to go about their principal cities with many ſolemn ceremonies and ſacrifices. *Hayw.*

E'XPIATORY. *adj.* [from *expiate.*] Having the power of expiation or attonement.

His voluntary death for others prevailed with God, and had the force of an *expiatory* ſacrifice. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 56.

EXPILA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*expilatio*, Latin] Robbery; the act of committing waſte upon land to the loſs of the heir.

EXPIRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *expire.*]

1. That act of reſpiration which thruſts the air out of the lungs, and contracts the cavity of the breaſt. *Quincy.*

In all *expiration* the motion is outwards, and therefore rather driveth away the voice than draweth it. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Of an inflammation of the diaphragm, the ſymptoms are a violent fever, and a moſt exquiſite pain increaſes upon inſpiration; by which it is diſtinguiſhed from a pleuriſy, in which the greateſt pain is in *expiration.* *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The laſt emiſſion of breath; death.

We have heard him breathe the groan of *expiration. Rambler.*

3. Evaporation; act of fuming out.

4. Vapour; matter expired.

Words of this ſort reſemble the wind in fury and impetuouſneſs, in tranſientneſs and ſudden *expiration. Decay of Piety.*

Cloſe air is warmer than open air, as the cauſe of cold is an *expiration* from the earth, which in open places is ſtronger. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº. 866.

5. The ceſſation of any thing to which life is figuratively aſcribed.

To ſatisfy ourſelves of its *expiration* we darkened the room, and in vain endeavoured to diſcover any ſpark of fire. *Boyle.*

6. The concluſion of any limited time.

If 'till the *expiration* of your month,
You will return and ſojourn with my ſiſter,
Diſmiſſing half your train, come there to me. *Shak. K. Lear.*

This he did in a fortnight after the *expiration* of the treaty of Uxbridge. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

To EXPI'RE. *v. a.* [*expiro*, Latin.]

1. To breathe out.

To ſave his body from the ſcorching fire,
Which he from helliſh entrails did *expire.* *Fairy Queen.*

Anatomy exhibits the lungs in a continual motion of inſpiring and *expiring* air. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

This chaff'd the boar; his noſtrils flames *expire*,
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryden's Ovid.*

2. To exhale; to ſend out in exhalations.

The fluid which is thus ſecreted, and *expired* forth along with the air, goes off in inſenſible parcels. *Woodward.*

3. To cloſe; to conclude; to bring to an end.

When as time flying with wings ſwift,
Expired had the term that theſe two javels
Should render up a reck'ning of their travels. *Hubb. Tale.*

To EXPI'RE. *v. n.*

1. To make an emiſſion of the breath.

If the inſpiring and *expiring* organ of any animal be ſtopt, it ſuddenly dies. *Walton's Angler.*

2. To die; to breathe the laſt.

For when the fair in all their pride *expire*,
To their firſt elements the ſouls retire. *Pope.*

3. To periſh; to fall; to be deſtroyed.

All thy praiſe is vain,
Save what this verſe, which never ſhall *expire*,
Shall to thee purchaſe. *Spenſer.*

The dead man's knell,
Is there ſcarce aſk'd, for whom; and good mens lives
Expire before the flowers in their caps,
Dying or ere they ſicken. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

4. To fly out with a blaſt.

The diſtance judg'd for ſhot of every ſize,
The linſtocks touch, the pond'rous ball *expires*;
The vig'rous ſeaman every porthole plies,
And adds his heart to every gun he fires. *Dryden.*

5. To conclude; to terminate; to come to an end.

A month before
This bond *expires*, I do expect return
Of thrice three times the value of this bond. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EXPLA'IN. *v. a.* [*explano*, Latin.] To expound; to illuſtrate; to clear by notes or commentaries.

Such is the original deſign, however we may *explain* it away. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

You will have variety of commentators to *explain* the difficult paſſages to you. *Gay.*

Some *explain'd* the meaning quite away. *Pope.*

EXPLA'INABLE. *adj.* [from *explain.*] Capable of being explained or interpreted.

It is ſymbolically *explainable*, and implieth purification and cleanneſs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 21.

EXPLA'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *explain.*] Expoſitor; interpreter; commentator.

EXPLANA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *explain.*]

1. The act of explaining or interpreting.

2. The ſenſe given by an explainer or interpreter.

Before this *explanation* be condemned, and the bill found upon it, ſome lawyers ſhould fully inform the jury. *Swift.*

EXPLA'NATORY. *adj.* [from *explain.*] Containing explanation.

Had the printer given me notice, I would have printed the names, and writ *explanatory* notes. *Swift.*

E'XPLETIVE. *n. ſ.* [*expletivum*, Latin.] Something uſed only to take up room; ſomething of which the uſe is only to prevent a vacancy.

Theſe are not only uſeful *expletives* to matter, but great ornaments of ſtyle. *Swift.*

Oft the ear the open vowels tire,
While *expletives* their feeble aid do join. *Pope's Eſſ. on Critic.*

Another nicety is in relation to *expletives*, whether words or ſyllables, which are made uſe of purely to ſupply a vacancy: *do*, before verbs plural, is abſolutely ſuch; and future refiners may explode *did* and *does.* *Pope.*

E'XPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *explicate.*] Explainable; poſſible to be explained.

Many difficulties, ſcarce *explicable* with any certainty, occur in the fabrick of human nature. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Great variety there is in compound bodies, and little many of them ſeem to be *explicable.* *Boyle.*

To E'XPLICATE. *v. a.* [*explico*, Latin.]

1. To unfold; to expand.

They *explicate* the leaves, and ripen food
For the ſilk labourers of the mulberry wood. *Blackmore.*

2. To explain; to clear; to interpret.

They do not underſtand that part of Chriſtian philoſophy which *explicates* the ſecret nature of this divine ſacrament. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Although the truths may be elicited and *explicated* by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The laſt verſe of his laſt ſatyr is not yet ſufficiently *explicated.* *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.*

EXPLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *explicate.*]

1. The act of opening; unfolding or expanding.

2. The act of explaining; interpretation; explanation.

The church preacheth, firſt publiſhing, by way of teſtimony, the truth which from them ſhe hath received, written in the ſacred volumes of Scripture; ſecondly, by way of *explication*, diſcovering the myſteries which lie hid therein. *Hooker.*

Many things are needful for *explication*, and many for application unto particular occaſions. *Hooker, b.* i.

Allowances are made in the *explication* of our Saviour's parables, which hold only as to the main ſcope. *Atterbury.*

3. The ſenſe given by an explainer; interpretation.

'Tis the ſubſtance of this theory I mainly depend upon: many ſingle *explications* and particularities may be rectified upon farther thoughts. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Preface.*

E'XPLICATIVE. *adj.* [from *explicate.*] Having a tendency to explain.

If the term which is added to the ſubject of a complex propoſition be either eſſential or any way neceſſary to it, then it is called *explicative*; for it only explains the ſubject, as every mortal man is a ſon of Adam. *Watts's Logick.*

EXPLICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *explicate.*] Expounder; interpreter; explainer.

EXPLI'CIT. *adj.* [*explicitus*, Latin.] Unfolded; plain; clear; not obſcure; not merely implied.

We muſt lay aſide that lazy and fallacious method of cenſuring by the lump, and bring things cloſe to *explicit* proof and evidence. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Preface.*

Theſe ſpeculations, when moſt refined, ſerve only to ſhew how

how impoſſible it is for us to have a clear and *explicit* notion of that which is infinite. *South's Sermons.*

EXPLI'CITLY. *adv.* [from *explicit.*] Plainly; directly; not merely by inference or implication

This querulous humour carries an implicit repugnance to God's diſpoſals; but where it is indulged, it uſually is its own expoſitor, and *explicitly* avows it. *Government of the Tongue.*

To EXPLO'DE. *v. a.* [*explodo*, Latin.]

1. To drive out diſgracefully with ſome noiſe of contempt; to treat with open contempt; to treat not only with neglect, but open diſdain or ſcorn.

Him old and young
Exploded, and had ſeiz'd with violent hands;
Had not a cloud deſcending ſnatch'd him thence
Unſeen amid' the throng. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

Thus was th' applauſe they meant,
Turn'd to *exploding* hiſs, triumph to ſhame,
Caſt on themſelves from their own mouths. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Old age *explodes* all but morality. *Roſcommon.*

There is pretended, that a magnetical globe or terrella, being placed upon its poles, would have a conſtant rotation; but this is commonly *exploded*, as being againſt all experience. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

Shall that man paſs for a proficient in Chriſt's ſchool, who would have been *exploded* in the ſchool of Zeno or Epictetus. *South's Sermons.*

Provided that no word, which a ſociety ſhall give a ſanction to, be afterwards antiquated and *exploded*, they may receive whatever new ones they ſhall find occaſion for. *Swift's Letter to the Lord High Treaſurer.*

2. To drive out with noiſe and violence.

But late the kindled powder did *explode*
The maſſy ball, and the braſs tube unload. *Blackmore.*

EXPLO'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *explode.*] An hiſſer; one who drives out any perſon or thing with open contempt.

EXPLO'IT. *n. ſ.* [*expletum*, Latin, *res expleta.*] A deſign accompliſhed; an atchievement; a ſucceſsful attempt.

Know'ſt thou not any whom corrupting gold
Would tempt into a cloſe *exploit* of death? *Shak. Rich.* III.

Flight cannot ſtain the honour you have won;
But mine it will, that no *exploit* have done. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

How ſhall I relate
To human ſenſe th' inviſible *exploits*
Of warring ſpirits? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.

He breaks fierce Hannibal's inſulting heats;
Of which *exploit* thus our friend Ennius treats. *Denham.*

Will you thus diſhonour
Your paſt *exploits*, and ſully all your wars? *Addiſon's Cato.*

To EXPLO'IT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to atchieve.

He *exploited* great matters in his own perſon in Gallia, and by his ſon in Spain. *Camden's Remains.*

To EXPLO'RATE. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Latin.] To ſearch out; to try by ſearching.

Snails exclude their horns, and therewith *explorate* their way. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 20.

EXPLORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *explorate.*] Search; examination.

For exact *exploration* they ſhould be ſuſpended where the air is quiet, that, clear of impediments, they may the more freely convert upon their natural verticity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Uſe may be made of the like way of *exploration* in that enquiry which puzzles ſo many modern naturaliſts. *Boyle.*

EXPLORA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *explorate.*] One who ſearches; a ſearcher; an examiner.

EXPLO'RATORY. *adj.* [from *explorate.*] Searching; examining.

To EXPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Latin.] To try; to ſearch into; to examine by trial.

Abdiel that ſight endur'd not, where he ſtood
Among the mightieſt, bent on higheſt deeds,
And thus his own undaunted heart *explores. Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Divers opinions I have been inclined to queſtion, not only as a naturaliſt, but as a chymiſt, whether they be agreeable to true grounds of philoſophy, or the *exploring* experiments of the fire. *Boyle.*

But Capys, and the reſt of ſounder mind,
The fatal preſent to the flames deſign'd,
Or to the wat'ry deep; at leaſt to bore
The hollow ſides, and hidden frauds *explore. Dryden's Æn.*

The mighty Stagyrite firſt left the ſhore,
Spread all his ſails, and durſt the deeps *explore*;
He ſteer'd ſecurely, and diſcover'd far,
Led by the light of the Mœonian ſtar. *Pope's Eſſ. on Crit.*

EXPLO'REMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *explore.*] Search; trial.

The fruſtrated ſearch of Porta, upon the *explorement* of many, could ſcarce find one. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

EXPLO'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *explode.*] The act of driving out any thing with noiſe and violence.

Thoſe parts which abound with ſtrata of ſtone, or marble, making the ſtrongeſt oppoſition, are the moſt furiouſly ſhattered; an event obſervable not only in this, but all other *exploſions* whatever. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

In gunpowder the charcoal and ſulphur eaſily take fire, and ſet fire to the nitre; and the ſpirit of the nitre being thereby rarified into vapour, ruſhes out with *exploſion*, after the manner that the vapour of water ruſhes out of an æolipile: the ſulphur alſo, being volatile, is converted into vapour, and augments the *exploſion* *Newton's Opt.*

With *exploſion* vaſt,
The thunder raiſes his tremendous voice. *Thomſon.*

EXPLO'SIVE. *adj.* [from *explode.*] Driving out with noiſe and violence.

Theſe minerals conſtitute in the earth a kind of natural gunpowder, which takes fire; and by the aſſiſtance of its *exploſive* power, renders the ſhock greater. *Woodward's N. Hiſt.*

EXPO'NENT. *n. ſ.* [from *expono*, Latin.]

Exponent of the ratio, or proportion between any two numbers or quantities, is the exponent ariſing when the antecedent is divided by the conſequent: thus ſix is the exponent of the ratio which thirty hath to five. Alſo a rank of numbers in arithmetical progreſſion, beginning from 0, and placed over a rank of numbers in geometrical progreſſion, are called indices or exponents: and in this is founded the reaſon and demonſtration of logarithms; for addition and ſubtraction of theſe exponents anſwers to multiplication and diviſion in the geometrical numbers. *Harris.*

EXPONE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *exponent.*]

Exponential curves are ſuch as partake both of the nature of algebraick and tranſcendental ones. They partake of the former, becauſe they conſiſt of a finite number of terms, though thoſe terms themſelves are indeterminate; and they are in ſome meaſure tranſcendental, becauſe they cannot be algebraically conſtructed. *Harris.*

To EXPO'RT. *v. a.* [*exporto*, Latin.] To carry out of a country, generally in the way of traffick.

Glorious followers taint buſineſs for want of ſecrecy, and *export* honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon's Eſſays, Civil and Moral.*

Edward III. by his encouragement of trade, turned the ſcale ſo much in favour of Engliſh merchandize, that, by a balance of trade taken in his time, the *exported* commodities amounted to two hundred ninety-four thouſand pounds, and the imported but to thirty-eight thouſand. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Great ſhips brought from the Indies precious wood, and *exported* pearls and robes. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

E'XPORT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Commodity carried out in traffick.

EXPORTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *export.*] The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

The cauſe of a kingdom's thriving is fruitfulneſs of ſoil to produce neceſſaries, not only ſufficient for the inhabitants, but for *exportation* into other countries. *Swift.*

EXPO'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *export.*] He that carries out commodities, in oppoſition to the *importer*, who brings them in.

Money which is weight, according to its denomination by the ſtandard of the mint, will be that which will be melted down, or carried away in coin by the *exporter*, whether the pieces of each ſpecies be by the law bigger or leſs. *Locke.*

To EXPO'SE. *v. a.* [*expono*, *expoſitum*, Lat. *expoſer*, French.]

1. To lay open; to make liable to.

Take phyſick, pomp;
Expoſe thyſelf to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'ſt ſhake the ſuperflux to them,
And ſhew heav'n juſt. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Who here
Will envy whom the higheſt place *expoſes*
Foremoſt to ſtand againſt the Thunderer's aim? *Milt. P. L.*

To paſs the riper period of his age,
Acting his part upon a crowded ſtage,
To laſting toils *expos'd*, and endleſs cares,
To open dangers, and to ſecret ſnares. *Prior.*

2. To put in the power of any thing.

But ſtill he held his purpoſe to depart;
For as he lov'd her equal to his life,
He would not to the ſeas *expoſe* his wife. *Dryden.*

3. To lay open; to make bare; to put in a ſtate of being acted upon.

Then joyous birds frequent the lonely grove,
And beaſts, by nature ſtrong, renew their love;
Then fields the blades of bury'd corn diſcloſe,
And while the balmy weſtern ſpirit blows,
Earth to the breath her boſom dares *expoſe.* *Dryden's Virgil.*

4. To lay open to cenſure or ridicule; to ſhow in ſuch a ſtate as brings contempt.

Like Horace, you only *expoſe* the follies of men, without arraigning their vices. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

Tully has juſtly *expoſed* a precept, that a man ſhould live with his friend in ſuch a manner, that if he became his enemy, it ſhould not be in his power to hurt him. *Addiſon's Spect.*

A fool might once himſelf alone *expoſe*;
Now one in verſe makes many more in proſe. *Pope.*

Your fame and your property ſuffer alike, you are at once *expoſed* and plundered. *Pope.*

5. To lay open to examination.

Thoſe

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo

Thoſe who ſeek truth only, freely *expoſe* their principles to the teſt, and are pleaſed to have them examined. *Locke.*

6. To put in danger.

The *expoſing* himſelf notoriouſly did ſometimes change the fortune of the day, when his troops begun to give ground. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

7. To caſt out to chance.

A father, unnaturally careleſs of his child, gives him to another man; and he again *expoſes* him: a third man finding him, breeds up and provides for him as his own. *Locke.*

Helpleſs and naked on a woman's knees,
To be *expos'd* or rear'd as ſhe may pleaſe,
Feel her neglect, and pine from her diſeaſe. *Prior.*

8. To cenſure; to treat with diſpraiſe. A colloquial abuſe of the word.

A little wit is equally capable of *expoſing* a beauty, and of aggravating a fault. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N°. 29.

Expoſi'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *expoſe.*]

1. The ſituation in which any thing is placed with reſpect to the ſun or air.

Water he chuſes clear, light, without taſte or ſmell; drawn not from ſnow, but from ſprings with an eaſterly *expoſition.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The diverſity of *expoſition* of the ſeveral kitchens in this city, whereby ſome receive the rays of the ſun ſooner, and others later, will occaſion great irregularity as to the time of dining. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Explanation; interpretation; [from *expound, expono,* Latin.]

My lord of York, it better ſhew'd with you,
When that your flock, aſſembled by the bell,
Encircled you, to hear with reverence
Your *expoſition* on the holy text. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

You are a worthy judge;
You know the law: your *expoſition*
Hath been moſt ſound. *Shakeſpeare's Merch. of Venice.*

I have ſometimes very boldly made ſuch *expoſitions* of my authors, as no commentator will forgive me. *Dryden.*

Expo'ſitor. *n. ſ.* [*expoſitor*, Latin.] Explainer; expounder; interpreter.

A mirth-moving jeſt,
Which his fair tongue, conceit's *expoſitor*,
Delivers in ſuch apt and gracious words,
That aged ears play truant at his tales. *Shakeſpeare.*

In the picture of Abraham's ſacrificing his ſon, Iſaac is deſcribed as a little boy, which is not conſentaneous unto the authority of *expoſitors.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 8.

The ſinner's conſcience is the beſt *expoſitor* of the mind of God, under any judgment or affliction. *South's Sermons.*

Commentators and ſcholiaſts, thoſe copious *expoſitors* of places, pour out a vain overflow of learning on paſſages plain and eaſy. *Locke.*

To EXPO'STULATE. *v. n.* [*expoſtulo*, Latin.] To canvaſs with another; to altercate; to debate without open rupture.

More bitterly could I *expoſtulate,*
Save that for reverence of ſome alive
I give a ſparing limit to my tongue. *Shakeſ. Richard* III.

The emperor's ambaſſador did *expoſtulate* with the king, that he had broken his league with the emperor. *Hayward.*

It is madneſs for friendleſs and unarmed innocence to *expoſtulate* with invincible power. *L'Eſtrange.*

Durſt I *expoſtulate* with providence, I then might aſk: *Cotton.*

The biſhop will *expoſtulate*, and the tenant will have regard to the reaſonableneſs of the demand, rather than engage in a ſuit. *Swift.*

Expoſtula'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *expoſtulate.*]

1. Debate; altercation; diſcuſſion of an affair in private without rupture.

Expoſtulations end well between lovers, but ill between friends. *Spect.*

2. Charge; accuſation.

This makes her bleeding patients to accuſe
High heav'n, and theſe *expoſtulations* uſe;
Could nature then no private woman grace,
Whom we might dare to love, with ſuch a face? *Waller.*

Expoſtulation is a private accuſation of one friend touching another, ſuppoſed not to have dealt ſingly or conſiderately in the courſe of good friendſhip. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Expoſtula'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *expoſtulate.*] One that debates with another without open rupture.

Expo'ſtulatory. *adj.* [from *expoſtulate.*] Containing expoſtulation.

This fable is a kind of an *expoſtulatory* debate between bounty and ingratitude. *L'Eſtrange.*

Expo'ſure. *n. ſ.* [from *expoſe.*]

1. The act of expoſing or ſetting out to obſervation.

2. The ſtate of being open to obſervation.

When we have our naked frailties hid,
That ſuffer in *expoſure*, let us meet. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

3. The ſtate of being expoſed, or being liable to any thing.

Determine on ſome courſe,
More than a wild *expoſure* to each chance
That ſtarts i' th' way before thee. *Shakeſ. Coriolanus.*

4. The ſtate of being in danger.

Ajax ſets Therſites
To match us in compariſons with dirt;
To weaken and diſcredit our *expoſure*,
How hard ſoever rounded in with danger. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Expoſition; the ſituation in which the ſun or air is received.

The cold now advancing, ſet ſuch plants as will not endure the houſe, in pots two or three inches lower than the ſurface of ſome bed, under a ſouthern *expoſure.* *Evelyn.*

To EXPO'UND. *v. a.* [*expono*, Lat.]

1. To explain; to clear; to interpret; to ſhew the meaning of.

We cannot better interpret the meaning of thoſe words than pope Leo himſelf *expounded* them, whoſe ſpeech concerning our Lord's aſcenſion may ſerve inſtead of a marginal gloſs. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 45.

This by Calphurnia's dream is ſignified.
—And this way you have well *expounded* it. *Shak. Ju. Cæſ.*

He *expounded* unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning himſelf. *Lu.* xxiv. 27.

Thoſe right holy fathers, as in matters of faith they did not make truth, but religiouſly *expounded* it; ſo in matters of eccleſiaſtical government, they did not create provinces for themſelves, but ordered the countries which they then had. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

2. To examine; to lay open: a Latiniſm.

He *expounded* both his pockets,
And found a watch with rings and lockets. *Hudibras.*

Expo'under. *n. ſ.* [from *expound.*] Explainer; interpreter.

This they did partly as faithful witneſſes, making a mere relation of what God himſelf had revealed unto them; and partly as careful *expounders*, teachers, and perſuaders thereof. *Hooker.*

The beſt he was,
And faithfulleſt *expounder* of the laws. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.* 4.

To EXPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*exprimo, expreſſus*, Latin.]

1. To copy; to reſemble; to repreſent.

So kids and whelps their ſires and dams *expreſs*,
And ſo the great I meaſur'd by the leſs. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Adorn a dream, *expreſſing* human form,
The ſhape of him who ſuffer'd in the ſtorm;
And ſend it fleeting to the Thracian court,
The wreck of wretched Ceyx to report. *Dryden.*

2. To repreſent by any of the imitative arts: as poetry, ſculpture, painting.

Each ſkilful artiſt ſhall *expreſs* thy form
In animated gold. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.*

3. To repreſent in words; to exhibit by language; to utter; to declare.

Leſs than half we find *expreſt*,
Envy bid conceal the reſt. *Milton.*

Though they have learned thoſe ſounds, yet there are no determined ideas laid up in their minds, which are to be *expreſſed* to others by them. *Locke.*

In moral ideas we have no ſenſible marks that reſemble them, whereby we can ſet them down: we have nothing but words to *expreſs* them by. *Locke.*

True wit is nature to advantage dreſt,
What oft was thought, but ne'er ſo well *expreſt.* *Pope.*

Others for language all their care *expreſs*,
And value books, as women men, for dreſs. *Pope.*

To ſhed tears, among the ancients, when they ſhould *expreſs* their gratitude to the gods with joy, was eſteemed a prophanation. *Notes to Pope's Odyſſey.*

4. To ſhow or make known in any manner.

No longer ſhall thy bodice aptly lace,
That air and ſhape of harmony *expreſs*,
Fine by degrees, and delicately leſs. *Prior.*

5. To utter; to declare, with the reciprocal pronoun.

Mr. Philips did *expreſs* himſelf with much indignation againſt me one evening. *Pope.*

6. To denote; to deſignate.

Moſes and Aaron took theſe men *expreſſed* by their names. *Numb.* i. 17.

7. To ſqueeze out; to force out by compreſſion.

Among the watry juices of fruit are all the fruits out of which drink is *expreſſed*; as the grape, and the apple. *Bacon.*

8. To extort by violence: a Latiniſm.

Halters and racks cannot *expreſs* from thee
More than thy deeds: 'tis only judgment waits thee. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

Expre'ss. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Copied; reſembling; exactly like.

Of his preſence many a ſign
Still following thee, ſtill compaſſing thee round
With goodneſs and paternal love; his face
Expreſs, and of his ſteps the track divine. *Milton's P. Loſt.*

2. Plain; apparent; in direct terms.

There hath been ſome doubt whether containing in Scripture do import *expreſs* ſetting down in plain terms; or elſe comprehending in ſuch ſort, that by reaſon we may from thence conclude all things which are neceſſary. *Hooker, b.* i.

There is not any poſitive law of men, whether general or particular, received by formal *expreſs* conſent, as in councils; or by ſecret approbation; but the ſame may be taken away, if occaſion ſerves. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſ.* 14.

All

All the gazers on the ſkies,
Read not in fair heaven's ſtory
Expreſſer truth, or truer glory,
Than they might in her bright eyes. *Ben. Johnſ. Epigr.*

3. Clear; not dubious.

I love to feel myſelf of an *expreſs* and ſettled judgment and affection, in things of the greateſt moment. *More's Div. Dial.*

As to the teſtimonies of the fathers, let them be never ſo *expreſs* againſt all ſorts of prayers and invocations, they hold only of ſuch a ſort of prayer. *Stillingfleet.*

Where reaſon or ſcripture is *expreſs* for any opinion, or action, we may receive it as of divine authority. *Locke.*

4. On purpoſe; for a particular end.

They who are not induced to believe and live as they ought, by thoſe diſcoveries which God hath made in Scripture, would ſtand out againſt any evidence whatſoever; even that of a meſſenger ſent *expreſs* from the other world. *Atterbury's Serm.*

Expre'ss. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A meſſenger ſent on purpoſe.

The king ſent an *expreſs* immediately to the marquis, with all the particular informations. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

As if *expreſſes* from all parts had come,
With freſh alarms threat'ning the fate of Rome. *Dryd. Juv.*

Upon the firſt moment I was diſcovered ſleeping on the ground, after my landing, the emperor had early notice of it by an *expreſs.* *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. A meſſage ſent.

I am content my heart ſhould be diſcovered to the world, without any of thoſe popular captations which ſome men uſe in their ſpeeches and *expreſſes.* *King Charles.*

3. A declaration in plain terms. Not uſual.

They do not only contradict the general deſign and particular *expreſſes* of the goſpel, but treſpaſs againſt all logick and common ſenſe. *Norris.*

Expre'ſſible. *adj.* [from *expreſs.*]

1. That may be uttered or declared.

They had not only a memory and tradition of it in general, but even of ſeveral particular accidents of it likewiſe, which they handed downwards to the ſucceeding ages, with notes of the greateſt terror *expreſſible.* *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. That may be drawn by ſqueezing or expreſſion.

Expre'ſſion. *n. ſ.* [from *expreſs.*]

1. The act or power of repreſenting any thing.

There is nothing comparable to the variety of inſtructive *expreſſions* by ſpeech, wherewith a man alone is endowed, as with an inſtrument ſuitable to the excellency of his ſoul, for the communication of his thoughts. *Holder's Elem. of Speech.*

2. The form or caſt of language in which any thoughts are uttered.

But ill *expreſſion* ſometimes gives allay
To noble thoughts, whoſe flame ſhall ne'er decay. *Buckingh.*

The poet, to reconcile Helen to his reader, brings her in as a penitent, condemning her own infidelity in very ſtrong *expreſſions.* *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

3. A phraſe; a mode of ſpeech.

4. The act of ſqueezing or forcing out any thing by a preſs.

Thoſe juices that are ſo fleſhy, as they cannot make drink by *expreſſion*, yet may make drink by mixture of water. *Bacon.*

The juices of the leaves are obtained by *expreſſion:* from this juice proceeds the taſte. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Expre'ſſive. *adj.* [from *expreſs.*] Having the power of utterance or repreſentation. With *of* before the thing expreſſed.

Each verſe ſo ſwells *expreſſive of* her woes,
And ev'ry tear in lines ſo mournful flows,
We, ſpite of fame, her fate revers'd believe,
O'erlook her crimes, and think ſhe ought to live. *Tickell.*

And four fair queens, whoſe hands ſuſtain a flow'r,
Th' *expreſſive* emblem of their ſofter pow'r. *Pope.*

A viſible and exemplary obedience to God's laws is the moſt *expreſſive* acknowledgment of the majeſty and ſovereignty of God, and diſpoſes others to glorify him by the ſame obſervances. *Rogers, Sermon* 18.

Expre'ſſively. *adv.* [from *expreſſive.*] In a clear and repreſentative way.

Expre'ſſiveneſs. *n. ſ.* [from *expreſſive*] The power of expreſſion, or repreſentation by words.

The murrain at the end has all the *expreſſiveneſs* that words can give: it was here that the poet ſtrained hard to outdo Lucretius. *Addiſon.*

Expre'ſſly. *adv.* [from *expreſs.*] In direct terms; plainly; clearly; not by implication; not generally.

It doth not follow, that of neceſſity we ſhall ſin, unleſs we *expreſſly* extend this in every particular. *Hooker, b.* ii. *ſ.* 2.

Articles of belief, and things which all men muſt of neceſſity do, to the end they may be ſaved, are either *expreſſly* ſet down in Scripture, or elſe plainly thereby to be gathered. *Hooker, b.* iii. *ſ.* 10.

Who dare croſs 'em,
Bearing the king's will from his mouth *expreſſly?* *Shakeſ.*

The beginning of the worſhip of images in theſe weſtern parts, was by the folly and ſuperſtition of the people, *expreſſly* againſt the will of their own biſhop. *Stillingfleet.*

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This account I *expreſſly* give of them, when I enter on the argument. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

All the duties that the beſt political laws enjoin, as conducive to the quiet and order of ſocial life, are *expreſſly* commanded by our religion. *Rogers, Sermon* 17.

Expre'ſſure. *n. ſ.* [from *expreſs.* Now diſuſed.]

1. Expreſſion; utterance.

There is a myſtery in the ſoul of ſtate,
Which hath an operation more divine,
Than breath or pen can give *expreſſure* to. *Sh. Troil. and Cr.*

2. The form; the likeneſs repreſented.

I will drop ſome obſcure epiſtles of love, wherein, by the colour of his beard, the manner of his gait, the *expreſſure* of his eye, forehead, and complexion, he ſhall find himſelf perſonated. *Shakeſ. Twelfth Night.*

3. The mark; the impreſſion.

And nightly, meadow fairies, look you ſing,
Like to the garter-compaſs in a ring:
Th' *expreſſure* that it bears, green let it be,
More fertile freſh than all the field to ſee. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EXPROBRA'TE. *v. a.* [*exprobro*, Latin.] To charge upon with reproach; to impute openly with blame; to upbraid.

To *exprobrate* their ſtupidity, he induces the providence of ſtorks: now, if the bird had been unknown, the illuſtration had been obſcure, and the exprobration not ſo proper. *Brown.*

Exprobra'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *exprobrate.*] Scornful charge; reproachful accuſation; act of upbraiding.

The only goodneſs we glory in, is to find out ſomewhat whereby we may judge others to be ungodly: each other's fault we obſerve as matter of *exprobration*, and not of grief. *Hooker's Sermons, Preface.*

The Parthians, with *exprobration* of Craſſus's thirſt after money, poured molten gold into his mouth after he was dead. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

It will be a denial with ſcorn, with a taunting *exprobration*; and to be miſerable without commiſeration, is the height of miſery. *South's Sermons.*

No need ſuch boaſts, or *exprobrations* falſe
Of cowardice: the military mound
The Britiſh files tranſcend in evil hour
For their proud foes. *Philips.*

To Expro'priate. *v. a.* [*ex* and *proprius*, Latin.] To make no longer our own; to hold no longer as a property. Not in uſe.

When you have reſigned, or rather conſigned, your *expropriated* will to God, and thereby entruſted him to will for you, all his diſpenſations towards you are, in effect, the acts of your own will. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

To EXPU'GN. *v. a.* [*expugno*, Latin.] To conquer; to take by aſſault.

Expugna'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *expugn.*] Conqueſt; the act of taking by aſſault.

The *expugnation* of Vienna he could never accompliſh. *Sand.*

To EXPU'LSE. *v. a.* [*expulſus*, Latin.] To drive out; to expel; to force away.

For ever ſhould they be *expuls'd* from France,
And not have title of an earldom there. *Shak. Henry* VI.

Suppoſe a nation where the cuſtom were, that after full age the ſons ſhould *expulſe* their fathers and mothers out of poſſeſſions, and put them to their penſions. *Bacon's holy War.*

Although inwardly received, it may be very diuretick, and *expulſe* the ſtone in the kidneys; yet how it ſhould reſolve or break that in the bladder, will require a farther diſpute. *Brown.*

Dictys relates, that Peleus was *expulſed* from his kingdom by Acaſtus. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

Expu'lſion. *n. ſ.* [from *expulſe.*]

1. The act of expelling or driving out.

A wooer,
More hateful than the foul *expulſion* is
Of thy dear huſband. *Shakeſ. Cymbeline.*

Sole victor from th' *expulſion* of his foes,
Meſſiah his triumphal chariot turn'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Others think it poſſible ſo to contrive ſeveral pieces of ſteel and a load-ſtone, that, by their continual attraction and *expulſion* of one another, they may cauſe a perpetual revolution of a wheel. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

Coffee-coloured urine proceeds from a mixture of a ſmall quantity of blood with the urine; but often prognoſticates a reſolution of the obſtructing matter, and the *expulſion* of gravel or a ſtone. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The ſtate of being driven out.

To what end had the angel been ſet to keep the entrance into Paradiſe, after Adam's *expulſion*, if the univerſe had been Paradiſe? For then muſt Adam have been chaſed alſo out of the world. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

This magnificent temple was not finiſhed 'till after the *expulſion* of Tarquin. *Stillingfleet.*

Expu'lſive. *adj.* [from *expulſe*] Having the power of expulſion.

If the member be dependent, by raiſing of it up, and placing it equal with or higher than the reſt of the body, the

influx

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influx may be restrained, and the part strengthened by *expulsive* bandages. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

EXPU'NCTION. *n. s.* [from *expunge.*] Abolition; the act of expunging, blotting, or effacing.

To EXPU'NGE. *v. a.* [*expungo*, Latin.]

1. To blot out; to rub out.

The difference of the denarius and drachm having been done in the manuscript, it was needless to *expunge* it. *Arbuthn.*

Neither do they remember the many alterations, additions, and *expungings* made by great authors in those treatises which they prepare for the publick. *Swift.*

2. To efface; to annihilate.

Wilt thou not to a broken heart dispense
Thy balm of mercy, and *expunge* th' offence? *Sandys.*

Deduct what is but vanity, or dress,
Or learning's luxury, or idleness,
Or tricks to shew the stretch of human brain
Mere curious pleasure, or ingenious pain;
Expunge the whole, or lop th' excrescent parts
Of all, our vices have created arts:
Then see how little the remaining sum,
Which serv'd the past, and must the times to come! *Pope.*

EXPURGA'TION. *n. s.* [*expurgatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of purging or cleansing.

All the intestines, but especially the great ones, kidneys and ureters, serve for *expurgation.* *Wiseman's Surgery.*

2. Purification from bad mixture, as of errour or falshood.

Wise men know, that arts and learning want *expurgation*; and if the course of truth be permitted to itself, it cannot escape many errours. *Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errours.*

EXPU'RGATORY. *adj.* [*expurgatorius*, Latin.] Employed in purging away what is noxious: as, the *expurgatory* index of the Romanists directs the abolition or expunction of passages admitted by any authors contrary to popery.

There wants *expurgatory* animadversions, whereby we might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities; and having once a conceded list, we might with more safety attempt their reasons. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 7.

E'XQUISITE. *adj.* [*exquisitus*, Latin.]

1. Farsought; excellent; consummate; complete.

His absolute exactness they imitate by tending unto that which is most *exquisite* in every particular. *Hooker, b.* i. *s.* 5.

Why should the state be troubled with this needless charge of keeping and maintaining so great a navy in such *exquisite* perfection and readiness? *Raleigh's Essays.*

Adam and Eve, before the fall, were a different species; and none but a poet of the most unbounded invention, and the most *exquisite* judgment, could have fitted their conversation and behaviour to their state of innocence. *Addison.*

The pleasures of sense are probably relished by beasts in a more *exquisite* degree than they are by men; for they taste them sincere and pure, without being distracted in the pursuit, or disquieted in the use of them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Consummately bad.

With *exquisite* malice they have mixed the gall and vinegar of falsity and contempt. *King Charles.*

EXQU'ISITELY. *adv.* [from *exquisite.*] Perfectly; completely: in either a good or ill sense.

We see more *exquisitely* with one eye shut than with both open; for that the spirits visual unite themselves, and become stronger. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 86.

A collection of rare manuscripts, *exquisitely* written in Arabick, and sought in the most remote parts by Epenius, the most excellent linguist. *Wotton.*

The soldier then, in Grecian arts unskill'd,
Returning rich with plunder from the field,
If cups of silver or of gold he brought,
With jewels set, and *exquisitely* wrought,
To glorious trappings strait the plate he turn'd,
And with the glitt'ring spoil his horse adorn'd. *Dryden.*

The poetry of opera's is generally as *exquisitely* ill as the musick is good. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

EXQU'ISITENESS. *n. s.* [from *exquisite.*] Nicety; perfection.

We suppose the superficies of the two glasses should be so exactly flat and smooth, that no air at all can come between them; and experience has informed us, that it is extremely difficult to procure from our ordinary tradesmen either glasses or marbles so much as approaching such an *exquisiteness.* *Boyle.*

E'XSCRIPT. *n. s.* [*exscriptum*, Latin.] A copy; a writing copied from another.

EXSI'CCANT. *adj.* [from *exsiccate.*] Drying; having the power to dry up.

Some are moderately moist, and require to be treated with medicines of the like nature, such as fleshy parts; others dry in themselves, yet require *exsiccants*, as bones. *Wiseman.*

To EXSI'CCATE. *v. a.* [*exsicco*, Latin.] To dry.

If in a dissolution of steel a separation of parts be made by precipitation, or exhalation, the *exsiccated* powder ascends not unto the loadstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 3.

Great heats and droughts *exsiccate* and waste the moisture and vegetative nature of the earth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

EXSICCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *exsiccate.*] The act of drying.

That which is concreted by *exsiccation*, or expression of humidity, will be resolved by humectation; as earth, dirt, and clay. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 1.

EXSI'CCATIVE. *adj.* [from *exsiccate.*] Having the power of drying.

EXSPUI'TION. *n. s.* [*expuo*, Latin.] A discharge of saliva by spitting. *Quincy.*

EXSU'CTION. *n. s.* [*exugo*, Latin.] The act of sucking out, or draining out, without immediate contact of the power sucking with the thing sucked.

If you open the valve, and force up the sucker, after this first *exsuction* you will drive out almost a whole cylinder full of air. *Boyle.*

EXSUDA'TION. *n. s.* [from *exudo*, Latin.] A sweating out; an extillation; an emission.

They seemed to be made by an *exsudation*, or extillation of some petrifying juices out of the rocky earth. *Derham.*

To EXSU'FFOLATE. *v. a.* [a word peculiar to *Shakespeare.*] To whisper; to buzz in the ear, [from the Italian verb *suffolar.* *Hanmer.*

Exchange me for a goat,
When I shall turn the business of my soul
To such *exsuffolate* and blown surmises. *Shakesp. Othello.*

EXSUFFLA'TION. *n. s.* [*ex* and *sufflo*, Latin.] A blast working underneath.

Of volatility the utmost degree is when it will fly away without returning: the next is when it will fly up, but with ease return: the next is when it will fly upwards over the helm, by a kind of *exsufflation*, without vapouring. *Bacon.*

To EXSU'SCITATE. *v. a.* [*exsuscito*, Latin.] To rouse up; to stir up. *Dict.*

E'XTANCY. *n. s.* [from *extant.*] Parts rising up above the rest; in opposition to those depressed.

The order of the little *extancies*, and consequently that of the little depressions in point of situation, will be altered likewise. *Boyle on Colours.*

E'XTANT. *adj.* [*extans*, Latin.]

1. Standing out to view; standing above the rest.

That part of the teeth which is *extant* above the gums is naked, and not invested with that sensible membrane called periosteum, wherewith the other bones are covered. *Ray.*

2. Publick; not suppressed.

The first of the continued weekly bills of mortality, *extant* at the parish clerks hall, begins the twenty-ninth of December 1603. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

EXTA'TICAL. }
EXTA'TICK. } *adj.* [ἐκστατικὸς. See ECSTACY.]

1. Tending to something external.

I find in me a great deal of *extatical* love, which continually carries me to good without myself. *Boyle.*

2. Rapturous.

In trance *extatick* may thy pangs be drown'd;
Bright clouds descend, and angels watch thee round. *Pope.*

EXTE'MPORAL. *adj.* [*extemporalis*, Latin.]

1. Uttered without premeditation; quick; ready; sudden.

Alcidimus the sophister hath many arguments to prove, that voluntary and *extemporal* far excelleth premeditated speech. *Hooker, b.* v. *s.* 22.

A man of pleasant and popular conversation, of good *extemporal* judgment and discourse, for the satisfying of publick ministers. *Wotton's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

2. Speaking without premeditation.

Many foolish things fall from wise men, if they speak in haste, or be *extemporal.* *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

EXTE'MPORALLY. *adv.* [from *extemporal.*] Quickly; without premeditation.

The quick comedians
Extemporally will stage us, and present
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shakes. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

EXTEMPORA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*extemporaneus*, Latin.] Without premeditation; sudden.

EXTE'MPORARY. *adj.* [*extemporareus*, Latin.] Uttered or performed without premeditation; sudden; quick.

This custom was begun by our ancestors out of an ambition of shewing their *extemporary* ability of speaking upon any subject. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

That men should confer at very distant removes by an *extemporary* intercourse, is another reputed impossibility. *Glanv.*

They write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hesitations, or *extemporary* expletives. *Swift.*

EXTE'MPORE. *adv.* [*extempore*, Latin.]

1. Without premeditation; suddenly; readily; without any previous care or preparation.

You may do it *extempore*; for it is nothing but roaring. *Sh.*

Nothing great ought to be ventured upon without preparation; but, above all, how sottish is it to engage *extempore*, where the concern is eternity? *South's Sermons.*

Hast thou no mark at which to bend thy bow?
Or, like a boy, pursu'st the carrion-crow
With pellets and with stones from tree to tree,
A fruitless toil, and liv'st *extempore*? *Dryden's Pers. Sat.* 3.

2. It

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2. It is sometimes used as an adjective, but very improperly.

I have known a woman branch out into a long *extempore* dissertation upon a petticoat. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 247.

EXTE'MPORINESS. *n. s.* [from *extempore.*] The faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation.

To EXTE'MPORIZE. *v. n.* [from *extempore.*] To speak extempore, or without premeditation.

The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit; though, even here, it is much more excusable in a sermon than in a prayer. *South's Sermons.*

To EXTE'ND. *v. a.* [*extendo*, Latin.]

1. To stretch out towards any part.

See the figure of his lifeless friend,
And his old sire, his helpless hand *extend.* *Dryden's Virgil.*

Should'ring god's altar a vile image stands,
Belies his features, nay *extends* his hands. *Pope.*

2. To spread abroad; to diffuse; to expand.

He much magnifies the capacity of his understanding, who persuades himself that he can *extend* his thoughts farther than God exists, or imagine any expansion where he is not. *Locke.*

3. To widen to a large comprehension.

Few *extend* their thoughts towards universal knowledge. *Locke.*

4. To stretch into assignable dimensions; to make local; to magnify so as to fill some assignable space.

The mind, say they, while you sustain
To hold her station in the brain;
You grant, at least she is *extended*,
Ergo, the whole dispute is ended. *Prior.*

5. To enlarge; to continue.

To Helen's bed the gods alone assign
Hermione, t' *extend* the regal line. *Pope's Odyssey, b.* iv.

6. To encrease in force or duration.

If much you note him,
You shall offend him, and *extend* his passion:
Feed and regard him not. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

7. To enlarge the comprehension of any position.

Seeing it is not set down how far the bounds of his speech concerning dissimilitude reach, who can assure us that it *extendeth* farther than to those things only wherein the nations were idolatrous. *Hooker, b.* iv. *s.* 6.

8. To impart; to communicate.

Let there be none to *extend* mercy unto him. *Ps.* civ. 12.

9. To seize by a course of law.

The law, that settles all you do,
And marries where you did but woo;
And if it judge upon your side,
Will soon *extend* her for your bride;
And put her person, goods or lands,
Or which you like best, int' your hands. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

EXTE'NDER. *n. s.* [from *extend.*] The person or instrument by which any thing is extended.

The extension made, the *extenders* are to be loosened gently. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

EXTE'NDIBLE. *adj.* [from *extend.*] Capable of extension; capable to be made wider or longer.

Tubes, recently made of fluids, are easily lengthened; such as have often suffered force, grow rigid, and hardly *extendible.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EXTE'NDLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *extend*] Unlimited extension. In this sense it is once found; but, I think, with little propriety.

Certain *moleculæ seminales* must keep the world from an infinitude, and *extendlessness* of excursions every moment into new figures and animals. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

EXTENSIBILI'TY. *n. s.* [from *extensible.*] The quality of being extensible.

In what manner they are mixed, so as to give a fibre *extensibility*, who can say? *Grew's Cosmol. Sac. b.* ii. *c.* 5.

EXTE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*extensio*, Latin.]

1. Capable of being stretched into length or breadth.

The malleus being fixed to an *extensible* membrane, follows the traction of the muscle, and is drawn inward. *Holder.*

2. Capable of being extended to a larger comprehension.

That love is blind, is *extensible* beyond the object of poetry. *Glanv. Sceps. c.* 15.

EXTE'NSIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *extensible.*] Capacity of being extended.

EXTE'NSION. *n. s.* [from *extensio*, Latin.]

1. The act of extending.

2. The state of being extended.

The hiccough cometh of fulness of meat, especially in children, which causeth an *extension* of the stomach. *Bacon.*

All rest satisfied at the postures of moderation, and none endure the extremity of flexure or *extension.* *Brown's Vul. Err.*

This foundation of the earth upon the waters, or *extension* of it above the waters, doth agree to the antediluvian earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

By this idea of solidity is the *extension* of body distinguished from the *extension* of space: the *extension* of body being nothing but the cohesion or continuity of solid, separable, moveable parts; and the *extension* of space, the continuity of unsolid, inseparable, and immoveable parts. *Locke.*

EXTE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*extensivus*, Latin.] Wide; large.

I would not be understood to recommend to all a pursuit of those sciences, to those *extensive* lengths to which the moderns have advanced them. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

EXTE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *extensive.*] Widely; largely.

'Tis impossible for any to pass a right judgment concerning them, without entering into most of these circumstances, and surveying them *extensively*, and comparing and balancing them all aright. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

EXTE'NSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *extensive.*]

1. Largeness; diffusiveness; wideness.

As we have reason to admire the excellency of this contrivance, so have we to applaud the *extensiveness* of the benefit. *Government of the Tongue, s.* 1.

An *extensiveness* of understanding and a large memory are of service. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Possibility to be extended.

We take notice of the wonderful dilatability or *extensiveness* of the throats and gullets of serpents: I myself have taken two entire adult mice out of the stomach of an adder, whose neck was not bigger than my little finger. *Ray on the Creation.*

EXTE'NSOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] The muscle by which any limb is extended.

Extensors are muscles so called, which serve to extend any part. *Quincy.*

Complaisant and civil people had the flexors of the head very strong; but in the proud and insolent there was a great overbalance of strength in the *extensors* of the neck and the muscles of the back. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

EXTE'NT. *participle.* from *extend.* Extended.

Both his hands most filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high *extent*,
And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly. *Spens. Fai. Queen.*

EXTE'NT. *n. s.* [*extentus*, Latin.]

1. Space or degree to which any thing is extended.

If I mean to reign
David's true heir, and his full sceptre sway
To just *extent* over all Israel's sons. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Communication; distribution.

An emperour of Rome
Troubled, confronted thus, and for th' *extent*
Of equal justice us'd with such contempt. *Shak. Tit. Andron.*

3. Execution; seizure.

Let my officers
Make an *extent* upon his house and land,
And turn him going. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

To EXTE'NUATE. *v. a.* [*extenuo*, Latin.]

1. To lessen; to make small or slender in bulk.

His body behind his head becomes broad, from whence it is again *extenuated* all the way to the tail. *Grew's Musæum.*

2. To lessen; to diminish in any quality.

To persist
In doing wrong, *extenuates* not wrong,
But makes it much more heavy. *Shak. Troilus and Cressida.*

But fortune there *extenuates* the crime;
What's vice in me, is only mirth in him. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. To lessen; to degrade; to diminish in honour.

Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works;
Who can *extenuate* thee? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* x.

4. To lessen in representation; to palliate. Opposite to *aggravate*

When you shall these unlucky deeds relate,
Speak of me, as I am: nothing *extenuate*,
Nor set down aught in malice *Shakes. Othello.*

Upon his examination he denied little of that wherewith he was charged, nor endeavoured much to excuse or *extenuate* his fault; so that, not very wisely thinking to make his offence less by confession, he made it enough for condemnation. *Bac.*

Yet hear me, Sampson, not that I endeavour
To lessen or *extenuate* my offence. *Milton's Agonistes.*

5. To make lean.

EXTENUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *extenuate.*]

1. The act of representing things less ill than they are; contrary to aggravation; palliation.

2. Mitigation; alleviation of punishment.

When sin is to be judged, the kindest enquiry is what deeds of charity we can allege in *extenuation* of our punishment. *Att.*

3. A loss of plumpness, or a general decay in the muscular flesh of the whole body. *Quincy.*

EXTE'RIOR. *adj.* [*exterior*, Latin.] Outward; external; not intrinsick.

And what is faith, love, virtue unessay'd
Alone, without *exterior* help sustain'd? *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Seraphick and common lovers behold *exterior* beauties as children and astronomers consider Galileo's optick glasses. *Boyle.*

Father, blacker, and merrier, are words which, together with the thing they denominate, imply also something else separate and *exterior* to the existence of that thing. *Locke.*

EXTE'RIORLY. *adv.* [from *exterior.*] Outwardly; externally; not intrinsically.

You have slander'd nature in my form;
Which, howsoever rude *exteriorly*,

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Is yet the cover of a fairer mind,
Than to be butcher of an innocent child. *Shakeſ. K. John.*

To EXTE'RMINATE. *v. a.* [*extermino*, Latin.] To root out; to tear up; to drive away; to aboliſh; to deſtroy.

Unlucky vices, on which the *exterminating* lot happened to fall. *Decay of Piety.*

Alexander left Grecian colonies in the Indies; but they were *exterminated* by Sandrocothus. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

This diſcovery alone is ſufficient, if the vices of men did not captivate their reaſon, to explode and *exterminate* rank atheiſm out of the world. *Bentley's Sermons.*

EXTERMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exterminate.*] Deſtruction; exciſion.

The queſtion is, how far an holy war is to be purſued, whether to diſplanting and *extermination* of people. *Bacon.*

EXTERMINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*exterminator*, Latin.] The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is deſtroyed.

To EXTE'RMINE. *v. a.* [*extermino*, Latin.] To exterminate; to deſtroy.

If you do ſorrow at my grief in love,
By giving love, your ſorrow and my grief
Were both *extermin'd.* *Shakeſ. As you like it.*

EXTE'RN. *adj.* [*externus*, Latin.]

1. External; outward; viſible.

When my outward action doth demonſtrate
The native act and figure of my heart
In compliment *extern*, 'tis not long after
But I will wear my heart upon my ſleeve,
For daws to peck at. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

2. Without itſelf; not inherent; not intrinſick; not depending on itſelf.

When two bodies are preſſed one againſt another, the rare body not being ſo able to reſiſt diviſion as the denſe, and being not permitted to retire back, by reaſon of the *extern* violence impelling it, the parts of the rare body muſt be ſevered. *Digby.*

EXTE'RNAL. *adj.* [*externus*, Latin.]

1. Outward; not proceeding from itſelf; operating or acting from without; oppoſite to internal.

We come to be aſſured that there is ſuch a being, either by an internal impreſſion of the notion of a God upon our minds, or elſe by ſuch *external* and viſible effects as our reaſon tells us muſt be attributed to ſome cauſe, and which we cannot attribute to any other but ſuch as we conceive God to be. *Tillotſon.*

Theſe ſhells being thus expoſed looſe upon the ſurface of the earth to the injuries of weather, to be trod upon by horſes and other cattle, and to many other *external* accidents, are, in tract of time, worn, fretted, and broken to pieces. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Having the outward appearance; having to the view or outward perception any particular nature.

Adam was then no leſs glorious in his *externals*: he had a beautiful body as well as an immortal ſoul. *South's Sermons.*

He that commits only the *external* act of idolatry is as guilty as he that commits the *external* act of theft. *Stillingfleet.*

EXTE'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *external.*] Outwardly.

The exterior miniſtry, *externally* and alone, hath in it nothing excellent, as being deſtitute of the ſanctity that God requires, and it is common to wicked men and good. *Taylor.*

To EXTI'L. *v. n.* [*ex* and *ſtillo*, Lat.] To drop or diſtil from.

EXTILLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ex* and *ſtillo*, Latin.] The act of falling in drops.

They ſeemed made by an exſudation or *extillation* of putrifying juices out of the rocky earth. *Derham's Phyſ. Theology.*

To EXTI'MULATE. *v. a.* [*extimulo*, Latin.] To prick; to incite by ſtimulation.

Choler is one excretion whereby nature excludeth another, which, deſcending unto the bowels, *extimulates* and excites them unto expulſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 2.

EXTIMULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *extimulatio*, Latin.] Pungency; power of exciting motion or ſenſation

The native ſpirits admit great diverſity; as hot, cold, active, dull, &c. whence proceed moſt of the virtues of bodies; but the air intermixed is without virtues, and maketh things inſipid, and without any *extimulation.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

EXTI'NCT. *adj.* [*extinctus*, Latin.]

1. Extinguiſhed; quenched; put out.

Their purple vengeance bath'd in gore retires,
Her weapons blunted, and *extinct* her fires. *Pope.*

2. At a ſtop; without progreſſive ſucceſſion.

The royal family is all *extinct*,
And ſhe who reigns beſtows her crown on me. *Dryden.*

The nobility are never likely to be *extinct*, becauſe the greateſt part of their titles deſcend to heirs general. *Swift.*

3. Aboliſhed; out of force.

A cenſure inflicted *a jure* continues, though ſuch law be *extinct*, or the lawgiver removed from his office. *Ayliffe.*

EXTI'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [*extinctio*, Latin.]

1. The act of quenching or extinguiſhing.

Red-hot needles or wires, extinguiſhed in quickſilver, do yet acquire a verticity according to the laws of poſition and *extinction.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 2.

2. The ſtate of being quenched.

The parts are conſumed through *extinction* of their native heat, and diſſipation of their radical moiſture. *Harvey.*

3. Deſtruction; exciſion.

The *extinction* of nations, and the deſolation of kingdoms, were but the effects of this deſtructive evil. *Rogers's Sermons.*

4. Suppreſſion.

They lie in dead oblivion, loſing half
The fleeting moments of too ſhort a life,
Total *extinction* of th' enlighten'd ſoul. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To EXTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [*extinguo*, Latin.]

1. To put out; to quench.

The ſoft god of pleaſure that warm'd our deſires,
Has broken his bow, and *extinguiſh'd* his fires. *Dryden.*

Then roſe the ſeed of chaos and of night,
To blot out order, and *extinguiſh* light. *Dunciad, b.* iv.

2. To ſuppreſs; to deſtroy.

They *extinguiſh* the love of the people to the young king, by remembring ſome imperfections of his father. *Hayward.*

My fame of chaſtity, by which the ſkies
I reacht before, by thee *extinguiſh'd* dies. *Denham.*

3. To cloud; to obſcure.

Bethink thee on her virtues that ſurmount,
Her nat'ral graces that *extinguiſh* art. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

EXTI'NGUISHABLE. *adj.* [from *extinguiſh.*] That may be quenched, ſuppreſſed, or deſtroyed.

EXTI'NGUISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *extinguiſh.*] A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it.

If it ſhould ever offer to flame out again, I would uſe the conicum as an *extinguiſher* to ſmother it. *More's Div. Dialog.*

Of it a broad *extinguiſher* he makes,
And hoods the flames that to their quarry ſtrove. *Dryden.*

'Tis better to cover the vital flame with an *extinguiſher* of honour, than let it conſume 'till it burns blue, and lies agonizing within the ſocket. *Collier on the Value of Life.*

EXTI'NGUISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *extinguiſh.*]

1. Extinction; ſuppreſſion; act of quenching; deſtruction.

When death's form appears, ſhe feareth not
An utter quenching, or *extinguiſhment*;
She would be glad to meet with ſuch a lot,
That ſo ſhe might all future ill prevent. *Davies.*

He moved him to a war upon Flanders, for the better *extinguiſhment* of the civil wars of France. *Bacon.*

The immediate cauſe of death is the reſolution or *extinguiſhment* of the ſpirits. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº. 400.

2. Abolition; nullification.

Divine laws of Chriſtian church polity may not be altered by *extinguiſhment.* *Hooker, b.* iii.

3. Termination of a family or ſucceſſion.

His heart eaſily conceived treaſon againſt the crown, wherein he periſhed himſelf, and made a final *extinguiſhment* of his houſe and honour. *Davies on Ireland.*

To EXTI'RP. *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Latin.] To eradicate; to root out.

Which to *extirp* he laid him privily
Down in a darkſome lowly place far in. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Nor ſhall that nation boaſt it ſo with us,
But be *extirped* from our provinces. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

To EXTI'RPATE. *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Latin.] To root out; to eradicate; to exſcind; to deſtroy.

The rebels were grown ſo ſtrong, that they made account ſpeedily to *extirpate* the Britiſh nation in that kingdom. *Dryd.*

We in vain endeavour with noiſe, and weapons of law, to drive the wolf from our own to another's door: the breed ought to be *extirpated* out of the iſland. *Locke.*

It is not the buſineſs of virtue to *extirpate* the affections, but to regulate them. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 494.

EXTIRPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *extirpate.*] The act of rooting out; eradication; exciſion; deſtruction.

It is ſaid that popery, for want of utter *extirpation*, hath in ſome places taken root and flouriſhed again. *Hooker, b.* iv.

Religion requires the *extirpation* of all thoſe paſſions and vices which render men unſociable and troubleſome to one another. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 3.

EXTIRPA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *extirpate.*] One who roots out; a deſtroyer.

EXTISPI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*extiſpicium*, Latin.] Augurial; relating to the inſpection of entrails in order to prognoſtication.

Thus hath he deluded many nations unto his augurial and *extiſpicious* inventions, from caſual and uncontrived contingences, divining events ſucceeding. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To EXTO'L. *v. a.* [*extollo*, Latin.] To praiſe; to magnify; to laud; to celebrate.

When a rich man ſpeaketh, every man holdeth his tongue; and look, what he ſaith they *extol* it to the clouds. *Ecclus.* xiii.

For which both heav'n and earth ſhall high *extol*
Thy praiſes, with th' innumerable ſound
Of hymns, and ſacred ſongs, wherewith thy throne
Encompaſs'd ſhall reſound thee ever bleſs'd. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Let Araby *extol* her happy coaſt,
Her cinnamon and ſweet amomum boaſt. *Dryden's Ovid.*

EXTO'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *extol.*] A praiſer; a magnifier; one that praiſes to the ſkies.

EXTO'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *extort.*] Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTO'RSIVELY.

EXTO'RSIVELY. *adv.* [from *extorſive.*] In an extorſive manner; by violence.

To EXTO'RT. *v. a.* [*extorqueo, extortus*, Latin.]

1. To draw by force; to force away; to wreſt; to wring from one.

'Till the injurious Roman did *extort*
This tribute from us, we were free. *Shakeſ. Cymbeline.*

Newneſs
Of Cloten's death may drive us to a render,
Where we have liv'd; and ſo *extort* from us
That which we've done *Shakeſ. Cymbeline.*

That glory never ſhall his wrath or might
Extort from me, to bow and ſue for grace
With ſuppliant knee, and deify his pow'r. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

I remember well the impious oath,
Hardly *extorted* from my trembling youth. *Rowe.*

My earneſt deſires, not any doubts of your goodneſs, but my real concern for your welfare, *extort* this from me. *Wake.*

2. To gain by violence or oppreſſion.

His tail was ſtretch'd out in wond'rous length,
That to the houſe of heav'nly gods it raught,
And with *extorted* power and borrow'd ſtrength,
The ever-burning lamps from thence it brought. *Spenſer.*

Are my cheſts fill'd up with *extorted* gold? *Shakeſ. H.* VI.

To EXTO'RT. *v. n.* To practiſe oppreſſion and violence. Now diſuſed.

To whom they never gave any penny of entertainment, but let them feed upon the countries, and *extort* upon all men where they come. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Before they did *extort* and oppreſs the people only by colour of a lewd cuſtom, they did afterwards uſe the ſame extortions by warrant. *Davies on Ireland.*

EXTO'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *extort.*] One who practiſes oppreſſion or extortion.

Edric the *extorter* was deprived by king Cnute of the government of Mercia. *Camden's Remains.*

EXTO'RTION. *n. ſ.* [from *extort.*]

1. The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity.

That goodneſs
Of gleaning all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, cardinal, by *extortion.* *Shak. H.* VIII.

Oppreſſion and *extortion* did maintain the greatneſs, and oppreſſion and *extortion* did extinguiſh the greatneſs of that houſe. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Force by which any thing is unjuſtly taken away.

Becauſe the lords had power to impoſe this charge, the freeholders were glad to give a great part of their lands to hold the reſt free from that *extortion.* *Davies on Ireland.*

A ſucceeding king's juſt recovery of rights from unjuſt uſurpations and *extortions*, ſhall never be prejudiced by any act of mine. *King Charles.*

EXTO'RTIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *extortion.*] One who practiſes extortion; one who grows rich by violence and rapacity.

There will be always tyrants, murderers, thieves, adulterers, *extortioners*, church-robbers, traitors, and other of the ſame rabblement. *Camden's Remains.*

The covetous *extortioner* is involved in the ſame ſentence. *Decay of Piety.*

To EXTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*extraho, extractum*, Latin.]

1. To draw out of ſomething.

The drawing one metal or mineral out of another, we call *extracting.* *Bacon's Phyſical Remarks.*

Out of the aſhes of all plants they *extract* a ſalt which they uſe in medicines. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº. 645.

If the metallick or mineral matter is diſcoverable, it is ſo diffuſed and ſcattered amongſt the craſſer and more unprofitable matter, that it would never be poſſible to ſeparate and *extract* it. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. To draw by chemical operation.

They
Whom ſunny Borney bears, are ſtor'd with ſtreams
Egregious, rum and rice's ſpirit *extract.* *Phillips.*

3. To take from ſomething of which the thing taken was a part.

I now ſee
Bone of my bone, fleſh of my fleſh, myſelf
Before me: woman is her name, of man
Extracted. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii. *l.* 497.

4. To draw out of any containing body or cavity.

Theſe waters were *extracted*, and laid upon the ſurface of the ground. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

5. To ſelect and abſtract from a larger treatiſe.

To ſee how this caſe is repreſented, I have *extracted* out of that pamphlet a few notorious falſhoods. *Swift.*

E'XTRACT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The ſubſtance extracted; the chief parts drawn from any thing.

In tinctures, if the ſuperfluous ſpirit of wine be diſtilled off, it leaves at the bottom that thicker ſubſtance, which chymiſts call the *extract* of the vegetables. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

To dip our tongues in gall, to have nothing in our mouth but the *extract* and exhalation of our inward bitterneſs, is no great ſenſuality. *Government of the Tongue, ſ.* 10.

2. The chief heads drawn from a book; an abſtract; an epitome.

I will preſent a few *extracts* out of authors. *Camden's Rem.*

Some books may be read by *extracts* made of them by others, but only in the leſs important arguments, and the meaner books; elſe diſtilled books are like common diſtilled waters, flaſhy things. *Bacon's Eſſays, Civil and Moral.*

Spend ſome hours every day in reading, and making *extracts*, if your memory be weak. *Swift.*

EXTRA'CT. *partic. adj.* See the verb.

EXTRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*extractio*, Latin]

1. The act of drawing one part out of a compound; the act of drawing out the principal ſubſtance by chemical operation.

Although the charge of *extraction* ſhould exceed the worth, at leaſt it will diſcover nature and poſſibility. *Bacon.*

They have fallen upon the diſtillations of waters, *extractions* of oils, and ſuch like experiments unknown to the ancients. *Hakewill on Providence.*

It would not defray the charge and labour of the *extraction*, and muſt needs be all irretrievably loſt. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. Derivation from an original; lineage; deſcent.

One whoſe *extraction*'s from an ancient line,
Gives hope again that well-born men may ſhine;
The meaneſt in your nature mild and good,
The noble reſt ſecured in your blood. *Waller.*

A family of an ancient *extraction*, tranſported with the conqueror out of Normandy. *Clarendon.*

EXTRA'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is extracted.

EXTRADI'CTIONARY. *adj.* [*extra* and *dictio*, Latin.] Not conſiſting in words but realities.

Of theſe *extradictionary* and real fallacies, Ariſtotle and logicians make ſix; but we obſerve men are commonly deceived by four thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i. *c.* 4.

EXTRAJUDI'CIAL. *adj.* [*extra* and *judicium*, Latin.] Out of the regular courſe of legal procedure.

A declaratory or *extrajudicial* abſolution is conferred in *foro pœnitentiali.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXTRAJUDI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *extrajudicial.*] In a manner different from the ordinary courſe of legal procedure.

The confirmation of an election, though done by a previous citation of all perſons concerned, may be ſaid to be done *extrajudicially*, when oppoſition enſues thereupon. *Ayliffe.*

EXTRAMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*extra* and *mitto*, Latin.] The act of emitting outwards; oppoſite to intromiſſion.

Ariſtotle, Alhazen, and others, hold that ſight is by reception, and not by *extramiſſion*; by receiving the rays of the object unto the eye, and not by ſending any out. *Brown.*

EXTRAMUNDA'NE. *adj.* [*extra* and *mundus*, Latin.] Beyond the verge of the material world.

'Tis a philoſophy that gives the exacteſt topography of the *extramundane* ſpaces. *Glanv. Scepſ. c.* 18.

EXTRA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*extraneus*, Latin.] Not belonging to any thing; foreign; of different ſubſtance; not intrinſick.

Relation is not contained in the real exiſtence of things, but ſomething *extraneous* and ſuperinduced. *Locke.*

When the mind refers any of its ideas to any thing *extraneous* to them, they are then called true or falſe. *Locke.*

Gold, when equally pure, and freed from *extraneous* matter, is abſolutely alike in colour, conſiſtence, ſpecifick gravity, and all other reſpects. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

EXTRAO'RDINARILY. *adv.* [from *extraordinary.*]

1. In a manner out of the common method and order.

In the affairs which were not determinable one way or other by the Scripture, himſelf gave an *extraordinarily* direction and counſel, as oft as they ſought it at his hands. *Hooker.*

In government it is good to uſe men of one rank equally; for to countenance ſome *extraordinarily*, is to make them inſolent, and the reſt diſcontent. *Bacon's Eſſays, Civ. and Moral.*

2. Uncommonly; particularly; eminently; remarkably.

He quotes me right; and I hope all his quotations, wherein he is ſo *extraordinarily* copious and elaborate, are ſo. *Howel.*

The temple of Solomon was a type, and therefore was ſo *extraordinarily* magnificent; otherwiſe perhaps a cheaper ſtructure might have been as ſerviceable. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

EXTRAO'RDINARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *extraordinary.*] Uncommonneſs; eminence; remarkableneſs.

I chuſe ſome few, which either for the *extraordinarineſs* of their guilt, or the frequency of their practice, are the moſt eminent. *Government of the Tongue, ſ.* 4.

EXTRAO'RDINARY. *adj.* [*extraordinarius*, Lat. This word and its derivatives are generally pronounced *extrordinary*, whereby the *a* is liquified into the *o.*]

1. Different from common order and method; not ordinary.

Evils muſt be judged inevitable, if there be no apparent ordinary way to avoid them; becauſe where council and advice bear rule of God's *extraordinary* power, without *extraordinary* warrant, we cannot preſume. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 9.

At that time Spain had no other wars, ſave thoſe which were grown into an ordinary: now they have coupled therewith the *extraordinary* of the Voltaline and the Palatinate. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Let us ſee what *extraordinary* armies have been tranſmitted thither, and what ordinary forces have been maintained there. *Davies's State of Ireland.*

2. Different from the common courſe of law.

If they proceeded in a martial or any other *extraordinary*

way,

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way, without any form of law, his majeſty ſhould declare his juſtice and affection to an old faithful ſervant. *Clarendon.*

3. Eminent; remarkable; more than common.

The houſe was built of fair and ſtrong ſtone, not affecting ſo much any *extraordinary* kind of fineneſs, as an honourable repreſenting of a firm ſtatelineſs. *Sidney.*

The Indians worſhipped rivers, fountains, rocks, or great ſtones, &c. and all things which ſeemed to have ſomething *extraordinary* in them. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

EXTRAO'RDINARY. *adv.* [This word ſeems only a colloquial barbariſm, uſed for the eaſe of pronunciation.] Extraordinarily.

I ran over their cabinet of medals, but don't remember to have met with any things in it that are *extraordinary* rare. *Add.*

EXTRAPARO'CHIAL. *adj.* [*extra* and *parochia*, Latin] Not comprehended within any pariſh.

EXTRAPROVI'NCIAL. *adj.* [*extra* and *provincia*, Latin.] Not within the ſame province; not within the juriſdiction of the ſame archbiſhop.

An *extraprovincial* citation is not valid, *ultra duas diætas*, above two day's journey; nor is a citation valid that contains many conditions manifeſtly inconvenient. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXTRARE'GULAR. *adj.* [*extra* and *regula*, Latin.] Not comprehended within a rule.

His providence is *extraregular*, and produces ſtrange things beyond common rules; and he led Iſrael through a ſea, and made a rock pour forth water. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

EXTRA'VAGANCE. } EXTRA'VAGANCY. } *n. ſ.* [*extravagans*, Latin.]

1. Excurſion or ſally beyond preſcribed limits.

I have troubled you too far with this *extravagance*: I ſhall make no delay to recall myſelf into the road again, having been taught by you thoſe ſeveral particulars. *Hammond.*

2. Irregularity; wildneſs.

3. Outrage; violence; outrageous vehemence.

How many, by the wild fury and *extravagancy* of their own paſſions, have put their bodies into a combuſtion, and by ſtirring up their rage againſt others, have armed that fierce humour againſt themſelves. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 4.

4. Unnatural tumour; bombaſt.

I remember ſome verſes of my own, Maximin and Almanzor, which cry vengeance upon me for their *extravagance*. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar, Dedication.*

5. Waſte; vain and ſuperfluous expence.

She uſed to come home in her cups, and break the china and the looking-glaſſes; and was of ſuch an irregular temper, and ſo entirely given up to her paſſion, that you might argue as well with the North-wind as with her ladyſhip; ſo expenſive, that the income of three dukes was not enough to ſupply her *extravagance*. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRA'VAGANT. *adj.* [*extravagans*, Latin.]

1. Wandering out of his bounds. This is the primogeneal ſenſe, but not now in uſe.

At his warning
The *extravagant* and erring ſpirit hies
To his confine. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

2. Roving beyond juſt limits or preſcribed methods.

I dare not aſk for what you would not grant:
But wiſhes, madam, are *extravagant*;
They are not bounded with things poſſible;
I may wiſh more than I preſume to tell. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

3. Not comprehended in any thing.

Twenty conſtitutions of pope John XXII. are called the *extravagants*; for that they being written in no order or method, *vagantu extra corpus collectionum canonum*. *Ayliffe's Parer.*

4. Irregular; wild.

For a dance they ſeem'd
Somewhat *extravagant*, and wild. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

There appears ſomething nobly wild and *extravagant* in great natural geniuſes, infinitely more beautiful than turn and poliſhing *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 160.

New ideas employed my fancy all night, and compoſed a wild *extravagant* dream. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

5. Waſteful; prodigal; vainly expenſive.

An *extravagant* man, who has nothing elſe to recommend him but a falſe generoſity, is often more beloved than a perſon of a much more finiſhed character, who is defective in this particular. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 243.

EXTRA'VAGANT. *n. ſ.* One who is confined in no general rule or definition.

We pity or laugh at thoſe fatuous *extravagants*. *Glanville.*

There are certain *extravagants* among people of all ſizes and profeſſions; and there muſt be no drawing of general rules from particular exceptions. *L'Eſtrange.*

EXTRA'VAGANTLY. *adv.* [from *extravagant*.]

1. In an extravagant manner; wildly.

Her paſſion was *extravagantly* new;
But mine is much the madder of the two. *Dryden.*

2. In an unreaſonable degree.

Some are found to praiſe our author, and others as raſhly and *extravagantly* contradict his admirers. *Pope's Eſſ. on Homer.*

3. Expenſively; luxuriouſly; waſtefully.

EXTRAVAGA'NTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *extravagant*.] Exceſs; excurſion beyond limits.

To EXTRA'VAGATE. *v. n.* [*extra* and *vagor*, Latin.] To wander out of limits. *Dict.*

EXTRA'VASATED. *adj.* [*extra* and *vaſa*, Latin.] Forced out of the properly containing veſſels.

The viſcuous matter, which lies like leather upon the *extravaſated* blood of pleuretick people, may be diſſolved by a due degree of heat. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EXTRAVASA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *extravaſated*.] The act of forcing, or ſtate of being forced out of the proper containing veſſels.

Aliment, too viſcuous, obſtructing the glands, and by its acrimony corroding the ſmall veſſels of the lungs, after a rupture and *extravaſation* of blood, eaſily produces an ulcer. *Arb.*

EXTRAVE'NATE. *adj.* [*extra* and *vena*, Latin.] Let out of the veins.

That there is a magnetick way of curing wounds, by anointing the weapon; and that the wound is affected in like manner as is the *extravenate* blood by the ſympathetick medicine, as to matter of fact, is with circumſtances of good evidence aſſerted. *Glanv. Sceps. c.* 24.

EXTRAVE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*extra* and *verſio*, Latin.] The act of throwing out; the ſtate of being thrown out.

Nor does there intervene heat to afford them any colour to pretend that there is made an *extraverſion* of the ſulphur, or of any of the two other ſuppoſed principles. *Boyle.*

EXTRA'UGHT. *part.* [This is an obſolete participle from *extract*; as *diſtraught* from *diſtract*.] Extracted.

Sham'ſt thou not, knowing whence thou art *extraught*,
To let thy tongue detect thy baſeborn heart? *Shak. H.* VI.

EXTRE'ME. *adj.* [*extremus*, Latin. This word is ſometimes corrupted by the ſuperlative termination, of which it is by no means capable, as it has in itſelf the ſuperlative ſignification.]

1. Greateſt; of the higheſt degree.

He that will take away *extreme* heat by ſetting the body in extremity of cold, ſhall undoubtedly remove the diſeaſe; but together with it the diſeaſed too. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſ.* 8.

The Lord ſhall ſmite thee with a fever, an inflammation, and an *extreme* burning. *Deutr.* xxviii. 22.

They thought it the *extremeſt* of evils to put themſelves at the mercy of thoſe hungry and diſorderly people. *Bacon.*

2. Utmoſt.

The hairy fool
Stood on th' *extremeſt* verge of the ſwift brook,
Augmenting it with tears. *Shakeſ. As you like it.*

Miſeno's cape and Bauli laſt he view'd,
That on the ſea's *extremeſt* borders ſtood. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. Laſt; that beyond which there is nothing.

Farewel, ungrateful and unkind! I go,
Condemn'd by thee, to thoſe ſad ſhades below:
I go th' *extremeſt* remedy to prove,
To drink oblivion, and to drench my love. *Dryden.*

4. Preſſing in the utmoſt degree.

Caſes of neceſſity being ſometime but urgent, ſometime *extreme*, the conſideration of publick utility is urged equivalent to the eaſier kind of neceſſity. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 9.

EXTRE'ME. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective]

1. Utmoſt point; higheſt degree of any thing.

Thither by harpy-footed furies hal'd,
At certain revolutions, all the damn'd
Are brought; and feel by turns the bitter change
Of fierce *extremes*, *extremes* by change more fierce;
From beds of raging fire to ſtarve in ice
Their ſoft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
Immoveable, infix'd, and frozen round
Periods of time; thence hurried back to fire. *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*

Avoid *extremes*, and ſhun the faults of ſuch
Who ſtill are pleas'd too little, or too much. *Pope.*

They cannot bear that human nature, which they know to be imperfect, ſhould be praiſed in an *extreme*, without oppoſition. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

2. Points at the greateſt diſtance from each other; extremity.

The true Proteſtant religion is ſeated in the golden mean; the enemies unto her are the *extremes* on either hand. *Bacon.*

The ſyllogiſtical form only ſhews, that if the intermediate idea agrees with thoſe it is on both ſides immediately applied to, then thoſe two remote ones, or, as they are called, *extremes*, do certainly agree. *Locke.*

EXTRE'MELY. *adv.* [from *extreme*.]

1. In the utmoſt degree.

She might hear, not far from her, an *extremely* doleful voice; but ſo ſuppreſſed with a kind of whiſpering note, that he could not conceive the words diſtinctly. *Sidney.*

2. Very much; greatly: in familiar language.

Whoever ſees a ſcoundrel in a gown reeling home at midnight, is apt to be *extremely* comforted in his own vices. *Swift.*

EXTRE'MITY. *n. ſ.* [*extremitas*, Latin.]

1. The utmoſt point; the higheſt degree.

He that will take away extreme heat by ſetting the body in *extremity* of cold, ſhall undoubtedly remove the diſeaſe; but together with it the diſeaſed too. *Hooker, b.* iv. *ſ.* 8.

Should any one be cruel and uncharitable to that *extremity*, yet this would not prove that propriety gave any authority. *Locke.*

2. The utmoſt parts; the parts moſt remote from the middle.

It is commonly ſet forth green or yellow: in its proper colour it is inclining to white, excepting the *extremities* or tops of the wing-feathers, which are black. *Brown.*

The *extremities* of the joints muſt be ſeldom hidden, and the *extremities* or end of the feet never. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The extremity of pain often creates a coldneſs in the *extremities*; but ſuch a ſenſation is very conſiſtent with an inflammatory diſtemper. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. The points in the utmoſt degree of oppoſition, or at the utmoſt diſtance from each other.

He's a man of that ſtrange compoſition,
Made up of all the worſt *extremities*
Of youth and age. *Denham's Sophy.*

4. Remoteſt parts; parts at the greateſt diſtance.

They ſent fleets out of the Red Sea to the *extremities* of Æthiopia, and imported quantities of precious goods. *Arbuth.*

5. Violence of paſſion.

With equal meaſure ſhe did moderate
The ſtrong *extremities* of their outrage. *Spenſer's Fa. Queen.*

If I ſhew no colour for my *extremity*, let me be your table-ſport. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. The utmoſt violence, rigour, or diſtreſs.

Why ſhould not the ſame laws take good effect on that people, being prepared by the ſword, and brought under by *extremity*? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Their hearts ſhe gueſſeth,
And yields her to *extremity* of time. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

He promiſed, if they ſhould be beſieged, to do all he could to relieve them, before they ſhould be reduced to *extremity*. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

It ſhould be never ſo expoſed to the *extremity* of war as to fall into thoſe barbarous hands. *Clarendon.*

I wiſh peace, and any terms prefer
Before the laſt *extremities* of war. *Dryden's Ind. Emperor.*

To E'XTRICATE. *v. a.* [*extrico*, Latin.] To diſembarraſs; to ſet free any one in a ſtate of perplexity; to diſentangle.

We run into great difficulties about free created agents, which reaſon cannot well *extricate* itſelf out of. *Locke.*

Theſe are great reliefs to nature, as they give her an opportunity of *extricating* herſelf from her oppreſſions, and recovering the ſeveral tones and ſprings of her diſtended veſſels. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº. 195.

EXTRICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *extricate*.] The act of diſentangling; diſentanglement.

Crude ſalt has a taſte not properly acid, but ſuch as predominates in brine; and it does not appear, that this acid ſpirit did as ſuch pre-exiſt in the ſalt whence it was obtained, ſo that we may ſuppoſe it to have been made rather by tranſmutation than *extrication*. *Boyle.*

EXTRI'NSICAL. *adj.* [*extrinſecus*, Latin.] External; outward; not intimately belonging; not intrinſick. It is commonly written ſo, but analogy requires *extrinſecal*.

A body cannot move, unleſs it be moved by ſome *extrinſical* agent: we may eaſily frame a conceit, how abſurd it is to think that a body, by a quality in it, can work upon itſelf. *Digby on Bodies.*

Neither is the atom by any *extrinſical* impulſe diverted from its natural courſe. *Ray on the Creation.*

Outward objects, that are *extrinſical* to the mind; and its own operations, proceeding from powers intrinſical, and proper to itſelf, which, when reflected on by itſelf, become alſo objects of its contemplation, are the original of all knowledge. *Locke.*

EXTRI'NSICALLY. *adv.* [from *extrinſical*.] From without.

If to ſuppoſe the ſoul a diſtinct ſubſtance from the body, and *extrinſically* advenient, be an error, almoſt all the world hath been miſtaken. *Glanville.*

EXTRI'NSICK. *adj.* [*extrinſecus*, Latin.] Outward; external.

When they cannot ſhake the main fort, they muſt try if they can poſſeſs themſelves of the outworks, raiſe ſome prejudice againſt his carriage and his moſt *extrinſick* adherents. *Government of the Tongue, ſ.* 7.

Extrinſick modes are ſuch as ariſe from ſomething that is not in the ſubject or ſubſtance itſelf; but it is a manner of being which ſome ſubſtances attain, by reaſon of ſomething that is external or foreign to the ſubject; as, this globe lies within two yards of the wall; this man is beloved or hated. *Watts's Logick.*

To EXTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*extruo*, *extructum*, Latin.] To build; to raiſe; to form into a ſtructure.

EXTRU'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *extruct*.] A builder; a fabricator; a contriver.

To EXTRU'DE. *v. a.* [*extrudo*, Latin] To thruſt off; to drive off; to puſh out with violence.

If in any part of the continent they found the ſhells, they concluded that the ſea had been *extruded* and driven off by the mud. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

EXTRU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*extruſus*, Latin.] The act of thruſting or driving out.

They ſuppoſe the channel of the ſea to have been formed, and mountains and caverns, by a violent depreſſion of ſome parts of the earth, and an *extruſion* and elevation of others. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

EXTU'BERANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ex* and *tuber*, Latin.] Knobs, or parts protuberant; parts that riſe from the reſt of the body.

The gouge takes off the irregularities or *extuberances* that lie fartheſt from the axis of the work. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

EXU'BERANCE. *n. ſ.* [*exuberatio*, Latin] Overgrowth; ſuperfluous ſhoots; uſeleſs abundance; luxuriance.

Men eſteem the overflowing of gall the *exuberance* of zeal, and all the promiſes of the faithful combatant they confidently appropriate. *Decay of Piety.*

Though he expatiates on the ſame thoughts in different words, yet in his ſimiles that *exuberance* is avoided. *Garth.*

EXU'BERANT. *adj.* [*exuberans*, Latin.]

1. Growing with ſuperfluous ſhoots; overabundant; ſuperfluouſly plenteous; luxuriant.

Another Flora there of bolder hues,
And richer ſweets, beyond our gardens pride,
Plays o'er the fields, and ſhowers with ſudden hand
Exuberant ſpring. *Thomſon's Spring, l.* 685.

His ſimiles have been thought too *exuberant*, and full of circumſtances. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

2. Abounding in the utmoſt degree.

We might there diſcern ſuch immenſe power, ſuch unſearchable wiſdom, and ſuch *exuberant* goodneſs, as may juſtly raviſh us to an amazement, rather than a bare admiration. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

A part of that *exuberant* devotion, with which the whole aſſembly raiſed and animated one another, catches a reader at the greateſt diſtance of time. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, Nº. 49.

EXU'BERANTLY. *adv.* [from *exuberant*.] Abundantly; to a ſuperfluous degree.

A conſiderable quantity of the vegetable matter lay at the ſurface of the antediluvian earth, and rendered it *exuberantly* fruitful. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To EXU'BERATE. *v. n.* [*exubero*, Latin.] To abound in the higheſt degree.

All the lovelineſs imparted to the creature is lent it, to give us enlarged conceptions of that vaſt confluence and immenſity that *exuberates* in God. *Boyle's Scraph. Love.*

EXU'CCOUS. *adj.* [*exſuccus*, Latin.] Without juice; dry.

This is to be effected not only in the plant yet growing, but in that which is brought *exuccous* and dry unto us. *Brown.*

EXU'DATION. *n. ſ.* [from *exudo*, Latin.]

1. The act of emitting in ſweat; the act of emitting moiſture through the pores.

The tumour ſometimes ariſes by a general *exudation* out of the cutis. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. The matter iſſuing out by ſweat from any body.

The gum of trees, which we ſee ſhining and clear, is but a fine paſſage or ſtraining of the juice of the tree through the wood and bark; and in like manner Corniſh diamonds, and rock rubies, which are yet more reſplendent than gums, are the fine *exudations* of ſtone. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

If it hath more dew at noon than in the morning, then it ſeemeth to be an *exudation* of the herb itſelf. *Bacon.*

Cuckowſpittle, or woodſere, that ſpumous frothy dew, or *exudation*, or both, is found eſpecially about the joints of lavender and roſemary. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v. *c.* 3.

To EXU'DATE. } To EXU'DE. } *v. n.* [*exudo*, Latin.] To ſweat out; to iſſue out by ſweat.

Some perforations in the part itſelf, through which the humour included doth *exudate*, may be obſerved in ſuch as are freſh. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The juices of the flowers are, firſt, the expreſſed juice; ſecondly, a volatile oil, wherein the ſmell of the plant preſides; thirdly, honey, *exuding* from all flowers, the bitter not excepted. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To EXU'LCERATE. *v. a.* [*exulcero*, Latin.]

1. To make ſore with an ulcer; to affect with a running or eating ſore.

Cantharides, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder and *exulcerate* it, if they ſtay on long. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

That the ſaliva hath a virtue of macerating bodies, appears by the effects in taking away warts, ſometimes *exulcerating* the jaws, and rotting the teeth. *Ray on the Creation.*

The ſtagnating ſerum turning acrimonious, *exulcerates* and putrifies the bowels, producing moſt diſmal ſymptoms. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To afflict; to corrode; to enrage.

Thoughts, my tormentors, arm'd with deadly ſtings,
Mangle my apprehenſive tendereſt parts,
Exaſperate, *exulcerate*, and raiſe
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb
Or medicinal liquor can aſſwage. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 623.

EXULCERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exulcerate*.]

1. The beginning eroſion, which wears away the ſubſtance and forms an ulcer. *Quincy.*

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2. Exacerbation; corrosion.

This *exulceration* of mind made him apt to take all occasions of contradiction. *Hooker, b.* ii. *s.* 5.

Exu'lceratory. *adj.* [from *exulcerate*] Having a tendency to cause ulcers.

To EXU'LT. *v. n.* [*exulto*, Latin.] To rejoice above measure; to triumph; to be in high exaltation of gladness.

The whole world did seem to *exult* that it had occasion of pouring out gifts to so blessed a purpose. *Hooker, b.* v. *s.* 13.

Who might be your mother,
That you insult, *exult*, and rail, at once
Over the wretched. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Exu'ltance. *n. s.* [from *exult.*] Transport; joy; triumph; gladness; exultation.

We have great cause of *exultance* and joy, God's service being the most perfect freedom. *Government of the Tongue.*

Exulta'tion. *n. s.* [*exultatio*, Latin.] Joy; triumph; rapturous delight.

Good effects may grow in each of the people towards other, in them all towards their pastor, and in their pastor towards every of them; between whom there daily and interchangeably pass, in the hearing of God himself, and in the presence of his holy angels, so many heavenly acclamations, *exultations*, provocations, petitions. *Hooker, b.* v. *s.* 39.

Devotion inspires men with sentiments of religious gratitude, and swells their hearts with inward transports of joy and *exultation.* *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 49.

To EXU'NDATE. *v. n.* [*exundo*, Lat.] To overflow. *Dict.*

Exunda'tion. *n. s.* [from *exundate.*] Overflow; abundance.

It is more worthy the Deity to attribute the creation of the world to the *exundation* and overflowing of his transcendent and infinite goodness. *Ray on the Creation.*

Exu'perable. *adv.* [*exuperabilis*, Latin.] Conquerable; superable; vincible.

Exu'perance. *n. s.* [*exuperantia*, Lat.] Overbalance; greater proportion.

Rome hath less variation than London; for on the West side of Rome are seated France, Spain and Germany, which take off the *exuperance*, and balance the vigour of the Eastern parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 2.

To Exu'scitate. *v. a.* [*exsuscito*, Latin.] To stir up; to rouse.

Exu'stion. *n. s.* [*exustio*, Latin.] The act of burning up; consumption by fire.

EXU'VIÆ. n. s. [Latin.] Cast skins; cast shells; whatever is thrown off, or shed by animals.

The fishes upon this stone have taken up so little room in the stone, that they appear to be only the skins or *exuviæ*, rather than entire bodies of fishes. *Woodward on Fishes.*

Ey. } May either come from ıᵹ, an island, by melting the
Ea. } Saxon ᵹ into ẏ, which is usually done; or from the
Ee. } Saxon ea, which signifies a water, river, &c. or, lastly, from ıeaᵹ, a field, by the same kind of melting. *Gibson.*

Ey'as. *n. s.* [*niais*, French.] A young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself. *Hanmer.*

There is, sir, an aiery of children, little *eyases*, that cry out. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Ey'asmusket. *n. s.* A young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind. *Hanmer.*

Here comes little Robin.—How now, my *eyasmusket*; what news with you? *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

EYE. *n. s.* obsolete plural *eyne*, now *eyes.* [*auga*, Gothick; eaᵹ, Saxon; *oog*, Dutch; *ee*, Scottish, plur. *eene.*]

1. The organ of vision; the medium of the sense of sight.

Good sir John, as you have one *eye* upon my follies, turn another into the register of your own, that I may pass with a reproof off the easier. *Shakes. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

My face is but a moon, and clouded too.
—Blessed are clouds to do as such clouds do:
Vouchsafe, bright moon, and these thy stars to shine,
Those clouds remov'd, upon our watry *eyne.* *Shakespeare.*

Nor doth the *eye* itself,
That most pure spirit of sense, behold itself,
Not going from itself; but *eyes* oppos'd,
Salute each other with each other's form. *Sh. Troil. and Cress.*

He kept him as the apple of his *eye.* *Deutr.* xxxii. 10.

As long looking against the sun or fire hurteth the *eye* by dilatation; so curious printing in small volumes, and reading of small letters, do hurt the *eye* by contraction. *Bacon.*

His awful presence did the crowd surprize,
Nor durst the rash spectator meet his *eyes*;
Eyes that confess'd him born for kingly sway,
So fierce, they flash'd intolerable day. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*

But sure the *eye* of time beholds no name
So blest as thine in all the rolls of fame. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Sight; ocular knowledge.

Who hath bewitched you, that you should not obey the truth, before whose *eyes* Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth? *Gal.* iii. 1.

3. Look; countenance.

I'll say yon grey is not the morning's *eye*,
'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. *Sh. Rom. and Jul.*

4. Front; face

To justify this worthy nobleman,
Her shall you hear disproved to your *eyes.*
Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

5. A posture of direct opposition, where one thing is in the same line with another.

Now pass'd, on either side they nimbly tack,
Both strive to intercept and guide the wind;
And in its *eye* more closely they come back,
To finish all the deaths they left behind. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

6. Aspect; regard.

Having an *eye* to a number of rites and orders in the church of England, as marrying with a ring, &c. sundry church-offices, dignities and callings, for which they found no commandment in the holy Scripture, they thought by the one only stroke of an axiom to have cut them off. *Hooker, b.* iii. *s.* 4.

As in Scripture a number of laws, particular and positive, being in force, may not by any law of man be violated; we are, in making laws, to have thereunto an especial *eye.* *Hooker.*

The man that is tender among you, and very delicate, his *eyes* shall be evil towards his brother. *Deutr.* xxviii. 54.

He that hath a bountiful *eye* shall be blessed. *Prov.* xxii. 9.

None should be put into either of those commissions, with an *eye* of favour to their persons, to give them countenance or reputation in the places where they live. *Bacon to Villiers.*

Winds and hurricanes at land, tempests and storms at sea, have always been looked upon with as evil an *eye* as earthquakes. *Woodward's Natural History.*

In this disposal of my sister, I have had an *eye* to her being a wit, and provided that the bridegroom be a man of sound judgment. *Tatler*, N°. 75.

Booksellers mention with respect the authors they have printed, and consequently have an *eye* to their own advantage. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 92.

7. Notice; attention; observation.

Not satisfied with our oath, he appointed a band of horsemen to have an *eye* that we should not go beyond appointed limits. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Lawmakers must have an *eye* to the place where, and to the men amongst whom. *Hooker, b.* i. *s.* 10.

His majesty hath cast his *eyes* upon you, as finding you to be such as you should be, or hoping to make you to be such as he would have you to be. *Bacon.*

If the English had driven the Irish into the plains and open countries, where they might have an *eye* and observation upon them, the Irish had been easily kept in order. *Davies on Irel.*

Spenser has followed both Virgil and Theocritus in the charms which he employs for curing Britomartis of her love; but he had also our poet's Ceiris in his *eye.* *Dryden's Æn.*

Misdoubt my constancy, and do not try;
But stay and ever keep me in your *eye.* *Dryd. Ind. Emperor.*

After this jealousy he kept a strict *eye* upon him. *L'Estrange.*

This method of teaching children by a repeated practice, under the *eye* and direction of the tutor, 'till they have got the habit of doing well, has many advantages. *Locke.*

These are intrinsick difficulties arising from the text itself, as the uncertainty sometimes who are the persons he speaks to, or the opinions or practices which he has in his *eye.* *Locke.*

Several performances have been justly applauded for their wit, which have been written with an *eye* to this predominant humour of the town. *Addison's Freeholder*, N°. 35.

We were the most obedient creatures in the world, constant to our duty, and kept a steddy *eye* on the end for which we were sent hither. *Spectator*, N°. 577.

8. Opinion formed by observation.

She told her husband, she designed to be beautiful in no body's *eye* but his. *Sidney.*

It hath, in their *eye*, no great affinity with the form of the church of Rome. *Hooker, b.* v. *s.* 27.

Like one of two contending in a prize,
That thinks he hath done well in people's *eyes.* *Shakespeare.*

I was as far from meditating a war as I was, in the *eye* of the world, from having any preparations for one. *K. Charles.*

Though he in all the people's *eyes* seem'd great,
Yet greater he appear'd in his retreat. *Denham.*

9. Sight; view; the place in which any thing may be seen.

There shall he practise tilts and tournaments,
Hear sweet discourse, converse with noblemen;
And be, in *eye* of every exercise,
Worthy his youth and nobleness of birth. *Shakespeare.*

10. Any thing formed like an eye.

Or see colours like the *eye* of a peacock's feather, by pressing our eyes on either corner, whilst we look the other way. *Newton's Opt.*

11. Any small perforation.

This Ajax has not so much wit as will stop the *eye* of Helen's needle. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Does not our Saviour himself speak of the intolerable difficulty which they cause in men's passage to heaven? Do not they make the narrow way much narrower, and contract the gate which leads to life to the streightness of a needle's *eye?* *South's Sermons.*

12. A small catch into which a hook goes.

Those parts, if they cohere to one another but by rest only, may be much more easily dissociated, and put into motion by any external body, than they could be, if they were by little hooks and *eyes*, or other kind of fastenings entangled in one another. *Boyle.*

13. Bud of a plant.

Prune and cut off all your vine-shoots to the very root, save one or two of the stoutest, to be left with three or four *eyes* of young wood. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

14. A small shade of colour.

The ground indeed is tawny.
—With an *eye* of green in't. *Shakes. Tempest.*

Red with an *eye* of blue, makes a purple. *Boyle on Colours.*

15. Power of perception.

The *eyes* of your understanding being enlightened. *Eph.* i.

A gift doth blind the *eyes* of the wise. *Deutr.* xvi. 19.

To Eye. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To watch; to keep in view; to observe.

When they are laid in garrison, they may better hide their defaults than when they are in camp, where they are continually *eyed* and noted of all men. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Full many a lady
I've *ey'd* with best regard. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

The kitchen Malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reeky neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to *eye* him. *Shakes. Coriolanus.*

Bid the cheek be ready with a blush,
Modest as morning, when she coldly *eyes*
The youthful Phœbus. *Shakes. Troilus and Cressida.*

Bold deed thou hast presum'd, advent'rous Eve,
And peril great provok'd, who thus hath dar'd,
Had it been only coveting to *eye*
That sacred fruit. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ix. *l.* 923.

Such a story as the basilisk is that of the wolf, concerning priority of vision, that a man becomes hoarse and dumb, if the wolf have the advantage first to *eye* him. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

It was needful for her perpetually to *eye* her pursuing enemy. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

Then gave it to his faithful squire,
With lessons how t'observe and *eye* her. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

Eye nature's walks, shoot folly as it flies,
And catch the manners living as they rise. *Pope's Ess. on Man.*

Have a box when eunuchs sing,
And foremost in the circle *eye* a king. *Pope's Epist. of Hor.*

To Eye. *v. n.* To appear; to show; to bear an appearance.

Forgive me,
Since my becomings kill me when they do not
Eye well to you. *Shakes. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

Ey'eball. *n. s.* [*eye* and *ball.*] The apple of the eye; the pupil.

Oh, were mine *eyeballs* into bullets turn'd,
That I in rage might shoot them at your faces! *Shak. H.VI.*

Be subject to no sight but mine: invisible
To every *eyeball* else. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

I feel my hair grow stiff, my *eyeballs* rowl;
This is the only form could shake my soul. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

Not when a gilt buffet's reflected pride
Turns you from sound philosophy aside,
Not when from plate to plate your *eyeballs* roll,
And the brain dances to the mantling bowl. *Pope's Horace.*

Eyebri'ght. *n. s.* [*euphrasia*, Latin.] It hath an anomalous personated flower of one leaf, divided into two lips; the upper one upright, parted into several divisions; and the lower one divided into three parts, each of which is again divided into two: out of the flowercup rises the pointal, which afterwards turns to a fruit, or oblong husk, divided into two parts, and replete with small seeds. *Miller.*

Ey'ebrow. *n. s.* [*eye* and *brow.*] The hairy arch over the eye.

The lover,
Sighing like a furnace, with a woful ballad
Made to his mistress *eyebrow.* *Shakesp. As you like it.*

On the seventh day he shall shave all his hair off his head, his beard, and his *eyebrows.* *Lev.* xiv. 9.

Above stand the *eyebrows*, to keep any thing from running down upon them; as drops of sweat from the forehead, or dust. *Ray on the Creation.*

The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,
And glar'd betwixt a yellow and a red;
He look'd a lion with a gloomy stare,
And o'er his *eyebrows* hung his matted hair. *Dryden.*

Ey'edrop. *n. s.* [*eye* and *drop.*] Tear.

That tyranny which never quaft but blood,
Would by beholding him have wash'd his knife
With gentle *eyedrops.* *Shakespeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Ey'eglance. *n. s.* [*eye* and *glance.*] Quick notice of the eye.

His countenance was bold, and bashed not
For Guyon's looks; but scornful *eyeglance* at him shot. *F. Q.*

Ey'eglass. *n. s.* [*eye* and *glass.*] Spectacles; glass to assist the sight.

Ha' not you seen, Camillo?
But that's past doubt you have; or your *eyeglass*
Is thicker than a cuckold's horn. *Shakes. Winter's Tale.*

By comparing it with a good perspective of four foot in length, made with a concave *eyeglass*, I could read at a greater distance with my own instrument than with the glass. *Newton.*

Ey'eless. *adj.* [from *eye.*] Without eyes; sightless; deprived of sight.

A proclaim'd prize! most happy!
That *eyeless* head of thine was first fram'd flesh
To raise my fortunes. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Promise was, that I
Should Israel from Philistian yoke deliver:
Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him
Eyeless in Gaza, at the mill with slaves:
Himself is bound under Philistian yoke. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Pentheus durst deride
The cheated people, and the *eyeless* guide.
Addison's Ovid's Metamorph.

Eyeless he grop'd about with vengeful haste,
And justled promontories as he pass'd. *Garth's Ovid.*

Meonides,
Poor *eyeless* pilgrim. *Phillips.*

Cyclop, if any pitying thy disgrace,
Ask who disfigur'd thus that *eyeless* face. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Ey'elet. *n. s.* [*œillet*, French, a little eye.] A hole through which light may enter; any small perforation for a lace to go through.

Slitting the back and fingers of a glove, I made *eyelet* holes to draw it close. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Ey'elid. *n. s.* [*eye* and *lid.*] The membrane that shuts over the eye.

Therewith her dim *eyelids* she up 'gan rear,
On which the dreary death did sit, as sad
As lump of lead, and made dark clouds appear. *Fai. Queen.*

Mark when she smiles with amiable chear,
And tell me whereto can ye liken it!
When on each *eyelid* sweetly do appear
An hundred graces as in shade to sit. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

On my *eyelids* is the shadow of death. *Job* xvi. 16.

Fetch me that flower; the herb I shew'd thee once;
The juice of it, on sleeping *eyelids* laid,
Will make or man or woman madly doat
Upon the next live creature that it sees. *Shakespeare.*

The Turks have a black powder, made of a mineral called alcohol, which with a fine long pencil they lay under their *eyelids*, which doth colour black, whereby the white of the eye is set off more white. *Bacon's Natural History.*

At length, the crackling noise and dreadful blaze
Call'd up some waking lover to the sight;
And long it was ere he the rest could raise,
Whose heavy *eyelids* yet were full of night. *Dryden.*

Eyese'rvant. *n. s.* [*eye* and *servant.*] A servant that works only while watched.

Eyese'rvice. *n. s.* [*eye* and *service.*] Service performed only under inspection.

Servants, obey in all things your master; not with *eye-service*, as men pleasers, but in singleness of heart. *Col.* iii.

Ey'eshot. *n. s.* [*eye* and *shot.*] Sight; glance; view.

I must carry off my prize as others do; and not think of sharing the booty before I am free from danger, and out of *eyeshot* from the other windows. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

I have preserved many a young man from her *eyeshot* by this means. *Spectator*, N°. 284.

Ey'esight. *n. s.* [*eye* and *sight.*] Sight of the eye.

The Lord hath recompensed me according to my cleanness in his *eyesight.* 2 *Sam.* xxii. 22.

I have an ill-divining soul:
Methinks I see thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a tomb;
Either my *eyesight* fails, or thou look'st pale. *Shakespeare.*

I love you, sir,
Dearer than *eyesight*, space and liberty,
Beyond what can be valued, rich or rare. *Shakes. K. Lear.*

Though sight be lost,
Life yet hath many solaces, enjoy'd
Where other senses want not their delights,
At home in leisure and domestick ease,
Exempt from many a care and chance, to which
Eyesight exposes daily men abroad. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Josephus sets this down from his own *eyesight*, being himself a chief captain at the siege of Jopata, where these events happened. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

He blinds the wise, gives *eyesight* to the blind,
And molds and stamps anew the lover's mind. *Dryden.*

Ey'esore. *n. s.* [*eye* and *sore.*] Something offensive to the sight.

Hath the church of Christ, from the first beginning, by a secret universal instinct of God's good spirit, always tied itself to

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to end neither ſermon, nor almoſt any ſpeech of moment, which hath concerned matters of God, without ſome ſpecial words of honour and glory to the Trinity which we all adore; and is the like concluſion of pſalms become now, at length, an *eyeſore*, or a galling to the ears that hear it? *Hooker*, *b.* v.

Fy, doff this habit; ſhame to your eſtate,
And *eyeſore* to our ſolemn feſtival. *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*

As ſoon as the two lords came thither they covered, to the trouble of the other; but having preſently to ſpeak, they were quickly freed from that *eyeſore*. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

Mordecai was an *eyeſore* to Haman. *L'Eſtrange*, *Fable* 38.

He's the beſt piece of man's fleſh in the market; not an *eyeſore* in his whole body. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

EYESPO'TTED. *adj.* [*eye* and *ſpot.*] Marked with ſpots like eyes.

Nor Juno's bird, in her *eyeſpotted* train,
So many goodly colours doth contain. *Spenſer.*

EYESTRI'NG. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *ſtring.*] The ſtring of the eye; the tendon by which the eye is moved.

I would have broke mine *eyeſtrings*; crackt them, but
To look upon him. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To know whether the ſheep are ſound or not, ſee that their gums be red, the briſket-ſkin red, and the *eyeſtrings* ruddy. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

EY'ETOOTH. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *tooth.*] The tooth on the upper jaw next on each ſide to the grinders; the fang.

The next one on each ſide ſtronger and deeper rooted, and more pointed, called canini, in Engliſh *eyeteeth*, to tear the more tough ſort of aliments. *Ray on the Creation.*

EY'EWINK. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *wink.*] A wink, as a hint or token.

They would have won any woman's heart; and, I warrant you, they could never get an *eyewink* of her. *Shakeſpeare.*

EYEWI'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *witneſs.*] An ocular evidence; one who gives teſtimony to facts ſeen with his own eyes.

We made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and were *eyewitneſſes* of his majeſty. 2 *Pet.*

To meet him all his ſaints, who ſilent ſtood
Eyewitneſſes of his almighty acts,
With jubilee advanc'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* vi.

Give us, if thou can'ſt,
Eyewitneſs of what firſt or laſt was done;
Relation more particular and diſtinct. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The curious, by laying together circumſtances, atteſtations, and characters of thoſe who are concerned in them, either receive or reject what at firſt but *eyewitneſſes* could abſolutely believe or diſbelieve. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

EYRE. *n. ſ.* [*eyre*, French; *iter*, Latin.] The court of juſtices itinerants; and juſtices in *eyre* are thoſe only, which *Bracton* in many places calls *juſticiarios itinerantes*. The *eyre* alſo of the foreſt is nothing but the juſtice-ſeat, otherwiſe called; which is, or ſhould by ancient cuſtom, be held every three years by the juſtices of the foreſt, journeying up and down to that purpoſe. *Cowel.*

EY'RY. *n. ſ.* [from *ev*, an egg.] The place where birds of prey build their neſts and hatch

But I was born ſo high,
Our *eyrie* buildeth in the cedars top,
And dallies with the wind, and ſcorns the ſun. *Shak. R.* III.

The eagle, and the ſtork,
On cliffs and cedar-tops their *eyries* build. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Some haggard hawk, who had her *eyry* nigh,
Well pounç'd to faſten, and well wing'd to fly. *Dryden.*

F.

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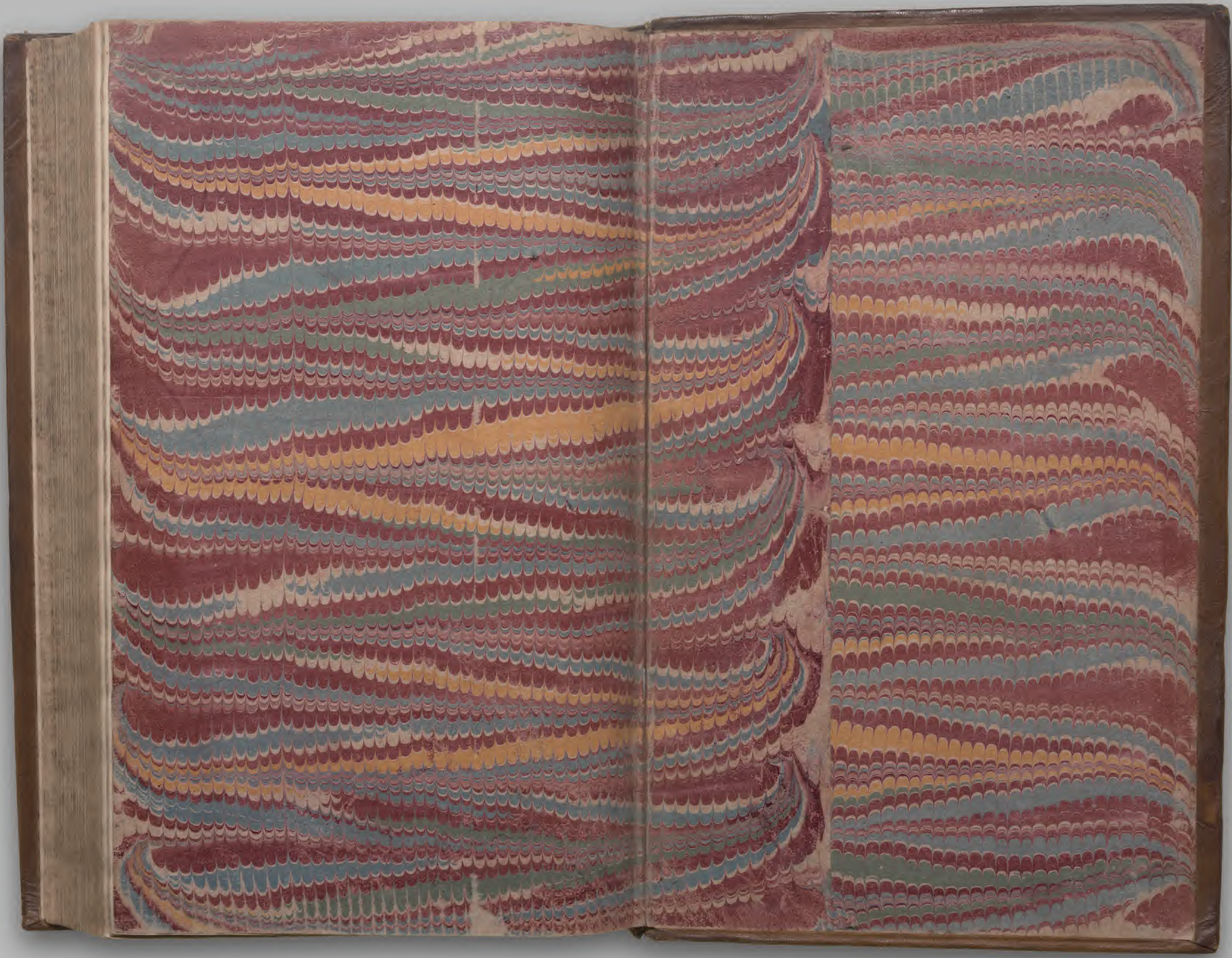
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